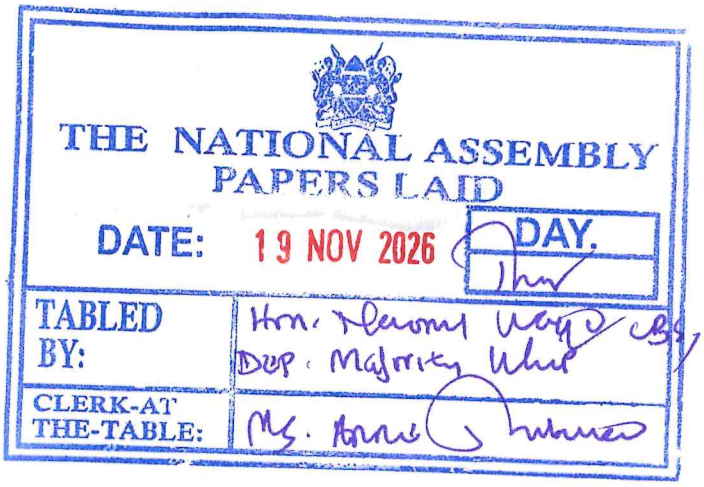

13th Annual Report

on

Progress Made in Fulfilling the International Obligations of the Republic of Kenya

H.E. Hon. William Samoei Ruto, (PhD.), C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces

2026



H.E. Hon. William Samoei Ruto, (PhD.), C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS xvii
PREFACE xx
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY xxiii
PART I 1
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 1
1.0 INTRODUCTION 3
1.1 KENYA'S POLICY ON TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS 3
1.2 RELEVANCE OF TREATIES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS 4
1.3 POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AT HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS 9
1.3.1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9
1.3.2 African Union (AU) Agenda, 2063 16
PART II 19
MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 19
2.0 MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 21
2.1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 21
2.1.1 United Nations (UN) 21
2.1.2 International Court of Justice (ICJ) 22
2.1.3 World Trade Organization (WTO) 22
2.1.4 Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (UNESCO-IOC) 24
2.1.5 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 25
2.1.6 United Nations Agency for Human Settlement and Urban Development (UN-Habitat) 27
2.1.7 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 29
2.1.8 International Maritime Organization (IMO) 29
2.1.9 The Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA) 31
2.1.10 United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism) 32
2.1.11 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 33
2.1.12 The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 34
2.1.13 THE WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL 35
2.1.14 Commonwealth of Nations 36
2.1.15 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) 37
2.1.16 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) 38
2.1.17 The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) 38
2.1.18 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) 39
2.1.19 South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) 40
2.1.20 Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) 41
2.1.21 The International Seabed Authority 42
2.1.22 Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) 43
2.1.23 World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES) 44
2.1.24 World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) 44
2.1.25 Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) 46
2.1.26 Forum on China Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) 47
2.1.27 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) 47

2.1.28 Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) 48
2.1.29 International Accreditation Forum (IAF) 49
2.1.30 International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC) 50
2.1.31 International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO) 51
2.1.32 International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 51
2.1.33 International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) 52
2.1.34 Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP) 52
2.1.35 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 53
2.1.36 World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) 54
2.1.37 World Health Organization (WHO) 55
2.1.38 International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) 55
2.1.39 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 56
2.1.40 International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) 57
2.1.41 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes, Fruits and Vegetables Schemes and Forestry Seed Schemes 58
2.1.42 International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) 59
2.1.43 World Meteorological Organization (WMO) 60
2.1.44 African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) 61
2.1.45 International Labour Organization (ILO) 61
2.1.46 International Telecommunications Union (ITU) 62
2.1.47 Universal Postal Union (UPU) 63
2.1.48 Smart Africa Initiative 65
2.1.49 Commonwealth Telecommunications Organizations (CTO) 66
2.1.50 International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO 1976) 66
2.1.51 International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO 1971) 67
2.1.52 International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes Convention (ICSID) 68
2.1.53 Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction 69
2.1.54 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) 70
2.2 REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 72
2.2.1 African Union (AU) 72
2.2.2 African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) 73
2.2.3 The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) 74
2.2.4 Tripartite Free Trade Area (COMESA-EAC-SADC)-TFTA 75
2.2.5 The African Energy Commission (AFREC) 77
2.2.6 New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) 78
2.2.7 AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM) – KENYA 79
2.2.8 International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) 80
2.2.9 African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) 80
2.2.10 Africa Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) 81
2.2.11 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) 82
2.2.12 COMESA Court of Justice (CCJ) 83
2.2.13 Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF) 84
2.2.14 Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) 84
2.2.15 African Accreditation Co-operation (AFRAC) 86
2.2.16 Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) 87
2.2.17 African Electro-Technical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) 87

2.2.18 African Organization for Standardisation (ARSO) 88
2.2.19 Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS) 89
2.2.20 Africa Minerals and Geoscience Centre 89
2.2.21 Association of African Maritime Administration (AAMA) 90
2.2.22 Global Tourism Resilience and Crisis Management Centre—Eastern Africa 92
2.2.23 African Telecommunications Union (ATU) 92
2.2.24 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) 93
2.2.25 International Association of Science Parks and areas of innovation (IASP) 94
2.2.26 Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa 95
2.2.27 Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) 96
2.2.28 African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI) 97
2.2.29 African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) 98
2.2.30 The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC) 98
2.3 SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 100
2.3.1 East African Community (EAC) 100
2.3.2 East African Court of Justice (EACJ) 101
2.3.3 The East African Communications Organization (EACO) 102
2.3.4 Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 103
2.3.5 International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) 104
2.3.6 Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) 105
2.3.7 Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) 106
PART III 109
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS 109
3.0 TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS 111
3.1 DIPLOMACY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES 111
3.1.1 The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 111
3.1.2 Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality 114
3.1.3 The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 114
3.1.4 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Optional Protocol Concerning the Acquisition of Nationality 115
3.1.5 Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes 116
3.1.6 The 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations 116
3.1.7 The 1948 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN Specialized Agencies 117
3.1.8 Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) 119
3.1.9 General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) 119
3.1.10 EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Co-ordination 120
3.1.11 EAC Protocol on Privileges and Immunities 121
3.2 PEACE AND SECURITY 123
3.2.1 Geneva Convention I for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Geneva Convention III relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol II to the Geneva

Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem. 123
3.2.2 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC), 1997 125
3.2.3 The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC) 127
3.2.4 Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare 128
3.2.5 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) 129
3.2.6 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) 130
3.2.7 The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) 132
3.2.8 The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) 134
3.2.9 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction 135
3.2.10 Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union 136
3.2.11 East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs 138
3.2.12 East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security 140
3.2.13 Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking in the East African Region 141
3.2.14 Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda 142
3.2.15 Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict 143
3.2.16 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as Palermo Convention). The Convention has three Protocols namely: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition (also known as the Palermo Protocols) 145
3.2.17 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 146
3.2.18 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 148
3.2.19 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 149
3.2.20 International Convention against Taking of Hostages 151
3.2.21 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism 152
3.2.22 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents 153
3.2.23 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel 155
3.2.24 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material 156
3.2.25 The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa 157
3.2.26 Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (CEWARN) 158
3.2.27 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 159
3.3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION 161
3.3.1 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 161
3.3.2 Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) 161
3.3.3 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 163

3.3.4 The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 164
3.3.5 The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) 167
3.3.6 The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) 168
3.3.7 The United Nations Protocol to Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, Especially Women and Children 170
3.3.8 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 172
3.3.9 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) 176
3.3.10 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 178
3.3.11 The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 180
3.3.12 The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) 183
3.3.13 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) 186
3.3.14 Great Lakes Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children Gender 188
3.3.15 The Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 190
3.3.16 The African Youth Charter 191
3.3.17 Convention on the Status of Refugees 193
3.3.18 The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) 194
3.3.19 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity 195
3.3.20 Great Lakes Protocol on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination 196
3.3.21 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners—Mandela Rules correctional services 197
3.3.22 United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985) (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles deprived of their Liberty (1990) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency 198
3.3.23 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules) 200
3.3.24 Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment 201
3.3.25 The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption 202
3.3.26 Madrid International Plan of Ageing, 2002 203
3.3.27 Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for Older Persons. 205
3.3.28 Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on Persons with Disabilities 206
3.4 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT 209
3.4.1 Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization 209
3.4.2 The WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA) 210
3.4.3 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) 211
3.4.4 General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS) 212
3.4.5 The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) 213
3.4.6 World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement 213

3.4.7 World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) 214
3.4.8 World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) 216
3.4.9 Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement 216
3.4.10 The World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement System 217
3.4.11 World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) 218
3.4.12 EAC Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income 219
3.4.13 East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures 219
3.4.14 East African Community (EAC)/European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) 221
3.4.15 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market 222
3.4.16 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union 223
3.4.17 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union 224
3.4.18 Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels Convention), No. 27 of 1929 .. 225
3.5 STANDARDIZATION 226
3.5.1 The Metre Convention 226
3.5.2 East Africa Community Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT) 227
3.6 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 228
3.6.1 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property 228
3.6.2 Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Works 229
3.6.3 Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, 1891) 229
3.6.4 Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) 230
3.6.5 Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite 231
3.6.6 Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled 232
3.6.7 Beijing Treaty on Audio-Visual Performances 232
3.6.8 Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol 233
3.6.9 Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, 1971 234
3.7 EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 235
3.7.1 Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA) Agreement 235
3.7.2 The Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States 238
3.7.3 Protocol on the Establishment of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) 239
3.7.4 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission 240
3.7.5 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission 241
3.7.6 The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) 242
3.7.7 The African Continental TVET Strategy (2025–2034) 243
3.7.8 Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Strategic and Cultural Materials (1950) 244
3.7.9 Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme 244

3.8 OUTER SPACE 246
3.8.1 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies 246
3.8.2 Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention) 247
3.8.3 Agreement on the African Resource and Environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC) 248
3.9 ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE 250
3.9.1 The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) 250
3.10 HEALTH 252
3.10.1 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) 252
3.10.2 Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITP) 252
3.10.3 The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 253
3.10.4 The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 254
3.10.5 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 255
3.10.6 Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC) 256
3.11 TRANSPORT 258
3.11.1 Air Transport 258
3.11.1.1 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air (1999 Montreal Convention) 258
3.11.1.2 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991 Montreal) 258
3.11.1.3 Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town Convention) and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment 259
3.11.1.4 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971 Montreal Convention) 260
3.11.1.5 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988 Montreal) 261
3.11.1.6 Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952 Rome Convention) 263
3.11.1.7 Protocol to Amend the Rome Convention of 1952 on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1978 Montreal) 263
3.11.1.8 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA) 264
3.11.1.9 Search and Rescue Agreement Co-operation in Air Accident Investigations 265
3.11.1.10 EAC Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations 266
3.11.1.11 Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948 Geneva Convention) 267
3.11.1.12 Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (1929 Warsaw) 268
3.11.1.13 Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (1955 Hague Protocol) 269
3.11.1.14 Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963 Tokyo) 270
3.11.1.15 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970 Hague) 271
3.11.1.16 International Civil Aviation Organization (1944 Chicago Convention) 272
3.11.1.17 Protocols Relating to Articles 50(A) and 56 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation 273

3.11.1.18 Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Montreal Protocol 2014) 274
3.11.2 Road Transport 275
3.11.2.1 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic Accident 275
3.11.2.2 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 276
3.11.2.3 The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007 277
3.11.2.4 Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) 277
3.11.2.5 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 279
3.11.2.6 The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007 280
3.11.2.7 1993 COMESA Protocol for the Establishment of Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme Road Transport Market Liberalisation 280
3.11.2.8 Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport between the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 281
3.11.2.9 Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Agreement 282
3.11.3 Rail Transport 284
3.11.3.1 Protocol for the Development and Operation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) .. 284
3.12 LAW OF THE SEA 286
3.12.1 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 286
3.12.2 Maritime Transport 288
3.12.2.1 Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 as amended 288
3.12.2.2 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 1974) 289
3.12.2.3 Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT, 78) 291
3.12.2.4 Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT., 1988) 292
3.12.2.5 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 as amended (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT., 1997) 293
3.12.2.6 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-Keeping for Seafarers, 1978, as Amended (STCW 1978) 295
3.12.2.7 International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966) as Amended by the 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention (1988 Protocol) 297
3.12.2.8 International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as Amended (TONNAGE 1969) 297
3.12.2.9 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as Amended (COLREG 1972) 298
3.12.2.10 International Convention for Safe Containers as Amended (CSC), 1972 299
3.12.2.11 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) 1979 as amended 300
3.12.2.12 Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as Amended (FAL 1965) 301
3.12.2.13 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, as Amended by the London Protocol (London Convention 1972) 302
3.12.2.14 Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC Prot. 1992) 304
3.12.2.15 Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (FUND PROT., 1992) 304

3.12.2.16 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA, 1988) as amended by the Protocol for the Suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, 1988 (SUA PROT. 1988) 305
3.12.2.17 International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Salvage 1989) 306
3.12.2.18 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC 1990) 307
3.12.2.19 International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM 2004) 308
3.12.2.20 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Bunkers 2001) 309
3.12.2.21 Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC PROT, 1996) 310
3.12.2.22 International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS 2001) 311
3.12.2.23 African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 (*Rev.* 2014) 311
3.12.2.24 Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973 312
3.12.2.25 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as Amended (No. 185) ... 313
3.12.2.26 Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007) 314
3.12.2.27 Convention C188 on Work in Fishing Convention 2007 315
3.12.2.28 Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on Safety of Fishing Vessels 315
3.12.2.29 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (STCW-F) 316
3.12.3 THE BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES 318
3.12.3.1 United Nations Fish Stock Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA) .. 318
3.12.3.2 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) 319
3.12.3.3 International Convention for Regulation of Whaling, 1946 320
3.12.3.4 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO-CCRF) 321
3.12.3.5 United Nations 1993 FAO Fishing Vessel Compliance Agreement 322
3.12.3.6 United Nations 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement 323
3.12.3.7 The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Fisheries Strategy (COMESAFS) 324
3.12.3.8 The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) 324
3.13 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY 327
3.13.1 Minamata Convention on Mercury 327
3.13.2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 328
3.13.3 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 330
3.13.4 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 332
3.13.5 The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity 334
3.13.6 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 335
3.13.7 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer 336
3.13.8 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 337
3.13.9 The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal 338
3.13.10 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) 338

3.13.11 Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade 339
3.13.12 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 340
3.13.13 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (CMS) 342
3.13.14 African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) 343
3.13.15 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR Convention) 344
3.13.16 Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Watercourses Convention) 345
3.13.17 Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) and its Protocols 346
3.13.18 Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 347
3.13.19 Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (The Algiers Convention) 348
3.13.20 East Africa Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management 349
3.13.21 East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services 351
3.13.22 East Africa Community Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin 351
3.14 AGRICULTURE 353
3.14.1 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) 353
3.14.3 International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 355
3.14.4 International Grains Agreement, 1995 356
3.14.5 International Sugar Agreement (ISA), 1969 357
3.14.6 International Coffee Agreement (ICA) 357
3.14.7 Convention on the African Migratory Locust 359
3.15 LIVESTOCK 360
3.15.1 World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement 360
3.15.2 World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Standards 360
3.15.3 International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) 361
3.15.4 Paris Agreement (2016) 361
3.15.5 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & Nagoya Protocol 362
3.15.6 Ramsar Convention & the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 363
3.15.7 European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976/1992) 364
3.15.8 European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter (1979) 365
3.15.9 Regional Veterinary Conventions 365
3.15.10 Regional Economic Communities: 366
3.15.11 Grazing Agreements 367
3.16 ICT, BROADCASTING AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO REGULATIONS 369
3.16.1 East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology 369
3.16.2 Dubai Convention on International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012 369
3.17 ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 372

3.17.1 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) 372
3.17.2 African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption 374
3.17.3 African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration 375
3.18 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT 377
3.18.1 Fundamental Conventions 377
3.18.1.1 Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 of 1930 377
3.18.1.2 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, No. 98 of 1949 378
3.18.1.3 Equal Remuneration Convention, No. 100 of 1951 378
3.18.1.4 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957 379
3.18.1.5 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111 of 1958 380
3.18.1.6 Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 of 1973 381
3.18.1.7 Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182 of 1999 382
3.18.1.8 Labour Inspection (Industry) Convention, No. 81 of 1947 383
3.18.1.9 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, No. 129 of 1969 384
3.18.1.10 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, No. 144 of 1976 385
3.18.2 Technical Conventions 386
3.18.2.1 Unemployment Convention, No. 2 of 1919 386
3.18.2.2 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, No. 11 of 1921 386
3.18.2.3 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 387
3.18.2.4 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), No. 32 of 1932 388
3.18.2.5 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, No. 94 of 1949 389
3.18.2.6 Migration for Employment Convention No. 97 of 1949 390
3.18.2.7 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, No. 99 of 1951 391
3.18.2.8 Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973 391
3.18.2.9 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, No. 143 of 1975 392
3.18.2.10 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, No. 19 of 1925 393
3.18.2.11 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, No. 26 of 1928 394
3.18.2.12 Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, No. 63 of 1938 395
3.18.2.13 Employment Service Convention, No. 88 of 1948 396
3.18.2.14 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), No. 89 of 1948 396
3.18.2.15 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, No. 118 of 1962 396
3.18.2.16 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, No. 131 of 1970 397
3.18.2.17 Holidays with Pay Convention (*Rev.*) No. 132 of 1970 398
3.18.2.18 Workers' Representatives Convention, No. 135 of 1971 399
3.18.2.19 Paid Educational Leave Convention, No. 140 of 1974 400
3.18.2.20 Rural Workers Organizations' Convention, No. 141 of 1975 400
3.18.2.21 Human Resources Development Convention, No. 142 of 1975 401
3.18.2.22 Nursing Personnel Convention, No. 149 of 1977 402
3.18.2.23 Public Officers' Pension (Kenya) Agreement 1977 {Treaty Series No. 111 (1977)} 403
3.19 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE 405
3.19.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Fight against Doping in Sport 405
3.19.2 The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) 406
3.19.3 The UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions 408

3.19.4 The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage—The World Heritage Convention (WHC) 409
3.20 DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES ... 411
3.20.1 Declaration on the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) 411
3.20.2 Maritime Zones 412
3.20.3 Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management 413
3.20.4 African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa, 2012 414
3.21 LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS (DONE BY GRP 2) 416
3.22 PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (DONE BY GRP 2) 419
PART IV 421
TREATIES SIGNED BY KENYA 421
4.0 INTRODUCTION: INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF SIGNATORIES TO AN UNRATIFIED TREATY 423
4.1 TREATIES SIGNED BY KENYA 423
4.1.1 Convention on Cluster Munitions 423
4.1.2 OAU Convention on Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa 424
4.1.3 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography 424
4.1.4 International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance 425
4.1.5 WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) 426
4.1.6 WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) 426
4.1.7 Locarno Agreement establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs . 427
4.1.8 The Trademark Law Treaty 427
4.1.9 The Energy Charter Treaty 428
4.1.10 The African Charter on Statistics 429
4.1.11 The 2010 Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) 430
PART V 433
MATRIX 433
MATRIX TABLE OF CONTENTS 435
PART VI 707
ANNEXES 707
ANNEX I —INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HIGH-LEVEL VISITS (1 JULY, 2025 – 30 JUNE, 2026) 709
ANNEX II —KENYA'S INTERNATIONAL CANDIDATURES (2025–2026) 713
ANNEX III —KENYA'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (2025–2026) 716
ANNEX IV —SECRETARIAT OF THE REPORT FROM OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF TREATIES 720
ANNEX V —PARTICIPANTS/FOCAL POINTS OF THE REPORT 722

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAMA	African Association of Maritime Authority
ACA	Anti-Counterfeit Authority
ADAK	Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya
ADB	African Development Bank
AFDevSat	The African Development Satellite
AFREF	African Geodetic Reference Frame
APRM	Africa Union Peer Review Mechanism
ARISS	Amateur Radio on The International Space Station
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
AUBP	African Union Border Programme
AU-IBAR	African Union International Bureau on Animal Resources
BBNJ	Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
BETA	Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda
BIPM	International Bureau of Weights and Measures
CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CGPM	General Conference on Weights and Measures
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
CLCS	Commission On the Limit of Continental Shelf
CMC	National Calibration and Measurement Capabilities
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
EAC	East African Community
EAC SQMT	East African Community Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing
EAPP	Eastern Africa Power Pool
EDE	Ending Drought Emergency
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EO	Africa Earth Observation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
HPSS	Humanitarian Peace Support School
IBED	Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization

IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOPC	International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
ISA	International Seabed Authority
ISPS	International Ship Port Security
ISS	International Space Station
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KCAA	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
KCDB	Key Comparison Database
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KECOBO	Kenya Copyright Board
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KENAS	Kenya Accreditation Service
KENREF	Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame
KenTrade	Kenya Trade Network Agency
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KIBO	Kenya International Boundaries Office
KIPI	Kenya Intellectual Property Institute
KISM	Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping
KMA	Kenya Maritime Authority
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSA	Kenya Space Agency
KSIIF	Kenya Space Innovation and Investment Forum
KSL	Kenya Shipyard Limited
LTC	Legal And Technical Commission
MLC	Maritime Labour Convention
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NASRDA	Nigerian National Space Research and Development Agency
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NuPEA	Nuclear Power & Energy Agency
NWS	Nuclear Weapon States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OPRC	Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation

OSBP	One-Stop Border Post
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PWD	Persons with Disability
REC	Regional Economic Communities
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBMC	Secretariat On Border Management Control
SCTIFI	Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SQMT	Standardization Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environmental Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-GGIM	United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USAFRICOM	United States African Command
USOAP	Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme
WHO-FCTC	World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
WIPO	World Intellectual Property
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health

PREFACE

Pursuant to Article 132 (1) (c) (iii) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, I am honoured to present this Thirteenth (13th) Annual Report on the Progress Made in Fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations to the National Assembly. These obligations emanate from treaties, conventions, and other international commitments to which Kenya is a party.

Through the years, the international community has developed a body of international law consisting of both treaty-based instruments and customary international norms aimed at addressing matters of shared concern and fostering global cooperation. States that become parties to such international treaties are obliged to formulate and implement domestic legal and policy measures that are consistent with their commitments under the respective international instruments.

By adopting Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025, on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kenya, my administration has repositioned the country's foreign policy to support the **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)** to advance national development priorities. This aligns Kenya's diplomatic engagements, international partnerships, and economic cooperation efforts with the five BETA pillars: Agriculture and Food Security; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Affordable Housing and Settlement; Universal Health Coverage and the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

Kenya seeks to leverage international cooperation, investment, technology transfer, and market access to accelerate sustainable socio-economic transformation and improve the livelihoods of all Kenyans. This is reflected in the high-level summits, conferences, and strategic engagements that Kenya has hosted and participated in during the 2025/2026 Financial Year. Notably, on 11th and 12th May, 2026, Kenya made history as the first non-Francophone African country to co-host the inaugural Africa Forward Summit with the French Republic. The forum demonstrated Kenya's growing convening power and leadership in shaping continental and global discourse on development, financing, trade, investment and international cooperation.

The summit adopted the Africa Forward Declaration—a shared roadmap grounded in mutual respect, co-development and shared value creation, committing partners to advancing sustainable value-added agriculture, building resilient health systems, powering growth through green industrialization and energy transition, unlocking the blue economy, harnessing digital transformation and artificial intelligence and reforms in the international financial architecture.

Kenya had the distinct honour of hosting the 11th Our Ocean Conference from 16th to 18th June, 2026, in Mombasa and Kilifi Counties, under the theme '*Our Ocean, Our Heritage, Our Future'*. This marked the first time in the Conference's history that it was convened on African soil, highlighting the continent's growing role in shaping global ocean governance and sustainable blue economy initiatives. The conference mobilised 320 new commitments

valued at USD 6.4 billion from 102 countries, highlighted the critical importance of the ocean, which supports the livelihoods of more than 3 billion people worldwide and facilitates the majority of global trade.

Kenya also demonstrated strong leadership through 50 national commitments valued at USD 1.1 billion, encompassing the expansion of marine protected areas, the development of a National Blue Carbon Framework, the restoration of mangrove and seagrass ecosystems, the establishment of coastal circular economy hubs, the enhancement of fisheries infrastructure, and the implementation of a National Maritime Security Strategy.

Turning to our foreign engagements, Kenya has maintained a robust programme of high-level diplomatic activity—regionally, I undertook state visits to the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Angola for the EU/AU Summit and AU Institutional Reforms, respectively. Further, I attended the 25th Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Heads of State Summit in the United Republic of Tanzania where Kenya's Chairmanship of the East African Community concluded with the adoption of a new financing formula, the launch of the 7th EAC Development Strategy, and the EAC Customs Bond — each a concrete step towards a more integrated and resilient East Africa.

Globally, I undertook official visits to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Kingdom of Norway and a state visit to the Republic of Finland, advancing Kenya's diplomacy across several fronts, delivering key agreements and strengthening cooperation with the European Union, including through the Kenya-EU Digital Partnership. These engagements reinforced Kenya's role as a gateway to African markets and a trusted partner in digital transformation and green growth. I participated in the 13th Session of the World Urban Forum in the Republic of Azerbaijan, where we had a bilateral meeting with the President, centred on economic partnership. I also undertook a historic State Visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan which resulted in the signing of eight (8) Agreements covering ICT, Agriculture, transport, finance and tourism. The two visits represent Kenya's first high-level diplomatic foray into Central Asia, underscoring our commitment to diversifying partnerships across regions and strengthening South-South cooperation.

Kenya further participated in the G7 Summit in the French Republic as a partner country, advancing Africa's priorities on climate finance, green energy, transition minerals, and AI governance.

Kenya ratified seven (7) treaties in the Financial Year 2025/26, including the East African Community (EAC) Customs Union - Ratification of Article 24 (2) (a); the Kenya-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (CEPA); the Agreement Establishing the Shelter Afrique Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Treaty Establishing Inter-Government Authority on Development; the Agreement establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC); and World Trade Organization on Fisheries Subsidies

Agreement. Ambassador Dr. Monica Juma's appointment as Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) further affirmed Kenya's growing voice in global governance. In November, 2025, Professor Phoebe Okowa was elected Judge of the International Court of Justice marking the first time Kenya has nominated and secured a candidate to the Court. Her election reaffirms Kenya's commitment to international justice, equality, and representation within the international judicial architecture.

Guided by the principles of multilateralism and the values embodied in the United Nations Charter and the United Nations 80 Reform Agenda, the UN-Secretary General, H.E. António Guterres and I officially broke ground on the expansion of the UN Headquarters in Gigiri, Nairobi. The project will transform the facility's conference capacity from 2,000 to 9,000 participants, including the construction of a state-of-the-art General Assembly Hall, reinforcing Kenya's position as a leading center for global diplomacy and multilateral engagement.

Kenya remains committed to its international obligations through efforts aimed at promoting inclusive growth, protecting fundamental rights and freedoms, and advancing sustainable national development.

I wish to commend all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for their invaluable contributions to the preparation of this report. I further applaud the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs for coordinating its development and for its continued diligence in managing Kenya's treaty relations, including the ratification, domestication, implementation, and reporting of international obligations.

It is, therefore, my pleasure to present this report, which serves as an important public awareness and accountability tool on Kenya's international obligations and the measures undertaken to fulfil them. I am confident that this report will enhance public understanding of Kenya's international commitments and demonstrate the Government's steadfast dedication to upholding its obligations under international law while advancing the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kenya.

H.E. Hon. William Samoei Ruto (PhD.), C.G.H.
President of the Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 13th Annual Report provides progress made in fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations pursuant to Article 132 (1) (c) (iii) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which requires H.E. the President to report annually in the State of the Nation Address. Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution respectively provide that the general rules of international law, and any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya.

Ratification of various international treaties obligates Kenya to put into place domestic measures compatible with the provisions of the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D. This contributes to the achievement of the Government's national development priorities through implementation of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) aimed at improving the welfare of all Kenyans. The Government continues to leverage international engagements to create opportunities for its citizens and investors. This has elevated Kenya's profile as a regional anchor state and strengthened Kenya's partnership globally.

Kenya hosted the Africa-Forward Summit in Nairobi from 11th to 12th May, 2026 under the theme, *"Africa–France Partnership for Growth and Innovation",* which brought together African Heads of State and Government, global leaders, development partners, civil society organizations, researchers, academia, and other key stakeholders to strengthen cooperation for sustainable development. Participating leaders adopted key declaration frameworks aimed at advancing sustainable and value-added agriculture, strengthening resilient health systems, enhancing infrastructure development, promoting trade, and accelerating regional integration.

The Summit also secured significant investment commitments from entities and multilateral organizations amounting to €25 billion. These included €8 billion for industrialization and agriculture projects, €14 billion for infrastructure, energy, and digital transformation initiatives, and €3 billion for human capital development and creative industries. Notable commitments included a US$300 million investment by Access Holdings to support SMEs and accelerate growth in key sectors across Kenya and East Africa; a US$60 million investment by Rubis Energy to establish Africa's first sustainable aviation fuel production facility in Kenya; a US$150 million investment by Centum for the development of the Nairobi Special Economic Zone for service exports; and a US$700 million investment by CMA CGM in the expansion of the Port of Mombasa to accommodate next-generation container ships. These commitments are expected to contribute significantly to Kenya's economic transformation agenda while strengthening its position as a regional hub for trade, investment, innovation, and sustainable development.

During the reporting period, Kenya co-ordinated 18 Inbound visits and 21 Outbound visits which resulted in signing of Memoranda of Understanding that speak to Kenya's international commitment to strengthening bilateral relations, and ratified seven (7) treaties, namely: East African Community (EAC) Customs Union - Ratification of Article 24 (2) (a); Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Kenya and the United Arab Emirates (CEPA); The Agreement Establishing the Shelter Afrique

Development Bank; The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; The Treaty Establishing Inter-Government Authority on Development; The Agreement establishing the African Finance Corporation (AFC); and World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. The Report is expected to enhance public awareness on the Government's implementation of Kenya's treaty obligations.

The Report is presented in both the **Narrative** (*Paragraph style*) and **Matrix** (*Table format)* and is divided into six (6) parts:

Part I—Introduction and Background—provides an overview on the importance of treaties and Kenya's policy on treaty making and ratification;

Part II—Membership to International, Regional and Sub Regional Organizations—outlines the implementation measures of obligations arising from membership to these organizations;

Part III—Ratified Treaties and Conventions—outlines measures undertaken on the obligations arising from treaties ratified by Kenya. These treaties are categorized under twenty (20) thematic areas;

Part IV—Treaties Signed—highlights measures undertaken on the obligations arising from treaties signed by Kenya but not ratified. It is important to note that while the signing of a treaty by a State does not impose legal obligations, a signatory State is required to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty. In line with this spirit of international law, Kenya is implementing these treaties;

Part V—Matrix in table form summarizing Parts III and IV of the Report; and

Part VI—contains six (6) Annexes covering Inbound and Outbound State Visits; Kenya's candidatures to International Organizations; Kenya's subscriptions to International Organizations; Events and Conferences held in Kenya and; Secretariat and Focal Point Persons from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies

PART I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. International obligations arise principally from treaties and international customary law. These obligations are essential for promoting international peace and security, international cooperation, adherence to the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and matters of mutual importance among States and other subjects of international law.

2. Treaties are the foundation for the formation of all relations between subjects of international law, and their role in international law has increased progressively. States assume their rights and duties in international law directly from instruments through various treaty actions in the form of ratification, accession, and acceptance.

3. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, remains one of the most important instruments governing treaty law. It provides a comprehensive framework governing the conclusion, interpretation, application, amendment and termination of treaties. The Convention codified principles that had previously developed principally through customary international law. The Convention recognizes the sovereignty of States to enter into international agreements while providing common standards governing treaty making and implementation.

4. The principle of good faith remains fundamental in international law and governs both the creation and performance of international legal obligations. Another general principle is that of equity, which allows fair application and enforcement of international law.

5. Treaties may be referred to by different names, including Conventions, Agreements, Covenants, Charters, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Protocols, Pacts, Accords and Final Acts. Constitutive instruments establishing inter-governmental organizations may also take the form of treaties, as international organizations, have increasingly become central actors in international relations and the development and implementation of international norms.

6. Treaties may be bilateral, multilateral or plurilateral—Bilateral treaties are concluded between two subjects of international law, while multilateral treaties involve three or more parties and are frequently negotiated under the auspices of international organizations. Plurilateral treaties involve a group of States that negotiate or cooperate on issues, including outside traditional multilateral frameworks.

7. Customary international law constitutes an important component of international law. It comprises obligations arising from general and consistent State practice accepted as law, rather than from formal written treaties. Once a practice has attained the status of customary international law, it is generally binding upon States, subject to recognized exceptions such as the persistent objector doctrine. Examples include the principle of non-refoulement and aspects of the immunity accorded to visiting Heads of State.

8. Kenya's international obligations are intended to project, promote and protect the country's national interests, prestige and image globally, while enhancing cooperation with other States and international organizations. Kenya's participation in international treaties and international organizations is guided by the need to address matters of common concern through shared principles, values and legally recognized obligations.

1.1 KENYA'S POLICY ON TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

9. The treaty making and ratification process in Kenya is governed by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D of the Laws of Kenya, and relevant judicial decisions.

10. Articles 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution provide that the general rules of international law shall form part of the law of Kenya and any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under the Constitution. Articles 2(5) and (6) give full effect to the implementation of Kenya's International Obligations.

11. The Act, gives effect to Article 2(6) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which provides the procedure for the making and ratification of treaties. It also defines the respective roles of the Executive and Parliament in the treaty making and ratification process.
12. Treaty making and ratification in Kenya, therefore, is a structured law-making process involving the Executive and Parliament before Kenya formally expresses its consent to be bound by an international treaty, agreement or convention governed by international law.
13. Under the Act, the Cabinet Secretary of the relevant State Department, in consultation with the Attorney General, submits the text of a treaty together with a Cabinet Memorandum to Cabinet for approval. Upon approval, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs submits the treaty and relevant documentation to the Speaker of the National Assembly for consideration in accordance with the law.
14. The treaty making and ratification framework applies to multilateral treaties and specified bilateral treaties touching on matters including:
    a) the security, sovereignty, independence, unity or territorial integrity of Kenya;
    b) the rights and duties of Kenyan citizens;
    c) the status of Kenya under international law;
    d) Kenya's relationship with international organizations or similar bodies; and
    e) the environment and natural resources.
15. Kenyan courts continue to give effect to ratified treaties in appropriate cases, in accordance with the Constitution and applicable domestic law.
16. The President and the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Foreign and Diaspora Affairs are empowered to enter into treaties and agreements on behalf of the Republic of Kenya. Authority may also be granted through an Instrument of Full Powers to an authorized State Officer to negotiate, conclude or sign treaties and agreements on behalf of the Republic.

1.2 RELEVANCE OF TREATIES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17. The implementation of bilateral and multilateral treaties to which Kenya is a party continues to contribute to the achievement of national development priorities under Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). International cooperation and treaty commitments support the Government's efforts to reduce the cost of living, eradicate hunger, create employment, expand markets, improve access to essential services, strengthen environmental protection and improve Kenya's foreign exchange position.
18. The Government continues to implement BETA, which is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth through a value chain approach. This is achieved through targeted investments in five core pillars, namely Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; and the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. International obligations and partnerships provide an important framework for mobilizing investment, technology, technical expertise, market access and resources to support these priorities.
19. ***Agriculture*** remains a cornerstone of Kenya's development strategy, closely aligned with the country's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and other international frameworks. During the year under review, the Government increased the agriculture sector budget from Kshs. 44 billion to Kshs. 63 billion and implemented interventions aimed at improving food security, agricultural productivity and farmer incomes. These included fertilizer subsidies, climate-smart agriculture, agricultural insurance and reforms in the coffee sector.
20. The Government also expanded market access for Kenyan agricultural products, through initiatives that connected specialty tea producers directly to premium international consumers. At the same time, it continued to strengthen dairy, meat and leather value chains while promoting value addition and market oriented agricultural production.

21. Agricultural insurance and climate smart agriculture interventions are particularly important in protecting smallholder farmers against climate related risks and strengthening Kenya's resilience to the effects of climate change.

22. ***Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)***—Transforming the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) sector to improve the livelihoods and welfare of Kenyans through employment and wealth creation is one of the key pillars of the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA). The MSMEs sector is expected to have the greatest impact at the bottom of the pyramid. In this respect, the Government has implemented the following programmes, policies, and reforms:

a) Created an enabling environment and decriminalization of MSMEs through the Revised MSME Policy, 2026, which was finalized and launched by the President during the World MSME day. The Policy provides for the establishment of a single window portal for the licenses/ approvals/ registration of MSMEs to ease the cost of doing business. The Government has supported MSMEs formalization by registering 4,389 MSEs Cluster and sensitizing over 5,803 MSEs Cluster. It has refurbished 33 Constituency Industrial Development Centers creating 2,310 jobs both directly and indirectly.

b) Facilitated access to finance to the underserved population by operationalizing the Financial Inclusion Fund. Through its Personal Loan, Bridge Loan, Group Loan and Savings products, the fund has so far reached 28,103,877 customers who have opted into the Fund. Cumulatively, the fund has disbursed Kshs. 90.39 billion in loans, and mobilized Kshs. 5.8billion in savings. In addition, through Uwezo Fund, KShs.1,212 million has been disbursed to 11,364 groups, comprising of 2452 youth groups that received KShs. 239,191,000, 8,448 Women's groups that received KShs. 951,682,000, and 464 groups of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) that received KShs. 28,627,000.

c) Aggregated and accessed market for MSMEs by facilitating 3,606 MSMEs attend various local and regional trade fairs and exhibitions. These included 1,127 MSEs facilitated to showcase their products at the 25th EAC trade fair held in Nairobi; 1,150 MSEs sensitized on how to access the opportunities within the Africa Continental Free Trade Area; and 45 MSEs products were onboarded on the Soko Biashara Ecommerce platform. In addition, 8746 MSEs were facilitated through subcontracting linkages under the affordable housing project (AHP).

d) Inculcated a culture of saving and investment resulting to a cumulative savings of KShs. 5.8 billion through the Financial Inclusion Fund.

e) Through the NYOTA project, start-up grants worth KShs. 5.34 billion have been disbursed, providing direct capitalization to the youth-owned enterprises and benefiting 124,522 young people across all 47 counties. Of these beneficiaries, 88,934 received both the first and second tranches, each amounting to KShs. 50,000 after successfully completing a mentorship programme. An additional 35,588 youth received the first tranche of KShs. 25,000 each and are awaiting the mentorship programme and subsequent disbursement of the second tranche.

23. ***Affordable housing*** remains a major priority under BETA. The Affordable Housing Programme contributes to employment creation, local manufacturing, construction, real estate development and the improvement of living standards. The Government aims to deliver housing on ownership terms for Kenyan citizens, increasing the number of mortgages from 30,000 to 1,000,000, with favorable ownership terms, including monthly payments as low as KShs. 4,000.

24. The Government also aims to address the annual housing deficit of 200,000 homes by accelerating the implementation of projects nationwide. This ambitious program is being advanced through three key interventions: fast tracking delivery of ready-to-launch projects on both at the national and county levels; promoting economic recovery by linking MSMEs and the Jua Kali sector to these projects; and establishing legislative framework for cheap and

stable financing to support large scale development projects. This, in turn, will stimulate manufacturing sector by creating sustained demand for locally produced goods and materials.

a) **Completed and Ongoing AHP Projects**

Category	Units
Completed Units	10,107
AHP Units under construction	196,846
Institutional & Staff Housing	23,690
Student Housing	38,545 units (≈134,907 beds)
Private Developer VAT Exemptions	13,363
Grand Total (completed & ongoing)	**282,551 Units**

Completed projects (10,107 units) since September 2022 include:

(i) Buxton Phase One – 584 Units;

(ii) Nakuru Bondeni AHP – 605 Units;

(iii) Boma Yangu Mukuru Estate Lot 1 bedsitters – 5,616 Units;

(iv) Boma Yangu Homa Bay Estate – 110 Units;

(v) Boma Yangu Kakamega Lurambi Estate – 220 Units;

(vi) Boma Yangu Elburgon Estate – 220 Units;

(vii) Boma Yangu Machakos Estate – 220 Units;

(viii) Boma Yangu Vihiga Estate – 220 Units;

(ix) Boma Yangu Emgwen Estate – 220 Units; and

(x) Various institutional housing projects – 2,092 Units.

b) **Socio-economic impact**

i. Institutional and Staff Housing

Currently, **23,690 institutional housing units** are being built. Projects for disciplined forces and civil servants offer affordable staff housing, with specific units reserved for teachers, officers, and other public sector staff to support productivity and morale.

The program also incorporates specialized facilities—including barracks, hostels, and operational support infrastructure to meet the unique needs of uniformed services. By ringfencing units for key cadres and locating developments close to duty stations, the initiative enhances operational readiness, improves staff welfare and morale, and supports recruitment and retention, while delivering affordable and accessible housing solutions that strengthen public service delivery nationwide.

ii. Student Housing

A total of **134,907** beds have been awarded and approximately 38,545 units are currently under construction. In total, **177,686 student beds** have been packaged for universities and colleges. These initiatives address the student housing shortage, with approximately 10% of nearly 1 million students having access to on-campus accommodations. A framework has been developed with the Ministry of Education, counties, and universities to support safe and affordable student housing.

iii. Employment and Inclusion

Since 2022, more than **640,442 jobs** have been created, with more than 1 million expected over the affordable housing program's duration. Youth involvement includes 5,211 graduate interns shortlisted and onboarded for work across various AHP Projects, as well as 70 rehabilitated youth, with low-skilled workers also integrated.

Youth under 35 years account for nearly 50% of all workers, underscoring the Program's central role in absorbing first-time job seekers and supporting early-career development. Women represent 21% to 30% of the workforce, depending on the site, and are well represented in finishing work, administrative roles, community contracting, and emerging technical trades, with support from partners such as National Industrial Training Authority (NITA).

The Program has also made meaningful strides in disability inclusion, with persons living with disabilities comprising approximately 5% of workers in AHP projects—well above typical construction-sector norms. Recruitment practices emphasize fairness and local benefit: 47% to 60% of workers per site are residents of the host county, ensuring that wages circulate locally and that communities experience direct economic uplift from nearby projects.

Supervising Consultants are instructed to monitor women's participation and provide reports on compliance with safety requirements. This is about inclusivity, equity, and demonstrating that Kenya's approach to adequate housing is both innovative and exemplary.

iv. MSME and Jua Kali Support

The Government has allocated KShs. 11 billion specifically for MSMEs and Jua Kali enterprises within the Affordable Housing Program (AHP) and market initiatives. Local artisans provide diverse array of services, including manufacturing prefabricated steel doors, windows, balustrades, and curtain rods, as well as landscaping solutions.

A substantial share of employment generated by AHP originates from Kenya's informal sector. Jua Kali artisans constitute approximately 17.5% of reported labor, supplying essential construction materials such as steel doors, windows, metal fittings, timber products, cabro paving blocks, furniture, and on-site fabrication. Their integration is facilitated by the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Program**,** which has certified more than 2,540 artisans to date, including 231 women. The RPL validates existing competencies, enhances artisans' eligibility for formal contracts, and positions them for higher remuneration. This program serves as an effective tool for transforming informal labor into structured and financially robust livelihoods.

***c)* Climate and Community Impact**

The Government has designed all affordable housing schemes nationwide with climate-resilient features such as gabions to manage floodwaters, boundary walls, and green infrastructure.

Plans are underway to construct 10,000 units along the rehabilitated Nairobi River as part of the Nairobi River Regeneration Program. Approximately, 44,000 youths are engaged with Climate Worx in cleaning up the river, planting trees, and establishing sustainable waste treatment along the riparian corridor.

***d)* Markets Program**

The Government is constructing 414 markets nationwide. Seventy (70) are substantially complete comprising of Sixty-five (65) Economic Stimulus Program (ESP) markets and five (5) modern markets. A further 297 are under construction. All markets are developed on

land provided by County Governments, who identify suitable sites and participate in the delivery of the projects. The County Government also engages the public when land is identified. After construction, the market is handed over to the County for management and maintenance.

e) **Slum Upgrading Program (SUD) Social Infrastructure**

The social housing and slum upgrading program has 216 projects nationwide. They cover social housing, high-mast floodlighting, water, access roads and related settlement works.

The Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project II (KISIP II) is in its sixth year of implementation. A total of 152 settlements are in the tenure regularization program and 140 local physical plans have been approved. Approximately, 35,091 titles are expected from the current portfolio. Works on site include installation of floodlights, construction of footpaths and access roads, provision of water and sanitation facilities, and improvement of drainage. Disbursements to counties stand at KShs. 14.679 billion.

The AHP is now delivering at scale, with over 282,551 completed and ongoing housing units, more than 640,442 jobs created, and thousands of youths and artisans integrated. By embedding MSME participation, internships, and climate-smart housing designs, the program is not only building homes—it is creating industries, and building livelihoods and resilience to communities across Kenya.

25. ***Health*** —Kenya has made significant progress towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) under BETA, reaffirming the constitutional right to health and Kenya's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 3 and the African Union Agenda 2063.

26. A major achievement during the year under review was the implementation of the Social Health Authority (SHA), through which more than 31 million Kenyans had registered. The reform has significantly expanded social health protection and access to healthcare services nationwide. Through SHA, millions of Kenyans have accessed primary healthcare, inpatient services, maternal and child healthcare services, surgical procedures and treatment for chronic and critical illnesses. The reforms are anchored on the Social Health Authority, the Primary Healthcare Fund and the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund.

27. The reforms are intended to strengthen equitable access to quality and affordable preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and specialized healthcare services while reducing financial barriers to healthcare. They have also expanded citizens' choice of healthcare providers across public, faith-based and private facilities.

28. The Government continued to strengthen local pharmaceutical manufacturing and healthcare supply chains. The Kenya Biovax Institute has been operationalized to enhance domestic manufacturing of essential health products and technologies.

29. The Government has also continued to strengthen healthcare digitization pursuant to the Digital Health Act, 2023, including through the operationalization of the Digital Health Authority and development of integrated digital health information systems. It has operationalized the Wanini Kireri Magereza Level IV Hospital and issued it with a licence to operate as a public medical institution on 11th March, 2026. The facility serves prison staff, their families, inmates and the surrounding community.

30. ***Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy***— The Digital Superhighway remains an important enabler of BETA and supports productivity and efficiency across all sectors of the economy. During FY 2025/26, the Government made significant progress in expanding digital infrastructure, digitizing public services and promoting digital inclusion.

31. The Government rolled out more than 30,000 kilometres of fibre optic cable, while over 2,000 public institutions were connected to reliable digital infrastructure. Approximately, 300 Digital Hubs were established to provide communities and young people with access to digital skills, innovation spaces and online economic opportunities. More than 20,000 devices were distributed to public institutions to support service delivery, learning and digital inclusion. The

Government also accelerated digitization of public services, with more than 20,000 public-facing services onboarded onto the e-Citizen platform.

32. To expand access to affordable internet, the Government established 2,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots in high-traffic areas. In addition, 3 million affordable smartphones were assembled thus increasing opportunities for Kenyans to access digital services, information, skills, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

33. The Government has continued to digitize public administration systems. In the Public Service, the Human Resource Information Services Kenya (HRIS-Ke) payroll and establishment modules were rolled out and integrated with systems including IFMIS, iTax and the Central Bank of Kenya systems. The re-engineered payroll module was rolled out to more than 200 payroll sites, supporting the transition from a desktop-based application to a web-based system.

34. The digitization of public payroll is expected to improve data consolidation, real-time integration, auditing, accessibility of payroll information and the provision of a one-stop portal for human resource services.

35. Huduma Kenya continued to enhance access to Government services through multiple service delivery platforms. During the year under review, a total of 8,592,420 customers were served through Huduma service delivery platforms. Maua Huduma Centre was constructed and operationalized, 39 Huduma Centres were refurbished and 7 servers at Huduma Data Centres were upgraded.

36. These interventions support improved public service delivery, entrepreneurship, digital inclusion and economic growth, particularly within the MSME sector.

1.3 POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AT HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1.3.1 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

37. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal framework for ending poverty, protecting the planet and promoting peace and prosperity by 2030. The seventeen (17) SDGs and 169 targets provide an integrated framework for addressing economic, social and environmental challenges.

38. Kenya remains committed to implementation of the 2030 Agenda of the UN. The SDGs are integrated into Kenya's national development architecture through Vision 2030, Medium-Term Plans, BETA and the Kenya National SDGs Indicator Framework.

39. Kenya has made significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January, 2016. These include:

a) Mainstreaming SDGs into the planning and budgeting frameworks;

b) Undertaking policy gaps analysis and preparation of report;

c) Development of SDGs, recovery and acceleration strategy 2022-2030;

d) Development of SDGs roadmap to accelerate SDGs implementation beyond the midpoint;

e) Capacity building and awareness creation on SDGs; and

f) Preparation of SDGs status reports and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

40. Kenya has submitted three Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) to track its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Kenya 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the last VNR of 2020, along with the challenges encountered in implementation of SDGs and strategic priorities

aimed at accelerating the implementation of SDGs. Kenya also prepared Voluntary Sub-National Reviews (VSRs) and Country position papers on SDGs.

41. The SDGs in Kenya are implemented through (7) thematic areas, namely: Stakeholders Collaboration and Partnerships; Advocacy and Awareness creation; Domestication and Localization; Mainstreaming the 2030 agenda into Planning Frameworks; Capacity Building; Resource Mobilization; and Tracking and Reporting. The coordination between the National Government and County Governments has been enhanced with the establishment of an SDGs Unit at the Council of Governors and the National SDGs Coordination Directorate at the State Department for Economic Planning.

42. Progress on specific goals is as follows:

a) **No poverty:** Kenya continued to implement programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, including cash transfer programs, affirmative action funds and economic empowerment initiatives targeting women, youth, Persons With Disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.

The Government also continued implementation of the NYOTA Program, which supports youth employment, entrepreneurship, skills development, apprenticeships, enterprise development and access to finance, particularly for young people from vulnerable and low-income households.

The Public Service Superannuation Fund (PSSF) continues to contribute to social and economic security through pension administration and related interventions. As at 30th June, 2026, the Fund had a value of Kshs. 340.4 billion with a total membership of 529,635 active public servants, beneficiaries and contributors

b) **Zero Hunger**: Kenya continued to prioritize food security through the BETA agricultural transformation agenda. Key interventions include fertilizer subsidies, climate-smart agriculture, agricultural insurance and the development of agricultural value chains.

The Government continued reforms in coffee, dairy, meat, tea and leather value chains to enhance productivity, value addition, market access and incomes.

c) **Good Health and Well Being:** The Government has put in place the following interventions to achieve Universal Healthcare: Provide Social Health Insurance Fund Coverage for all; Health financing; Digitization; Expand existing health infrastructure and enhance supply chain management for efficiency and accountability (medical supplies); and recruitment of additional healthcare workers;

The Government significantly expanded community and primary healthcare services through deployment and training of more than 107,000 Community Health Promoters (CHPs) who have supported millions of households with preventing and promotive health services. By January, 2026, 10,277 health facilities had been connected to the national digital health system and approximately 30,087 digital devices had been deployed.

The Government established Social Health Authority (SHA) and implemented Universal Health Coverage. The rollout of the Social Health Authority (SHA) represents a major reform in health financing and service delivery aimed at achieving Universal Health Coverage in line with SDG 3. SHA promotes equitable access to quality healthcare, reduce out-of-pocket expenditure, and strengthen primary healthcare systems. In 2025, priority actions include expanding enrolment, improving digital systems, strengthening provider payments, and enhancing public awareness and trust in the new health financing model. Currently, more than 32.5 million Kenyans have registered with SHA, expanding access to social health protection and healthcare services.

d) **Quality Education**: The Government continued to expand access to education, technical and vocational training and skills development. The National Youth Service

trained 114,468 Service Men and Women in technical and vocational skills during the period, of whom 12,650 graduated.

The Kenya School of Government trained and certified 28,000 participants drawn from National and County Governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The Government continued to expand Technical and Vocational Education and Training institutions to equip the youth with practical skills and improve employability.

During the first half of FY 2025/26, the Public Service Superannuation Fund (PSSF) supported education-related Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, including school library renovation, classroom construction and renovation, dormitory construction, science laboratory equipment and provision of computers.

e) **Gender Equality:** Kenya continued to implement affirmative action and other measures aimed at increasing women's participation in governance, economic activity and public procurement.

The Government continued to support initiatives including the Women Enterprise Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), which seek to enhance economic empowerment and participation by women.

The number of elected female County Governors increased from three (3) in 2017 to seven (7) in 2022. In the Executive, the number of female Cabinet Secretaries stands at six (6) out of 22, while female Principal Secretaries are thirteen (13) out of 51. In the provincial administration, the number of female Deputy County Commissioners has continued to rise. In legislative bodies, the number of women in the National Senate is 21 out of 67 members, and in the National Assembly, women hold 29% of elected and nominated seats. Within the County Assemblies, women hold 1,058 seats comprising 99 elected members of the county assembly, 5 ex-officio members, and 954 nominated members, which is the only level of government that has consistently achieved the two-thirds gender rule. In the Judiciary, progress continues.

In the appointment of Judges, the number of female Judges stands at 85, and female Magistrates at 324. The Judiciary, as an institution, has historically been a leader in achieving and maintaining the two-thirds gender principle in its officer appointments.

Some of the key interventions undertaken by the Government to promote gender equality include: National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment, Access to Government Procurement Opportunities, operationalization of Women Enterprise Fund, the National Affirmative Action Fund, Presidential Technical Working Group on Gender Based Violence, including femicide, and Affirmative Actions.

f) **Clean Water and Sanitation:** The Government continued to improve access to safe and reliable water through investment in water infrastructure and development of alternative water sources, including boreholes, particularly in areas experiencing unreliable water supply.

g) **Affordable and Clean Energy:** Kenya continued to expand electricity access and promote renewable energy. The country's energy transition remains anchored on geothermal, wind, hydro and other renewable energy sources. Investment in renewable energy contributes to energy security, climate action, industrial development and reduction of reliance on fossil fuels.

Kenya has connected over 10,432,707 million households to electricity by June, 2026, up from 7.3 million in 2020. The domestic power generation hit an all-time high of 3.45 billion kWh in the first quarter of 2026. The peak demand in June, 2026 stood at 2,550

MW against an installed capacity of 3,309.5 MW. Geothermal energy which remains the backbone, contributed 44.8%, followed by hydropower 25.9% and wind 14.6%. By 2026, geothermal generation capacity reached 1,000 MW cementing Kenya's position as a leader in Africa and globally.

h) **Descent Work and Economic Growth:** BETA continues to prioritize employment creation, enterprise development and inclusive economic growth. Infrastructure development, housing, agriculture, manufacturing, ICT and trade continue to generate employment and stimulate economic development.

The Government continued to promote labour mobility through the Kazi Majuu programme and bilateral labour cooperation. More than 540,000 Kenyans have secured employment abroad through structured labour mobility pathways supported by Bilateral Labour Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding with six partner countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany.

Diaspora remittances exceeded USD 5 billion in 2025, consolidating their position as Kenya's largest single source of foreign exchange.

On 18th June, 2026, Kenya concluded a Memorandum of Understanding on Diaspora Affairs Cooperation with the Republic of Armenia. The framework provides for cooperation in diaspora engagement, investment promotion, skills transfer and citizen empowerment.

Kenya is also contributing to the development of the EAC Diaspora Policy to promote regional cooperation and diaspora participation in socio-economic development and regional integration.

i) **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:** Kenya's manufacturing sector in the last financial year 2025/26 expanded especially in the automotive sector. During the year, 15 vehicle assembly plants and 7 parts manufacturers were established supported by investments in the iron and steel sub-sector. A number of investments in the construction and agro-processing sub-sectors were also recorded with significant growth.

Economic zones in Kenya, primarily consisting of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and the more modern Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are geographically designated areas designed to drive rapid industrialization, boost trade, and attract both foreign and domestic direct investments. They are regulated under the Special Economic Zones Authority (SEZA) and the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA). The zones offer world-class integrated infrastructure and an exceptionally business-friendly environment. In 2025/2026 FY the Government gazetted 17 SEZs, licensed 69 SEZ Enterprises, creating 3,040 industrial jobs. In the EPZs, 23 EPZs were gazetted, 76 Enterprises licensed and 6,732 jobs were created. Four public EPZs are under development in Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Busia and Eldoret are 93% complete and will be operationalized by December 2026.

The ICT sector also made significant progress through the rollout of more than 30,000 kilometers of fibre, connection of more than 2,000 public institutions, establishment of more than 300 Digital Hubs, onboarding of more than 20,000 public services onto e-Citizen, assembled over 3million, affordable smart phones, onboarded over 20,000 public facing services onto online platform - ECitizen and setup over 2,000 public Wi-Fi hotspots in high volume traffic areas.

Infrastructure development remains a major enabler of economic growth. During the year under review, 585.48 kilometres of roads were upgraded and 32,055.99 kilometres maintained.

Major infrastructure projects included the ongoing dualling of the 175-kilometre Rironi–Naivasha–Nakuru–Mau Summit Road and implementation of the 740-kilometre Horn of Africa Gateway Development Project (HOAGDP), including installation of fibre optic infrastructure to strengthen regional digital connectivity that will extend the digital footprint by 1000 Kms.

The roads sub-sector contributes significantly to Kenya's economy by facilitating trade, agricultural production, access to markets and essential services.

The ICT sector also made significant progress through the rollout of more than 30,000 kilometres of fibre, connection of more than 2,000 public institutions, establishment of more than 300 Digital Hubs and onboarding of more than 20,000 public services onto e-Citizen.

j) **Reduced Inequalities:** Kenya continued to implement social protection, affirmative action, financial inclusion and economic empowerment programmes aimed at reducing inequalities.

The Government continued to expand access to procurement opportunities for youth, women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and to strengthen programmes that support vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Digitalization of public services and expansion of affordable internet connectivity also continue to reduce geographical and economic barriers to access to Government services and opportunities.

k) **Sustainable Cities and Communities**: The Affordable Housing Policy is a Government of Kenya policy framework that aims at increasing access to decent, safe, and affordable housing, particularly for low- and middle-income households, in line with Article 43(1)(b) of the Constitution, Vision 2030, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). It seeks to address the national housing deficit by expanding the supply of affordable housing through public, private, and public–private partnerships, improving access to housing finance, strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks, and integrating housing developments with essential infrastructure and services. The policy supports inclusive urban development, job creation, and improved living standards, while contributing directly to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and indirectly to poverty reduction, economic growth, and reduced inequalities.

The Affordable Housing Programme remains a major intervention under BETA and contributes to access to decent housing, employment creation and inclusive urban development. The Government continued implementation of affordable, social and institutional housing projects and strengthened measures aimed at increasing housing supply, improving access to housing finance and supporting local construction industries.

l) **Responsible Consumption and Production**: Kenya continued to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved waste management, sustainable procurement, resource efficiency and promotion of renewable energy.

The Government has continued to implement sustainable public procurement measures, including the Preference and Reservation Schemes under AGPO.

During the period under review, Government continued to provide opportunities in procurement for enterprises owned by youth, women and Persons With Disabilities.

The Government developed the Sustainable Public Procurement Framework, which is under review by the Office of the Attorney-General.

Kenya continues to report to the United Nations Environment Programme every two years on implementation of SDG 12.7 on sustainable public procurement.

m) **Climate Action:** Kenya continued implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures through the Climate Change Act, 2016, the National Climate Change Framework Policy, the National Adaptation Plan and other related frameworks.

County Governments continued to mainstream disaster risk management into County Integrated Development Plans. The Government also continued to implement the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan to support low-carbon, resource-efficient and inclusive development.

In the forestry sector, the Government continued to implement the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (2023–2032) to reverse land degradation and expand tree cover.

n) **Life below Water**: Kenya's fisheries and aquaculture sector remains an important contributor to the economy, accounting for approximately 0.7 per cent of GDP. To strengthen the sector, the Government launched the National Blue Economy Strategy, (2025–2030) on 26th February, 2026. The Strategy focuses on sustainable utilization of marine and aquatic resources, ecosystem protection, community livelihoods, development of a skilled workforce, inclusive economic growth, strengthened governance, financing and partnerships.

During the year under review, fish landings increased by 12.3 per cent to 189.2 thousand tonnes, while the value of fish increased by 39.5 per cent to Kshs. 54.9 billion.

Freshwater fisheries remained the main source of fish, accounting for 66.3 per cent of total landings, with production increasing to 125.4 thousand tonnes. Marine fish landings increased by 31.2 per cent to 63.8 thousand tonnes, driven largely by industrial fishing. The value of freshwater fish increased to Kshs. 28.6 billion, while marine fish increased by 68.9 per cent to Kshs. 26.3 billion. The value of marine industrial fish production more than doubled from Kshs. 5.2 billion to Kshs. 13.6 billion in 2025.

Kenya ratified the World Trade Organization Fisheries Subsidies Agreement on 20th September, 2025 and continued to participate in negotiations on fisheries subsidies. These measures support sustainable fisheries management, food security, blue economy development and livelihoods of fishing communities.

The Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) established a marine research centre in Malindi to support scientific research, monitoring and evidence-based conservation of Kenya's marine biodiversity and resources, including sharks, rays and other migratory species protected under international instruments such as CITES and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

Kenya leveraged the 11th Our Ocean Conference, held in Mombasa from 16th to 18th June, 2026, to advance international cooperation on marine conservation and launched the Blue Carbon Ecosystems Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation and Investment Plan. The initiative mobilized international commitments towards marine biodiversity conservation and restoration of coastal forest ecosystems.

o) **Life on Land:** Kenya continued to strengthen implementation of international commitments on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management.

The wildlife sector is committed to implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD-KMGBF), including through expansion and strengthening of protected areas, conservancies and marine conservation areas. Efforts are also focused on securing wildlife corridors, restoring degraded habitats and endangered species, improving ecological connectivity, strengthening community and private conservation and enhancing biodiversity monitoring. These measures support Kenya's commitment to the global 30-by-30 biodiversity target.

During FY 2025/26, the forest sector continued implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (2023–2032) to reverse land degradation.

Tree cover expansion and sustainable resource use are being supported through the National Agroforestry Strategy (2025–2035), National Commercial Forestry Strategy (2025–2035), and Kenya National Bamboo Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2035).

In arid and semi-arid areas, biodiversity conservation is being strengthened through the National Strategy and Action Plan for Management and Control of Prosopis Juliflora (2025–2035).

The Government continued to strengthen natural capital accounting and Payments for Ecosystem Services frameworks to create economic incentives for conservation. Regulations relating to private forest registration and standardized community participation are being developed.

The 15 Billion Tree Growing Programme continues to support landscape restoration, climate resilience, rural employment and green economic growth. Restoration outcomes are tracked and verified through the Kenya National Landscape Restoration Monitoring System and the Kenya Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring Framework, 2025.

During the year under review, the Government also launched the Kenya Industrial Wood Sector Vision 2050 to revitalize domestic manufacturing and housing through commercial forestry.

The National Agroforestry Strategy (2025-2035) was launched in January, 2026 to integrate tree-growing into agricultural systems, improve food security and diversify rural incomes.

The Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, 2025, assented to in May, 2026, providing a framework for strengthening Community Forest Associations and modernizing the charcoal value chain into legal and sustainable green enterprises.

The Government continued to prioritize forest carbon markets as a means of creating additional revenue streams for communities and landowners while promoting conservation and financial inclusion.

During the first half of FY 2025/26, the PSSF supported tree-planting initiatives, including the planting of 13,000 seedlings under the Kaptagat Integrated Conservation Programme and tree-planting initiative in Tana River.

p) **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:** Good governance, peace, security, justice and strong institutions remain fundamental to Kenya's social and economic development.

During FY 2025/26, the Government continued to strengthen national security institutions, modernize security infrastructure, improve border security, combat terrorism and organized crime, and enhance public safety. Investments were made in security equipment, surveillance systems, communication technologies, patrol vehicles, security facilities and the welfare and professional development of security officers.

The Government intensified counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, particularly in vulnerable regions, including the Coast, North Eastern Kenya and areas bordering Somalia. Intelligence-led operations and inter-agency cooperation continued to strengthen threat detection and response.

Border management was strengthened through enhanced surveillance, biometric verification, communication systems and deployment of security personnel in vulnerable areas. Cooperation with neighbouring countries and regional security organizations was also enhanced to address cross-border crime, terrorism, trafficking and smuggling.

As digital transformation expanded, the Government strengthened cybersecurity capabilities, including cyber threat detection, digital forensics and incident response. Capacity building and public awareness initiatives were also undertaken to protect citizens, businesses and critical national infrastructure.

The Government continued efforts to combat organized crime, including human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, wildlife crime, illicit financial flows and smuggling through enhanced intelligence gathering, investigation, financial monitoring and inter-agency cooperation.

q) **Partnerships**: Kenya recognizes that achievement of the SDGs requires strong partnerships between Government, County Governments, the private sector, civil society, development partners and international organizations. It has continued to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral partnerships in areas including trade, investment, climate action, health, labour mobility, security, technology, infrastructure and sustainable development.

43. Significant efforts have been made in the country to ensure that vulnerable groups are not left behind, and one of the key strategies employed is providing them with access to Government procurement Opportunities. Another strategy that the Government has implemented is the *Inua Jamii* Program, which provides cash transfers to vulnerable individuals, including the elderly, persons with disabilities and orphans. These approaches aim at enhancing inclusivity, economic empowerment, and social integration among these groups.

44. Financing for Development remains a critical enabler of Kenya's development agenda. Kenya continues to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, public financial management, debt sustainability and innovative financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships and blended finance. Financial development is central to Kenya's ability to implement the SDGs and national development priorities. Kenya has reaffirmed its commitments under the Seville Outcome on Financing for Development, which emphasizes domestic resource mobilization, sustainable debt management, efficient public expenditure and mobilization of private and international financing.

45. The Government continued to strengthen domestic revenue mobilization, public financial management and accountability while exploring innovative and blended financing mechanisms, including public-private partnerships and impact investment.

1.3.2 African Union (AU) Agenda, 2063

46. The AU Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the

Pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

47. Agenda 2063 has twenty (20) goals aiming to transform the nations of the continent into democratic, peaceful and innovative powerhouses whose objective is to be global players in the next 50 years. Included in Agenda 2063 are the Seven Aspirations which identify priority areas to be implemented at the regional and national level to ensure that collectively, Africa achieves its developmental objectives. The aspirations are as follows:

a) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;

b) An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance;

c) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;

d) A peaceful and secure Africa;

e) An Africa with a strong cultural identity common heritage, values and ethics;

f) An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by the African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and

g) An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

48. The Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects/Initiatives are: Integrated High-Speed Train Network; Africa Virtual and E-University; African Commodity Strategy; Annual African Forum; Continental Free Trade Area; African Passport and free movement of people; Grand Inga Dam Project; Pan African E-Network; Silencing the Guns; African Outer Space Strategy; Single Air-Transport Network; and the Continental Financial Institutions.

I. Specific Measures Taken by the Government:

49. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Integrated the Agenda 2063 into its National Development Plan, which is implemented within the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) Framework;

b) Hosted a workshop on domestication and localization of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan, of the AU Agenda 2063 in March 2025;

c) Hosted a workshop on validation of AU Agenda 2063 resource mobilization strategy in June 2025; and

d) Prepared and submitted Kenya's First Biennial Country Progress Report in the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Africa Agenda 2063 in November 2025.

PART II

MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2.0 MEMBERSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

50. Kenya is a member of several international and regional inter-governmental organizations established through constitutive treaties. These organizations foster cooperation, friendly and peaceful relations, social, economic, and political integration among its member states.

51. This section outlines Kenya's membership to international, regional, and sub-regional organizations. The report details objectives, relevance and highlights measures undertaken and progress made in fulfilling Kenya's International Obligations.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2.1.1 United Nations (UN)

52. The United Nations (UN) is an inter-governmental organization established by the Charter of the United Nations adopted on 26th June, 1945, and entered into force on 24th October, 1945. The main objective of the organization is to promote international peace and security while fostering and promoting international cooperation. Kenya was admitted to the United Nations membership on 16th December, 1963, the same year the country attained independence.

53. Kenya's commitment to the principles and ideals of the UN has been resolute and consistent—This is particularly on matters of peace and security, sustainable development, global environmental and climate change issues.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the United Nations:

a) Maintain international peace and security;

b) Uphold international law;

c) Achieve higher standards of living for their citizens;

d) Address economic, social, health, and related problems; and

e) Promote universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

54. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosts the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON)—one of the four global UN headquarters worldwide and the only UN headquarters in Africa. The United Nations presence in Kenya was expanded when the country hosted the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and thereafter hosted the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT) headquarters;

b) Hosts other UN agencies in Nairobi including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Maritime Organization (IMO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); UN Population Fund (UNFPA); UN Development Programme (UNDP); UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); UN In PEACE Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS); UN Peacekeeping Force (UNPF); UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); World Bank; World Food Programme (WFP); World Health Organization (WHO); UN Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and International Organization for Migration (IOM-UN Migration); and

c) Accredited its Missions to the various UN Headquarters and Offices for effective engagement on global issues.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Mission to UNEP; and

(ii) Kenya Mission to UN-Habitat.

2.1.2 International Court of Justice (ICJ)

55. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations where UN member states refer legal disputes for adjudication and settlement. According to Article 93 of the UN Charter, all members of the UN are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

56. Kenya recognized and submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court on 19th April, 1965. Kenya, therefore, had recourse to the Court in case of any dispute with another member state.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Court:

a) Co-operate with the Court in the performance of its role; and

b) Comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party, pursuant to Article 59 of the Statute.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

Nomination and election of Justice Phoebe Nyawade Okowa to the International Court of Justice on 12th November, 2025, becoming the first Kenyan woman to serve at the World Court.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) The Judiciary;

(ii) Office of the Attorney-General;

(iii) State Department for Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs; and

(iv) Kenya International Boundaries Office.

2.1.3 World Trade Organization (WTO)

57. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an inter-governmental organization that deals with global rules of trade between member states. The WTO was established on 1st January, 1995, under the Marrakesh Agreement, which was signed by 123 members on 15th April, 1994.

58. Its functions include administering WTO trade agreements; a forum for trade negotiations; handling trade disputes; monitoring national trade policies; technical assistance and training for developing countries; and cooperation with other international organizations, as well as ensuring that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the WTO:

a) *Most Favoured Nation Treatment*— Kenya must accord WTO members non-discriminatory treatment on like products and services, subject to recognized WTO exceptions.

b) *Transparency*—Publish all relevant measures of general application which pertain to or affect the operation of the WTO.

c) *Economic Integration*—Notwithstanding the Marrakesh Agreement, liberalize trade in services between or among the parties to such an agreement.

d) *Confidentiality*—Refrain from disclosing confidential information, disclosure of which could impede law enforcement, be contrary to the public interest, or could prejudice legitimate commercial interests of enterprises.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

59. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the launch of the National Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee held on 4th July, 2025, Nairobi, aimed at strengthening product standards, conformity assessment, and alignment with the WTO TBT Agreement;

b) Participated in the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) workshop held on 29th July, 2025, in Mombasa, Kenya focusing on implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), customs modernisation, and reduction of cross-border trade delays;

c) Participated in the "Nairobi to Yaoundé" WTO Reform Conference held on 5th December, 2025, at Villa Rosa Kempinski, Nairobi conducted as a hybrid high-level forum to consolidate African priorities ahead of the WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14), focusing on WTO reform, e-commerce and digital trade, climate-trade linkages, and AfCFTA-WTO coherence;

d) Participated in the WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14) held on March, 2026, in Yaoundé, Cameroon: Kenya supported integration of small economies into the global trading system, engaged in Least Developed Countries (LDC) ministerial discussions on trade facilitation and WTO reform, and advocated for African priorities including digital trade, Aid for Trade, climate-trade frameworks, and accession support for countries such as Ethiopia;

e) Participated in the WTO academic and policy conference held on 19th and 20th March, 2026, Yaoundé, Cameroon ahead of MC14, focusing on WTO reform, trade and development, and academic contributions to global trade governance; and

f) Participated in the 14th China Round Table on WTO Accessions held on 25th March, 2026, Yaoundé, Cameroon focusing on the benefits of WTO accession, experiences of new members, and strengthening integration into the multilateral trading system.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Trade Policy, 2017;

(ii) Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472;

(iii) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524;

(iv) Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, Cap. 469C;

(v) Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 476; and

(vi) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA);

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(iii) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(iv) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(v) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(vi) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

2.1.4 Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (UNESCO-IOC)

60. The UNESCO-IOC was established in 1960. The objective is to improve the governance, and institutional Capacity of its member states with respect to marine resources and climate variability to foster sustainable development of the marine environment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Undertake joint research/observations in other countries' waters;

b) Promote application of best practices (technical and political), standards reference materials, guidelines and nomenclature;

c) Share scientific data and information relevant to research in oceanography;

d) Facilitate marine science expert's interaction on a regular basis enabling consensus, ensuring that national investment in major infrastructure for priority areas for research can be co-ordinated with partner nations;

e) Acquire expertise and or capacity to carry out nationally relevant marine research and management;

f) Participate in global programmes in marine research, observation and management where global issues/risks impact also at the regional level;

g) Organize and collaborate regionally to jointly build capacity based on regional needs, but in a global framework; and

h) Establish and maintain Disaster Risk Reduction Systems e.g. tsunami warning.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

61. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed ocean data and information exchange on ocean observation and hazard warning systems;

b) Developing Kenya's Marine Spatial Plan in the context of the UN Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development to support decision-making in blue economy development;

c) Has two sea level observation stations (Mombasa and Lamu) linked to the Global Sea Level Observing System as part of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS); and

d) Working with UNESCO/IOC and Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, through the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), to enhance collaboration between climate and ocean scientists to improve climate predictions.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

(ii) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(iv) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371; and

(v) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI);

(ii) Kenya Meteorological Department;

(iii) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI); and

(iv) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

2.1.5 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

62. Kenya is a member of FAO, an UN-specialized agency, tasked with handling issues of food security, water, and the environment. Programmes under FAO are supposed to lead to the eradication of hunger, poverty, and the conservation of the environment for sustainable development.

63. Kenya is working with FAO to implement projects on crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and land management.

64. FAO has assisted in developing sector strategies such as the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS), 2019–2029, to ensure agricultural growth, transformation, and sustainable food and nutrition security.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under FAO:

a) Participate in FAO Council Membership including annual conventions;

b) Grant FAO certain rights as enumerated in the Host Country Agreement e.g., facilitation of non-payment of tax on imported items and provision of diplomatic status to the Agency;

c) Share data and information on crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and food security; and

d) Implement the International plant protection Convention through Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

65. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) In collaboration with FAO, is implementing the Green Cities Action Programme for Africa with Nairobi and Kisumu Counties;

b) Contributes to FAO AgroStat, the world's most comprehensive agricultural information and statistics source and has mandated Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to annually validate the National Agricultural Data;

c) Contributes to FAO FishStatJ data for data sets on production trade and consumption of fisheries and aqua culture; and

d) Observes World Food Day on 16th October; World Food Safety Day on 7th June, and World Fisheries Day on 21st November every year.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Irrigation Policy, 2017;

(iv) Sessional Paper No.1 of 2021 on National Water Policy;

(v) Meteorology Policy, 2023;

(vi) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap.385;

(vii) Agricultural Development Corporation Act, Cap. 444;

(viii) Agricultural Finance Corporation Act, Cap. 323;

(ix) Irrigation Act, Cap. 347;

(x) Water Act, Cap. 372;

(xi) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317;

(xii) Statistics Act, Cap. 112;

(xiii) Crop Production and Livestock Act, Cap. 321;

(xiv) Animal Disease Act, Cap. 364;

(xv) Public Health Act, Cap. 242;

(xvi) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(xvii) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(xviii) Wildlife Conservation Management Act, Cap. 375;

(xix) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(xx) Meteorology Act, 2026.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC);

(ii) Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC);

(iii) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA):

(iv) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS);

(v) National Irrigation Authority (NIA);

(vi) Water Resource Authority (WRA);

(vii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(viii) Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI);

(ix) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service;

(x) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(xi) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute;

(xii) Kenya Meteorological Service Authority;

(xiii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization(KARLO);

(xiv) Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute;

(xv) Kenya Animal Genetics Resource Center;

(xvi) Kenya Dairy Board;

(xvii) Kenya Veterinary Board;

(xviii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute; and

(xix) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

2.1.6 United Nations Agency for Human Settlement and Urban Development (UN-Habitat)

66. The UN-Habitat is a UN Agency for human settlements and sustainable urban development. It was established in 1978, after the 1976 Vancouver meeting held in Canada. The objective of the Agency is to promote sustainable urbanization with the development of adequate and affordable shelter for all, as a priority.

67. The Executive Order No. 2 of 2023 designated the State Department for Housing and Urban Development as the National Focal Point on housing and human settlement.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under UN-HABITAT:

a) Undertake economic, social, and ecological functions of land, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to adequate and affordable housing for all;

b) Facilitate access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation for urban residential settlements; and

c) Enhance equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, and air quality.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

68. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Construction of affordable houses in all constituencies, stimulating local economic growth through integration of Jua Kali Artisans and other local communities, creating employment opportunities and enhancing skills transfer as well as supply of building materials and products such as windows and doors;

b) Hosted and led the 2nd Africa Urban Forum (AUF2) in Nairobi from 8th to 10th April, 2026, anchoring its role as a champion for affordable housing, sustainable urbanization, and climate resilience in Africa. The theme was, *"Adequate Housing for all: Advancing Socio-economic and Environmental Transformation towards the realization of Agenda 2030"*;

c) Participated in the 13th session of the World Urban Forum (WUF 13) from 17th to 22nd May, 2026 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The theme was, *"Housing the world: Safe and resilient cities and communities"*;

d) Deliver 200,000 housing units per year which will be achieved through a mixture of approaches involving active participation of the National and County Governments, as well as private sector. There are 376 ongoing projects at various stages of development set to deliver over 599,000 housing units across the country;

e) The Completed Affordable Housing Projects (Units) are as follows:

(i)	Buxton Phase One	—	584
(ii)	Nakuru Bondeni AHP	—	605
(iii)	Boma Yangu Mukuru Estate	—	1,080
(iv)	Boma Yangu Homa Bay Estate	—	110
(v)	Various disciplined forces projects	—	79
(vi)	NHC Homabay Town, Homabay Town Constituency	—	110
(vii)	NHC Embu Town, Manyatta Constituency	—	100
(viii)	NHC Kirinyaga, (Kerugoya Town), Kirinyaga Central Constituency	—	100
(ix)	NHC Nyandarua (Olkalou Town), Olkalou constituency	—	100

(x) Machakos Town (Survey Camp), Machakos Town Constituency — 74
(xi) Machakos Town (MOW camp), Machakos Town Constituency — 220
(xii) Embu Town, Manyatta Constituency — 148

f) Advertised 4,888 Affordable Housing Units for sale to the public as follows:

(i) Elburgon (St. Claire), Molo Constituency — 220
(ii) Bahati (DCC's Center), Bahati Constituency — 220
(iii) Kapsuswa (Kidiwa), Soy Constituency — 220
(iv) Kakamega (Milimani Estate), Lurambi Constituency — 220
(v) Nanyuki Town, Laikipia East Constituency — 200
(vi) Central Maragoli, Milimani Estate — 220
(vii) Kianyaga (Gichugu), Gichugu Constituency — 110
(viii) Chepalungu (Nyan-gores), Chepalungu Constituency — 220
(ix) Kapsabet Town (Emgwen), Emgwen Constituency — 220
(x) Muranga (Makenji), Kandara Constituency — 220
(xi) Mabera, Kuria west Constituency — 60
(xii) Isiolo Town, Isiolo North Constituency — 220
(xiii) Machakos Town (MOW camp), Machakos Town Constituency — 220
(xiv) Kinangop (Engineer), Kinangop Costituency — 220
(xv) Wajir Town, Wajir Township Constituency — 220
(xvi) Ruiru Town, Ruiru Constituency — 252
(xvii) Thika Town (Huduma Centre), Thika Constituency — 775
(xviii) Kivumbini (Bondeni), Nakuru Town East Constituency — 219
(xix) Embu Town, Manyatta Constituency — 148
(xx) Machakos Town (Survey Camp), Machakos Town Constituency — 74

g) The ongoing Affordable and Social Housing and Institutional Housing (National Police and KDF) are 161,911 and 36,592 units respectively, while 177,686 student hostels have been advertised to resolve institutional housing crisis; and

h) Implementation of Kenya water Security and Climate Resilience Project. The program contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on clean water access in lign with obligation highligheted in section1.1.6 (I) (b) and environmental sustainability. Mwache Multipurpose Dam Project is one flagship initiative under this program aimed at boosting water supply to Mombasa and Kwale Counties.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

a) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;
b) National Housing Policy, 2016;
c) Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy, 2016;
d) National Urban Development Policy, 2016;
e) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2013 on National Building Maintainance Policy;
f) Affordable Housing Act, 2024;

g) Housing Act, Cap. 117;

h) Land Act, 2012;

i) Physical and Land Use Planning Act, Cap. 303;

j) Sectional Properties Act, 2020;

k) Shelter Afrique Act, Cap. 493D; and

l) Urban Area and Cities Act, Cap. 275.

IV. **Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National approach towards implementation:**

(i) Affordable Housing Board (AHB);

(ii) Nairobi Rivers Commission (NRC);

(iii) Kenya Slum Upgrading, Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Trust Fund;

(iv) National Social Security Fund (NSSF); and

(v) National Construction Authority (NCA).

2.1.7 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

69. The UNIDO Constitution was adopted in Vienna on 8th April, 1979. It entered into force on 21st June, 1985. Kenya ratified the UNIDO's Constitution on 13th November, 1981.

70. The objective of UNIDO is to promote industrial development for poverty reduction, including globalization, and environmental sustainability.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under UNIDO:

a) Exercise rights and privileges of membership to the UNIDO;

b) Attend Industrial Development Board Meetings and General Conferences; and

c) Align the Country's Agenda to Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

71. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Adopted and aligned inclusive and sustainable industrial development with the Vision 2030 and Bottom-Up Transformation Agenda (BETA), thus contributing to SDG No. 9; and

b) Continues to implement the Self-Starter Programme for Country Partnership (PCP).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI); and

(ii) PCP National Coordination Mechanism, Secretariat, and PCP Champions.

2.1.8 International Maritime Organization (IMO)

72. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention came into force in 1948. Kenya became a member of the Convention on 22nd August, 1973. Kenya is a member of the IMO Governing body this being the Council and actively participates in the Committees and Sub Committees.

73. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention came into force in 1948. Kenya became a member of the Convention on 22nd August, 1973. Kenya is a member of the IMO Governing body this being the Council and actively participates in the Committees and Sub Committees.

74. The IMO is a United Nations specialized agency with an objective to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade; to encourage and facilitate the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships.

75. The IMO formulates international regulations relating to maritime safety, protection of the marine environment, satellite distress and distress communication, safety management and training, marine biosafety, maritime security, and climate change matters. The IMO consists of the Assembly, a Council, five main Committees and a number of Sub-Committees which supports the work of the main technical committees. The IMO has also established a system for providing compensation to those who had suffered financially as a result of pollution.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Establish and maintain an adequate and effective system to discharge their obligations as flag, port and/or coastal States emanating from applicable international law;

b) Comply with and implement over thirty-six (36) IMO instruments ratified by Kenya;

c) Participate in the IMO Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS) which aims to promote the consistent and effective implementation of applicable IMO instruments, whilst contributing to the enhancement of global and individual Member State's overall performance in compliance with the requirements of the instruments to which it is a Party;

d) Submission of information and reports in accordance with the reporting requirements under the various IMO Instruments; and

e) Discharge its financial obligation to the IMO.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

76. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Enhancing the legal and regulatory framework by developing, reviewing and/or enacting 26 regulations fully domesticating eight (8) IMO Conventions ratified by Kenya;

b) Developed the draft National Maritime Transport Policy and the draft National Maritime Education and Training Policy which awaits Cabinet approval;

c) Participate in Council, Committee and Subcommittees to ensure that proposals for development or review of existing legal and regulatory framework related to shipping is in the best interest of Kenya;

d) Resolve findings under the IMO Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS) Corrective Action Plan;

e) Strengthening of maritime safety systems through enhancement of Search and Rescue (SAR) coordination, including establishment of a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC);

f) Advancement of measures for environmental protection, including alignment with IMO strategies on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships and implementation of pollution prevention requirement; and

g) Promotion of seafarer training, certification and welfare in accordance with applicable international standards.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371;

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(v) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(vi) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391.

VI. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

b) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

c) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

d) Meteorological Department;

e) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

f) Department of Survey.

2.1.9 The Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA)

77. The Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA) previously referred to as the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on shipping (ISCOS), is an inter-governmental body established in 1967 by the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda, and the Republic of Zambia to promote the Region's shipping, logistics, and maritime interests.

78. The Maritime Organization for Eastern, Southern and Northern Africa (MOESNA) previously referred to as the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on shipping (ISCOS), is an inter-governmental body established in 1967 by the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda, and the Republic of Zambia to promote the Region's shipping, logistics, and maritime interests.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Committee:

a) Promote and advocate for competitive shipping and maritime services; advise on matters of policy and practices in the industry;

b) Undertake industry research and disseminate information on emerging contemporary issues;

c) Advocate for and promote efficiency in logistics and economic competitiveness in shipping and international trade;

d) Organize and build capacity for importers and exporters; and

e) Develop strategies that complement regional initiatives on the seamless flow of maritime traffic into the region and generally protect import and export business of the region.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

79. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Carried out a study on the status of Coastal Shipping in the Region, which will inform the region on the details of destination charges paid by shippers to both local and international service providers;

b) Participation in regional technical programmes and workshops, including, the 2025 Consultative Workshop on the Development of Hydrographic Services in the Great Lakes Region held in Nairobi; Regional stakeholder workshops on Port State Control for inland waterways aimed at strengthening hydrographic capacity, inland waterway governance and compliance with international standards;

c) Contributing to initiatives aimed at harmonization of maritime procedures and standards, including Port State Control regimes, hydrographic standards, and regional policy frameworks to ensure safe, efficient and sustainable maritime operations; and

d) Supporting institutional strengthening and regional coordination, including collaboration with the MOESNA Secretariat (hosted in Mombasa, Kenya) in implementing programmes and facilitating dialogue among Member States.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

VI. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Services; and

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

2.1.10 United Nations Tourism (UN Tourism)

80. UN Tourism is a specialized agency of the United Nations which promotes responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism. UN Tourism until 15th February, 2024, was previously known as United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

81. UNWTO was established in 1975 when Kenya became a member. UN Tourism's headquarters are in Madrid, Spain. Other offices include: Japan for Asia Region and Riyadh for Middle East Region.

82. The Government of Kenya through the State Department for Tourism maintains active full membership in UN Tourism. The subscription fee is EUR 41,515 payable annually in accordance with UN Tourism financial regulations.

83. The subscription facilitates Kenya's participation in the governance organs of UN Tourism, access to technical assistance, policy guidance, research, tourism statistics frameworks and global tourism platforms.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Generates market knowledge;

b) Promotes competitive and sustainable tourism policies and instruments;

c) Fosters tourism education and training;

d) Works to make tourism an effective tool for development through technical assistance projects; and

e) Encourages tourism competitiveness, innovation, investments, and digital transformation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

84. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the National Tourism Policy, 2020, awaiting validation;

b) Digitizing tourism products with a view to enhancing tourism marketing;

c) Kenya serves as the chair of UN Tourism Organisation Committee of Tourism and Competitiveness for a period of 3 years from 2024–2027;

d) Participated in the 68th meeting of the UN Tourism Commission for Africa in Abuja, Nigeria from 11th to 13th June, 2025 where Kenya was elected to the UN Executive Council for a period of five (5) years (2025 – 2029);

e) Analyzes tourism data for both international and local tourists and releases tourism reports annually awaiting the release of the 2026 Annual Tourism Sector Performance Report;

f) Participated in the International Tourism Bourse (ITB) in Berlin, Germany from 3rd to 5th March, 2026: The theme was, *"Discover the Stories Behind 60 Years of Legacy"*;

g) Participates in the annual celebrations to mark the World Tourism Day on 27th September, 2025: The theme was, *"Tourism and sustainable transformation"*;

h) Implementing digitization of travel and tourism industry to ease ways of doing business in the tourism sector;

i) Carrying out tourism product and source market diversification to increase the number of international tourists from 2.4 million in 2024 to 3 million by the end of 2025, with international gross receipts from KSh. 368 billion to KSh. 500 billion;

j) Enhance the safety and security of tourists by the Tourist Police Unit; and

k) Establishing the National Tourism Crisis Management Centre to receive information of tourism incidences and to provide timely tourism information to the tourism stakeholders.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Tourism Policy, 2020; and

(ii) Tourism Act, Cap. 381.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Tourism Board (KTB);

(ii) Tourism Fund;

(iii) Tourism Protection Unit (TPU); and

(iv) Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA).

2.1.11 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

85. UNESCO is a specialized United Nations Agency founded to promote global peace through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences, culture and communication. Kenya acceded on 7th April, 1964.

86. Kenya is also a member of the following international bodies:

a) Kenya is a member of the Association of Common Wealth Universities, a global network of universities promoting collaboration and best practices. Kenya has been a member since 1980;

b) Kenya has a Cooperation Agreement with German Exchange Services (DAAD) facilitating academic exchanges and partnerships with German Universities. Kenya has been a member since 1980; and

c) Kenya collaborates with the Commonwealth Of Learning (COL) an inter-governmental organization within the Commonwealth which focuses on promoting Distance and Open learning and Open Education. Several Kenyan institutions are partnering with COL on initiatives like technology-enabled learning, teacher education and skilled development. Such institutions include the Ministry of Education, Open University of Kenya, Kenyatta university and the African council for distance education. Kenya has been a member since 1st September, 1963.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under UNESCO

Ratify and comply with UNESCO-related Conventions, Declarations and Recommendations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations

The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO is working on ratifying global and regional conventions on recognition of qualifications on higher education.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO Act, 2013

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National approach towards implementation

(i) The UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa; and

(ii) The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM).

2.1.12 The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

87. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is an international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resource. The Union was adopted in 1948 and Kenya ratified in 1969.

88. The objective of the Union is shaping policies and frameworks for biodiversity conservation, protected area management, and sustainable development.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote, cooperate in, and support research relating to the dual crisis of climate change and biodiversity loss;

b) Natural resource policy development and advocacy;

c) Protected Area Management; and

d) Sustainable Development focusing on integrating conservation with development.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

89. The Government has undertaken /is undertaking the following

a) Collaboration under the IUCN Save Our Species (SOS) African Wildlife Initiative, habitat restoration, addressing poaching, Reduced poaching and human-wildlife conflict using community-based approaches including strengthening rangers capacity;

b) Green listing of protected areas ongoing for recognition of well-managed, effectively governed, and successful conservation areas;

c) Capacity building on classification, recognition of other effective conservation areas (OECMS);

d) Hosted the 2025 Africa Regional Conservation Forum in June 2025; and

e) Environmental Education and Capacity Building: the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa has worked to strengthen Kenya's Capacity for environmental management by providing training, resources, and knowledge sharing, helping to build local expertise in conservation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy; and

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS); and

(ii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)

2.1.13 THE WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL

90. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) is the global authority on economic and social contribution of Travel and Tourism established in 1990. It works together with government and international institutions to promote sustainable growth for the Travel and Tourism sector.

91. WTTC Members includes the entire spectrum of the Travel and Tourism industry—from airlines and airports to hotels and hospitality groups, tour operators and retail travel agents, online distributors, cruise lines, investment companies, insurance groups, and the technology industry. It has played a pivotal role in ensuring sustainable development in the tourism sector.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) To enhance security and travel facilitation;

b) To ensure sustainable growth;

c) To plan for crisis preparedness, management and recovery;

d) Increase the number of Kenyans involved in domestic tourism;

e) Increase the revenue generated from domestic tourism by increasing expenditure;

f) Maintain tourism resources and infrastructure by addressing seasonality and equitable geographical spread through domestic tourism; and

g) Enhance national integration, cohesion and pride through domestic tourism.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

92. The Government has undertaken/is undertaken the following:

a) Participated in the World Travel Market Event in London from 4th to 6th November, 2025: The theme was, *"Reimaging Travel in a Changing World";* and

b) Attended the WTTC Conference in May, 2026 in Egypt.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Tourism Act, Cap. 381.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Kenya Tourism Board (KTB);

b) Kenya Utalii College (KUC);

c) Tourism Fund;

d) Tourism Police Unit (TPU); and

e) Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA).

2.1.14 Commonwealth of Nations

93. The Commonwealth is an inter-governmental organization whose members are former British colonies. It comprises of fifty-six (56) countries from Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific. Kenya joined the Commonwealth in 1963. All member countries subscribe to the Commonwealth values and principles outlined in the Commonwealth Charter.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commonwealth:

a) Adhere to the principles of respect for the sovereignty of member states; inviolability of state frontiers; refrain from the threat of or use of force; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-interference in the affairs of another state; ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; and development of mutually beneficial economic and scientific and technical cooperation;

b) Assist in cooperation and development of links between state organs, public associations, and economic structures;

c) Employ the mechanism of mutual consultations to coordinate their positions and to undertake measures to eliminate any threat to sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of one or several member states or to international peace and security;

d) Cooperate in the field of law, in particular, by means of concluding multilateral and bilateral agreements on rendering legal assistance; and

e) Heads of States and Heads of Governments shall preside at the meetings of the Council of Heads of States and of the Council of Heads of Governments on a rotating basis.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

94. The Government has undertaken/is undertaken the following:

a) Developed the Kenya Youth Mainstreaming Strategy and Guidelines to ensure that young people's perspectives, needs, and potential are an integral part of all government policies, programs, and resource allocations, moving beyond simply having standalone youth-specific initiatives as envisaged in the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP);

b) Participates in all meetings of the Commonwealth both at ministerial and expert level;

c) Hosts a national chapter of the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council (CHEC);

d) Constituting and gazetting a Steering Committee and Management Committee to oversee policy direction and Kenya's participation in the Commonwealth Games 2026 in Glasgow, Scotland;

e) Kenyan athletes participate in regular Commonwealth games and holds eight (8) Commonwealth Games records; and

f) Celebrated the Commonwealth Day on 10th March, 2025, and the theme was *"Together We Thrive"*.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019;

(ii) Sports Act, Cap. 223; and

(iii) Anti-Doping Act, Cap. 245B.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya (ADAK);

(ii) Kenya Academy of Sports (KAS);

(iii) National Olympic Committee (NOC);

(iv) Sports and Arts Social Development Fund;

(v) Sports Organizations/Federations; and

(vi) Sports Kenya.

2.1.15 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

95. The Convention on International Civil Aviation was adopted on 7th December, 1944, and entered into force on 4th April, 1947. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 1st May, 1964.

96. The Convention aims to ensure the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world; encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition and promote safety of flights in international air navigation amongst others.

97. The Convention establishes the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which is the specialized UN agency for civil aviation matters. The Convention has nineteen (19) Annexes through which ICAO has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs), to govern and standardize the conduct of civil aviation amongst states.

98. ICAO manages over 12,000 SARPs across the 19 Annexes to the Convention, many of which are constantly evolving in concert with latest developments and innovations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Development of minimum standards to govern the safety and security of international civil aviation;

b) Conducting safety and security audits on states, based on the SARPs to establish the level of compliance;

c) Implement the ICAO safety and security SARPs;

d) Develop aerodromes to be used for international air transport flight operations; and

e) Comply with ICAO SARPs.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

99. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Has a Permanent Representative at ICAO Headquarters;

b) Developed a Corrective Action Plan using a Continuous Monitoring Approach (CMA) to address the audit findings of the ICAO's Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) and ICAO's Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP); and

c) Reviewing Civil Aviation Regulations.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394; and

(ii) Kenya Airports Authority Act, Cap. 395.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) East Africa School of Aviation (EASA);

(ii) Kenya Airports Authority (KAA);

(iii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA); and

(iv) National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal (NCAART).

2.1.16 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

100. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established as an autonomous organization on 29th July, 1957, by the Statute of the IAEA, and reports to both the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. Kenya became a member of the IAEA on 12th July, 1965.

101. The main objective of the IAEA is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Agency:

a) Use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes;

b) Ensuring the establishment of infrastructure for safe and secure utilization of nuclear energy;

c) Subjecting all its peaceful nuclear activities or projects to safeguards; and

d) Establishing a comprehensive legal framework for the safe and secure application of nuclear technology in Kenya.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

102. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Country Project Framework (CPF), 2023–2027. CPF focuses on the following priority areas: Nuclear and Radiation; Safety and Security; Energy and Industry; Health and Nutrition; Food and Agriculture; Water and Environment; and Industrial Application;

b) Developing the National Nuclear Policy, 2022 to cover all peaceful nuclear applications; and

c) Developing twenty-nine (29) Regulations related to nuclear power development.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Energy Act, Cap. 314; and

(ii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA); and

(ii) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA).

2.1.17 The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

103. The International Renewable Energy Agency **(**IRENA) facilitates cooperation, advance knowledge, and promote the adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy. Kenya became a member state of IRENA on 2nd May, 2009.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Agency:

a) Reduction of power costs within the region;

b) Increasing energy availability to citizens of member states;

c) Increasing the grid security of the member states; and

d) Facilitation of power trade between the members.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

104. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Kenya-Tanzania Regional Interconnector Project which will enable the connection of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) power system to the South Africa Power Pool (SAPP);

b) Implementing the Power Sector Reform Programme which will provide a national and regional pathway towards progressive reduction of power tariffs and facilitate robust manufacturing and industrial growth;

c) Implementing the EAPP in partnership with the World Bank and the African Development Bank which will comprise power utilities from the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Republic of Djibouti, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Libya, the Republic of South Sudan, and the Federal Republic of Somalia. EAPP envisages a change to a hybrid of bilateral contracts and short-term trading platforms;

d) Building Capacity for operationalization of the newly launched regional power market with a specific focus on *"Day Ahead Market"* (DAM);

e) Implementing the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2026 on the National Energy Policy; and

f) Developed market rules and associated agreements ratified during the 20th Council of Ministers in Kampala, Uganda, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2026 on the National Energy Policy;

(ii) Energy Act, Cap. 314; and

(iii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA);

(ii) Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC);

(iii) Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO);

(iv) Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen);

(v) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA); and

(vi) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA).

2.1.18 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

105. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) is a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

106. The Agreement for its establishment was adopted on 25th November, 1993, and entered into force on 27th March, 1996. Kenya acceded to the Agreement on 29th September, 2004.

107. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was formed to co-ordinate the regulation and management of the highly migratory and straddling tuna and tuna-like fish species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Cooperate directly or through the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission for the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species;

b) Exchange of available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics and other data through the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission;

c) Participate in negotiations for the adoption of conservation measures for the stocks concerned;

d) Prevent adverse impact of fishery activities and other human activities on the ecosystem; and

e) Implement and enforce conservation measures through effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

108. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) A marine pelagic fish stock assessment in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); and

b) Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Mauritius, the Republic of Madagascar, the Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Mozambique, and the Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating States are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next IOTC meeting.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Fisheries Policy, 2023;

(ii) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(iii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371;

(iv) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(v) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(ii) Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI); and

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

2.1.19 South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)

109. Kenya is a member of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), established in 2004, by Resolution 1/127 of the FAO Council under Article VI (1) of the FAO Constitution.

110. The Commission aims at promoting sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) Region through proper management and development of the resource without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Ensuring adequate research and training, sharing of information and experiences;

b) Establishing coherent, co-ordinated, and sustainable marine fisheries management, and national and regional fisheries policies or strategies for their own benefit;

c) Securing greater social and economic benefits;

d) Joint efforts to guarantee cost-effective monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing fleets; and

e) Influencing regional and international fisheries processes.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

111. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation Order, 2018 (*Rev.* 2020); and

b) Participates in the technical and scientific committees of the SWIOFC and has benefitted from various capacity-building initiatives, including the development of the Fishing Observer Programme for compliance purposes.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511; and

(iii) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation (KFIC).

2.1.20 Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

112. The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), formerly referred to as the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation (IOR-ARC), is an Inter-Governmental Organization established on 7th March, 1997. The IORA Charter was approved on 9th October, 2014, and adopted on 2nd November, 2018.

113. IORA is a dynamic inter-governmental organization aimed at strengthening regional co-operation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean Region through its twenty-three (23) Member States and nine (9) Dialogue Partners.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Association:

a) Promote sustainable growth and balanced development of the region;

b) Focus on those areas of economic co-operation which provide maximum opportunities for development, shared interest, and mutual benefits; and

c) Promote liberalization, remove impediments and lower barriers towards a freer and enhanced flow of goods, services, investment, and technology within the Indian Ocean Rim.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

114. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Active participation in institutional meetings of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), including the Council of Ministers, Committee of Senior Officials and related platforms, to advance regional cooperation and implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2022–2027);

b) Implementing Blue Economy Strategic Plan, 2023–2027, to guide the development of the sector;

c) Engagement in maritime safety and security programmes, including participation in activities under the Working Group on Maritime Safety and Security, aimed at

strengthening regional cooperation in areas such as maritime domain awareness, law enforcement, and Search and Rescue coordination;

d) Participation in trade and investment facilitation initiatives, including the IORA Annual Trade Dialogue and the Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum, to enhance regional trade integration, investment promotion and maritime connectivity;

e) Participation in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programmes, including the Technical Workshop on Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance in the IORA Region (October, 2025), focusing on institutional strengthening, legal frameworks and anticipatory financing for disaster preparedness and resilience;

f) Participation in capacity-building and training programmes, including high-level specialised training courses on coastal management, marine safety, climate adaptation and blue economy development, aimed at strengthening institutional and technical Capabilities of Technical Officers; and

g) Participation in cross-cutting Blue Economy initiatives, supporting sustainable use of ocean resources, climate change adaptation, marine environmental protection and ocean governance in line with IORA priority areas.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(ii) Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371;

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(v) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(vi) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(vii) Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

(iii) Kenya Fisheries Services (KeFS);

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Services; and

(v) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

2.1.21 The International Seabed Authority

115. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) came into existence on 16th November, 1994, and became fully operational in 1996.

116. The ISA was established as an autonomous institution under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to organize and control activities in the Area, particularly with a view to administering the resources of the Area. “The Area” is defined as the seabed and subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and its “resources” as all solid, liquid, or gaseous mineral resources *in situ* in the Area at or beneath the seabed.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Authority

a) To assist the Authority in the exercise of control over activities in the Area;

b) To apply best environmental practices while conducting activities in the Area;

c) To ensure the availability of recourse for compensation in respect of damage caused by pollution in the Area

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

117. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Supports the objectives of ISA through the Blue Economy and launched the "Go Blue Initiative" with the support of EU Member States in Kenya which aims to advance the blue economy agenda in Kenya's coastal region; and

b) Ratified the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) which is the third implementing agreement to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(ii) Mining Act, Cap. 306;

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iv) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(v) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371; and

(vi) Survey Act, Cap. 299.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Survey of Kenya;

(ii) Kenya International Boundaries Organization (KIBO);

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(iv) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI); and

(v) National Mining Corporation (NMC).

2.1.22 Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)

118. The Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) is an Autonomous Inter-Governmental Financial Institution established within the framework of the United Nations.

119. Its objective is to enhance socio-economic development of commodity producers. The institution also contributes to the development of society through commodity development projects.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Fund:

a) Establish a Commodities Fund which shall be used to provide sustainable and affordable credit and advances to farmers for all or any of the following purposes:

(i) Farm improvement;

(ii) Farm input;

(iii) Farming operations; and

(iv) Price stabilization.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government is implementing the National Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP) which finances the development of various agriculture value chains in 34 Counties.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Agricultural Development Corporation Act, Cap. 444;

(ii) Agricultural Finance Corporation Act, Cap. 323; and

(iii) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC);

(ii) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA); and

(iii) Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC).

2.1.23 World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES)

120. The World Association of Public Employment Services (WAPES) is a Global Association Of Public Employment Services which was founded in 1988. The objective of the Association is to promote knowledge-building, and support capacity building among members to better support, strengthen and modernize public employment services.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Association:

a) Manage labour markets with unemployment rates;

b) Promote exchanges of information and experiences; and

c) Improve the cooperation between more developed and less developed public employment services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has established employment bureaus countrywide that offer services such as registration and placement of job-seekers into jobs; vacancy registration; vocational and career guidance; employment counselling registration; regulation of employment agencies; and advisory services on employment generally.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227; and

(ii) Public Service Commission Act, Cap. 185.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(ii) Public Service Commission (PSC).

2.1.24 World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH)

121. The World Organization for Animal Health was created in 1924. The objective is to prevent the spread of animal diseases and improve animal health throughout the world. The **WOAH**, is the WTO's Standard Setting Organization to facilitate safe trade in animals and animal products around the world.

122. Kenya joined the organization on 16th December, 1963.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Report occurrence of notifiable animal diseases to WOAH as soon as any such disease is detected in the territory of Kenya;

b) Take measures to control any detected notifiable disease of animals;

c) Report the end of an outbreak of a notifiable disease of animals;

d) Certify disease freedom for all animals and animal products exported from Kenya; and

e) Ascertain that all animals and animal products entering the country are free from diseases.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

123. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosts the Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa in Nairobi;

b) Celebrated the World Antibiotic Awareness Week from 18th to 24th November, 2025, with the theme: *"Act Now: Protect Our Present, Secure Our Future"*;

c) Implements the Terrestrial Animal Health Code issued by the World Animal Health Organization (WOAH);

d) Formulating Livestock Bill, 2024 to provide for development of livestock sector and the regulation of livestock inputs and livestock products, research and capacity building, establishment of livestock and training agencies. The Bill is before parliament for consideration;

e) Promoting trade and access to market for livestock and livestock products, and is building infrastructure for livestock quarantine stations/Export zones like Bachuma and the one near Lamu port;

f) Continually refurbishing and building capacity ports of entry to improve Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures;

g) Development of the Food and Feed Safety Control Coordination Bill, 2023 which is before parliament for consideration; and

h) Processing the Animal Health Bill to provide a framework for the promotion, protection and sustainable management of animal health.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Veterinary Policy, 2020;

(ii) National Livestock Policy, 2020; and

(iii) Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) Policy, 2017.

(iv) Leather development Policy, 2024;

(v) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364;

(vi) Dairy Industry Act, Cap. 336;

(vii) Branding of Stock Act, Cap. 357;

(viii) Cattle Cleansing Act, Cap. 358;

(ix) Rabies Act, Cap. 365; and

(x) Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act, Cap. 366.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB);

(ii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); and

(iii) Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI);

(iv) Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD); and

(v) Zoonotic Disease Unit (ZDU).

2.1.25 Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)

124. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP), Group of States was established in 1975, under the Georgetown Agreement to which Kenya is a signatory. It comprises seventy-nine (79) countries: forty-seven (47) from Sub-Saharan Africa, sixteen (16) from the Caribbean and fifteen (15) from the Pacific regions and the Maldives.

125. The Georgetown Agreement was revised in 1992, 2003 and 2019. The 2019 Revision was endorsed by the ACP Heads of State and Government during the 9th ACP Summit. The revision led to a change of name from ACP to Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). It sought to align the Group to the emerging global dynamics while redefining its vision and role in advancing multilateralism.

126. The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries have cooperated with the European Union (EU) since 1975 after singing of the First Lome Convention. Subsequent Lome Conventions were signed to guide the cooperation (Lome II in 1980; Lome III in 1985 and Lome IV in 1990 with second protocol in 1995). The Lome Conventions guided the cooperation until 2000 when the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the ACP countries and European Union was signed on 23rd June, 2000, in Cotonou, Benin. The Cotonou Partnership Agreement lasted until 2020 to give way to a new Agreement (Samoa Agreement).

127. The Samoa Agreement was officially signed on 15th November, 2023 by the EU and its member states and the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) members in Apia, Independent State of Samoa. The provisional application of the Samoa Agreement commenced on 1st January, 2024 being the first day of the second month after the signature. The Agreement includes a common foundation at all ACP level and three (3) regional protocols on specific needs for Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific regions.

128. The Samoa Agreement is based on six key priorities: human rights, democracy and governance; peace and security; human and social development; inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development; environmental sustainability and climate change; and migration and mobility. Kenya is yet to ratify the Agreement

I. Key Obligation for State Parties:

a) Promote the efforts of member states of the OACPS to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development, and fully benefit from the advantages of trade, through their gradual and more effective participation in the world economy;

b) Consolidate, strengthen, and maintain peace and stability as a pre-condition for improving the well-being of the people of the OACPS, in a democratic and free environment;

c) Promote and reinforce political dialogue within the OACPS to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the OACPS;

d) Advocate for a multilateral system that is fair, equitable, and rule-based which contributes to economic growth and sustainable development of the member states of the OACPS;

e) Deepen and strengthen economic, political, social and cultural relations among the member states of the OACPS through regional integration; and

f) Promote policies, especially in the areas of the environment and the rational management of natural resources, in pursuit of sustainable development of the member states of the OACPS.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

129. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) OACPS Summit Troika held under the margins of the 80th United Nations General Assembly in September 2025;

b) 120th session of the OACPS Council of Ministers held from 12th to 14th December, 2025 in Brussels, Belgium; and

c) Initiated the ratification process of the Samoa Agreement with a draft Cabinet Memorandum in place.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.1.26 Forum on China Africa Co-operation (FOCAC)

130. The Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) was established in October, 2000, by China and friendly African countries.

131. The Forum promotes political dialogue and economic co-operation with a view to seeking mutual reinforcement and cooperation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Forum:

a) Cooperation in political, cultural, environmental, social and economic development, based on equality and mutual respect with a view to renewing, developing and expanding China-Africa co-operation in the 21st century.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

None.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

None.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.1.27 Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)

132. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) was launched by Japan in 1993, to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners mobilizing support for Africa-owned development initiatives

133. A key objective of TICAD is to mobilize support for Africa's socio-economic development, peace and security, governance, and human rights agendas. TICAD underscores the spirit of "African ownership" and "international partnership" and is structured as a multilateral forum inclusive of a wide range of strategic partners and five co-organizers.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under TICAD:

a) Promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and Development Partners mobilizing support for Africa-owned development initiatives; and

b) Follow-up mechanism to ensure implementation, tracking and reporting.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

134. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the 9th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9) from 20th to 22nd August, 2025 in Yokohama, Japan. H.E the President led the Kenya delegation and participated by providing interventions in the following sessions:

(i) Kenya Investment Forum

(ii) Plenary Session 2 on Economy: Promoting Trade and Investment on 21st August, 2025;

(iii) Public-Private Business Dialogue Panel Discussion: Promotion of intra-regional African integration and connectivity within and beyond Africa on 21st August, 2025; and

(iv) Plenary Session 3 on Society: Realizing a sustainable Future on 22nd August, 2025.

b) The Government prepared a report on status of implementation of TICAD programmes and projects that guided bilateral meetings and other discussions during the TICAD 9 summit.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

None.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.1.28 Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

135. The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) was established in 1963, in Rome. Kenya became a member of the Commission in 1969.

136. The purpose of the Commission is to develop international science-based food standards aimed at facilitation of fair food trade and protection of consumer health. Codex standards are science-based and are assisted by international risk assessment bodies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Development and domestication of international food standards; and

b) Comply with WTO sanitary and phytosanitary obligations concerning trade in plant and animal products.

c) Implementation of Food Safety and Consumer Protection measures

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

137. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Serving as one of the three (3) elected Vice-Chairpersons of the Commission in November, 2021, for a term of five (5) years until 2026;

b) Implementing and reviewing the following policies and legislation to harmonize with international requirements and the Constitution:

(i) Food and Feed Safety Control Co-ordination Bill, 2023 is in the final stages of the legislative process to address overlapping mandates among over 20 government agencies;

(ii) The guidelines (CXG 98-2022) were adopted by the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA) in 2022 and are now in the dissemination and technical support phase; and

(iii) Food Safety Policy, 2022 is fully adopted and being implemented. It recognizes safe food as a fundamental right and provides the policy basis for the Food and Feed Safety Control Co-ordination Bill.

c) Participation in the Codex food safety standard setting committees' meetings;

d) Adoption and implementation of several standards agreed internationally (e.g. Methods of analysis etc.);

e) Participation in standards setting activities e.g. undertaking pesticide residue field trials to generate data for setting Maximum Residue Limits for certain pesticides for certain crops to improve market access (As relevant standard setting organization for food and IPPC for plant health on SPS measures application-WTO);

f) Participated in Locally-Codex Committee Methods Analysis Sampling, Codex Committee Food Additive (CCFA), Codex Committee Fruits Vegetable (CCFV), Codex Committee Joint MPR, Executive Committee of Codex Alimentarius (CCEX), Codex Committee on Pesticide Residue. Participated in internationally-Codex Committee AFRICA: The last one was held in January, 2025; and

g) Participation in CODEX international working groups.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Food Safety Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Food and Nutritional Security Policy, 2011;

(iii) Agriculture Food Authority Act, Cap. 317;

(iv) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(v) Food, Drugs and Chemical Substance Act, Cap. 254;

(vi) Meat Control Act, Cap. 356;

(vii) Public Health Act, Cap. 242;

(viii) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(ix) Dairy Industry Act, Cap. 336; and

(x) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(iii) Kenya Meat Commission (KMC); and

(iv) Pest Control Products Board (PCPB).

2.1.29 International Accreditation Forum (IAF)

138. International Accreditation Forum (IAF) is a worldwide organization founded on 8th October, 1932.

139. It is responsible for accreditation and certification of systems, processes, products, and persons.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Forum:

a) Maintain conformity to the Peer Evaluation Standard ISO/IEC 17011:2017;

b) Participate and contribute to the work and decisions of IAF during its mid-term and annual meetings;

c) Promote the Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA) and provide guidance on the use of IAF symbol and marks in certificates;

d) Support the acceptance of the other IAF Mutual Recognition Arrangements Certificate in their economy as equivalent; and

e) Implement International Best Practices: Align Kenya's accreditation and conformity assessment framework with international and regional accreditation bodies to ensure global recognition of its conformity assessment results.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

140. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to participate in peer evaluations to uphold global accreditation recognition and compliance with ISO/IEC 17011:2017 standard;

b) Renewed Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) and Multilateral Recognition Agreements (MLAs) with regional and international accreditation bodies such as the African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), and International Accreditation Forum (IAF); and

c) Endorsed the terms of the Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated (Global ACI) and the Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on 14th May, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Kenya Accreditation Service Act, Cap. 496A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS).

2.1.30 International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)

141. International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC), established in 1977, is an international umbrella organization that oversees accreditation activities in the field of laboratory testing and inspection. ILAC became a formal corporation with a Charter to establish a network of Mutual Recognition Arrangements among accreditation bodies.

142. Kenya joined ILAC in 2005 and became an associate member in 2009. Kenya is now a full member of the Co-operation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Co-operation:

a) Maintain conformity to the Peer Evaluation Standard ISO/IEC 17011:2017;

b) Participating in annual meetings and committees;

c) Active participation and contribution to the work of IAF and ILAC in the mid-term and annual meetings;

d) Promote and support the acceptance of the MRA /MLA Arrangements; and

e) Enhancing Regional and International Recognition.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

143. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the Kenya Quality Policy, 2024; and

b) Participated in the joint meetings of IAF and ILAC and General Assembly on 27th October, 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Kenya Accreditation Service Act, Cap. 496A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS).

2.1.31 International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO)

144. International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO) is an Inter-Governmental Federation which was founded in 1958, in Budapest, Hungary.

145. IMEKO's fundamental objectives are the promotion of international interchange of scientific and technical information in the field of measurement and instrumentation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Confederation:

a) Promote international interchange of scientific and technical information in the field of measurement and instrumentation; and

b) Promote the enhancement of international co-operation among scientists and engineers from research and industry.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government developed the Kenya quality policy (2024).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

2.1.32 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

146. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was established in 1947, and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. The role of ISO is to develop international standards that facilitate international trade. The members of ISO are national standards bodies.

147. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) became a permanent member of ISO to participate in international standardization, to ensure that international standards take into consideration the national interest of the country and to ensure that trade in Kenyan products is protected.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Adopt relevant ISO standards once they are developed;

b) Participate in the work being undertaken in the ISO Committees and Sub-Committees;

c) Vote for the adoption of ISO standards in the relevant Committees; and

d) Maintain membership via payment of annual subscriptions.

II. **Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)**

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participates in ISO Technical Committee Meetings; and

b) Adopted 460 international standards, 23 indigenous, 22 East Africa standards and 20 Africa standards.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

2.1.33 International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC)

148. The International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) was founded on 26th June, 1906. It is responsible for promoting international co-operation on all questions of standardization and related matters in the field of electrical, electronic (electro-technology) and related technologies. The IEC member in every country is the National Committee of the IEC.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Adopt relevant IEC standards once they are developed;

b) Participate in the work being undertaken in the IEC committees and sub-committees;

c) Vote for the adoption of IEC standards in the relevant committees; and

d) Maintain membership via payment of annual subscriptions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

149. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Established IEC Mirror Committees and participated in IEC Technical Committee Meetings; and

b) Published updated IEC international standards on 24th October, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

2.1.34 Asia Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP)

150. The Asian Pacific Metrology Programme (APMP), has been operating in the Asia-Pacific since its inception as a Commonwealth Science Council initiative in 1977.

151. The aim of APMP is to promote and support a measurement infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region that facilitates international trade, improves industrial efficiency and competitiveness, ensures equity in the marketplace, and enhances the quality of life and the environment.

152. Kenya through KEBS is an associate member of APMP since 2010.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Programme:

a) Promote the coordination of metrological activities and services to achieve greater harmony of measurement and testing within the region;

b) Ensure that measurement standards are traceable to standards maintained or co-ordinated by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) in the realisation of the international system (SI) of units; and

c) Reinforce the objectives of the Metric Treaty.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government participated in APMP inter-comparisons, trainings, and attachments.

Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Standards Act, Cap. 496.

III. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-Ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

2.1.35 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

153. The World Intellectual Property (WIPO) was founded on 19th June, 1967. Kenya became a member to WIPO on 7th July, 1971.

154. The main objective is for the Government to collaborate and partner with the organisation in promoting the protection of intellectual property and receive technical assistance.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Set norms and standards for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights;

b) Cooperate with state parties to obtain legal and technical assistance in the field of intellectual property;

c) Cooperate with industrial property offices concerning patent, trademark and industrial design documentation;

d) Conduct registration and filing activities, involving services related to international applications for patents for inventions and for the registration of marks and industrial designs; and

e) Participate in annual meetings of the Assembly of Member States.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

155. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to participate in the Madrid annual meetings of the Assembly of member states; and

b) Complies with the administration of industrial property rights, promotion of innovativeness and inventiveness and ensuring that there is dissemination of industrial property information to the public.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(ii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-Ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

2.1.36 World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC)

156. WHO-FCTC was developed in response to the global tobacco epidemic to protect current and future generations from the adverse health, economic and environmental effects of tobacco production (farming and manufacture) and consumption.

157. The WHO-FTC was adopted in 2003, came into force in 2005 and currently has 182 parties.

I. Key Obligations for Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establishment of a focal point for implementation;

b) Establish a domestic funding mechanism;

c) Establishment of mechanisms for multi-sectoral action and reporting;

d) Protect Public Policy from tobacco industry interference;

e) Undertake public awareness on the effects of tobacco;

f) Implement tax and price measures;

g) Protect public from second-hand tobacco smoke;

h) Regulate tobacco product content;

i) Require disclosure of tobacco product content;

j) Integrate education, communication, and information on tobacco control in health care and education sectors;

k) Prohibit tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship;

l) Regulate packaging and labelling including health warnings, product content, and determination of the legal status of the product;

m) Prohibit the sale of tobacco products to and by minors;

n) Implement measures for addressing nicotine dependence;

o) Put in place measures to combat illicit trade in tobacco products;

p) Facilitate tobacco farmers to alternative livelihoods;

q) Protection of the environment from tobacco (farming, manufacture, and disposal of products);

r) Establish measures for liability against the tobacco industry;

s) Restrict duty-free products;

t) Prohibit internet sales of products;

u) International cooperation in implementation and reporting; and

v) Undertake research to inform policy and decision-making.

II. Specific Measures taken pursuant to the outlined obligations, limited to the period under Review (2025–2026)

158. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A;

b) Conducts mass media campaigns on adverse health, social, economic, and environmental effects of tobacco production and use;

c) Implements the ban on smoking in public places; and

d) Implementing integrated tobacco control in the education sector.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A; and

(ii) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Act, Cap. 245.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Tobacco Control Board (TCB); and

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA).

2.1.37 World Health Organization (WHO)

159. The Constitution of the WHO was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from 19th June to 22nd July, 1946. The Constitution was signed on 22nd July, 1946, by sixty-one (61) states and entered into force on 7th April, 1948.

160. Kenya became a member state of the WHO on 27th January, 1964.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work;

b) Stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic, and other diseases;

c) Propose conventions, agreements, and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the organization and are consistent with its objective;

d) Promote and conduct research in the field of health; and

e) Mitigate on the effects of non-communicable diseases, emerging disease, sexual and reproductive health, maternal health, mental health, human development and aging, nutrition, food security and healthy eating, occupational health, and substance abuse.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government, in collaboration with WHO, is developing the WHO-Afro Regional Emergency Operations and Logistics Hub.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Health Act, Cap. 241.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenyatta University Teaching Referral and Research Hospital (KUTRRH);

(ii) Kenyatta University (KU); and

(iii) National Public Health Institute (NPHI).

2.1.38 International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

161. The Treaty Establishing the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), was adopted in 1924. The Organization was founded with the aim of developing and publishing standard procedures in the field of seed testing. It facilitates seed trading nationally and internationally.

162. Kenya's objective is to produce high quality seeds and ensure that imported seeds meet the required standards. Through its membership, Kenya can source or export high quality seeds internationally.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Association:

a) Follow all the requirements of the ISTA rules when test results are to be reported on an ISTA Seed Lot Certificate; and

b) Ensure that certificates issued for export are based on accredited methods.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

163. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Seed testing following ISTA rules and is regularly audited by ISTA to ensure it meets all requirements;

b) Maintaining competent staff, relevant equipment and use of ISTA methods in testing;

c) Conducted annual management review meetings and ensured participation in proficiency testing;

d) Maintenance of Annual membership and accreditation fees;

e) Maintenance of Accreditation to ISTA through audits and proficiency tests; and

f) Application of ISTA rules in seed testing and issuance of ISTA Orange Certificates.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Seed Policy, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338; and

(v) Seeds and Plants Variety Act, Cap. 326.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(ii) Kenya Seed Company Limited (KSC);

(iii) Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); and

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

2.1.39 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

164. The Agreement establishing IFAD was adopted in 1977, entered into force in 1979, and Kenya became a state party in 1979.

165. IFAD is a specialized agency of the UN focused on eradication of rural poverty and improvement of food security in developing countries; through empowerment and capacity building of the rural poor for job creation, contribution of affordable financial services and improved agricultural technologies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Fund:

a) Engage in projects and programmes specifically designed to introduce, expand or improve food production systems; and

b) Strengthen related policies and institutions within the framework of national priorities and strategies.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

166. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Collaborating with IFAD in implementing the Programme for Rural Outreach of Financial Innovations and Technologies (PROFIT);

b) Implementing programmes funded by IFAD, which include the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Program-Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods (KCEP-CRAL) and European Union COVID-19 Grants implemented under KCEP-CRAL Plus; Aquaculture Business Development Programme (ABDP) and the Upper Tana Catchment Natural Resource Management Programme (UTaNRMP) that are at different stages of implementation; and

c) Implementing the Warehouse Receipt System at the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) warehouses countrywide.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Agricultural Development Corporation Act, Cap. 444;

(ii) Agricultural Finance Corporation Act, Cap. 323;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iv) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317; and

(v) Warehouse Receipt System Act, Cap. 350.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC);

(ii) Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC);

(iii) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(iv) Kenya Farmers Association (KFA); and

(v) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

2.1.40 International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA)

167. The Agreement establishing the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) was adopted on 14th September, 1970, in Kampala, Uganda and came into force on 1st January, 1971. The IRLCO-CSA headquarters are in Lusaka, Zambia.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Facilitate the construction, on their own territory, of buildings necessary for the operation of the organization when necessary;

b) Give assistance requested by the organization for the destruction of incipient swarms;

c) Promote and undertake effective control of significant populations of red locusts in recognized outbreak areas;

d) Offer services within limits of resources in the coordination and reinforcement of national actions against red locust swarms;

e) Report any invasion of the mandatory migratory pests; and

f) Honor its obligation of paying the annual contributions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

168. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Monitoring and coordinating the management of transboundary invasive and emerging pests and diseases;

b) Implementing mechanisms through the Locust Control Unit (LCU) to prevent future outbreaks from spiraling out of control;

c) Implementing the Migratory and Invasive Pests and Weeds Management Strategy, 2022–2027; and

d) Reviewing the Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Phytosanitary Policy, 2022;

(ii) Agricultural Policy, 2021;

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iv) Pest Control Product Act, Cap. 346;

(v) Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324;

(vi) Crops Act, Cap. 318; and

(vii) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(ii) Pest Control Products Board (PCPB);

(iii) Desert Locust Information Office (DLIO); and

(iv) Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA).

2.1.41 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes, Fruits and Vegetables Schemes and Forestry Seed Schemes

169. The OECD was formed in 1960 and entered into force in 1961. The objective of the organization is to provide a worldwide reference for the certification and standardization of seeds, forest reproductive materials, and fruit and vegetable seeds. The Organization provides a platform to compare policy experiences, seeks answers to common problems, identifies good practices, and co-ordinates domestic and international policies of its members.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Scheme:

a) Apply OECD standards in inspection and labeling of seeds;

b) Make financial contribution towards the operations of its schemes;

c) Participate in meetings for making legal, administrative, and technical decisions; and

d) Share data with other OECD members.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

170. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Maintenance of Annual subscription fees;

b) Apply OECD Seed Schemes rules during seed certification, labelling and post control;

c) Participation in Annual meetings and Technical Meetings;

d) Inclusion of Varieties Released in Kenya into OECD List of Varieties eligible for seed certification; and

e) Contribution to OECD Seed Schemes Statistics.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Agriculture Policy, 2021;

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338; and

(v) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(ii) Kenya Seed Company Limited (KSC);

(iii) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB); and

(iv) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KARLO).

2.1.42 International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)

171. The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is an independent inter-governmental organization established in 1997, to develop and promote innovative solutions to poverty and environmental sustainability using bamboo and rattan. INBAR's priority is to work with countries to focus on the use of bamboo and rattan as strategic resources that support sustainable development and their green economy action plans.

172. Kenya became a member of INBAR on 1st March, 2001.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under INBAR:

a) Disclosing what has been earmarked domestic funds for sustainable bamboo and rattan assessment, management, and development;

b) Support INBAR bilaterally and on relevant international and national platforms to develop relationships with partners that will support the achievement of its goals; and

c) Fulfil financial obligations as stipulated.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

173. The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:

a) Received funds from INBAR to promote adaptive research and on-the-ground innovation by promoting pilot best-practice case studies, and supporting the up scaling of best practices and innovations;

b) Provided training and raised awareness of the relevance of Bamboo and Rattan as strategic resources and commodities that directly support several of the Sustainable Development Goals, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Targets, REDD+ and other global, regional, or national frameworks;

c) Launched the Kenya National Bamboo Development Strategy and Action Plan, 2025–2035 in September, 2025, and is currently under implementation. The Action Plan aims to transform bamboo into a key driver of industrial growth and environmental restoration;

d) Implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy 2023–2032, which serves as the master plan for the 15 B tree initiative;

e) Formulation of Charcoal Regulations, 2025 and Private Forest Regulations, 2025, to operationalize the Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385;

f) Reviewing the Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385, currently at the National Assembly;

g) Formulation of the Commercial Forest Strategy, 2025–2035 and Agroforestry Strategy, 2025–2035; and

h) Established the REDD+ Registry and nesting guidelines.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(ii) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(iii) Ewaso Ng'iro South River Basin Development Authority Act, Cap. 447; and

(iv) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Ewaso Ng'iro South River Basin Development Authority (ENSDA);

(ii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS); and

(iii) Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI).

2.1.43 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

174. The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization was adopted on 11th October, 1947, and revised in 2007. It reaffirms the vital importance of the mission of the National Meteorological, Hydro-meteorological and Hydrological Services in observing and understanding weather and climate and in providing meteorological, hydrological, and related services in support of relevant national needs.

175. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 2nd June, 1964.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Safeguard the environment and the global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

b) Coordinate, standardize, improve, and encourage efficiencies in the exchange of meteorological, climatological, hydrological, and related information between them, in the aid of human activities; and

c) Establish an integrated international system for the observation, collection, processing and dissemination of meteorological, hydrological, and related data and products.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

176. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Commemorated the World Meteorological Day (WMD) on 23rd March, 2026, in Nakuru County and the theme was *"Observing Today Protecting Tomorrow"*;

b) Implementing the National Framework for Climate Services, 2025;

c) Implementing the Meteorology Policy, 2023; and

d) Implementing the Meteorology Act, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

i) Meteorology Policy, 2023;

ii) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2017;

iii) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A; and

iv) Meteorology Act, 2026.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Meteorological Service Authority.

2.1.44 African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

177. The Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on behalf of the member states of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa by its Resolution 540 (XX) in 1985, resolved that the Africa Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) needs to be established.

178. The objective of ACMAD is to provide capacity building for the fifty-three (53) National Meteorological Services (NMS) of its member states in weather prediction, climate monitoring and transfer technology such as telecommunication, computing and rural communication in research.

179. Kenya became a member to the centre on 29th April, 1991.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Centre:

a) Provision of weather and climate information for the promotion of sustainable development in the fields of agriculture, water resources, health, public safety, and renewable energy.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

180. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Commemorated the World Meteorological Day (WMD) on 23rd March, 2026, in Nakuru County and the theme was "*Observing Today Protecting Tomorrow''*;

b) Implementing the National Framework for Climate Services, 2025;

c) Implementing the Meteorology Policy, 2023; and

d) Implementing the Meteorology Act, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Meteorology Policy, 2023;

(ii) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2017;

(iii) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A; and

(iv) Meteorology Act, 2026.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Meteorological Service Authority.

2.1.45 International Labour Organization (ILO)

181. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was the first specialized agency of the UN mandated to advance social justice and promote decent work by setting international labour standards.

182. Kenya became a member of the ILO in 1965, and has since ratified 52 out of 190 ILO conventions. This includes 7 of the 8 fundamental conventions, 3 of the 4 governance conventions and 37 of the 178 technical conventions. Kenya has also denounced 7 conventions and abrogated 6 conventions. The conventions that were ratified are C185 on Seafarers' Identity Documents and C188 on Work in Fishing Convention.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Place into operation procedures to ensure effective consultations with representative organizations of workers and employers;

b) Participate in ILO meetings;

c) Report on ratified conventions; and

d) Grant privileges and immunities within its territory to the ILO and its staff.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

183. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Sits on the ILO Governing Body and attends the annual meetings in March, June, and November every year as well as regional and international Labour conferences of the ILO; and

b) Implementing the 3rd Generation Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP III), 2021–2024, extended to 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233;

(iv) Work Injury Benefits Act, Cap. 236;

(v) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(vi) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K);

(ii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE);

(iii) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(iv) Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

2.1.46 International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

184. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency for Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). It was established on 17th May, 1865, as the International Telegraph Union. ITU adopted its current name in 1934. The Treaty establishing the ITU was opened for signature on 22nd December, 1992, in Geneva, Switzerland, and entered into force on 1st July, 1994.

185. The objectives of ITU are to facilitate international connectivity in communications networks, coordinate the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promote international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide, and establish worldwide technical standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communication systems.

186. Kenya joined the ITU on 11th April, 1964, and ratified the Treaty Establishing the ITU on 25th August, 1994. Kenya has been a member of the ITU Council for 40 years since 1982, and will serve a further 4 years, from 2023–2026, having been re-elected at the 2022 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Union:

a) Implement the Child Online Protection Program-Resolution 67 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017);

b) Establishment of National Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs), for member states under the ITU's Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) banner;

c) Implementation of the resolutions under the Final Acts of the World Radio-Communication Conference of 2019, regarding spectrum allocations to avoid harmful interference;

d) Adoption of Telecommunications Quality of Service (QoS), and Quality of Experience (QoE), key performance indicators and parameters; and

e) Implementation of ITU Framework for solutions to combat counterfeit ICT devices, use of stolen mobile devices and addressing mobile devices with a duplicate unique identifier.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

187. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Plan for Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) (2022–2026);

b) Implementation of the National Online Child Protection framework policy to ensure a secure responsible and sustainable cyberspace that encourages the participation, protection and promotion of digital literacy among children;

c) Establishment of the National Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRT), which serve as a national focus point for coordinating cybersecurity incident response to cyber-attacks in the country; and

d) Developing indicators to collect data on Online Child Protection: This initiative enables Kenya to collect data that is comparable at international level as it shall leverage the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Child Online Protection Statistical Framework and Indicators, 2010.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

a) The National Spectrum Policy, 2021;

b) Kenya Information and Communication Act, Cap. 411; and

c) Children Act, Cap. 141.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

(ii) National Council for Children Services.

2.1.47 Universal Postal Union (UPU)

188. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations formed in 1874 to organize and improve postal services throughout the world and to ensure international collaboration in this area.

189. Kenya became a member on 27th October, 1964. The Postal Corporation of Kenya is the designated operator. Kenya ratified the Constitution and the ten Protocols as adopted during the 27th Universal Postal Congress held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivore in 2021.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Union

Implement the Abidjan Postal Strategy, 2021–2025, to achieve the following:

a) Upgrading digital infrastructure, diversifying services, fostering e-commerce, and enhancing financial sustainability through partnerships;

b) Decrease gaps in postal development through increased investment and focused policies, and promote various ways to utilize the postal network for socio-economic development;

c) Harmonization and enhancement of the sector's regulatory framework;

d) Enhance operator's performance by implementing diversified strategies and operation improvement; and

e) Ensure stakeholders from the private sector and public institutions pursue integration into the sector by engaging with traditional stakeholders, and vice versa. This means opening the market, fostering partnerships, and enhancing the role of the UPU.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

190. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

(i) Implementing the findings of the Continental Study Report on *"Improving the Digitalization of Postal Services in Africa",* done in 2019;

(ii) Fulfils the Universal Service Obligation through its robust geographical network that ensures basic exchange of goods and documents;

(iii) Submitted its Annual Postal Statistics, which facilitates exchange and provision of data that contribute to improving operational efficiency, market response and development;

(iv) Participates annually in the Postal Operations Council and Council of Administration activities;

(v) UPU and the State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications signed a joint declaration dubbed Post4Health Project: Through this declaration, the Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK) will enhance its capacity to distribute essential health products nationwide and specially to remote rural areas by committing to fund cold storage trucks;

(vi) Re-elected to the Postal Operations Council for another four-year term during the 28th Universal Postal Union (UPU) Congress in Dubai, from 8th to 19th September, 2025, under the theme, *"Leading the Change, Creating the Future"*;

(vii) Celebrated the World Post Day on 9th October, 2025 themed, *"Post For People: Local Service. Global Reach,"*;

(viii) Secured a seat for the 2026–2030 term on the Postal Operations Council; and

(ix) Enacted the Government Owned Enterprises Act, 2025, which repealed the Postal Corporation of Kenya Act, Cap. 411.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A; and

(iii) The Government Owned Enterprises Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

(ii) Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK).

2.1.48 Smart Africa Initiative

191. Smart Africa is a bold and innovative commitment from African heads of state and Government to accelerate sustainable socio-economic development in the continent. It seeks to usher Africa into a knowledge economy through affordable access to Broadband and the usage of Information and Communication Technologies. The Smart Africa Manifesto document was adopted during the Transform Africa Summit held in Kigali, Rwanda from 28th to 31st October, 2013, by heads of state from seven countries.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Initiative:

192. The Government of Kenya was given the responsibility to champion for the Digital Economy Project in Smart Africa Alliance and Smart Africa. The Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy represent Kenya to champion activities that include the following:

a) Advisory role in Digital Economy Policy and Digital Economy Strategy development;

b) Experiential learning and sharing of Digital Economy transformation in member countries;

c) Accelerate sustainable socio-economic development at national and continental level through usage of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) and better access to broadband services;

d) Strengthening national digital infrastructure security and implementing cross-border frameworks to secure digital transactions; and

e) Creating an enabling environment for private sector investment in ICTs, aiming to transition from a consumer to a producer of digital technologies.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

193. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Kenya Digital Economy Acceleration Programme (KDEAP) with USD. 570 million funding from the World Bank;

b) Participated in the Transform Africa Summit held in Conakry, Guinea, from 12th to 14th November, 2025 under the *theme "AI for Africa: Innovate Locally, Impact Globally."*;

c) The Smart Africa Board formally established the Africa Artificial Intelligence (AI) Council comprising 7 Ministers of ICT including the Cabinet Secretary for Information, Communications and the Digital Economy, Kenya;

d) Implementing the partnership agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on Information, Communication, and Technology that was approved by the Cabinet; and

e) Completed laying 600km of fiber optic cable from Eldoret to Nadapal, Southern Sudan Border under the Kenya Sudan Broadband Connectivity Project to promote cross border trade, connectivity and ease of doing business.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) Policy, 2019; and

(ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA);

(ii) Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA); and

(iii) Information and Communications Technology Authority (ICTA).

2.1.49 Commonwealth Telecommunications Organizations (CTO)

194. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization (CTO) is an international organization subject to a Headquarters Agreement with the UK Government, and with its offices located in London. The CTO connects government and non-government entities to enhance cooperation in Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

195. Kenya is a full member of CTO and ratified the Constitution and Rules of Procedure in 2002.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) To meet the needs and aspirations of citizens and consumers;

b) To support the social and economic development objectives of Governments and civil society;

c) Transform Kenya's digital landscape by bridging the digital divide;

d) Foster regulatory environments that encourage ICT investment;

e) To facilitate the successful development of ICTs and other businesses; and

f) Participate in CTO meetings and forums.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

196. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing recommendations of the study on Over-the-Top Technologies to eventually facilitate licensing and taxation;

b) Accelerating digital transformation via the 2022–2032 Kenya Digital Master Plan; and

c) Participating in international bodies like the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Africa Telecommunication Union (ATU).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) Policy, 2019; and

(ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

b) Information Communication and Technology Authority (ICTA).

2.1.50 International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO 1976)

197. The Convention establishing the International Mobile Satellite Organization was opened for signature on 3rd September, 1976, in London and entered into force on 16th July, 1979.

198. The objective of IMSO is to provide oversight of public satellite safety and security communication service provided by mobile satellite communication systems.

199. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 21st July, 1998. Kenya became a member of the Advisory Committee of IMSO.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Provide Maritime Mobile Satellite Communications Services for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), according to the legal framework set up by the International Maritime Organization (IMO);

b) Ensure that recognized mobile satellite service providers maintain reliable distress alerting;

c) Fulfilment of INMARSAT's Public Service Obligations and, in particular, GMDSS services;

d) Provide advisory services to the organization; and

e) Ensure public safety in the improvement of marine networks and provide advisory services to the organization.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government provides necessary facilities and arrangements through the 24/7 Mombasa Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (RMRCC) serving the Eastern Africa Search and Rescue Region comprising of the Republic of Seychelles, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Kenya.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

2.1.51 International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO 1971)

200. The Agreement establishing the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) was concluded in Washington, D.C., USA on 20th August, 1971, and came into force on 12th February, 1973. INTELSAT was restructured in 2001, to create a private entity INTELSAT S.A. (ITSO).

201. ITSO's mission is to monitor the performance of INTELSAT's public service obligations and to safeguard the Parties' Common Heritage.

202. Kenya signed the Agreement establishing INTELSAT on 26th November, 1971.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Support the protection of the common heritage orbital locations and associated frequencies; and

b) Promotion of a global communication and information infrastructure.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

203. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Licensing of satellite operators; and

b) Implementing the Space Strategy to safeguard the spatial frequency and orbital resources.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

i) National Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) Policy, 2019; and

ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

(ii) Kenya Space Agency (KSA).

2.1.52 International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes Convention (ICSID)

204. The ICSID Convention entered into force on 14th October, 1966. ICSID has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., USA.

205. Kenya signed the Convention on 24th May, 1966 and deposited the Instrument of Ratification on 3rd January, 1967. The Convention entered into force for Kenya on 2nd February, 1967.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Centre:

a) Participate in the Administrative Council to determine the general directions of the organization;

b) Designate persons to the ICSID Panels of Arbitrators and Conciliators; and

c) Make designations and notifications under the Convention.

II. Specific measures taken by the Government pursuant to the outlined obligations, limited to the period under Review (2025–2026)

206. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing the Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill, 2024;

b) Implementing the National Investment Policy and the Kenya Investment Policy (KIP), 2019, which contain specific measures intended to safeguard foreign and local investor interests; and

c) Implementing the Kenya Investment Mechanism Programme at a cost of USD. 400 million.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Investment Policy, 2019;

(iii) Arbitration Act, Cap. 49;

(iv) Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491;

(v) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(vi) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(vii) Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration Act, Cap. 49A;

(viii) Small Claims Court Act, Cap. 10A; and

(ix) Societies Act, Cap. 108.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Bank of Kenya (CBK);

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(iii) Kenya National Innovation Agency (KeNIA);

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(v) Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration (NCIArB).

2.1.53 Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction

207. Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (Global ABC) is an initiative of UNEP member countries established in December, 2015 and is committed to a common vision: A zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector.

208. Global ABC advocates for market transformation, focuses on catalyzing action by defining a carbon neutrality strategy for the built environment and supports member countries in setting priorities and measures based on their situation. The Alliance further supports the private sector transition with priorities and strategies towards business models focused on decarbonizing and increasing the resilience of buildings.

209. Kenya joined the Global ABC in March, 2022.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Initiative:

a) Work towards a fair and harmonized measurement system to close the information gap and support buildings, construction policy and investment with measurable, reportable and verifiable data;

b) Provide reliable information for investors to reduce risk, create value of more efficient buildings, develop tools and methods for green buildings portfolios, whole-life carbon financing as well as explore collaboration on digital data for financing;

c) Engage business and other stakeholders in the decarbonization of entire building value chain, and provide an opportunity to companies to shape the dialogue with national and sub-national policy makers about the enabling framework for private sector action;

d) Unite the numerous independent and scattered buildings and construction sectors stakeholders, in particular, public authorities through facilitating consistent, effective regulations, especially the building codes, nationally determined contributions, norms, financial and fiscal incentives; and

e) Raise awareness among stakeholders and support building capacity to promote the transition towards a zero emission and resilient built environment globally as well as raising awareness of the potential and urgency of transforming the sector.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

210. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Co-leading demand creation, a global thematic area which seeks to scale up existing public and private sector low carbon procurement alliances and commitments for whole-building procurement; defines minimum model technical requirements and establishes a "*lead by example policy*" for procurement and whole building Net Zero Energy Residential Building (NZERB) deployment in buildings occupied by government; and

b) Participates, as a member of the Sub-Committee on Landscape Co-ordination of the Global ABC, to enhance the coordination and transparency mechanisms of international collaboration on near-zero emission and resilient buildings.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(ii) Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(iii) National Construction Authority Act, Cap. 118.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Construction Authority (NCA); and

(ii) National Environnent Management Authority (NEMA).

2.1.54 World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

211. The International Convention against Doping in Sport was adopted on 19th October, 2005 and came into force on 1st February, 2007. Its primary objective is to promote the prevention of, and fight against, doping in sport by restricting the availability and use of prohibited substances and methods, except for legitimate medical purposes.

212. Kenya ratified the Convention on 28th August, 2009.

213. In 2016, the Government established a National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO), which operates with institutional and operational independence. The NADO is mandated to coordinate and implement anti-doping activities in Kenya, including education, testing, investigations, and results management, in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

I. Specific Measures Taken by the Ministry pursuant to the outlined obligations limited to the period under Review (2025–2026)

214. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Kingdom of Morocco on 9th April, 2026 in Nairobi, under which integrity in sports was identified as a key area of cooperation;

b) The NADO continued to advance the fight against doping through comprehensive anti-doping education, sensitization, and awareness programmes, while also strengthening intelligence gathering, investigations, and enforcement of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) to safeguard clean sport. Compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code was maintained, ensuring Kenyan athletes' eligibility to participate in national, regional, and international competitions;

c) Conducted 133 outreach and workshop programmes, reaching 25,691 participants. Additionally, 20 educators were trained, 507 participants completed the Anti-Doping E-Learning Course through the NADO's website, and 800 Physical Education and Games teachers were trained;

d) Undertaken 4 key studies focusing on values among learners, barriers to inculcating values in sports, and knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and practices related to performance-enhancing substances among mixed martial arts athletes;

e) Conducted 3,665 doping control tests both in and out of competition in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI). A total of 300 athletes were placed in the Registered Testing Pool (RTP). Six Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) applications were received, none of which were granted;

f) Intelligence and investigations remained ongoing, covering ADRVs, Atypical Findings (ATFs), non-compliance with sanctions, and criminal investigations. Ten (10) ADRVs and three (3) criminal offences were investigated, leading to targeted testing. Eight (8) ADRVs were prosecuted, three (3) pharmacies were closed, and three (3) criminal cases are ongoing before the Eldoret and Kapsabet Law Courts;

g) The NADO handled 62 cases before the Sports Disputes Tribunal (SDT), of which 18 have been concluded and 44 remain ongoing, alongside one judicial review matter. Common prohibited substances detected among Kenyan athletes included Erythropoietin (EPO), Norandrosterone, Prednisolone, Triamcinolone Acetonide, Salbutamol, Trenbolone, and Clenbuterol;

h) Established Inter-Agency Steering Committee comprising Athletics Kenya, the Athletics Integrity Unit (AIU), and the NADO to implement the Enhanced Athletics Anti-Doping Programme;

i) Enhanced financial support to anti-doping efforts through the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund, which allocated USD 5 million annually over five years to support the Enhanced Athletics Anti-Doping Programme;

j) Leveraged ICT to expand access to anti-doping education through an e-learning platform, enabling athletes and stakeholders to complete modules and obtain certification;

k) Strengthened collaboration with key national agencies, including the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, National Police Service, Pharmacy and Poisons Board, Department of Immigration, National Registration Bureau, Kenya Medical Practitioners and Dentists Council, Nursing Council of Kenya, National Intelligence Service, Judiciary, and County Governments;

l) Reinforced partnerships with other Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) to facilitate testing within Kenya and across East Africa. Additionally, Kenyan representatives continued to serve in key international anti-doping bodies, including:

- WADA National Anti-Doping Organization Expert Advisory Group;
- WADA Africa Zone V Board;
- Steering Group of the Commonwealth Anti-Doping Legacy Project; and
- UNESCO Taskforce on Review of Government Funding to the WADA Budget .

II. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Anti-Doping Policy, 2020;

(ii) National Sports Policy, 2002;

(iii) Anti-Doping Act, Cap. 245B; and

(iv) Sports Act, Cap. 223.

III. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya (ADAK);

(ii) Office of the Sports Registrar;

(iii) Sports Disputes Tribunal; and

(iv) Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund (SASDF).

2.2 REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2.2.1 African Union (AU)

215. The Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was adopted on 25th May, 1963. The Charter obligates member states to work towards achievement of greater unity and solidarity between African countries and their citizenry.

216. Kenya became a state party to the Charter on 16th December, 1963. Kenya was among the thirty-three (33) founding members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

217. The Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) was adopted on 7th November, 2000, at the Lomé Summit in Togo. It entered into force on 26th May, 2001. The AU was launched on 9th July, 2002, in South Africa to replace the OAU.

218. The objectives of the AU include, *inter alia,* achieving greater unity and solidarity between African countries and the people; defending the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its member states; accelerating the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; promoting and defending African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; and encouraging international cooperation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the AU

a) Kenya is obligated to align its national policies with the continental LiDeSA framework (2015–2035);

b) Kenya must coordinate on transboundary animal health thorough Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR);

c) Kenya is expected to implement the Protocol on Transhumance, which regulates the cross-border movement of livestock and protects the rights of pastoralists; and

d) Kenya must align with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by harmonizing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards to increase intra-African trade in animal products.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

219. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosted the Validation Workshop of the African Union Domestic Resource Mobilization Strategy, 2025–2033 in June, 2025; and

b) Participated in the African Union (AU) Summit which was the 39th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, held from 14th to 15th February, 2026, at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The summit focused on, *"Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063".*

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

a) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

b) National Food Safety Policy, 2021;

c) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2021, on the National Agricultural Policy;

d) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364; and

e) Food and Feed Safety Control Co-ordination Act, 2026.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR);

(ii) Africa Food Safety Agency (AFSA); and

(iii) Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (ARBE).

2.2.2 African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

220. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) was formed in 2002 in Abuja, Nigeria primarily to promote cooperation, security, social, economic development and poverty eradication among member states through the effective management of the continent's water resources and provision of water supply services.

221. In 2008, at the 11th ordinary session of the African Union (AU) Assembly in Sharm el-Sheikh, Heads of State and Government of the AU agreed on commitments to accelerate the achievement of water and sanitation goals in Africa and mandated AMCOW to develop and follow up an implementation strategy for these commitments report annually on the progress made towards achieving their commitments on water and sanitation.

222. AMCOW aims to contribute to and promote regional cooperation, socio-economic development and poverty eradication in Africa through the adequate management of water resources and the delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the AMCOW

a) Submit regular, high-quality data to the African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (WASSMO) System to track progress on commitments;

b) States are committed to establishing and tracking sanitation and hygiene budget lines, with a goal of reaching at least 0.5% of GDP;

c) Co-operate on shared watercourses to ensure equitable and reasonable utilization, promote basin-wide cooperation, and reduce transboundary conflicts;

d) Enhance domestic resource mobilization to finance water services and increase contributions to AMCOW to ensure the organization's sustainability;

e) Develop and implement policies for managing water resources during droughts and floods, promoting resilience against water-related disasters;

f) Adopt and implement policies under the APAGroP (Pan-African Groundwater Program) to secure groundwater for future resilience; and

g) Aligning national water legal and institutional frameworks with regional policies to enable collaboration and standardized management.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

223. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participates in AMCOW events and AMCOW organs including Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the council of ministers;

b) Participated in the 2026 UN Water Conference in Dakar, Senegal from 26th to 27th January, 2026; and

c) Paid Annual subscription to AMCOW.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Water Policy, 2021; and

(iii) Water Act, Cap. 372.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None

2.2.3 The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

224. The AfCFTA was adopted during the 10th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU heads of state and Government on 21st March, 2018, in Kigali, Rwanda.

225. Kenya signed the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA on 21st March, 2018, and ratified it on 6th May, 2018. Kenya's Instrument of Ratification was deposited with the AU Chairperson on 10th May, 2018, making the country, alongside Ghana, the first to ratify the AfCFTA.

226. The objective of the AfCFTA is to revolutionize intra-Africa trade and contribute to the realization of the Africa Agenda, 2063 and the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.

227. The Agreement is supplemented by the Protocol on Trade in Goods, Protocol on Trade in Services and Protocol on Rules and Procedures on the Settlement of Disputes. Negotiations for the Protocols on Investment, Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Policy are ongoing.

V. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the AfCFTA:

a) *Tariff Liberalization*: Progressively eliminate tariffs on at least 90% of tariff lines in accordance with Kenya's AfCFTA tariff schedule and applicable transition periods;

b) *Services Liberalization*. Liberalize priority service sectors (e.g., financial, transport, communication, tourism, and professional services) in line with submitted schedules of specific commitments;

c) *Non-Discrimination*: Apply Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) and National Treatment principles to ensure fair and equitable treatment of African goods, services, and investors;

d) *Trade Facilitation*: Remove non-tariff barriers (NTBs), simplify customs procedures, and implement modern trade facilitation systems;

e) *Regulatory Co-operation*: Harmonize standards, technical regulations, and customs procedures to enhance market access;

f) *Free Movement and Investment Promotion*: Facilitate movement of business persons and promote intra-African investment flows; and

g) *Dispute Settlement Compliance*: Adhere to AfCFTA dispute settlement mechanisms for resolution of trade-related disputes.

VI. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

228. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Adopted the EAC Consolidated Offer on Trade in Services under the AfCFTA framework, supporting the liberalization of priority service sectors;

b) Continued to participate in AfCFTA negotiations on Trade in Goods, including negotiations on Category B and C tariff offers under the EAC consolidated offer;

c) The 39th African Union Assembly held in February, 2026, adopted annexes to the AfCFTA Protocol on Intellectual Property Rights, advancing the implementation of Phase II negotiations;

d) Submitted two nominees to the AfCFTA indicative list of panelists under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism, and Kenya's nominee, was endorsed to the AfCFTA Appellate Body by the 39th African Union Assembly in February, 2026;

e) The Sub-Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Implementation of the AfCFTA, chaired by H.E. Dr. William Ruto, held its inaugural meeting on 13th February, 2026, to provide political leadership and oversight on AfCFTA implementation;

f) The AfCFTA Committee on Trade and Statistics held its inaugural meeting in Nairobi on 27th March, 2026, supporting evidence-based trade policy and decision-making across the continent; and

g) Continues to participate in negotiations on outstanding AfCFTA issues, including Trade in Services, Rules of Origin, Trade Facilitation, Technical Barriers to Trade, Investment, Competition Policy, Intellectual Property Rights, and Women and Youth in Trade.

VII. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Industrialization Policy, 2012;

(iii) East African Community Competition Act, 2006;

(iv) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(v) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524; and

(vi) Micro and Small Enterprises Act, Cap. 499C.

VIII. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Export Promotion & Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest); and

(iii) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

2.2.4 Tripartite Free Trade Area (COMESA-EAC-SADC)-TFTA

229. The Agreement establishing the Tripartite Free Trade Area between Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) was adopted and signed on 10th June, 2015, in Egypt, during the Third Tripartite Summit. The TFTA covers twenty-nine (29) countries across the three (3) Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

230. Kenya ratified the Agreement on 6th May, 2018, and was the first country in the bloc to deposit the Instrument of Ratification on 8th June, 2018, with the Secretary General of COMESA, the Chair of the Tripartite Task Force, and the depositary of the Agreement.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the TFTA:

a) Progressive elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on trade in goods;

b) Progressive liberalization of trade in services (still under negotiation and scheduling phase);

c) Promotion of cooperation in trade-related areas including competition policy, intellectual property, and industrial development;

d) Establishment and maintenance of an institutional framework for implementation, including the Tripartite Sectoral Committees and Secretariat mechanisms; and

e) Cooperate on customs matters and implementation of trade facilitation measures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

231. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the EAC–SACU Joint Senior Trade Officials Meeting held in Kampala, Uganda from 16th to 17th April, 2026, to consider and finalise outstanding technical issues on tariff negotiations and implementation of the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA);

b) Finalised the transposition and verification of EAC and Southern African Customs Union (SACU) tariff offers from HS 2012 to HS 2017 ahead of the April, 2026, EAC–SACU Senior Trade Officials Meeting, ensuring alignment of tariff commitments under the TFTA framework;

c) Supported the adoption of the EAC and SACU transposed tariff offers in April, 2026, with SACU's revised offer reaching 90.02% tariff liberalisation and EAC's offer achieving 90.5% tariff liberalization;

d) Participated in the development of a roadmap for implementation of TFTA tariff concessions, including proposed timelines for gazettement of tariff schedules by 24th April, 2026, customs system alignment by 15th May, 2026, and commencement of preferential trade at the 4th Tripartite Summit;

e) Developed a framework for the management and administration of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for beef products from SACU in April, 2026, including quota allocation, customs monitoring, utilisation tracking and annual reviews;

f) Undertook consultations on outstanding sensitive products under the TFTA in April, 2026, following agreement by Technical Officials on an approach for limited/partial liberalisation of sensitive sectors;

g) Advanced the preparation of the EAC–SACU Regional Automotive Strategy in April, 2026 through finalisation of the concept note and development of Terms of Reference for engaging a consultant;

h) Participated in discussions on TFTA implementation progress, including finalisation of outstanding Rules of Origin, implementation of industrial development and infrastructure pillars, and strengthening of regional value chains;

i) Contributed to preparations for the 4th Tripartite Summit on 28th May, 2026, in Nairobi, aimed at launching preferential trade under the TFTA framework and accelerating regional industrialisation and infrastructure development; and

j) Participated in strategic discussions on strengthening intra-African trade, addressing supply chain disruptions, improving trade facilitation, promoting digitalisation, and enhancing regional economic resilience.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Industrialization Policy, 2012;

(iii) East African Community Competition Act, 2006;

(iv) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(v) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524; and

(vi) Micro and Small Enterprises Act, Cap. 499C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest); and

(iii) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

2.2.5 The African Energy Commission (AFREC)

232. The Convention on the African Energy Commission (AFREC) was adopted on 11th July, 2001, and entered into force on 13th December, 2006. Kenya acceded to the convention on 29th December, 2009.

233. The African Energy Commission (AFREC) is a specialized agency of the African Union (AU), in charge of developing, coordinating, harmonizing, protecting, conserving, rational exploitation, commercializing and integrating energy resources on the African continent.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Commission:

a) Enactment of the legislations relating to petroleum development and implementation of the Petroleum Policy;

b) Development and review of the Petroleum Sub-Sector Strategic Plan;

c) Promote dissemination and exchange of information relating to oil and gas amongst institutions;

d) Provide technical and financial support to institutions; and

e) Capacity building in oil and gas exploration.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

234. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Published two (2) downstream Petroleum Regulations and developing seventeen (17) other upstream, midstream and downstream Petroleum Regulations under the Petroleum Act, 2019;

b) Published nine (9) downstream Petroleum Regulations and developing eight (8) other upstream, midstream and downstream Petroleum Regulations under the Petroleum Act, Cap 308;

c) Developed Sessional Paper No.4 of 2026, National Petroleum Policy;

d) Developing Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

e) Implementing the National LPG Growth Strategy, 2023, which aims at increasing LPG per capita consumption from 7.5 kg to 15 kg per year and enhance LPG penetration from 24% to 70% by 2028. The LPG growth strategy is being implemented through the following thematic areas:

i. Legal and regulatory framework. L.N. 189 of 2025 (Liquified Petroleum Gas) Regulations, 2025;

ii. Reticulation of LPG in the affordable housing project: 1080 units in affordable housing at Mukuru kwa Njenga; and

iii. LPG for public institutions of learning: 21 institutions installed with LPG infrastructure. Future installation to be done by private sector as per Presidential directive.

f) Approved the South Lokichar Field Development Plan (FDP) to produce up to 20,000 barrels of oil per day (bopd) in phase 1 and up to 50,000 barrels of oil per day (bopd) in phase 2. The FDP has been ratified by the Parliament.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Companies Act, Cap. 486;

(ii) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(iii) Sessional Paper No.4 of 2026; and

(iv) Petroleum Act, Cap. 308.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA);

(ii) Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL);

(iii) Kenya Pipeline Company Limited (KPC); and

(iv) National Oil Corporation of Kenya Limited (NOCK).

2.2.6 New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD)

235. African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) is the development agency of the African Union (AU) facilitating and coordinating the development of continent-wide programmes and projects.

236. Kenya's participation in the activities of NEPAD is co-ordinated by the NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat which implements several programmes along the NEPAD thematic pillars. These include the Human Capital Development; Industrialisation, Science, Technology and Innovation; Regional Integration, infrastructure and Trade; and National Resources, Governance and Food Security.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/ Kenya under NEPAD:

a) Contribute to the African Union's Agenda, 2063—the Continent's long-term development framework for socio-economic transformation by integrating the Agenda 2063 into the national development plans and policies;

b) Report on the progress made in the implementation of the Agenda, 2063, to the African Union Commission (AUC) to contribute to the consolidated Continental Report submitted to the AU Summit;

c) Domesticate and facilitate accelerated implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063;

d) Report on the progress made in the implementation of the Agenda 2063 to the African Union;

e) Domesticate and coordinate implementation of CAADP, Kampala declaration;

f) H.E Dr. William Ruto is a champion under Presidential infrastructure championship initiative (PICI) where he is expected to report to his peers on the progress made in implementing LAPSSET;

g) Kenya is a member of the AUDA NEPAD Heads of State and Government orientation committee (HSGOC) a key decision-making organ of the AUDA NEPAD; and

h) Institutionalize national presence of AUDA NEPAD and expand the reach of AUDA NEPAD initiatives at the local level for impact.

II. Specific Measures taken by the Government pursuant to the outlined obligations are limited to the period under Review (2025–2026)

237. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) The 39th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly was held from 14th to 15th February, 2026, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia where the Assembly adopted the Reports of the National Program of Action (APRM National Governance Report) and AUDA-NEPAD;

b) Cascaded the implementation of AU Agenda 2063 and CAADP to the counties as well as sensitizing Non-state actors on Agenda 2063 through NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat;

c) Submitted the first biennial report on implementation of the second ten-year implementation plan of AU Agenda 2063;

d) Undertook awareness on Agenda 2063 and other AUDA–NEPAD flagship programmes through NEPAD/APRM Kenya secretariat;

e) Participated in the AUDA–NEPAD steering committees for Focal Points and HSGOC for Heads of States and Governments, annually;

f) Monitored implementation of AUDA–NEPAD flagship programmes like the PIDA and SIFA through NEPAD/APRM Kenya secretariat;

g) Submitted the last biennial report on implementation of Comphrensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), Malabo declaration;

h) Kenya was given a platform to share experiences on cascading Agenda 2063 to other Members States in the continent; and

i) Hosted ministerial meetings on LAPSSET with the foot print countries of Ethiopia and South Sudan to fast-track implementation of the corridor.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Presidential Executive Order Gazette Notice No. 6225 of 2002.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Secreatriat.

2.2.7 AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM) – KENYA

238. The APRM is an African Union voluntary self-monitoring and peer-learning mechanism that supports participating states to assess governance and socio-economic development, agree on reforms, and report progress through the APR Forum.

239. Kenya acceded to the APRM in March 2003 and became one of the early countries to undergo peer review (2006), with the national co-ordination anchored in the NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat.

I. Key obligations for Kenya (as a participating state)

a) Conduct periodic self-assessments and participate in peer reviews (comprehensive, targeted and national governance reporting) under the APRM thematic areas, including preparing/implementing a National Programme of Action (NPoA);

b) Submit NPoA progress reports to the APR Forum of Heads of States and Government participating in the APRM (currently 44 Countries) and act on peer review recommendations to strengthen governance frameworks and development outcomes; and

c) Support the effectiveness of the APRM (including resourcing and institutional strengthening), consistent with APR Forum decisions.

II. Specific Measures taken by the Government pursuant to the outlined obligations are limited to the period under Review (2025–2026)

240. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) The 35th Ordinary Session of the APRM Forum of Heads of State and Government took place on 13th February, 2026, in Addis Ababa. The key outcomes included;

hand over of the chairpersonship from Algeria to Uganda, the accession of Somalia as the 45th Member State bring the APRM closer to universal accession; and

b) Signaled commitment to implement outcomes endorsed at the Summit, including integrating recommendations of the 2025 Africa Governance Report (natural resource governance), supporting strengthened APRM financing, and adopting e-Governance as a thematic area for reviews, alongside the APRM Strategic Plan, 2025–2028.

III. Existing legal and policy framework

Presidential Executive Order / Gazette Notice No. 6225 of 2002, with subsequent re-organization that merged NEPAD and APRM coordination structures into the NEPAD/APRM Kenya Governing Council and positioned the Secretariat as a semi-autonomous agency.

IV. Existing institutions and mechanisms for coordination of AUDA-NEPAD and APRM Programmes in Kenya

NEPAD/APRM Kenya Secretariat.

2.2.8 International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)

241. ICGEB is an inter-governmental organization established as a special project of UNIDO in 1983, but became fully autonomous in 1994. Kenya acceded to the Statutes of International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) on 29th August, 2010.

242. The objectives of ICGEB are to promote the development, production and wide application of biotechnology in the interest of developing countries, promote the transfer of technology to member countries, and overcome difficulties encountered by developing countries in fostering innovation, ownership and in-house application in line with the ICGEB statutory mandate.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under ICGEB:

a) Co-ordinate collaborative research to contribute to technology transfer and job creation; and

b) Attend Annual ICGEB meetings.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government is building capacity in the areas of medicine, biomedicine, crop improvement and environmental protection.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI).

2.2.9 African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

243. The Court was established on 25th January, 2004, to complement the protective mandate of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights established under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

244. The Court was established pursuant to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Protocol was adopted in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in June, 1998 and entered into force on 25th January, 2004. The Court became operational in November, 2006.

245. Kenya signed the Protocol on 7th July, 2003 and ratified it on 4th February, 2004.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Court:

a) Lodge complaints to the Africa Union Commission on human rights violations committed to nationals of Kenya;

b) Comply with the decision of the court in any case to which it is a party; and

c) Nominate nationals as judges to the court.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

a) Eliminated statelessness pursuant to the African Charter on People's and Human Rights;

b) Mapping out stateless persons in Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kilifi and Kericho counties of the Republic of Kenya with a view to registering them as Kenya citizens; and

c) Recognition of Makondes, Pemba and Shona Communities culminating in registration as Kenya Citizens.

II. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Commission on Administrative Justice Act, Cap. 7J;

(iii) Judicial Service Act, Cap. 8A;

(iv) Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap. 170;

(v) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act;

(vi) Registration of Persons Act, Cap. 107;

(vii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap. 71; and

(viii) National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K.

III. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ);

(ii) Judicial Service Commission (JSC);

(iii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); and

(iv) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

2.2.10 Africa Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL)

246. The Africa Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL). Its status was adopted by the AU Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 30th January, 2017, and became effective immediately.

247. Kenya signed on 15th June, 2017.

248. The objective of the mechanism is to put in place effective response to various forms of crimes in the continent which requires the harmonization of police methods, the exchange and extension of best practices in terms of training, prevention, investigative techniques and expertise as well as the strengthening of African police capabilities.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under AFRIPOL:

a) Support efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts including through the implementation of AU Border Programme (AUBP); and

b) Co-ordinate and harmonize peace and security programmes in Africa, including with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government continues to support efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in the region.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Crime Research Centre Act, Cap. 62;

(ii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act, Cap. 6B; and

(iv) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(ii) National Crime Research Centre (NCRC);

(iii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP); and

(iv) National Police Service (NPS).

2.2.11 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

249. The Treaty for the Establishment of COMESA was signed on 5th November, 1993, in Kampala, Uganda and was ratified by Kenya on 8th December, 1994.

250. Kenya has benefited from customs exceptions on all exports and imports originating from member states, an expanded market for goods and services and cooperation of member states in financial and monetary matters that establishes convertibility of currencies throughout the common market.

251. The objective of COMESA is to promote regional integration through trade and the development of natural and human resources for the mutual benefit of all people in the region.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under COMESA:

a) Designate a Ministry with whom the Secretary-General may communicate in connection to matters arising out of the interpretation of the treaty;

b) Transmit to the Secretariat copies of all relevant existing and future legislations;

c) Supply and exchange information with other member states or with the Secretariat;

d) Direct development policies to achieve aims of COMESA and abstain from activities that would jeopardise the achievements or aims of COMESA or the implementation of the treaty;

e) Fairness and equity to COMESA member states or its staff;

f) Abolish all non-tariff barriers to trade among member countries;

g) Establish a common external tariff;

h) Cooperate in customs procedures and activities;

i) Adopt a common customs bond guarantee scheme;

j) Simplify and harmonize trade documents and procedures;

k) Establish conditions regulating the re-export of goods from third countries within the common market; and

l) Establish rules of origin with respect to products originating in the member states.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

252. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Electronic Single Window System (Trade Facilitation Platform);

b) Participated in the COMESA Heads of State Summit held on October, 2025, in Nairobi;

c) Co-hosted the COMESA Business Council Public–Private Dialogue held on October, 2025, in Nairobi, to strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors on regional trade and investment issues;

d) Launched the COMESA Electronic Certificate of Origin on October, 2025, in Nairobi, to facilitate trade and enhance the efficiency of cross-border transactions;

e) Participated in the COMESA Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Trade Facilitation Workshop held on May, 2026, in Mombasa, Kenya;

f) Participated in the COMESA Council of Ministers Meeting held on April, 2026, in Lusaka, Zambia; and

g) Signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement between Kenya and Uganda, on April, 2026, in Lusaka, Zambia, to facilitate trade and enhance regulatory co-operation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(iii) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524;

(iv) Micro and Small Enterprises Act, Cap. 499C; and

(v) COMESA Protocol on Rules of Origin, 2015.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(iii) Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI);

(iv) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade); and

(v) Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK).

2.2.12 COMESA Court of Justice (CCJ)

253. The COMESA Court of Justice (CCJ) was established in 1994, under Article 7 of the COMESA Treaty. The Court which is part of the COMESA organs and institutions is based in Khartoum, Sudan.

254. The Court enhances economic integration by bringing justice to the common market. The Authority, which is the supreme policy organ, appoints the judges of the Court at the COMESA heads of state and Government Summit while the Registrar of the Court is appointed by the COMESA Council of Ministers.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Court:

a) Submit to the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate upon all matters which may be referred to it pursuant to the COMESA Treaty; and any matter arising from a dispute with another member state regarding the Treaty, if the dispute is submitted to the court under a special agreement between the member states concerned.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

255. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Collaborates with other states under the COMESA framework which opens up trade within the region; and

b) Approved Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kasongo and Hon. Nyambura L. Mbatia, to serve in the First Instance Division of the Court and the Registrar of the Court, respectively.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Judicial Service Act, Cap. 8A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Judicial Service Commission (JSC).

2.2.13 Gaming Regulators Africa Forum (GRAF)

256. The Gaming Regulators Africa Forum was established on 21st February, 2003. The object of the Forum is to protect communities and citizens through the adherence to gaming regulatory laws applicable to each member state. It aligns matters that affect the gaming industry and ensures that Africa and the sub-Sahara do not become dumping grounds for obsolete and degenerating gaming technologies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Forum:

Develop common standards in the control and regulations of all legalized gambling modes to standardize gambling operations in Africa.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

257. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act, Cap. 131, to prevent betting by the underage;

b) Introduced a thirty-five percent (35%) levy on betting revenue; and

c) Formulating the Gambling Policy, 2023;

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act, Cap. 131;

(ii) Gambling Control Act, 2025; and

(iii) National Lottery Act, No. 20 of 2023.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Betting Control and Licensing Board (BCLB).

2.2.14 Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

258. The Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) was established in 1951, as the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED) pursuant to the African Union Charter. Its

mandate had been broadened to include supporting and co-ordinating improved utilization of animals (livestock, fisheries and e) as a resource for human wellbeing in the member states of the African Union (AU), and to contribute to economic development, particularly in rural areas.

259. Kenya was a founder member of IBED, the forerunner of the African-Union Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) that was established during the inception of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 25th May, 1963. Thus, Kenya was a founder member of AU-IBAR.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under AU-IBAR:

Control and eventual eradication of Trans-Boundary Animal Diseases (TADs). Currently, key diseases in this category in Kenya include Foot and Mouth Disease, Peste Des Petits Ruminants, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia and Rabies.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

260. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National strategy with the aim of achieving a PPR-free status by 2027, ahead of the global 2030 target;

b) Participated in the AU Digital One Health Platform which was launched in November, 2025, to enhance cross-sectoral data sharing on zoonotic diseases and AntiMicrobial Resistance (AMR);

c) Established the Strategic Animal Feed Centre and the National Feed Reserves at the KALRO Centre, in January, 2026, in Naivasha, Kenya;

d) Developing Kenya Livestock Master Plan (LMP) with aim of completing a 15-year modernisation strategy to shift from subsistence to a structured, investable economic sector;

e) Engaged private sector and hosted the African Pastoral Markets Development (APMD) Platform roundtable in 2025, to tackle regulatory bottlenecks and unlock private investment in the meat value chain;

f) Hosted the 17th Pan-African Codex Contact Points meeting from 6th to 8th October, 2025, in Nairobi;

g) Aligned the old Standard Methods (SMPs) with the new AU-IBAR Strategic Plan (2024–2028) and the Livestock Bill, 2024 to ensure uniformity in how counties detect and report outbreaks and Implementing AU-IBAR Standard Methods and Procedures (SMPs) i.e., Protocols for Control of Specific Trans-Boundary Animal Diseases that are intended to create uniformity on detection, diagnosis and control of TADs;

h) Developing the Livestock Bill, 2024, and the Animal Health Bill, 2025, which are currently in the National Assembly. These bills incorporate the Codex-aligned standards discussed during the 2025 AU-IBAR workshops. Implementing the Animal Identification and Traceability System Regulations, 2021; and

i) AU-IBAR, UK VMD, and other partners convened a High-Level consultative meeting from 17th to 20th November, 2025, in Nairobi. The focus was on strengthening veterinary product regulation and harmonizing legislation across the continent to combat fragmented regulatory regimes.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya (2010);

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2021on the National Agricultural Policy;

(iii) Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) Policy, 2017; and

(iv) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Act, Cap. 319.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO);

b) Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS);

c) Joint Steering Committees;

d) African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness (AWARFA-N Kenya); and

e) County Government Liaison.

2.2.15 African Accreditation Co-operation (AFRAC)

261. The African Accreditation Co-operation (AFRAC) was established in 2010, as an umbrella organization of national accreditation bodies, national accreditation focal points and other stakeholders that include conformity assessment bodies.

262. Kenya is a signatory to the AFRAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) and became an arrangement member of AFRAC on 28th September, 2017.

263. AFRAC administers a mutual recognition scheme that enables the recognition of the results and or certificates issued to conformity assessment bodies by accreditation bodies. This is critical in facilitating the free movement of products and services across borders.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Co-operation:

a) Participating in annual meetings and committees;

b) Participation and contribution to the work of AFRAC in the mid-term and annual meetings; and

c) Promoting the AFRAC arrangement obligations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

264. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the 16th AFRAC general assembly and meetings from 22nd to 26th September, 2025, in Entebbe, Uganda;

b) Facilitated peer evaluation for maintainance of signatory status to ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17021-1(QMS, EMS, FSMS)17025 and ISO 15189, and extension of the AFRAC MRA to ISO/IEC 17024, ISO/IEC17065, ISO/IEC 17043 and the sub-scope OHSMS 45001 under ISO/IEC 17021-1; and

c) Holds the position of the following Council, Commitees and Sub-Commitees:

(i) Chair, AFRAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement Council;

(ii) Vice-Chair, AFRAC Technical Committee;

(iii) Chair, AFRAC Marketing and Communications Committee;

(iv) Chair, AFRAC Certification Sub-Committee; and

(v) Chair, AFRAC Inspection Sub-committee.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Kenya Accreditation Service Act, Cap. 496A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS); and

(ii) Accreditation Appeal Tribunal (AAT).

2.2.16 Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI)

265. The Pan African University Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) is a postgraduate hub of research and innovation featuring a highly diverse faculty, and students drawn from whole of Africa. The Institute is mandated to produce leaders and innovators in the fields of Mathematics, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology; Civil Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Mechatronic Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

266. Kenya hosts the Pan African Institute for Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI), among other African Union institutions through a Host Country Agreement between Kenya and the African Union (AU). The Institute trains graduates from African Countries at Masters and PhD. level in basic sciences and engineering. The aim is to produce high caliber staff to exploit Africa's enormous resources.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under PAUSTI:

a) Deliver PhD. and Master programmes in Mathematics Molecular Biology and Biotechnology; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechatronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering;

b) Admit graduate and PhD. students from African countries; and

c) Develop scientific publications and register patents.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government allocates and disburses recurrent grants to Pan African University Institute to support University Education and Research.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 28 of 2013 on National Values and Principles of Governance;

(ii) Universities Act, Cap. 210; and

(iii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.2.17 African Electro-Technical Standardization Commission (AFSEC)

267. African Electro-Technical Commission (AFSEC) was founded by a Declaration of the Conference of African Ministers of Energy held in Algiers on 17th February, 2008.

268. The role of AFSEC is to facilitate trade on the African continent by removing the different technical barriers to trade, thus opening new markets and furthering economic integration and economic growth by creating the conditions guaranteeing the inter-operation of complex systems.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under AFSEC:

a) Enhance Africa's development and competitiveness through excellence in electro-technical standardization; and

b) Provide universal access to modern energy for all its citizens.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

269. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Increased stockpiles of supply of petroleum products;

b) Developing Petroleum (Local Content) Regulations, 2025;

c) Increased stockpiles of supply of petroleum products;

d) Approved the South Lokichar Field Development Plan (FDP);

e) Acquired geo-scientific data in blocks L14, L17 and L18 Lamu basin; and

f) Published nine (9) downstream Petroleum Regulations and is developing eight (8) other upstream, midstream and downstream Petroleum Regulations under the Petroleum Act, Cap. 308.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(ii) National Land Commission Act, Cap. 281;

(iii) Sessional paper no.4 of 2026, on the National Petroleum Policy; and

(iv) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(v) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA);

(vi) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(vii) National Land Commission (NLC).

2.2.18 African Organization for Standardisation (ARSO)

270. The African Organization for Standardisation (ARSO) is a continental standardisation body formed by OAU (currently AU) and UNECA in Accra, Ghana in 1977. ARSO aims to address the factors that may affect interoperability in the African markets.

271. Kenya has been an associate member since 2010.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Organization:

a) Adopt relevant ARSO standards once they are developed;

b) Participate in the work being undertaken in the ARSO committees and sub-committees; and

c) Promote and facilitate the exchange of experts, information and cooperation in the training of personnel in standardisation activities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government continues to adopt continental standards with references to products which are of peculiar (particular) interest to Africa.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

2.2.19 Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS)

272. The Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS) was established in 2007 to harmonise metrology activities in Africa. It is an intra-African metrology system (AFRIMETS) based on the Regional Metrology Organisation (RMO) of the Americas SIM (*Sistema Interamericano de Metrologia*).

I. Key Obligations under AFRIMETS:

a) Address scientific, industrial and legal metrological issues;

b) Fulfil the obligations stipulated in the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; and

c) Fostering trade through removing barriers.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

273. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Commemorated the World Meteorological Day (WMD) on 23rd March, 2026, in Nakuru County and the theme was, *"Observing today, protecting tommorrow"*; and

b) Implementing the Metreology Act, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(ii) Metreology Act No. 7 of 2026; and

(iii) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(ii) Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD).

2.2.20 Africa Minerals and Geoscience Centre

274. The African Minerals and Geo-sciences Centre (AMGC), formerly known as SEAMIC, is an independent regional centre of knowledge and information for Southern and Eastern Africa. It was established in 1977, under the umbrella of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Kenya became a member in 2006.

275. The organization aims to promote socio-economic and environmentally responsible mineral development in Africa.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Centre:

a) Promote exploration and development of mineral resources;

b) Support the private sector and small-scale (artisanal) miners in their mineral development activities;

c) Enact legislation to support and monitor the minerals sub-sector growth while protecting the environment;

d) Promote technological advancement in mineral exploration and development;

e) Capacity building in the minerals sub-sector;

f) Support intergovernmental collaboration and partnership on issues related to the mineral industry;

g) Support local communities in their small-scale mineral development activities; and

h) Promote environmentally friendly mineral exploration methods.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

276. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuously updating the Geological Data Bank to enhance digital access to geological data and information for mining investment and research;

b) Holding discussions with the British Geological Survey not only on the return of geological data but also collaboration on research and training with potential access to research funds;

c) Testing and analysising of minerals at the Internationally Accredited Mineral Certification Laboratory (IAMCL) in Madini;

d) Setting up centers for value addition in the mining sector such as, the Voi Gemstone Center for cutting minerals to ensure the country moves away from exporting raw minerals;

e) Promoting use of the Online Transactional Cadaster Portal;

f) Constructing a gold refinery plant in Kakamega County, which is at 75% completion;

g) Implementing a mercury elimination project in all the main artisanal gold mining areas;

h) Supporting artisanal mining activities in the country by equipping them with relevant training and equipment; and

i) Participated in the Governing Council of the Africa Mineral and Geoscience Council; with the current Cabinet Secretary serving as the Chairman; strengthening the alignment between regional geological initiatives and Kenya's Mining Act.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Mining and Mineral Policy, 2016;

(ii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(iii) Mining Act, Cap. 306;

(iv) Survey Act, Cap. 299; and

(v) Universities Act, Cap. 210.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT);

(ii) Mineral Rights Board (MRB);

(iii) Geological Registration Board (GRB); and

(iv) National Mining Corporation (NMC).

2.2.21 Association of African Maritime Administration (AAMA)

277. The Association of African Maritime Administration (AAMA), is the coordinating body for maritime administration in Africa, established pursuant to Article 5 of the African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 (*Rev*. 2014) (AMTC).

278. The aim of the association is to promote the development of Africa's maritime regulatory and maritime environment, encourage harmonization for greater competitiveness on a global basis, promote the sharing of best practices among Africa's maritime administration to enable the

growth of the African maritime sector, and enhance continental collaboration to build consensus on issues of common interests in the maritime sector.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Association:

a) Promote the establishment of maritime administration and national port authorities;

b) Enhance the capacity and performance of maritime administration in charge of the implementation of laws and regulations applicable in the areas of maritime navigation, safety, security and marine environment;

c) Utilize IMO's mechanisms and procedures to assess the level of performance of maritime administration; and

d) Ensure the provision of an appropriate and dedicated budget for the proper management, functioning and operation of their maritime administration.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

279. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Maintained a leadership role within the Association of African Maritime Administrations, including re-election to its governing structures and continued operationalization of the AAMA headquarters in Mombasa (Re-elected Chair of Assembly of Maritime Administrations (AAMA);

b) Participated in AAMA conferences and subsequent 2025–2026 technical engagements, contributing to the development of a unified African position in negotiations at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), particularly on maritime decarbonization and sustainability;

c) Implemented IMO performance assessment mechanisms, including the IMO Member State Audit Scheme, while intensifying capacity building through seafarer training, certification programmes, and participation in IMO–AAMA initiatives on ferry safety and port efficiency;

d) Promoted the green shipping initiatives, including engagement in low-carbon shipping corridor discussions, while ensuring sustained budgetary support to the maritime sector and integrating AAMA objectives into its blue economy strategy in line with the African Maritime Transport Charter and the Kenya Maritime Authority Act;

e) Enhanced maritime administration capacity by expanding port state control inspections, strengthening safety oversight, and improving search and rescue and emergency response systems;

f) Strengthened regional maritime security cooperation by enhancing maritime domain awareness and participating in joint initiatives to address piracy and other illicit maritime activities in African waters; and

g) Initiated the process of drafting, negotiating, and entering into a Host Country Agreement (HCA) to fully operationalize the AAMA headquarters in Kenya.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024; and

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap.370.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

2.2.22 Global Tourism Resilience and Crisis Management Centre—Eastern Africa

280. The Global Tourism Resilience and Crisis Management Centre—Eastern Africa (GTRCMC-EA). The centre is the first-of-its-kind tourism resource in Africa.

281. It was established in Kenya in November, 2019, to mitigate upon the crisis in the tourism industry in Eastern Africa.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Centre:

a) Research and development in areas anchored on resilience in tourism;

b) Training and capacity building;

c) Policy formulation and advocacy; and

d) Communication and dissemination of information on tourism resilience and crisis management.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

282. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Collaborated with Global Tourism Resilience and Crisis Management Centre—Eastern Africa (GTRCMC-EA) to carry out digital inventory of tourism products, as a pilot project to be replicated across the Eastern Africa region;

b) Participated in the Global Tourism Resilience Day Conference and Expo on 17th February, 2026, in KICC, Nairobi. The theme was, *"Tourism Resislience in Action; from Crisis Response to Impactful Transformation";*

c) Participated in the Future Leaders Challenge Finals competition from 9th to 11th February, 2026, in Dubai;

d) Reviewing Tourism Act, Cap. 381, to incorporate international, regional and national tourism associations, which undergoing public participation;

e) Mapping of tourism products in November, 2025, and March, 2026; and

f) Held students and staff mobility exchange programs in January, 2026, in Europe.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Tourism Policy, 2020;

(iii) Tourism Act, Cap. 381; and

(iv) Universities Act, Cap. 210.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Tourism Board (KTB);

(ii) Kenya Utalii College (KUC);

(iii) Kenyatta University (KU);

(iv) Tourism Fund (TF); and

(v) Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA).

2.2.23 African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

283. The Constitution and Convention of ATU was adopted in Cape Town in 1999, and revised in Harare in 2014. Kenya signed the Constitution and Convention of ATU in 2014.

284. The ATU was established in 1977 and is a specialized agency of the African Union, in the field of telecommunications. This led to the transformation of the agency into a partnership between public and private stakeholders in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Union:

a) Participate and contribute in the African Group Meetings to formulate African Common Proposals to ATU treaty-making meetings and conferences;

b) To accelerate ICT development;

c) Acting as a key policy forum for African governments and private stakeholders; and

d) Foster regional ICT infrastructure and harmonize regulatory frameworks (especially spectrum management).

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

285. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) Participated in the 1st Regional Preparatory meeting on April, 2026, in Accra, Ghana, for the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly 2028, WTSA-28;

b) Participated in the World Telecommunication Development Conference, 2025 (WTDC-25), from 17th to 28th November, 2025, in Baku, Azerbaijan. The theme was, "*Universal, meaningful, and affordable connectivity for an inclusive and sustainable digital future"*; and

c) Hosted the 2nd African Preparatory Meeting for WRC-27 (Apm27-2) and 10th Sub-Sahara Spectrum Management Conference and capacity Building Side Event Towards Sharing and Compatibility Studies for WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.7, from 11th to 15th August, 2025, at The Mövenpick Hotel & Residences in Nairobi, Kenya.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Radio Frequency Spectrum Policy, 2022; and

(ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

2.2.24 Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

286. ICANN is an international organization, non-profit corporation formed in 1998 and is responsible for Internet Protocal (IP) address space allocation, Protocal identifier assignment generic (gTLD) and country code Top Level Domain (ccTLD) name system management and route server system management function.

287. ICANN manages and coordinates the global internet resources and helps to ensure a stable, secure, and unified internet.

288. Kenya Network Information Centre (KeNIC), formed in 2002, is the designated entity that records names as domain names in a register of domain names for country code Top Level Domain (ccTLD) names. KeNIC performs the dot KE ccTLD registry function as a delegated function of the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/ Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Participate in Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) meetings and present Kenya's position on the internet governance domain and numbers;

b) Verify and approve all domain names and numbers, including subdomain names and reserved names under the .ke country code Top Level Domain (ccTLD);

c) Register domain names in an efficient and timely manner, following policies, rules and procedures that have been established and published in a transparent manner, in consultation with the Local Internet Community;

d) Co-ordinating IP address allocation;

e) Managing root zone server system;

f) Ensure that all registry data is reasonably stable and secure against damage or loss; and

g) Report any violation of internet domain name and numbers under the .ke ccTLD in line with local, regional, and global legal instruments, policies, and obligations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

289. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) meetings and presented the country's reports on the internet governance efforts with regards to domain names and numbers;

b) Reviewing the Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A;

c) Formulating the following regulations: Universal Service Fund; Type Approval; Importation and Distribution Equipment; Tariff; Radio Communications and Frequency Spectrum; Postal; Numbering Regulations; Licensing; Fair Competition and Equality of Treatment; Electronic Certification Administration; Domain Name Administration; Consumer Protection; and Compliance and Enforcement;

d) Operationalizing a multi-agency approach to the national management of cybersecurity as guided by the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act, Cap. 79C;

e) Enhancing the *.ke ccTLD* multi-stakeholder governance and management framework to ensure its alignment to national, regional, and global best and recommended practices;

f) Aligning the governance and management of the *.ke ccTLD*, the National Public Key infrastructure (NPKI), and the existing national cybersecurity management framework to the spirit and letter of the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 79C, and the National Cybersecurity Strategy, 2022–2027; and

g) Updating domain reserve name list to limit cases of impersonation and crime perpetrated via the *.ke ccTLD* domain name space to mitigate Mis-, Dis-, and Mal-information.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology Policy, 2019;

(ii) Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 79C; and

(iii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

2.2.25 International Association of Science Parks and areas of innovation (IASP)

290. IASP was created in 1984 as a knowledge-based network which brings together existing and developing Science and Technology Parks (STPs), and Innovation-Based Business Incubators (BICs), as well as research and development institutions, universities, consultants and experts.

291. IASP has, on behalf of members, a Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. IASP's mission is to be the global network for science parks and areas of innovation and to drive growth, internationalisation, and effectiveness for its members.

292. Kenya joined IASP in 2015 through a subscription as a full member. Kenya was elected President of IASP Africa Division in July, 2021.

I. **Key Obligations for State Parties/ Kenya under the Treaty:**

a) Co-ordinating an active network of managers of science/technology/research parks, innovation districts and other areas of innovation;

b) Enhancing new business opportunities for members and their companies;

c) Increasing the visibility of our members and multiply their global connections;

d) Representing parks and areas of innovation at international forums and institutions; and

e) Assisting in the development of new parks and areas of innovation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

293. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Konza Technopolis officially opened its Silicon Savannah Intelligence Operation Centre on 13th October, 2025;

b) Developing the Konza Technopolis as a world-class innovation park and smart city. The park is expected to host world investors in the techno-city; and

c) Participated in the 42nd IASP conference in Beijing, China, from 16th to 19th September, 2025. The theme of the conference was,*"Elevating excellence: Innovation spaces driving high-quality development."*

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National ICT Policy, 2019;

(ii) Legal Notice No. 23 of 2012, Konza Technopolis Developemt Authority; and

(iii) Legal Notice No. 130 of 2022 on the Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (Kenya-AIST); and

(ii) Konza Technopolis Development Authority (KoTDA).

2.2.26 Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa

294. ARICEA was established in 2003, as a platform for the exchange of ideas, views, and experiences among members on regulatory matters; the promotion of sustainable development, and application of efficient, adequate, and cost-effective ICT networks and services in the ESA sub-region. Members are drawn from ICT regulators of member states.

295. Kenya became a member of the Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Eastern Africa (ARICEA) in 2005, and is currently serving as a member of the Executive Committee.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/ Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Payment of annual contributions;

b) Participate in the meetings and activities of ARICEA; and

c) Implement the general meeting decisions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has maintained membership in ARICEA through payment of annual subscriptions and participating in meetings and activities.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

2.2.27 Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)

296. PAPU was established by the heads of state and Government of the then Organization of African Union (OAU), pursuant to a Resolution taken in Libreville in 1977. Thereafter, the Convention formally establishing PAPU as a specialized agency of the OAU was signed during the Constitutive Plenipotentiary Conference held on 18th January, 1980, in Arusha as a specialized agency or institution on postal matters.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Union:

a) Participating in the framework for dialogue between stakeholders of the postal sector;

b) Ensuring harmony in the development of postal services in Africa;

c) Supporting the development of the African postal services network and contribute to the strengthening of co-operation of member states in the postal sector;

d) Promoting partnership with the private sector in the development of postal services in Africa in line with the Cairo, 2008, CIT Ministers Declaration and Action Plan approved by the AU Summit in June, 2008;

e) Advising the Union on specialized/technical issues and make recommendations/ give opinions on matters referred to them by the Administrative Council;

f) Strengthening regional postal networks;

g) promoting digital innovation, capacity building, and advocating for regulatory reforms in African postal services; and

h) Participating in studies aimed at developing the postal sector and in the activities of the Union.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

297. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Chairing the PAPU Policy and Regulation Committee, which reports to the Administrative Council of the Union;

b) Participated in the 11th Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) Plenipotentiary Conference held from 16th to 28th, March, 2026, in Kampala, Uganda, under the theme, "*Leveraging Digital Technology and Innovation to Create a Smart Postal Sector in Africa"*;

c) Secured a seat on the Pan African Postal Union Plenipotentiary Conference Administrative Council, 2026–2030, and will host the Eastern Africa Regional Digital Hub, boosting its role in Africa's postal and digital transformation;

d) Enacted the Government Owned Enterprises Act, No. 25 of 2025, which repealed the Postal Corporation of Kenya Act, Cap. 411;

e) Provided experts to participate in technical discussions towards the formulation of national and African positions at the UPU; and

f) Developing a National Addressing System Policy, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Government Owned Enterprises Act, No. 25 of 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK).

2.2.28 African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI)

298. Founded in 1993, the African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI) is an inter-governmental organization established in 1993, to supplement and spearhead ICT development efforts, mainly in English-speaking Africa with its headquarters in Nairobi. AFRALTI is one of the designated ITU centers of excellence with a key mandate to provide human resources capacity building through high-level quality training.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under AFRALTI:

a) Training nationals interested in working in the communications sector in the various courses offered by the Institute;

b) Corporate communication and international liaison;

c) Management of cyber security;

d) Empowering and protecting consumers;

e) Provide quality ICT training to foster innovation and support digital skill development; and

f) Promote policy reform in telecommunications to drive socio-economic growth.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

299. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosts AFRALTI by providing the necessary infrastructure;

b) Provides an opportunity for Kenyans in the communications sector to undertake courses offered by the institute in the areas of Telecommunications Engineering; Telecommunications Policy, Management and Regulation; Networking; Certified Fibre Optics Training and Research; and Consultancy in the ICT Field; and

c) Collaborates with AFRALTI in developing and executing capacity building program on Child Online Protection targeting policy makers and stakeholders.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) Policy, 2019;

(ii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A; and

(iii) The Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179 .

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

2.2.29 African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)

300. The Lusaka Agreement led to the creation of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO). The organization is mandated with the registration of patents and industrial designs in the African member states.

301. Kenya became a party to the Agreement on 15th February, 1978.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under ARIPO:

a) Collaborate and partner with the organization in promoting the protection of intellectual property regionally;

b) Participate in administration as far as adoption of reports from several committees is concerned;

c) Seek protection of industrial property; and

d) Make annual contributions to ARIPO.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

302. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) technical and policy meetings on the Administrative Council Session held from 17th to 20th November, 2025, in Accra, Ghana, across the Member States;

b) Continues to engage in ARIPO processes relating to the Arusha Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, including regional consultations and technical engagements; and

c) Continues to strengthen collaboration on plant variety protection, seed certification systems, and agricultural innovation, aligned with regional ARIPO-related engagements and partner technical forums.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(ii) Seeds and Plants Variety Act, Cap. 326;

(iii) Trademark Act, Cap. 506;

(iv) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(v) Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, Cap. 218A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO);

(ii) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI); and

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

2.2.30 The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC)

303. The African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC) was jointly formed by the ILO and UNDP in 1974, as a project for the development of labour administration issues. It became an autonomous inter-governmental institution in October, 1981. Kenya became a member of ARLAC on 15th May, 1980.

304. The mandate of ARLAC is to strengthen labour administration systems in English-speaking African member countries through training, research, consultancy and advisory services.

I. Key Obligations under ARLAC:

a) Train Labour Administrators within the auspices of the Centre; and

b) Undertake Research in Labour Administration within the auspices of the Centre to address the challenges arising from constant transformations in the world of work.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

305. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Actively leads in moving the member's initiative to review and re-engineer training and consultancy programmes of the organization;

b) Participates in meetings of ARLAC and continues to benefit from the training of many labour admonished employees and workers; and

c) Trained 41 labour inspectorate staff and 6 officials from social partners in the basic labour market course offered by ARLAC.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.3 SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2.3.1 East African Community (EAC)

306. The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community was adopted on 30th November, 1999, and entered into force on 7th July, 2000, following its ratification by the original three partner states—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18th June, 2007, and became full members of the Community with effect from 1st July, 2007. The Republic of South Sudan became a full Member of EAC on 5th September, 2016.

307. The Democratic Republic of Burundi and the Federal Republic of Somalia became full members on 11th July, 2022, and 4th March, 2024, respectively.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening co-operation among the partner states in political, economic, social and cultural fields, research and technology, defence, security and legal and judicial affairs, for their mutual benefit;

b) Establish a customs union, a common market, a monetary union and ultimately, a political federation to strengthen and regulate the industrial, commercial, infrastructural, cultural, social, political and other relations of the partner states to the end that there shall be accelerated, harmonious and balanced development and sustained expansion of economic activities, the benefit of which shall be equitably shared;

c) Ensure the attainment of sustainable growth and development of the partner states by the promotion of a more balanced and harmonious development of the partner states;

d) Strengthen and consolidate co-operation in agreed fields that would lead to equitable economic development within the partner states and which would in turn, raise the standard of living and improve the quality of life of their populations;

e) Promote sustainable utilization of the natural resources of the partner states and take measures that would effectively protect the natural environment of the partner states;

f) Strengthen and consolidate the long standing political, economic, social, cultural and traditional ties and associations between the peoples of the partner states to promote a people centered mutual development of these ties and associations;

g) Mainstream gender in all its endeavors and the enhancement of the role of women in cultural, social, political, economic and technological development;

h) Promote peace, security, and stability and good neighbourliness among the partner states;

i) Enhance and strengthen partnerships with the private sector and civil society to achieve sustainable socio-economic and political development;

j) Free movement of capital across the EAC region Regional Market integration Fair Competition;

k) Transparency in disposal of public assets; and

l) Undertake such other activities calculated to further the objectives of the Community, as the partner states may from time to time decide to undertake in common.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

308. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Consulting with the other riparian states such as Ethiopia and Somalia on the management and sustainable utilization of transboundary water especially on Merti and Daua Aquifer and Daua river with the assistance of the World Bank through Horn of Africa project;

b) Participated in the 59th Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers, held from 2nd to 6th March, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania. The meeting was held to prepare for the 25th EAC Heads of State Summit; and

c) Participated in the 25th EAC Heads of State Summit, held on 7th March, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania. The theme was, "*Deepening Integration for Improved Livelihoods of EAC Citizens*". The Summit considered the Report of the Council to the Summit, appointed two (2) Judges to the First Instance Division of the EACJ from Kenya and South Sudan, appointed the next EAC Secretary General, among other matters**.**

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Treaty Establishing the East African Community, 2007.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.3.2 East African Court of Justice (EACJ)

309. The EACJ is the principal judicial organ of the East African Community. Following its inauguration by the EAC Summit and the swearing-in of Judges and the Registrar on 30th November, 2001, the Court became operational and is based in Arusha, Tanzania. Kenya ratified the Protocol to Operationalise the Extended Jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice on 11th April, 2018.

310. On 20th April, 2015, the East African Community Heads of State and Government adopted and signed a Protocol to operationalize the extended Jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice to cover trade and investment disputes arising out of the implementation of the Customs Union, the Common Market and the Monetary Union.

311. The Court ensures the adherence to law in the interpretation and application of and compliance with the EAC Treaty. The Court has arbitral jurisdiction over commercial contract disputes. This will address commercial disputes due to the increase of cross-border trade in the context of regional integration.

312. The Court has developed rules of procedure and arbitration. Sub-registries have been established in each partner state to promote accessibility to the institution and expedite the administration of justice.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Comply with the Court's decisions; and

b) Appoint two judges to the Court in fulfillment of the State's obligation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

Kenya participated in the 25th EAC Heads of State Summit, held on 7th March, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania. The Summit appointed two (2) Judges to the First Instance Division of the EACJ, from Kenya and South Sudan.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

None.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.3.3 The East African Communications Organization (EACO)

313. The East African Communications Organization (EACO) is a regional organization established in 2000 and headquartered in Kigali, Rwanda. It brings together national ICT regulators, operators, services providers (in the telecommunication, broadcasting and postal sub-sectors), ICT training institutions and other stakeholders in the communication sector within Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

314. The broad objective of EACO is to strengthen and promote cooperation among the partner states in the development and provision of postal, telecommunication and broadcasting services.

315. Kenya signed the Constitution at the EACO Congress held in 2013.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under EACO:

a) Formulation and harmonization of policies, laws, guidelines, and standards on e-waste management;

b) Harmonized approach to domestic licensing and mutual license recognition of earth stations in motion;

c) Harmonizing regional regulations particularly regarding spectrum utilization and interconnection;

d) Regional framework for cross-border frequency coordination;

e) Cooperation in spectrum management; and

f) ATU-R Recommendation on the Implementation of Emerging Radiocommunication Technologies, namely 5G/IMT2020; HAPS; FSS ESIM; MSS Applications; FSS VSAT and other Applications; Wi-Fi in 6GHz; WiGig in 60GHz and 5G NR-U. This recommendation guides the implementation of 5G/IMT-2020; HAPS; FSS ESIM, MSS applications, FSS VSAT and other applications; Wi-Fi in 6GHz, WiGig in 60GHz and 5G NRU to assist administrations on spectrum-related technical issues relevant to the harmonised implementation and use of the technologies in Africa.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

316. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) Hosted the EACO World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-27) preparatory meeting from 23rd to 25th February, 2026, in Nairobi, Kenya;

b) Participated in the 8th Regional Conference in Kinshasa, DRC from 16th to 20th March, 2026. The theme was, "*Building a Circular E-waste Economy in the EACO Region: Strengthening Regional Infrastructure, Innovation, and Partnerships for Sustainable Development"*;

c) Strengthening regional connectivity through optic fiber networks;

d) Supporting the East African Communications Organization (EACO) initiatives; and

e) Enhancing cybersecurity to ensure trustworthy digital infrastructure.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology (ICT) Policy, 2019;

(ii) Kenya and Information and Communications and Act, Cap. 411A; and

(iii) Government Owned Enterprises Act, Act No. 25 of 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA); and

(ii) Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK).

2.3.4 Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

317. The Treaty establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was signed on 21st March, 1996, in Nairobi, replacing the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) of 1986. It aims to deepen regional cooperation among member states in the Horn of Africa, focusing on economic integration, peace and security, agriculture, and environmental management.

318. Kenya became a member of IGAD as one of the founding members in January, 1986 and ratified the Treaty Establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in May 2025, strengthening regional integration, security, and cooperation in the Horn of Africa.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under IGAD:

a) Promote joint development strategies and develop macroeconomic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields;

b) Reduce poverty through appropriate and effective sustainable development programmes;

c) Create an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic trade and investment; and

d) Promote regional co-operation and integration in achieving peace and security, and prosperity.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

319. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) strategy aimed at ending suffering caused by drought. The priority areas are to support Human Capital in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (Health, Nutrition and Education), Sustainable Livelihoods (Agriculture, Livestock, Value Chains with a special focus on Food Security) and Climate Proofed Infrastructure (Water Harvesting, Roads and Energy);

b) Developing phase II of Ending Drought Emergency Strategy which will cover the period 2024–2032, which is aimed at building resilience of communities and putting in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that drought does not reach emergency or drought disaster levels. The strategy will be implemented as part of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI);

c) Hosted two-day conference on building resilience and prosperity in drylands on 1st and 2nd October, 2025, Nairobi, Kenya. The conference aimed at facilitating collaboration and partnerships and strengthen the capacities of institutions and communities in dryland regions; and contribute to wider regional and global actions and debates on pastoralism, drought and early action;

d) Participated in the Regional Dialogue with Women Parliamentarians and Duty Bearers on Gender, Land and Climate Resilience in the IGAD region on 9th to 11th July, 2025, Machakos, Kenya. The Dialogue concluded with two major outcomes: the establishment of the Regional Platform for Women Parliamentarians on Land Rights and Climate Resilience, and the launch of a comprehensive regional policy brief;

e) Implementing Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS) program at an estimated cost of US$64.4 million. The program commenced in 2023 and is co-funded

by the African Development Fund (AfDB), Green Climate Fund and the Government of Kenya;

f) Implementing the Dryland Climate Action for Community Drought Resilience (DCADR) project funded by the EU and the Government of Kenya in 23 ASAL Counties at cost of 18 million Euros; and

g) Continues to implement the Public Finance Management (National Drought Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2021, as a commitment to ending drought emergencies to build resilience and timely response.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Drought Management Authority Act, Cap. 388; and

(ii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

2.3.5 International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

320. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an inter-governmental organization created by the heads of state and Government of member states of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in December, 2006, through the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. The Pact was adopted by the heads of state and Government of the ICGLR member states in Nairobi in December, 2006, and entered into force in June, 2008. It includes 10 Protocols and 4 Programmes of Action with 33 Priority Projects.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the ICGLR Pact:

a) Undertake to base their relations on respect for the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other member states, non-aggression, cooperation and of peaceful settlement of disputes;

b) Undertake to maintain peace and security in accordance with the Protocol on Non-Aggression and Mutual Defence in the Great Lakes Region;

c) Undertake to promote and observe democracy and good governance in accordance with the Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance;

d) Undertake to cooperate in matters of extradition, judicial investigation and prosecution in accordance with the Protocol on Judicial Cooperation;

e) Recognize that the crime of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity are crimes under international law and against the rights of peoples in accordance with the Protocol on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination;

f) Implement, in accordance with the Protocol on the Specific Reconstruction and Development Zone, an economic development and local regional integration process, pursuant to the decision contained in the Dar es Salaam Declaration to declare the Great Lakes Region as a Specific Reconstruction and Development Zone;

g) Undertake, in accordance with the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Violence against Women and Children, to combat sexual violence against women and children through preventing, criminalizing and punishing acts of sexual violence, both in times of peace and in times of war, in accordance with national laws and international criminal law;

h) Undertake, in accordance with the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons, to provide special protection and assistance to internally

displaced persons and in particular to adopt and implement the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as proposed by the United Nations Secretariat;

i) Undertake, in accordance with the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons, to provide legal protection for the property of internally displaced persons and refugees in their countries of origin;

j) Undertake promotion of dialogue and provide a conducive environment for regular dialogue across all sectors of society, i.e., civil society, women, youth, persons with disabilities, trade unions and employers; and

k) Put in place policies that will consider affirmative action with a view to addressing the social, political, economic, cultural, historical and other prejudices which have deprived equal treatment and opportunities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

The Government is implementing the Regional Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region to be cascaded at National Level in ICGLR Member States.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Youth Council Act, Cap. 132; and

(ii) Youth, Peace and Security Act, 2023.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

2.3.6 Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)

321. Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is a specialized institution of the East African Community (EAC) having its headquarters in the City of Kisumu, Republic of Kenya.

322. The Commission is established under Article 114 (2) (b) (vi) of the EAC Treaty, Article 33 of the protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin (2003) and section 3 of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission Act (2022).

323. Lake Victoria Basin Commission Act, 2022 was assented on 6th October, 2022 and came into force in November 2022. The act was enacted by the East African Community and assented by the heads of state.

324. The mandate of the Commission is to coordinate sustainable development and management of resources in the Lake Victoria Basin.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To align its national legislation with regional standards set by the Commission.

b) Equitable and Reasonable Utilization of the basin's water.

c) Regular exchange of data regarding water levels, pollution markers, and fisheries statistics with other Partner States (Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi) is required to facilitate regional planning.

d) Maintenance and protection of navigational equipment installed within Kenyan waters to ensure safe transport and fishing.

e) Contribute to the budget of the Commission as determined by the Council of Ministers.

f) To identify and protect sensitive ecosystems, including wetlands and fish breeding grounds

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

325. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Host the LVBC offices in Kisumu;

b) Celebrated the Inaugural Lake Victoria day on 21st May, 2026. The theme was, *"Shared Waters, Shared Future: Uniting for a Sustainable Lake Victoria Basin"*; and

c) Participated in Mara day celebration held on 15th September, 2025. The theme was, *"Protect Mara River: Preserve Life" ("Hifadhi Mto Mara, Linda Uhai")*.

V. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Treaty Establishing the East African Community, 2007; and

(ii) Lake Victoria Basin Commission Act, 2019.

VI. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC).

2.3.7 Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

326. The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries, namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea participates as an observer.

327. Established on 22nd February, 1999 as an inclusive basin-wide institution to provide a forum for consultation and coordination among the Basin States for the sustainable management and development of the shared Nile Basin water and related resources for win-win benefits.

328. The mandate of NBI is to assists Member States to identify and prepare investment projects, which are economically viable, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable as well as mobilize financial and technical resources for their implementation, stengthen Member States' institutional and technical capacities and provides shared knowledge bases to support decision making and action at local levels as well as provide all-inclusive and neutral regional platform for Member States to discuss with trust and confidence, how to collectively take care of and jointly use the shared Nile Basin water and related resources.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) States must use the Nile waters within their territory in a manner that is equitable and reasonable in relation to other basin states, taking into account factors like geography, hydrography, socio-economic needs, and reliance on the river;

b) States must take all appropriate measures to prevent causing significant harm to other Nile Basin states when utilizing the river's resources;

c) Parties are obligated to cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and mutual benefit to ensure the optimal utilization and conservation of the basin;

d) States are required to take individual and, where appropriate, joint measures to protect and preserve the Nile River ecosystem, including its wetlands and water quality;

e) Regular and reciprocal exchange of relevant, readily available data on the condition and use of water resources;

f) Notification of planned projects or measures that may have significant adverse effects on other states;

g) Obligation to conduct thorough environmental impact assessments for planned measures that could significantly affect the environment or other basin states, including subsequent audits where warranted;

h) Commitment to settling any disputes arising from the implementation or application of the agreement through peaceful means (e.g., negotiation, mediation, or arbitration); and

i) A commitment to plan and implement the development and protection of water resources at the lowest appropriate administrative level.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

329. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the 20th Regional Nile Day celebrations held from 16th to 22nd February, 2026, in Juba, South Sudan;

b) Paid Annual subscriptions/contributions;

c) Signed Coperation Agreement for the development of Angololo Multipurpose Water Resources Project. In collaboration with Republic of Uganda, the Government is mobilising resources for the development of the Transboundary Angololo Multipurpose dam;

d) Reviewing MOU on Sio–Malaba–Malakisi; and

e) Participated in the Nile Basin governance meeting held from 6th to 13th December, 2025, in Bujumbura, Burundi.

VII. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) The National Water Policy, 2021; and

(iii) Water Act, Cap. 372.

VIII. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Nile Basin Initiative.

PART III

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

3.0 TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

3.1 DIPLOMACY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

3.1.1 The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

330. The 1961 Vienna Convention was adopted on 18th April, 1961, and entered into force on 24th April, 1964. Kenya acceded to the convention on 1st July, 1965. The convention provides a framework for the establishment, maintenance and termination of diplomatic relations by sovereign states. It also codifies diplomatic privileges and immunities allowing diplomats to exercise their duties in a foreign country without undue interference.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) The sending state may accredit a head of mission or assign a member of the diplomatic staff, to more than one state;

b) The sending state may establish a diplomatic mission in any country where the head of mission does not have a permanent seat, if a head of mission is accredited to one or more additional countries;

c) Two or more states may accredit the same person as the head of mission to another state, unless the receiving state objects;

d) The sending state may freely appoint members of the staff of the mission;

e) The receiving state may notify the sending state at any time, without having to justify its decision, that the mission's head or any member of the diplomatic staff is *persona non grata*, or that any other member of the mission's staff is not acceptable. In such cases, the sending state must either recall or terminate the person's mission responsibilities, as appropriate;

f) The sending state may not establish offices that are part of the mission in locations other than those where the mission is established;

g) The receiving state shall exempt diplomatic agents from all personal services, all public service of any sort, and all military obligations, including requisitioning, military contributions, and billeting; and

h) The receiving state shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of and grant exemption from all custom duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on:

(i) Articles for the official use of the mission; and

(ii) Articles for the personal use of a diplomatic agent or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

331. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosts one hundred and five (105) Embassies and High Commissions with residence in Kenya. It has thirty-five (35) Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Kenya with residence in other countries; three (3) Consulate Generals and thirty-two (32) Honorary Consulates. In addition, Kenya hosts sixty seven (67) International Organizations and UN Agencies, with Host Country status;

b) H.E. the President made twenty (20) outbound visits between July, 2025, and June, 2026. During the same period, other heads of state and high-level Government representatives made eighteen (18) inbound state and official visits to Kenya;

c) Fulfils its duty by ensuring that it grants diplomatic immunity to all diplomatic missions and diplomatic agents accredited to Kenya, in addition to delegations attending certain international meetings and conferences in her territory;

d) Facilitates state protocols and hosting of diplomatic conferences and meetings;

e) Conducts quarterly briefing for the diplomatic corps in Kenya and quarterly meetings with the Host Country Liaison Committee;

f) Processes authority for the acquisition of assets for diplomatic missions and organizations and undertook the management of claims for tax and duty refunds for diplomatic staff, missions and organizations in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation;

g) Processes requests for exemption of stamp duty for resident diplomatic and consular missions who are purchasing land; approved requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for zero-rated regular Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Information System (IPMIS);

h) Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges, and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament;

i) Hosted the following summits and events:

(i) 20th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment from 14th to 18th July, 2025;

(ii) Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) First High-Level Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security from 30th July to 1st August, 2025;

(iii) African Nations Championship (CHAN) from 2nd to 30th August, 2025;

(iv) Africa Union (AU) Governance, Peace and Security Review from 30th August to 5th September, 2025;

(v) Launch of Kenya International Maritime Organization Council (IMO) Candidature on 13th September, 2025;

(vi) World Geothermal Congress Preparedness Review from 29th September, 2025;

(vii) African Ministerial Cooperative Conference (AMCCO) from 6th to 9th October, 2025;

(viii) Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit 2025 from 6th to 10th October, 2025;

(ix) International Association of Refugee and Migration (IARM) AGM and World Conference from 17th to 21st November, 2025;

(x) Safe Schools Declaration Conference from 24th to 26th November, 2025;

(xi) Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) Symposium in November, 2025;

(xii) East African Magistrates and Judges Association (EAMJA) Conference from 30th November, 2025 to 6th December, 2025;

(xiii) Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Round Table on 5th December, 2025;

(xiv) Jamhuri Day Thematic Week from 8th to 11th December, 2025;

(xv) United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7) from 8th to 12th December, 2025;

(xvi) Kenya Public Health Conference in 2026;

(xvii) HSBC Sevens Series Division 2 on 14th and 15th February, 2026;

(xviii) Tourism Resilience Conference from 16th to 18th February, 2026;

(xix) Jobs for Youth in Africa Community of Practice (CoP) from 3rd to 5th March, 2026;

(xx) EAC Infrastructure Retreat in March 2026;

(xxi) EAC Heads of State Summit in March 2026;

(xxii) Kenya International Investment Conference (KIICO), 2026 from 25th to 27th March, 2026;

(xxiii) 19th Ambassadors Conference on 28th and 29th March, 2026;

(xxiv) Africa Urban Forum on 9th and 10th April, 2026;

(xxv) Africa We Build Summit on 23rd and 24th April, 2026;

(xxvi) Connected Africa Summit from 27th to 30th April, 2026;

(xxvii) Diplomatic Conference Breakfast on 30th April, 2026;

(xxviii) Asia Africa Rural Development Organization (AARDO) Conference from 11th to 15th May, 2026;

(xxix) Africa/Forward Summit on 11th and 12th May, 2026;

(xxx) COMESA–EAC–SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area Summit on 28th May, 2026;

(xxxi) Global Data Festival from 2nd to 5th June, 2026;

(xxxii) International Agency for Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) Conference from 4th to 6th June, 2026; and

(xxxiii) 11th Our Oceans Conference from 16th to 18th June, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Foreign Policy, 2024;

(iii) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E;

(iv) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(v) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179; and

(vi) Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Foreign Service Academy;

(ii) Host Country Liaison Committee; and

(iii) Diplomatic Police Unit.

3.1.2 Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality

332. The Optional Protocol was adopted on 24th April, 1963, and entered into force on 24th April, 1964. Kenya acceded to it on 1st July, 1965. The Protocol aims to prevent any conflict that may arise among member states in matters of acquisition of nationality by members of diplomatic posts and members of their families forming part of their household.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Members of the mission who are not nationals of the receiving state, as well as members of their families who are members of their household, may not obtain nationality merely via the operation of the receiving state's law.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government does not confer Kenyan nationality to a child whose father or mother is a member of a diplomatic mission resident in Kenya.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap. 170.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

There is no obligation to establish an institution.

3.1.3 The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

333. The Convention was adopted on 24th April, 1963. Kenya ratified it on 1st July, 1965, and it entered into force on 19th March, 1967. It defines the framework for consular relations between sovereign states and codifies many consular practices between states.

334. Consuls perform a variety of functions of principal interest to their respective sending countries in the host country. These include the following: attending to the difficulties of their own nationals who are in the host country; issuance of travel documents; and generally promoting the commercial and economic relations between the sending state's and the host country.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Protect consular premises against intrusion or damage and prevent disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity;

b) The consular premises, their furnishings, the property of the consular post and its means of transport shall be immune from any form of requisition for purposes of national defence or public utility;

c) Consular officers and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal;

d) The receiving state shall exempt members of the consular post and members of their families forming part of their households from all personal services, public service and military obligations;

e) Inviolability of consular premises, archives and documents;

f) Ensure freedom of movement and travel in its territory to all members of the consular post;

g) Permit and protect freedom of communication on the part of the consular post for all official purposes;

h) Consular officers and consular employees shall not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving state in respect of acts performed in the exercise of consular functions;

i) Exemption from registration of residence permits, custom duties and inspection.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

335. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosts thirty-five (35) honorary consulates and consulates general;

b) Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for consulate generals and honorary consulates, and undertook the management of claims for tax and duty refunds for consulate staff and missions in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation;

c) Implements the Kenya Diaspora Policy, 2024;

d) Processed requests for exemption of stamp duty for resident consular missions who are purchasing land; approved requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for Zero Rated Regular VAT & Excise Duty Exemptions, and Annual Blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Information System (IPMIS); and

e) Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Diaspora Policy, 2024;

(ii) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(iv) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Diplomatic Service Centre;

(ii) Foreign Service Academy (FSA);

(iii) Host Country Liaison Committee; and

(iv) Diplomatic Police Unit.

3.1.4 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Optional Protocol Concerning the Acquisition of Nationality

336. The Optional Protocol was adopted on 24th April, 1963. Kenya ratified it on 1st July, 1965. It came into force on 20th March, 1971. The Protocol provides a framework that governs matters concerning nationality among state parties by members of consular posts and members of their families forming part of their household. It aims to prevent any conflict that may arise among member states in matters of acquisition of nationality by members of consular posts and members of their families forming part of their household.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Members of the mission who are not nationals of the receiving state, as well as members of their families who are members of their household, may not obtain nationality merely via the operation of the receiving state's law.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

337. **The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:**

a) Hosts one hundred and five (105) Embassies and High Commissions with residence in Kenya. It has thirty-five (35) Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Kenya with residence in other countries; three (3) Consulate Generals and thirty-two (32) Honorary Consulates. In addition, Kenya hosts sixty seven (67) International Organizations and UN Agencies, with Host Country status; and

b) Does not confer Kenyan nationality to a child whose father or mother is a member of a consular mission resident in Kenya.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

There is no obligation to formulate national legislation.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

3.1.5 Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

338. The Optional Protocol was adopted on 24th April, 1963. Kenya ratified it on 1st July, 1965. It came into force on 20th March, 1971. The Protocol provides that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Submit an application to the ICJ regarding any disputes resulting from the interpretation or application of the convention;

b) Parties may agree to use an arbitral tribunal rather than the ICJ; and

c) Parties may agree to adopt a conciliation procedure before resorting to the ICJ.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

None.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

There is no obligation to formulate national legislation.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

There is no obligation to establish an institution.

3.1.6 The 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

339. The Convention was adopted on 13th February, 1946, to accord the UN, the status of a legal person under the domestic laws of its member states and grant the UN certain functional privileges and immunities. Kenya ratified the Convention on 1st July, 1965, and it entered into force on 17th September, 1946.

340. Privileges and immunities are pre-requisite for the UN to effectively perform its functions and fulfil its purposes in the host state. It also enables the UN to manage numerous practical needs such as employment and procurement contracts, the acquisition of property and the capacity to pursue private law rights before national courts.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that the premises of the UN in its territory and all documents held or belonging to the UN are inviolable;

b) Ensure that UN assets, income, and property are exempted from all direct taxes, custom charges, bans, and limits on imports and exports, in relation to products imported or exported by the UN for its official use;

c) Grant UN officials' immunity from legal process, national service obligations, immigration restrictions and exemption from taxes;

d) Accord United Nations experts' privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions;

e) Recognize and accept *laissez-passer* as valid travel documents for United Nations officials; and

f) All differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be referred to the ICJ, unless in any case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

341. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Grants certain privileges and immunities to UN Agencies and Programmes, and their officials and delegates attending UN meetings in Kenya—Officials are granted privileges and immunities in the interests of the United Nations, not for personal gain;

b) Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for UN Agencies and Programmes and undertook the management of claims for their tax and duty refunds in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation;

c) Processes UN requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approves applications for zero-rated regular VAT and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Management Information System (IPMIS); and

d) Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges, and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179; and

(ii) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Diplomatic Service Centre.

3.1.7 The 1948 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN Specialized Agencies

342. The Convention was adopted on 21st November, 1947, and came into force on 2nd December, 1948. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 1st July, 1965. The objective of the convention is to grant UN Specialized Agencies the status of a legal person under the domestic laws of its member states and grant certain functional privileges and immunities. Such domestic legal personality is a prerequisite for UN Specialized Agencies to effectively perform their functions and fulfill its purposes in the host state.

343. Kenya hosts twenty-three (23) UN Agencies, including the headquarters of two global Programmes—the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT), which are hosted at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Grant officials of UN Specialized Agencies immunity from legal process in respect of acts performed and words spoken or written in their official capacity;

b) Grant immunity to the UN Specialized Agencies, their property and assets in respect of any legal proceedings except if they have waived the immunity;

c) States have an obligation to ensure that the premises of UN Specialized Agencies and in general all documents belonging or held by them are inviolable;

d) Not to impose financial restrictions on the agencies by any moratoria with respect to holding funds, gold or currency, nor in any transfer of the same;

e) Ensure that the UN Specialized Agencies, their assets, income, and property are exempt from all direct taxes except those that are charges for public utilities, as well as custom charges, bans, and limits on imports and exports, in respect of their publications; and

f) Grant UN representatives' privileges and immunities while exercising their functions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

344. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Grants certain privileges and immunities to all these UN Agencies and Programmes, and their officials and delegates attending UN meetings in Kenya;

b) Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for UN Agencies and Programmes and undertook the management of claims for their tax and duty refunds in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentations;

c) Processed UN requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for zero-rated regular VAT and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Management Information System (IPMIS);

d) Exempted from the requirement of obtaining work permits or passess for their dependants;

e) Introduced a new class of permit for staff of the United Nations working in neighbouring hardship countries but have chosen to reside in Kenya; and

f) Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kenya;

(ii) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E; and

(iii) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

i) Directorate of Immigration; and

ii) Diplomatic Service Centre.

3.1.8 Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

345. Kenya signed the Agreement on 28th March, 2001. The Agreement entered into force on 19th February, 2015. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was formed to implement the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention with a vision to attain a world free of chemical weapons and the threat of their use. The Agreement accords privileges and immunities to the OPCW, its officials and the representatives of state parties in the performance of their functions.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Grant immunity to OPCW, its officials and representatives from personal arrest or detention;

b) Grant immunity to OPCW, its officials and representatives from legal process of any kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them, in their official capacity;

c) Inviolability for all papers, documents and official material;

d) Grant exemption to OPCW, its officials and representatives and their spouses in respect to immigration restrictions, alien registration or national service obligations; and

e) Grant immunity to OPCW, its officials and representatives in respect of their personal baggage and with respect to currency or exchange restrictions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government continues to grant OPCW and its officials, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of its functions.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Government Chemist.

3.1.9 General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)

346. The Convention was adopted and entered into force on 25th October, 1965. Kenya signed and ratified the Convention on the same day. The objective of the convention is to provide for the Organization in the territory of each of its member states, such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purpose.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Grant the AU, its representatives and officials the following privileges and immunities within their territories, enabling them to independently exercise their functions in connection with the Organization and during their travel to and from the place of meetings:

a) Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from any official interrogation as well as from inspection or seizure of their personal baggage;

b) Immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken, written or acts performed or votes cast by them for and in the exercise of their functions;

c) Inviolability for all their papers and documents and the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

d) Exemption in respect of themselves and members of their household from immigration restrictions, aliens' registration and from national service obligations in the state they are visiting or through which they are passing for and in the exercise of their functions;

e) The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

f) The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal and official baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys; and

g) Such other privileges, immunities and facilities not inconsistent with the foregoing as diplomatic envoys enjoy, except that they shall have no right to claim exemption from custom duties on goods imported (otherwise than as part of their personal baggage) or from excise duties or sales taxes.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

347. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Grants certain privileges and immunities to the AU, its organs, its officials as well as delegates attending AU meetings in Kenya;

b) Actively implementing the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 through NEPAD/APRM Capacity building workshops to enhance implementation and reporting of the Agenda by County Governments;

c) Abolished Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) requirements for travelers from African countries except for the State of Libya and Federal Republic of Somalia;

d) Introduced a new permit for citizens from EAC Member States working, residing or doing business in Kenya which is issued gratis; and

e) Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

i) Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap. 170; and

ii) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Directorate of Immigration; and

(ii) Diplomatic Service Centre.

3.1.10 EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Co-ordination

348. This Protocol was adopted and signed on 3rd December, 2010. Kenya ratified the Protocol on 20th November, 2012.

349. A common foreign and security policy of the East African Community is envisaged in accordance with Article 123 of the EAC Treaty and related provisions including that of establishing a Political Federation of the Community. The Protocol provides an avenue to promote and consolidate the unity of purpose and action on all fronts.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote development and harmonization of policies and strategies to support foreign policy coordination;

b) Safeguard the common values and interests of the Community;

c) Develop and promote the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within the Community and with foreign countries;

d) Preserve peace and strengthen security among the partner states and with foreign countries;

e) Provide operational mechanisms within which to fully effect the coordination of the foreign policies of the partner states;

f) Strengthen co-operation to promote and market the Community abroad;

g) Promote the participation of the peoples of the partner states in the diaspora in the development of the Community; and

h) Enhance cooperation in the fight against international crimes.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

350. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Kenya participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission to observe the 2025 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania held on 29th October, 2025; and

b) Kenya participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission, to observe the 2026 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the Republic of Uganda held on 16th January, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Foreign Service Academy (FSA).

3.1.11 EAC Protocol on Privileges and Immunities

351. The Protocol was adopted by the EAC heads of state and Government on 30th April, 2015. Kenya ratified the protocol on 13th June, 2018. The protocol aims to accord the Community, its organs, institutions and persons employed in different capacities in its service with such immunities and privileges as are accorded to similar international organizations in the territories of the partner states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Standardize the status, privileges and immunities to be accorded by the partner states as follows:

(i) The assets and properties of the Community wherever situated in the partner states; and

(ii) Persons employed in the service of the Community.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

352. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the 13th Joint Meeting of the Sectoral Councils on Foreign Policy Coordination, Interstate Security and Cooperation in Defence Affairs, held from 30th March to 2nd April, 2026, Nairobi;

b) Introduced a new permit for citizens from EAC Member States working, residing or doing business in Kenya which is issued gratis;

c) Participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission to observe the 2025 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania held on 29th October, 2025; and

d) Participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission, to observe the 2026 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the Republic of Uganda held on 16th January, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E; and

(ii) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

3.2 PEACE AND SECURITY

3.2.1 Geneva Convention I for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Geneva Convention III relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem.

353. The Geneva Conventions I–IV were adopted on 12th August, 1949, and entered into force on 21st October, 1950. Kenya acceded to the Geneva Conventions on 20th September, 1966.

354. The Geneva Conventions form the core of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) which regulates the conduct of armed conflict and seeks to limit its effects. The conventions seek to protect persons not taking part in hostilities and those who are no longer doing so such as the wounded, sick, shipwrecked and prisoners of war.

355. Geneva Convention I provide for the protection of the wounded and sick, medical and religious personnel, medical units and medical transport on land. Geneva Convention II provides for the protection of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, hospital ships, coastal rescue craft, medical aircraft, and other medical transport at sea as well as religious, medical and hospital personnel. Geneva Conventions I and II recognize the distinctive emblems, that is, the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

356. Geneva Convention III provides rules and regulations for the protection of prisoners of war. Geneva Convention IV provides for the general protection of the civilian population against certain consequences of war. It also governs the status and treatment of protected persons distinguishing between the situation of foreigners on the territory of one of the parties to the conflict and that of the hosts.

357. Additional Protocols (AP) I and II were adopted on 8th June, 1977, and entered into force on 7th December, 1978. Kenya acceded to the AP I and II on 23rd February, 1999. AP III was adopted on 8th December, 2005, and entered into force on 14th January, 2007. Kenya signed AP III on 30th March, 2006, and ratified it on 28th October, 2013.

358. Additional Protocol I relates to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts. AP II makes provision for rules relating to international armed conflicts. AP III provides an additional distinctive emblem, i.e., the Red Crystal to be used as a further option to the Red Cross or Red Crescent intended to signify respect for the individual who suffers and is defenseless, who must be aided, whether friend or enemy, without distinction of nationality, race, religion, class or opinion.

I. Key Obligations as outlined in the Conventions and Protocols:

a) Suppress all breaches of the Conventions;

b) Disseminate the Conventions as widely as possible in their respective countries and to include their study thereof in military instruction;

c) Ensure humane treatment for all persons in enemy hands, without discrimination;

d) Enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements with other member states towards implementation of the Conventions and Protocols;

e) Communicate to one another official translations of the Conventions, as well as laws and regulations they may adopt to ensure their application;

f) Search for, prosecute or extradite alleged perpetrators of grave breaches regardless of their nationality and to enact any necessary legislation in this respect;

g) Where domestic legislation is inadequate, member states to take measures necessary for the prevention and repression of abuses of the emblem; and

h) Co-operate with ICRC and other organizations to offer relief services in armed conflict.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

359. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continued participation as a Troop Contributing Country (TCC) in the United Nations and African Union peace support operations, integrating pre-deployment training on the protection of civilians, treatment of detainees, and conduct of hostilities in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols;

b) Between September 2025 – February 2026, KDF conducted execution of Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) activities in North Eastern Kenya and the Boni Forest through medical Outreach and flood Emergency Response;

c) Conducted a sensitization seminar aimed at fostering integrity and ensuring maritime operations comply with Geneva Convention II on 10th September, 2025;

d) Strategic engagement on Oversight and Accountability was held and it focused on strengthening internal mechanisms to investigate and report any potential breaches of IHL by KDF personnel on 8th October, 2025;

e) Reaffirmed its commitment to the Safe Schools Declaration at the Fifth International Conference in Nairobi. This measure implements Additional Protocol I and II by strengthening the protection of educational facilities from military use and attack during armed conflict on 27th November, 2025;

f) Joined a communiqué reaffirming that all parties to a conflict must comply with the Geneva Conventions, specifically highlighting the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in December, 2025;

g) Hosted regional technical training on ammunition safety and security under the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, enhancing safe weapons and ammunition management consistent with humanitarian law obligations in January, 2026;

h) Held the New Year morale-building engagement where the Commander Kenya Army emphasized the need for KDF personnel to adhere to the rules of war in non-international and international settings on 7th January, 2026;

i) Launched the Planning Conference for a regional military exercise that incorporate practical drills on the treatment of Prisoners of War (GC III) and the evacuation of the wounded and sick (GC I) on 10th February, 2026; and

j) Participated in the 3rd round of State Consultations in Switzerland regarding IHL in the Use of Information and Communication Technologies. This measure addresses the adaptation of the Geneva Conventions to modern warfare, particularly protecting civilian infrastructure (hospitals and power grids) from cyber threats on 16th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Defence Policy, 2012;

(ii) National Policy for Peace Support, 2023;

(iii) Geneva Conventions Act, Cap. 198;

(iv) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60;

(v) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(vi) Kenya Red Cross Society Act, Cap. 256;

(vii) Prevention of Torture Act, Cap. 88;

(viii) Refugees Act, Cap. 173;

(ix) Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. 75;

(x) St. John Ambulance of Kenya Act, Cap. 259;

(xi) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(xii) Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, Cap. 43;

(xiii) Witness Summonses (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, Cap. 78;

(xiv) Public Finance Management (National Peace Support Operations Fund) Regulations, 2023;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

(ii) Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS);

(iii) International Peace Support Training Centre (IPST);

(iv) Kenya Red Cross (KRC); and

(v) Department of Refugee Services (DRS).

3.2.2 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC), 1997

360. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was adopted in 1992, by the Conference on Disarmament and opened for signature in Paris on 13th January, 1993. The Convention entered into force on 29th April, 1997. Kenya signed the CWC on 15th January, 1993, and ratified it on 25th April, 1997.

361. The CWC seeks to eliminate an entire category of weapons of mass destruction, that is, chemical weapons within a fixed time frame. It bans the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer and use of chemical weapons, and requires their timely destruction. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

362. The Government Chemist Department in the Ministry of Interior and National Administration is Kenya's designated Focal Point for the implementation of the Convention.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties under the Convention:

a) Abide by the general prohibition not to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise handle chemical weapons;

b) Refrain from engaging in any military preparations or activity using chemical weapons;

c) Destroy chemical weapons and production facilities in its possession, jurisdiction or control and in the territory of another state party; and

d) Each state party undertakes not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

363. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Concluded a four-month national training programme on counter-proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats with international

partners to strengthen detection, investigation and response capacities to chemical weapons threats on 30th September, 2025;

b) Convened a national validation workshop for the draft CBRN National Action Plan to enhance coordination and preparedness for chemical incident prevention and response on 16th October, 2025;

c) Participated in the Annual Meeting of National Authorities at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. The delegation provided updates on Kenya's progress in advancing national CWC legislation and resolving chemical transfer discrepancies in November, 2025;

d) Launched the National Action Plan on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Security, establishing national mechanisms for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from chemical hazards on 27th November, 2025;

e) Conducted a national chemical emergency simulation exercise to test national response systems on 27th November, 2025;

f) Participated in the 27th Annual Meeting of National Authorities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, strengthening international cooperation and compliance with CWC implementation measures from 25th – 28th November, 2025;

g) The Kenya Defence Forces and national security agencies continued operational training and preparedness activities on CBRN defence and hazardous material response in support of Kenya's obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention between January and March, 2026;

h) Integrated CWC compliance metrics into the 2025/2026 Performance Contracts for military and civilian leadership to bolster maintenance of chemical defense capabilities and legal compliance into the accountability cycle on 22nd November, 2025;

i) Conducted a major National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) in Nairobi focused on chemical and radiological risk mitigation. This exercise allowed the KDF and other security agencies to test command and control arrangements during a simulated complex chemical incident from 27th to 30th January, 2026;

j) Initiated the integration of "Chemical Incident Response" modules into regional training exercises, to ensures that Kenyan troops are prepared to operate in environments where toxic chemicals may be used as weapons in February, 2026;

k) Contributed to the 3rd Round of State Consultations on the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the context of IHL. A key focus for the Kenyan delegation was the protection of chemical industrial sites from cyber-sabotage, which could lead to a toxic chemical release on 16th February, 2026;

l) Participation of Kenyan technical experts in the OPCW-Sponsored Regional Training Cycle on Assistance and Protection to enhance the technical capacity of the KDF and the Government Chemist Department to provide medical and protective assistance in the event of a chemical weapons attack on 3rd March, 2026; and

m) Formulation of the National Forensic Science Bill, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199; and

(iii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanism Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) The Government Chemist Department;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(iii) The Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB).

3.2.3 The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC)

364. The Convention was adopted on 16th December, 1971, and opened for signature on 10th April, 1972. It entered into force on 26th March, 1975. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 7th January, 1976.

365. The Convention seeks to eliminate biological weapons by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of microbial or other biological agents, or toxins in a manner that has no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes. It also bans weapons, equipment, or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict and covers biological and toxin weapons against humans, animals, and plants.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) The Government is obliged not to, under any circumstances, develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain biological and toxin weapons;

b) Domesticate the Convention through an appropriate legal framework; and

c) Submit periodic reports on specific activities relating to the Convention to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) which assists state parties in implementing the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

366. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Concluded a four-month national training programme on countering chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) threats, strengthening national capacity to detect and investigate clandestine biological-related threats and hazardous laboratories on 30th September, 2025;

b) Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to align domestic legislation with Article IV of the BTWC on 29th October, 2025;

c) Strengthened national biosecurity coordination mechanisms via a multi-agency approach so as to support implementation of obligations under the Biological Weapons Convention between November, 2025 and March 2026;

d) Submitted the annual Confidence-Building Measures (CBM) report to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), fulfilling transparency obligations under the BTWC on 11th November, 2025;

e) Hosted the African Regional Conference on the Universalization and Effective Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention to strengthen biosafety, biosecurity and biological disarmament cooperation on 26th November, 2025;

f) Launched the National Action Plan on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation, establishing a national framework for prevention, detection and response to biological and other hazardous threats on 27th November, 2025;

g) Participated in the validation of the National CBRN Preparedness and Response Action Plan, establishing a coordinated military-civilian framework for biological threat mitigation on 28th November, 2025;

h) KDF technical experts and the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) launched a four-day National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) to test command and control protocols for responding to large-scale biological incidents on 27th January, 2026;

i) Submitted a formal Working Paper (BWC/MSP/2025/WP.22) to the Meeting of States Parties in Geneva, outlining national progress in scientific cooperation and biosecurity oversight on 4th February, 2026;

j) Validated the second-generation National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS II) 2026–2030, integrating military medical assets into the national biodefense strategy on 6th February, 2026;

k) Integrated "Biological Disaster Management" as a core thematic area for regional military interoperability training on 10th February, 2026; and

l) Conducted a stakeholders' consultative meeting to review the specialized curriculum for the degree program in Biosafety and Biosecurity for defense personnel on 5th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(ii) Biosafety Act, Cap. 320; and

(iii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(ii) National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI).

3.2.4 Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare

367. The Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Gas was adopted on 17th June, 1925, and entered into force on 8th February, 1928. Kenya acceded to the Protocol on 6th July, 1970.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Abide by the general prohibition on the use of chemical and biological weapons such as asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

368. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing the National Forensic Science Bill, 2025, intended to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty;

b) Completed a national counter-proliferation training programme on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) threats with international partners to strengthen national capacity to detect and respond to prohibited chemical or biological agents on 30th September, 2025;

c) Validated the draft Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) National Action Plan to operationalize domestic response to poisonous gas threats on 16th October, 2025;

d) Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to establish penal sanctions for the use of bacteriological methods of warfare on 29th October, 2025;

e) Hosted the African Region Conference on the Biological Weapons Convention in Nairobi, reaffirming its commitment to the absolute prohibition of bacteriological warfare as established by the 1925 Protocol on 26th November, 2025;

f) Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy to modernize detection and containment of asphyxiating and poisonous gases on 27th November, 2025;

g) Commenced a four-day National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) to test inter-agency protocols for responding to large-scale chemical and biological incidents on 27th January, 2026;

h) Held a Planning Conference for a field training exercise (FTX) integrating "Chemical and Biological Disaster Management" into regional military training to ensure adherence to non-use protocols during joint operations on 10th February, 2026;

i) Advocated for the protection of chemical and biological infrastructure from cyber-interference that could result in the accidental release of prohibited toxic agents on 16th February, 2026; and

j) Reviewed its advanced curriculum for the degree program in Biosafety and Biosecurity to ensure military officers are trained in the legal prohibitions of the 1925 Protocol on 5th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199;

(iii) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244; and

(iv) Use of Poisonous Substances Act, Cap. 247.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) The Government Chemist Department;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(iii) Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB).

3.2.5 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

369. The CTBT was adopted by the UN General Assembly in New York on 18th September, 1996, and opened for signature on 24th September, 1996. Kenya signed the CTBT on 14th November, 1996, and ratified it on 30th November, 2000. The CTBT has been signed by 184 states and ratified by 179 states.

370. The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) is the Focal Point in the operation of the stations and oversees the management of the National Data Centre (NDC) at the University of Nairobi's Department of Geology.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Refrain from carrying out any nuclear weapons test explosion or any other nuclear explosion;

b) Prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place within its jurisdiction or control; and

c) Refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

371. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, presenting research on seismic monitoring, geohazard analysis and International Monitoring System (IMS) technologies supporting verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty from 8th to 12th September, 2025;

b) Operates national monitoring capabilities through International Monitoring System (IMS) stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, while maintaining scientific cooperation and data-sharing with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to support verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty between September, 2025 and March, 2026:

c) Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference (SnT2025) to enhance technical capabilities in detecting and verifying prohibited nuclear explosions on 8th September, 2025;

d) Conducted a technical site visit to the Infrasound Monitoring Station (IS32) in Karura to ensure continuous operational readiness of the International Monitoring System (IMS) on 10th October, 2025;

e) Submitted the updated National Authority directory to the CTBTO, confirming its role in the inter-institutional treaty implementation framework on 11th November, 2025;

f) Completed scenario-based training on radionuclide analysis to strengthen national expertise in identifying particulate signatures of nuclear tests on 11th December, 2025;

g) On 12th February, 2026, Kenya's Permanent Mission in Vienna confirmed the country's intent to host a regional capacity-building workshop on CTBT legal and technical implementation in late 2026;

h) Integrated nuclear non-proliferation and test-ban compliance into the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) mainstreaming guidelines for the 2026/2027 cycle on 24th February, 2026; and

i) Initiated a routine calibration exercise of the Primary Seismic Station (PS24) equipment to maintain high-fidelity data transmission to the International Data Centre (IDC) on 4th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Energy Act, Cap. 314; and

(ii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA); and

(ii) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA).

3.2.6 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

372. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was adopted on 12th June, 1968, and Kenya was among the countries that signed the treaty on 1st July, 1968, when it was opened for signature. It entered into force on 5th March, 1970, and Kenya ratified on 11th June, 1970.

373. The NPT aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology and furthers the goal of nuclear disarmament. It prohibits Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) from transferring nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to any recipient whatsoever. NWS are also prohibited from assisting, encouraging, or inducing any Non-Nuclear Weapon

States (NNWS) to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices or related technology.

374. The Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA) in the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, is the National Liaison Office (NLO) for the IAEA's activities and coordinates the IAEA Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP) as the designated competent authority.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Refrain from transferring nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or their control;

b) Refrain from receiving or in any way manufacturing nuclear explosive devices and weapons;

c) Accept safeguards, as determined by the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the verification of fulfillment of its obligations under the Treaty;

d) Facilitate and participate in the exchange of equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

e) Take appropriate measures to ensure that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon states on a non-discriminatory basis; and

f) Pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and disarmament.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

375. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulating the Strategic Goods Control (SGC) Bill, 2026, that aims to establish controls for the trade in chemical, biological, nuclear or radiological goods that may be used for non-peaceful purposes;

b) Submitted its annual National NPT Implementation Report to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, detailing national measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons on 15th September, 2025;

c) Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, strengthening expertise in nuclear monitoring and verification relevant to NPT obligations from 8th to 12th September, 2025;

d) Maintained operation of IMS Stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, while collaborating with the CTBTO to support nuclear test monitoring consistent with NPT verification commitments between September, 2025 and March, 2026;

e) Continued inter-agency capacity building and technical training on nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, and safety measures for peaceful nuclear applications between October, 2025 and February, 2026;

f) Participated in the Africa Regional NPT Seminar 2025 in Nairobi, reinforcing regional cooperation on nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, and verification mechanisms in November, 2025;

g) Hosted an IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) mission to evaluate the national legal framework for nuclear safety in accordance with NPT Article IV from 20th to 29th October, 2025;

h) Conducted an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission to secure nuclear and radioactive materials from 10th to 21st November, 2025;

i) Launch of the Kenya National CBRN Strategy, establishing a multi-agency framework to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials on 27th November, 2025;

j) Completed advanced training on radionuclide detection to enhance national capabilities for verifying the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons on 11th December, 2025;

k) Held a Planning Conference for Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2026 integrating "Nuclear and Radiological Risk Mitigation" into regional military training modules on 10th February, 2026;

l) Integration of NPT compliance into the 2026/2027 STI mainstreaming guidelines on 24th February, 2026;

m) Drafted the Nuclear Regulatory (Radiation Protection and Safety) Regulations, 2026 to strengthen the legal foundation for the peaceful application of nuclear technology. Regulations currently undergoing legislative review by Parliament on 25th February, 2026;

n) Conducted routine verification and calibration of monitoring equipment to ensure data transmission for global oversight on 4th March, 2026; and

o) Inauguration of the new cancer treatment linear accelerater (LINAC) Machines under the Ray of Hope Initiative in May, 2026 in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(ii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243; and

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

(ii) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA); and

(iii) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA).

3.2.7 The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)

376. The Pelindaba Treaty was adopted in Cairo on 11th April, 1996, and entered into force on 15th July, 2009. Kenya signed the treaty on 11th April, 1996, and ratified it on 15th November, 2000. It entered into force for Kenya on 9th January, 2001.

377. The Treaty prohibits research, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition, testing, possession, control, or stationing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices in the territory of state parties to the Treaty and the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of the state parties. The Treaty establishes a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone in Africa (NWFZ), a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in the pursuit of international peace and security, as provided for in the NPT.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Maintenance of the highest standards of physical protection of nuclear material, facilities and equipment, which are to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

b) Apply full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to all their peaceful nuclear activities;

c) Take appropriate legal and administrative measures to prevent and punish any prohibited activity by individuals under its jurisdiction or control including the imposition of penal sanctions;

d) Administrative measures, such as changes in operating procedures and the notification of organizations involved in the development, production, and transfer of arms, may also be required to ensure that violations do not occur;

e) Ensure that nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices are not developed, produced, tested, or otherwise acquired or stationed in any of the countries on the African continent or associated islands; and

f) Promotion of cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, requires complete nuclear disarmament by African States and enhances regional and global peace and security.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

378. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted its annual report to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy detailing national measures to prevent the development, acquisition, or stationing of nuclear weapons on 15th September, 2025;

b) Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, reinforcing expertise in nuclear monitoring, verification and compliance relevant to the Treaty of Pelindaba from 8th to 12th September, 2025;

c) Operated IMS Stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, ensuring regional compliance with nuclear non-proliferation and verification obligations between September, 2025 and March, 2026;

d) Validated the draft National Action Plan (NAP) for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) risks to operationalize Article 10 of the Treaty regarding toxic waste and radiological safety on 16th October, 2025;

e) Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to align domestic penal sanctions with regional non-proliferation standards on 29th October, 2025;

f) Conducted inter-agency capacity building and technical training on nuclear safeguards, verification, and nuclear security measures in line with the Treaty of Pelindaba between October, 2025 and February, 2026;

g) Hosted and participated in the Africa Regional NPT Seminar 2025, promoting regional cooperation on nuclear-weapon-free zone implementation and verification mechanisms in November 2025;

h) Hosted the first IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission to audit the security of nuclear materials and facilities from 10th to 21st November, 2025;

i) Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy to prevent the stationing or transit of nuclear explosive devices through Kenyan territory on 27th November, 2025;

j) Completed advanced training on radionuclide detection and forensic analysis to support the Treaty's verification and compliance monitoring requirements on 11th December, 2025;

k) Reviewed annual targets to ensure the protection of nuclear research infrastructure, fulfilling the Article 11 obligation to prohibit attacks on nuclear installations on 15th January, 2026;

l) Issued a public notice for the procurement of advanced radiation and nuclear detection equipment to strengthen border surveillance against illicit nuclear trafficking on 20th January, 2026; and

m) Conducted routine calibration of monitoring equipment to ensure high-fidelity data transmission to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) on 4th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(ii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243; and

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA);

(ii) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA); and

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.8 The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC)

379. The Code was signed and entered into force in November 2002, at the Hague, Netherlands. Kenya subscribed to the Code on 25th November, 2002. The Code has 140 subscribing states to date.

380. HCoC is a politically binding instrument that regulates the area of ballistic missiles capable of carrying Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). It is the only multilateral transparency and confidence-building instrument concerning the spread of ballistic missiles. Participation in the Code is voluntary and is open to all states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide Prelaunch Notifications (PLNs) on ballistic missiles, space launch vehicle launches, and test flights; and

b) Submit an Annual Declaration (AD) of the state's policies on ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

381. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted its annual HCoC report to the HCoC Secretariat, providing updates on national measures to prevent development, testing, or proliferation of ballistic missile systems on 15th September, 2025;

b) Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, strengthening expertise in missile monitoring, verification, and national compliance with HCoC obligations from 8th to 12th September, 2025;

c) Maintained operational monitoring and coordination mechanisms to ensure adherence to HCoC guidelines on ballistic missile development and testing between September, 2025 and March, 2026;

d) Conducted a compliance audit of the National Data Centre (NDC) to ensure continued adherence to international transparency and notification standards for dual-use launches on 10th October, 2025;

e) Hosted a bilateral military delegation to discuss strategic cooperation and regional stability, reaffirming Kenya's commitment to missile non-proliferation on 24th October, 2025;

f) Conducted an inter-agency technical training on ballistic missile risk mitigation, export controls and verification measures in line with HCoC commitments between October, 2025 and March, 2026;

g) Hosted and participated in regional workshops on missile non-proliferation and verification, enhancing national and regional compliance with the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation in November, 2025;

h) Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy, which includes inter-agency protocols for the detection and interdiction of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction on 27th November, 2025;

i) Advocated for the protection of critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks that could compromise the integrity of space launch and missile monitoring systems on 16th February, 2026, in Geneva;

j) Launched the Planning Conference for the 2026, Field Training Exercise (FTX), integrating complex security challenges into regional drills to address missile-related risks on 10th February, 2026;

k) Advocated for the protection of critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks that could compromise the integrity of space launch and missile monitoring systems on 16th February, 2026, in Geneva; and

l) Conducted a routine maintenance cycle for the National Data Centre's monitoring interfaces to ensure high-fidelity data exchange with the HCoC and CTBTO verification networks on 4th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(ii) Data Protecction Act, Cap. 411C; and

(iii) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(ii) National Data Centre.

3.2.9 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

382. The Convention (also known as the Mine Ban Treaty) was adopted in Oslo, Norway on 18th September, 1997, and opened for signature in Ottawa, Canada on 3rd December, 1997. It entered into force on 1st March, 1999. Kenya signed the convention on 5th December, 1997, and ratified it on 23rd January, 2001.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Never use anti-personnel mines;

b) Not to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;

c) Not to assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under the convention; and

d) To destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

383. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted its annual transparency report to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Action Secretariat, detailing stockpile destruction and mine clearance activities on 30th September, 2025;

b) Completed a nationwide inventory verification of remaining anti-personnel mine stockpiles in compliance with the treaty's destruction obligations on 15th October, 2025;

c) Completed the destruction of 100% of verified anti-personnel mine stockpiles under national programs and simultaneously conducted joint mine-risk awareness campaigns in affected counties to educate civilians on hazard reporting on 27th November, 2025;

d) Integrated anti-personnel mine awareness and compliance modules into pre-deployment training for peacekeeping and operational units on 1st January, 2026;

e) Participated in the 22nd Meeting of States Parties (22MSP) in Geneva, reporting on national progress in maintaining a mine-free status and supporting regional victim assistance programs on 1st December, 2025;

f) Completed a refresher course on the identification and safe destruction of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) acting as anti-personnel mines in asymmetric conflict zones on 11th December, 2025;

g) Reviewed progress on mine clearance, victim assistance, and compliance with reporting obligations under the Ottawa Treaty on Anti-Personnel Mines on 15th February, 2026;

h) Flagged off a rehabilitated fleet of field ambulances and operational vehicles in Nairobi to enhance medical evacuation capabilities for victims of blast-related injuries on 3rd March, 2026; and

i) Presented the FY 2026/2027 Budget Estimates to Parliament, including allocated funding for the continuous training of KDF personnel in demining and IED-disposal techniques on 5th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199; and

(ii) Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines Act, Cap. 116.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.10 Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union

384. The Protocol was adopted on 9th July, 2002, and it entered into force on 26th December, 2003. Kenya signed the Protocol on 7th July, 2003, and ratified it on 19th December, 2003.

385. The objective of the Protocol is to establish the Peace and Security Council of the African Union as a standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the continent. The Council is established as a collective security and early warning arrangement to facilitate timely and efficient response to conflict and crisis situations on the African continent. The Council is supported by the AU Commission, a Panel of the Wise, the African Standby Force (ASF), a Continental Early-Warning System and a Special Fund.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote peace, security and stability in Africa, to guarantee the protection and preservation of life and property, the well-being of the African people and their environment, as well as the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development;

b) Anticipate and prevent conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred, the Peace and Security Council shall have the responsibility to undertake peace-making and peace building functions for the resolution of these conflicts;

c) Promote and implement peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction activities to consolidate peace and prevent the resurgence of violence;

d) Co-ordinate and harmonize continental efforts in the prevention and combating of international terrorism in all its aspects;

e) Develop a common defence policy for the Union, in accordance with Article 4 (d) of the Constitutive Act;

f) Promote and encourage democratic practices, good governance and the rule of law, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law, as part of efforts for preventing conflicts; and

g) Respect, uphold and support the Council.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

III. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

386. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to be a Troop Contributing Country (TCC) towards international concerted efforts of restoring peace in Somalia (AUSSOM), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Mali (MINUSMA) and South Sudan (UNMISS);

b) Deployed Kenyan troops to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from 2024–2025 following a decision endorsed and adopted by regional leaders at the third East African Community (EAC) Heads of State Conclave on Peace and Security in Eastern DRC;

c) Continues to participate in peace keeping operations in Somalia (AUSSOM), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Central African Republic (MINUSCA), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Lebanon (UNFIL);

d) Hosted and co-led the High-Level Panel Review of the AU Governance, Peace, and Security Frameworks in Nairobi to recalibrate the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) from 1st to 5th September, 2025;

e) Participated in the AU Peace and Security Council preparatory workshop in Nairobi to enhance national coordination on AU PSC obligations on 10th September, 2025;

f) KDF personnel and AUSSOM Sector II leadership launched a specialized Air Liaison Officer Training Course in Kismayo to enhance aviation and medical evacuation capabilities for AU peace missions on 23rd September, 2025;

g) Hosted a national inter-agency meeting to review procedures for implementing AU PSC mandates in regional peace support operations on 15th November, 2025;

h) Participated in the AU PSC briefing on post-ATMIS security arrangements, contributing to the strategic planning for the transition to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) on 15th December, 2025;

i) Supported the UN Security Council Resolution 2809, which authorized the renewal of the AU-led AUSSOM mandate until 31st December, 2026 to sustain peace gains in Somalia on 23rd December, 2025;

j) KDF troops transitioned from the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) framework on 1st January, 2026;

k) Integrated AU PSC guidelines into pre-deployment training for troops contributing to AU and UN peacekeeping missions on 5th January, 2026;

l) AUSSOM-KDF troops conducted a major community outreach and medical camp in Kulmis and Tuulo Xubi, Somalia, to strengthen civil-military co-operation and regional stability on 8th January, 2026;

m) Participated in the AU PSC session to adopt the 2025 Report on the Activities of the PSC and the State of Peace and Security in Africa on 3rd February, 2026;

n) Submitted National Progress Report to the AU on compliance with AU PSC Protocol obligations, including early warning, conflict prevention, and peace support initiatives on 12th February, 2026;

o) Participated in the 39th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, advocating for sustainable financing of AU-led peace support operations under the AU Peace Fund from 14th to 15th February, 2026; and

p) EASF Director and Kenyan technical experts launched a Combined Air Operations Manual Development Workshop to standardize air-power capabilities for the regional standby force on 23rd February, 2026.

IV. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199; and

(ii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A.

V. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(ii) Liaison Regional Economic Offices.

3.2.11 East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs

387. The EAC Protocol on Cooperation in Defence Affairs was adopted by the EAC Partner States on 28th April, 2012. Kenya ratified the Protocol on 7th October, 2015. It entered into force on 19th November, 2015, after ratification by all the EAC Partner States.

388. The Protocol aims to enhance collaboration and cooperation of the EAC Partner States in all defence affairs with regional and international organizations. The Government is obligated to enhance collective efforts to promote peace, security and stability within the region.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop, promote and pursue policies and programs aimed at widening and deepening cooperation among the partner states in defence affairs for their mutual benefit;

b) Promote peace and stability and good neighbourliness among partner states to guarantee the protection and preservation of life and property, the well-being of the people in the Community and their environment as well as the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development;

c) Anticipate and prevent conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred, to undertake peace support operations and peacebuilding functions for the resolution of such conflicts;

d) Promote and implement peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction activity to consolidate peace and prevent a resurgence of violence;

e) Coordinate and harmonize regional efforts in the prevention and combatting of international terrorism in all its aspects; and

f) Undertake such other activities ancillary to cooperation in defence affairs that are calculated to further the objectives of the Community, as the partner states may from time to time determine.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

389. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Integrates EAC defence cooperation guidelines into pre-deployment and training programs for troops assigned to regional missions;

b) Participated in the EAC Defence Chiefs meeting in Nairobi to review regional defence co-operation and joint operational frameworks on 15th September, 2025;

c) Chaired the 41st Central Council Consultative Committee Meeting in Nairobi to harmonize expert recommendations into regional defence policies on 18th September, 2025;

d) Hosted and concluded the 41st EAC Sectoral Council on Co-operation in Defence Affairs, where partner states pledged stronger military unity and intelligence sharing to safeguard regional peace on 21st September, 2025;

e) Hosted a joint EAC military planning workshop to harmonize standard operating procedures for cross-border peace support operations on 10th October, 2025;

f) Conducted a nationwide recruitment drive for General Duty Recruits and Specialist Officers to bolster the KDF's human resource capacity for regional peace support and joint operations on 5th November, 2025;

g) Conducted a joint regional exercise with EAC partner states focusing on interoperability, logistics, and co-ordinated response to security threats from 13th to 25th October, 2025;

h) In collaboration with regional partners, validated the training special ideas and thematic areas during the Initial Planning Conference (IPC) for the 14th EAC Armed Forces Command Post Exercise (CPX) on 17th November, 2025;

i) Submitted the National Progress Report on EAC defence co-operation, highlighting joint exercises, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building initiatives on 20th February, 2026;

j) Under the regional stabilization framework, conducted civil-military co-operation (CIMIC) activities, including medical camps in Somalia, to foster regional security and community trust on 8th January, 2026;

k) In collaboration with the East African Standby Force (EASF), launched a Combined Air Operations Manual workshop to standardize Regional Air-Power Doctrine and Rapid Deployment Protocols on 23rd February, 2026; and

l) In collaboration with Multi-National Partners, commenced Exercise 'Justified Accord, 2026' in Nairobi and Isiolo to enhance Multi-National Combat Readiness and air-to-ground integration in East Africa on 24th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.12 East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security

390. The Protocol was adopted by the EAC Partner States in Nairobi on 30th November, 2012. Kenya signed the Protocol on 15th February, 2013, and ratified it on 23rd March, 2017. Pursuant to Article 124 of the EAC Treaty, the Protocol was developed to promote peace, security, stability and good neighbourliness among the EAC partner states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Promote peace, security and stability within the Community and good neighbourliness among the partner states.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

391. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Integrates EAC Peace and Security Protocol guidelines into national pre-deployment training for personnel assigned to regional peace support missions;

b) Convened the EAC Defence Experts Working Group (DEWG) in Nairobi to align national security policies with regional counter-terrorism and conflict prevention strategies on 15th September, 2025;

c) Participated in a joint EAC regional tabletop exercise on co-ordinated response to cross-border security threats on 10th October, 2025;

d) Conducted regional joint operations planning with EAC partner states to strengthen interoperability and rapid deployment capabilities on 5th November, 2025;

e) Hosted bilateral talks with the Somali National Armed Forces to strengthen cross-border intelligence sharing and coordinated maritime security on 19th September, 2025;

f) Launched the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP III) 2025–2029 on Women, Peace, and Security on 25th November, 2025;

g) Conducted advanced training on disaster management and humanitarian response to enhance national readiness for regional emergency interventions on 11th December, 2025;

h) Transitioned its operational command under the new African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) framework to sustain regional peace gains on 1st January, 2026;

i) Reaffirmed the country's commitment to the EAC-led Nairobi Process for the restoration of peace in Eastern DRC on 5th February, 2026; and

j) Together with regional partners commenced Exercise ‘Justified Accord 2026’ in Nairobi to enhance multinational interoperability in crisis response and peace support operations on 24th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Firearms Act, Cap. 114;

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(iv) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(v) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(vi) Refugee Act, Cap. 173;

(vii) National Policy for Disaster Management in Kenya, 2009; and

(viii) National Peace Support Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS;

(iii) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(iv) Refugees Affairs Secretariat (RAS); and

(v) Firearms Licensing Board (FLB).

3.2.13 Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking in the East African Region

392. The Protocol was adopted and signed by Kenya on 13th January, 2001. The Protocol seeks to combat drug trafficking and eradicate the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the East African Community region.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Reduce and eventually eliminate illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, related corruption and illicit use and abuse of drugs through cooperation among enforcement agencies and demand reduction through co-ordinated programmes in the region;

b) Eliminate the production of illicit drugs; and

c) Protect the region from being used as a conduit for drugs destined for an international market.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

393. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosted an EAC regional workshop in Nairobi on harmonizing legislation and enforcement strategies to combat drug trafficking across member states on 15th September, 2025;

b) Concluded the 41st EAC Sectoral Council on Co-operation in Defence Affairs, adopting a regional roadmap for enhanced intelligence sharing to disrupt transnational narcotics supply chains on 21st September, 2025;

c) Conducted joint border security operations to intercept illegal drug shipments along key transit corridors on 10th October, 2025;

d) Validated the National CBRN Action Plan, integrating forensic protocols for identifying precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug manufacture on 10th October, 2025;

e) Intercepted a stateless vessel east of Mombasa, seizing 1,024 kg of methamphetamine valued at KSh. 8.2 billion in coordination with Regional Maritime Fusion Centres on 21st October, 2025;

f) Established a Multi-Agency coordination centre in Mombasa to lead the forensic search and judicial processing of high-seas drug seizures on 24th October, 2025;

g) Held a National Inter-Agency coordination meeting to review intelligence-sharing protocols and strengthen regional co-operation on drug interdiction under the EAC Protocol on 5th November, 2025;

h) Led an exercise in Mombasa, training Multi-Agency units in maritime counter-narcotics operations and the legal rules of engagement for vessel interdiction from 17th to 20th November, 2025;

i) Entered a Strategic Partnership with International Agencies to train law enforcement on dismantling regional trafficking networks on 11th January, 2026;

j) Integrated drug trafficking awareness and interdiction modules into pre-deployment training for peacekeeping and operational units on 12th January, 2026;

k) Launched a crackdown on criminal gangs in coastal counties, specifically targeting the nexus between juvenile gangs and the regional drug trade on 16th January, 2026;

l) Submitted National Progress Report to the EAC Secretariat on measures taken to combat drug trafficking, including joint operations, capacity building, and regional cooperation initiatives on 20th February, 2026;

m) Held a Planning Conference for the 2026 Field Training Exercise (FTX) integrating maritime security and narcotics interdiction as a core training pillar for the East African Standby Force on 10th February, 2026; and

n) As part of the EAC experts group on Illicit Drug Trafficking, submitted a regional assessment report to the UNODC to strengthen cross-border enforcement synergy on 25th February, 2026:

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, Cap. 121;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act (NACADA), Cap. 122;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iv) National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404;

(v) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act, Cap. 6B;

(vi) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244; and

(vii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Narcotics Police Unit;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA);

(iii) National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA);

(iv) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP);

(v) Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB); and

(vi) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.14 Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda

394. The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda entered into a Mutual Defence Pact on the 20th February, 2014. Kenya ratified on 7th October, 2015. The Instruments of Ratification were deposited with the AU Commission and the UN Secretariat in New York. The Pact is open for membership by other willing members of the region.

395. The Pact aims to promote collective defence, regional peace, security and stability, strengthen defence cooperation through intelligence sharing, joint training and coordinated military operations, and facilitate joint responses to threats such as terrorism, piracy, transnational crime, illicit small arms proliferation and cattle rustling.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Maintain individual and collective military preparedness to strengthen defence capabilities.

b) Undertake collective action in response to armed attacks or threats against any Partner State.

c) Co-operate and co-ordinate defence policies, strategies, doctrines and military readiness.

d) Facilitate joint military training, exercises and interaction between armed forces.

e) Share intelligence and information on emerging and existing security threats.

f) Co-ordinate peace support operations, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction initiatives.

g) Co-operate to combat terrorism, piracy, cross-border crime and illicit small arms trafficking

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

396. The Government has undertakent/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuous joint military trainings with Uganda and Rwanda towards mutual preparedness in defence;

b) Participated in the 41st Sectoral Council on Co-operation in Defence Affairs in Nairobi to strengthen co-ordinated military strategies and intelligence sharing on regional security threats on 21st September, 2025;

c) Participated in the 2nd Land Forces Commanders Symposium in Kigali, Rwanda, advancing interoperability, operational co-ordination and collaboration among regional land forces on 24th October, 2025;

d) Conducted a high-level working visit to review the bilateral defence co-operation framework on 5th November, 2025;

e) Together with Rwanda concluded high-level defence consultations in Kigali, agreeing to expand co-operation in training, technology integration, capacity building, regional security co-ordination, joint innovation and technology integration for regional stability on 7th November, 2025;

f) Dispatched technical experts to Kigali for the NCIP Defence Cluster meeting to refine legal frameworks for mutual defence on 8th January, 2026;

g) Engaged in regional defence diplomacy to exchange intelligence on asymmetric and hybrid threats on 26th February, 2026; and

h) Participated in the Multi-Agency Expert Working Group (MEWG) held at the EAC headquarters Arusha, Tanzania on the Mutual Defence Pact from 22nd to 24th September, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199; and

(iii) Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(ii) Office of the Registrar of Treaties (OROT).

3.2.15 Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

397. The Protocol was adopted on 30th November, 1999, and entered into force on 12th July, 2002. Kenya signed on 8th September, 2000, and ratified the Protocol on 28th January, 2002.

398. The Protocol ensures protection of children from being recruited to serve in armed forces or any other forms of military engagement. It outlaws the recruitment of children to serve in conflict areas so that they may enjoy their rights as children and attend school. Poverty and unemployment place children at the risk of being recruited into outlawed groups like the Al-Shabaab. Africa has seen proliferation of recruitment of child soldiers which is an international crime.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take all feasible measures to prevent such recruitment and use, including the adoption of legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices;

b) Ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities;

c) Ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into the armed forces; and

d) Permit voluntary recruitment into their national armed forces under the age of 18 years shall maintain safeguards to ensure, as a minimum, that:

(i) Such recruitment is genuinely voluntary;

(ii) Such recruitment is carried out with the informed consent of the person's parents or legal guardians;

(iii) Such persons are fully informed of the duties involved in such military service; and

(iv) Such persons provide reliable proof of age prior to acceptance into national military service.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

399. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducts Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law training, including modules on the protection of children in armed conflict, for newly Commissioned Officers and Service members.

b) Published the KDF recruitment advertisement on 14th September, 2025 strictly mandating a minimum entry age of 18 years for all cadres to ensure compliance with Article 2 of the Protocol;

c) Conducted a verification exercise on 16th September, 2025 of National Identity Cards and academic certificates at the start of the recruitment cycle to prevent the enlistment of minors;

d) Integrated child protection and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) obligations into Defence Performance Contracts for the 2025/2026 cycle on 22nd September, 2025;

e) Deployed recruitment oversight teams to 374 sub-county centers to monitor age-compliance and documentation integrity during the nationwide enlistment drive on 14th October, 2025;

f) Facilitated a KDF Chaplains and Imams retreat to reinforce moral and legal frameworks concerning the protection of vulnerable populations, including children in conflict zones on 21st January, 2026;

g) Dispatched KDF peacekeepers to the Eastern DRC (Mbau area) to conduct humanitarian outreach and community engagement fora focused on child protection on 5th February, 2026; and

h) Hosted a meeting to review the welfare and safety of children within military ecosystems on 5th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Recruitment Policy, 2021.

(iii) Children Act, Cap. 141; and

(iv) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces; and

(ii) National Council for Children Services.

3.2.16 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also known as Palermo Convention). The Convention has three Protocols namely: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition (also known as the Palermo Protocols)

400. The Convention was adopted on 15th November, 2000, and entered into force on 16th June, 2004. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 16th June, 2004. Kenya acceded to the three Protocols supplementing the Convention on 5th January, 2005, namely Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

401. The objective of the Convention is to eliminate all forms of transnational organized crime. The Convention offers a framework for preventing and combating organized crime; and a platform for cooperating with other state parties through technical assistance, mutual legal assistance, and extradition as well as strengthening law enforcement cooperation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

402. Adopt legislative and other measures as maybe necessary to establish as criminal offences when committed intentionally and organizing, directing, aiding, abetting, facilitating or counselling the commission of serious crime involving an organized crime.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

403. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the Regional Conference on Strengthening Cross-Border Coordination in Nairobi to harmonize regional prosecution and interdiction strategies on 16th September, 2025;

b) Participated in the 41st Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs in Nairobi, strengthening regional collaboration against transnational organized crime including terrorism, arms trafficking and cross-border criminal networks on 21st September, 2025;

c) Intercepted a vessel 630 km off the coast of Mombasa, seizing 1,024 kg of methamphetamine in a record-breaking counter-narcotics operation on 10th October, 2025;

d) Participated in the 2nd Land Forces Commanders Symposium in Kigali, Rwanda, focusing on interoperability and joint strategies to counter transnational security threats including trafficking and organized criminal networks on 24th October, 2025;

e) Held consultations on intelligence sharing and coordinated regional responses to transnational security threats including organized crime and illicit arms flows on 5th November, 2025;

f) Agreed with Rwanda to expand cooperation in training, intelligence sharing and security co-ordination to address regional organized crime, trafficking and illicit weapons proliferation on 7th November, 2025;

g) Reaffirmed its commitment to protecting schools and civilians in conflict environments, strengthening safeguards against trafficking, recruitment and exploitation of vulnerable populations during armed conflict on 27th November, 2025;

h) Commenced "Operation Red Card 2.0" in co-ordination with INTERPOL, leading to 27 arrests in Kenya linked to transnational fraudulent investment schemes on 8th December, 2025;

i) Hosted the Multinational Operation Southern Readiness, 2026 to enhance maritime domain awareness and interdict illicit trafficking in the Indian Ocean on 4th February, 2026; and

j) Launched the INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Foundation Course in Nairobi to equip security officers with global databases for tracking transnational criminals on 5th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(ii) Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 161;

(iii) Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A;

(iv) Witness Protection Act, Cap.79; and

(v) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Board of Trustees of National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking;

(ii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee;

(iii) National Assistance Trust Fund;

(iv) National Council for Children Services

(v) Victim Protection Board; and

(vi) Witness Protection Agency.

3.2.17 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

404. The Convention was adopted in New York on 15th December, 1997, and it entered into force on 23rd May, 2001. Kenya acceded to it on 16th November, 2001.

405. The objective of the Convention is to enhance international cooperation among state parties in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of the acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish jurisdiction over and make punishable, under their domestic laws, the offences described in the Convention;

b) Extradite or submit for prosecution persons accused of committing or aiding in the commission of the offences; and

c) Assist other state parties in connection with criminal proceedings under the Convention.

d) Enhance international co-operation among state parties in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of the acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

406. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Co-hosted the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) workshop in Nairobi on securing major sporting events to prevent bombing threats ahead of AFCON 2027 on 25th September, 2025;

b) Inaugurated the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to harmonize regional best practices in explosive threat mitigation on 7th October, 2025;

c) Concluded a three-day technical exchange with international security experts on identifying current C-IED trends and emerging explosive threats on 9th October, 2025;

d) Held bilateral talks with Federal Republic of Germany to expand co-operation on C-IED technology and intelligence sharing on 21st January, 2026;

e) Launched a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT and NCTC to strengthen proactive disruption of IED construction networks on 28th January, 2026;

f) Collaborated with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to enhance technological capacity for cyber-surveillance of terrorist communications on 5th February, 2026;

g) Attended the World Defence Show in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to review and acquire advanced detection systems for explosive materials and suicide vests towards combating terrorism on 10th February, 2026; and

h) Enacted the Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025 to counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Extradition (Contiguous and Foreign Countries Act, Cap. 76;

(ii) Mutual Legal Assistance Act, Cap. 75A;

(iii) National Crime Research Center Act, Cap. 62;

(iv) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(v) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act, Cap. 6B;

(vi) Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Cap. 59;

(vii) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(viii) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A.

(ix) Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU);

(ii) Assets Recovery Agency (ARA);

(iii) Financial Reporting Centre (FRC);

(iv) National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(v) National Crimes Research Center (NCRC); and

(vi) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).

3.2.18 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

407. The Convention was adopted on 13th April, 2005, in New York and entered into force on 7th July, 2007. Kenya signed it on 15th September, 2005, and ratified it on 13th April, 2006.

408. The Convention aims to criminalize acts of nuclear terrorism with the recognition that nuclear terrorist acts may result in grave consequences and threat to international peace and security.

409. The Convention covers a broad range of nuclear terrorism acts and possible targets, including nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors. It covers threats and attempts to commit such crimes or to participate as an accomplice. It further stipulates that the offenders shall either be extradited or prosecuted, encourages member states to cooperate in preventing terrorist attacks by sharing information and assisting each other in connection with criminal investigations and extradition proceedings and assists member states to deal with both crisis and post-crisis situations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt and domesticate criminal acts within the scope of the Convention and provide appropriate penalties;

b) Take appropriate measures to ensure the protection of radioactive material, considering relevant recommendations and functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

c) Establish its jurisdiction over the offences in the Convention when the offence is committed in the territory of that state or by a vessel or aircraft flying the flag of that State; and

d) Upon receiving information that an offence has been committed or is being committed in its territory or that the offender may be present in its territory, to take necessary measures as under its national law to investigate the facts contained in the information.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

410. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulated the Strategic Goods Control Bill, 2026, intended to establish controls for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) dual use items that may be used for non-peaceful purposes;

b) Co-hosted the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) workshop in Nairobi on securing major sporting events to prevent bombing threats ahead of AFCON 2027 on 25th September, 2025;

c) Inaugurated the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to harmonize regional best practices in explosive threat mitigation on 7th October, 2025;

d) Concluded a three-day technical exchange with international security experts on identifying current C-IED trends and emerging explosive threats on 9th October, 2025;

e) Held bilateral talks with Federal Republic of Germany to expand cooperation on C-IED technology and intelligence sharing on 21st January, 2026;

f) Launched a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT and NCTC to strengthen proactive disruption of IED construction networks on 28th January, 2026;

g) Collaborated with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to enhance technological capacity for cyber-surveillance of terrorist communications on 5th February, 2026;

h) Attended the World Defence Show in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to review and acquire advanced detection systems for explosive materials and suicide vests towards combating terrorism on 10th February, 2026; and

i) Enacted the Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025 to counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Defence Policy.

(ii) Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(iv) National Crime Research Centre Act, Cap. 62;

(v) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vi) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

(ii) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA);

(iii) National Crime Research Centre (NCRC);

(iv) National Police Service (NPS);

(v) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC); and

(vi) CBRN Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence (CBRN CoE).

3.2.19 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

411. The Convention was adopted on 9th December, 1999, in New York and entered into force on 10th April, 2002. Kenya signed it on 4th December, 2001, and ratified it on 27th June, 2003.

412. The Convention aims at enhancing international co-operation among state parties in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, and its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take steps to prevent and counteract the financing of terrorists, whether direct or indirect, through groups claiming to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which also engage in illicit activities such as drug trafficking or firearms trafficking;

b) Hold those who finance terrorism criminally, civilly or administratively liable for such acts and provides for the identification, freezing and seizure of funds allocated for terrorist activities, as well as for the sharing of the forfeited funds with other state parties on a case-by-case basis; and

c) Banks within the territory of the state parties are obliged to report both suspicious transactions and those that are beyond the set threshold.

d) Enhance international co-operation among state parties in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, and its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

413. The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing guidelines to commercial banks for detecting and stopping the finances to terrorist organizations and activities;

b) Upholds sanctions imposed on Somalia through charcoal ban and arms component embargo to suppress Al-Shabaab financing;

c) Enhancing its Beneficial Ownership (BO), legal and institutional framework to allow coordination with other jurisdictions on information sharing;

d) Implementing the provisions of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2023;

e) Participated in the 51st Task Force of senior officials meeting of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group in Arusha, Tanzania, from 23rd March to 27th March, 2026;

f) Implementing the recommendations of the Mutual Evaluations Report (MER) of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on specific technical requirements for the criminalization of terrorist financing:

g) Institutionalizing the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC) as the focal point for all AML/CFT measures to ensure that all national efforts are co-ordinated from a central agency in combating ML/TF crimes;

h) Participated in the Regional Inter-Agency Workshop on countering illicit financial flows to align inter-agency intelligence protocols on 16th September, 2025;

i) Participated in an advanced five-day training program in Nairobi with the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) on identifying sophisticated financing networks from 1st to 5th December, 2025;

j) Concluded specialized training for KDF and security professionals on disrupting modern financial intelligence networks used by non-state actors on 5th December, 2025;

k) Continues to monitor the NGO sector compliance with the Public Benefits Organizations Act, CAP. 134;

l) Unification of unclaimed financial assets to the owners/beneficiaries to avoid diversion of assets for non-peaceful purposes;

m) Launched the IMCTC Foundation Course on Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration to address the socioeconomic drivers of local terrorism funding on 6th January, 2026; and

n) Attended the World Defence Show (WDS), 2026 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and formally reviewed military procurement and financial oversight tools to enhance transparency in high-value asset tracking on 10th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491;

(ii) Companies Act, Cap. 486;

(iii) Data Protection Act, Cap. 411C;

(iv) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(v) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vi) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(vii) Public Benefits Organizations Act, Cap. 134;

(viii) National Intelligence Service Act, Cap. 206.

(ix) Unclaimed Financial Assets Act, Cap. 494; and

(x) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Assets Recovery Agency (ARA);

(ii) Central Bank of Kenya (CBK);

(iii) Financial Reporting Centre (FRC);

(iv) Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA);

(v) National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(vi) National Crime Research Centre (NCRC);

(vii) Non-Governmental Organisation Board;

(viii) National Police Service (NPS);

(ix) National Intelligence Service (NIS);

(x) Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC); and

(xi) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.20 International Convention against Taking of Hostages

414. The Convention was adopted on 17th December, 1979, in New York and entered into force on 3rd June, 1983. Kenya acceded to it on 8th December, 1981.

415. The Convention aims at developing international co-operation between state parties in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt and domesticate criminal acts within the scope of the Convention and provide appropriate penalties;

b) Take appropriate measures to ease the situation of the hostage in its territory, including securing the release and facilitate departure;

c) Cooperate with other states and assist each other in preventing and handling the offences stipulated in the Convention; and

d) Establish jurisdiction over the offences under the Convention including procedures for a due process such as arrest, detention, prosecution and extradition.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

416. The Government has undertaken the following:

a) Held the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to address the nexus between explosive threats and hostage-taking scenarios from 7th to 9th October, 2025;

b) Facilitated the counter-terrorism training program with the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Centre (IMCTC) in Nairobi to disrupt the logistical and financial networks supporting kidnappings on 5th December, 2025;

c) Dispatched technical experts to Kigali, Rwanda for the Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) cluster meeting to refine collective conflict resolution and rescue frameworks on 8th January, 2026; and

d) Participated in the Multi-National Exercise "Southern Readiness 2026" to enhance Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) drills for maritime hostage rescue on 17th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(ii) Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, Cap. 77;

(iii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act, Cap. 6B;

(iv) Mutual Legal Assistance Act, Cap. 75A;

(v) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vi) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(vii) Penal Code Cap. 63; and

(viii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP);

(ii) National Police Service (NPS).

(iii) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(iv) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(v) Joint Counter-Terrorism Task Force (JTTF-K).

3.2.21 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism

417. The Convention was adopted on 1st July, 1999, and entered into force on 6th December, 2002. Kenya signed on 10th December, 2001, ratified it on 28th November, 2001, and deposited the Instrument of Ratification on 10th December, 2001.

418. The Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism was adopted on 1st July, 2004. Kenya signed the Protocol on 28th June, 2008. The objective of the Protocol is to enhance the effective implementation of the Convention and to give effect to Article 3(d) of the Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, on the need to coordinate and harmonize continental efforts in the prevention and combating of terrorism in all its aspects, as well as the implementation of other relevant international instruments.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Review their national laws and criminalize terrorist acts and make such acts punishable by deterrent penalties;

b) Consider, as a matter of priority, the signing or ratification of, or accession to, international instruments relating to terrorism;

c) Notify the Chairperson of the African Union of all the legislative measures taken and the penalties imposed on terrorist acts. The AU Peace and Security Council oversees the implementation of the Convention; and

d) Enhance the effective implementation of the Convention and to give effect to Article 3(d) of the Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

419. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducted joint maritime patrols with regional partners to secure the Northern Corridor against the movement of illicit goods used to fund terrorism on 11th October, 2025;

b) Concluded a five-day advanced counter-terrorism training with the IMCTC in Nairobi to improve regional inter-agency cooperation on 5th December, 2025;

c) Engaged with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to synchronize regional counter-terrorism efforts with international support frameworks on 5th February, 2026; and

d) Participated in the NCIP Ministerial Policy Committee in Kigali to finalize regional legal frameworks for collective defense against terrorism on 20th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Cap. 7H;

(ii) National Crime Research Center Act, Cap. 62;

(iii) National Police Act, Cap. 84;

(iv) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(v) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(vi) National Intelligence Service Act, Cap. 206.

(vii) Public Benefits Organizations Act, 2013; and

(viii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution Act, Cap. 6B.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Police Service (NPS);

(ii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC);

(iii) Financial Reporting Center(FRC);

(iv) National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(v) National Crime Research Center (NCRC);

(vi) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP);

(vii) National Intelligence Service (NIS);

(viii) East African Community (EAC) Counter-Terrorism Center; and

(ix) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.2.22 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents

420. The Convention was adopted in New York on 14th December, 1973, and entered into force on 20th February, 1977. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 16th November, 2001.

421. The Convention recognizes that crimes against diplomatic agents and other internationally protected persons jeopardizes the safety of these persons and creates a serious threat to the maintenance of normal international relations which are necessary for co-operation among states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish offences outlined in the Convention in their territory or jurisdiction, promote international cooperation to prevent such crimes, accord each other international assistance relating to criminal proceedings instituted to punish such acts, among others;

b) Criminalize and make punishable "by appropriate penalties which consider their grave nature" the intentional murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of an internationally protected person, a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodations, or the means of transport of such person; a threat or attempt to commit such an attack; and an act "constituting participation as an accomplice";

c) Communicate to all other states concerned, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, all the pertinent facts regarding the crime committed and all available information regarding the identity of the alleged offender; and

d) Take the appropriate measures under its internal law to ensure the alleged offender's presence for prosecution or extradition.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

422. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Facilitated the secure credential presentation ceremony for new members of the diplomatic community to ensure the safety of arriving envoys on 3rd September, 2025;

b) Reaffirmed its commitment to protecting the Diplomatic Corps during a high-level briefing for heads of international organizations in Nairobi on 11th September, 2025;

c) Facilitated and completed the "Kenya@100 Capstone Training" in Nairobi, which included modules on the legal protections afforded to international dignitaries on 26th September, 2025;

d) Signed a cooperation agreement with the Centre for United Nations Peace Keeping (CUNPK), India to, inter alia, enhance specialized safety and security training for personnel deployed in international missions on 20th October, 2025;

e) Hosted the "Silent Warrior 2025" conference in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for protecting high-value international partners on 11th December, 2025;

f) Conducted a "Mission Readiness" review to ensure constant preparedness for responding to external security challenges involving diplomatic assets on 9th January, 2026; and

g) Launched a trilateral peace mediation cooperation with the UK and Finland to safeguard regional stability and diplomatic interests on 6th March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, Cap. 77;

(ii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iii) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E;

(iv) Extradition (Contiguous and Foreign Countries) Act, Cap.76;

(v) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179; and

(vi) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on Kenya's Foreign Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanism Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Police Service (NPS); and

(ii) Foreign Service Academy (FSA).

3.2.23 Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

423. The Convention was adopted in New York on 9th December, 1994, and entered into force on 15th January, 1999. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 19th October, 2004.

424. The Convention applies to UN, associated personnel and UN operations except UN operations authorized by the UN Security Council as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. It recognizes that there have been many deaths and injuries from deliberate attacks against UN and associated personnel that have been unjustified and unacceptable.

425. **The Convention establishes crimes against UN and associated personnel.**

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish jurisdiction over the crimes committed in their territory;

b) Prosecute or extradite offenders;

c) Accord other state parties mutual assistance in the criminal proceedings for such offences;

d) Promote international co-operation to prevent the commission of crimes against UN and associated personnel;

e) Co-operate in the prevention of the crimes set out in the Convention by taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those crimes within or outside their territories;

f) Exchange information in accordance with their national law and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those crimes; and

g) Prosecution and extradition of offenders of crimes under the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Concluded advanced IMCTC-led training in Nairobi on disrupting financial networks that target and threaten international security personnel on 5th December, 2025;

b) Co-organized a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT to assess frameworks for responding to IED threats against UN personnel on 28th January, 2026;

c) Partnered with the UNODC for a high-level seminar in Nairobi to promote the legal implementation of conventions protecting international personnel on 3rd February, 2026; and

d) Dispatched KDF instructors to Zambia to deliver the "Explosive Hazard Awareness Training" (EHAT) for regional personnel deployed in UN missions on 10th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, Cap. 77;

(ii) Extradition (Contiguous and Foreign Countries) Act, Cap. 76;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iv) Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179;

(v) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(vi) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199; and

(vii) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on Kenya's Foreign Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanism Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Police Service (NPS);

(ii) International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC);

(iii) Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS); and

(iv) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

3.2.24 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

426. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 3rd March, 1980, and it entered into force on 8th February, 1987. Kenya acceded to it on 11th February, 2002. On 1st August, 2007, Kenya accepted the Amendment to the CPPNM that was adopted on 8th July, 2005. The Amendment entered into force on 8th May, 2016.

427. The Convention contributes towards combating nuclear terrorism. It is designed to prevent, detect and respond to criminal and other unauthorized acts involving or directed to nuclear or other radioactive materials and associated facilities or activities.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Abide by the general prohibition against the unlawful possession, use, transfer or theft of nuclear material and threats to use nuclear material to cause death, serious injury or substantial damage to property;

b) Apply physical protection measures to nuclear material in international transport, as well as measures relating to criminal offences related to nuclear material;

c) Engage in forms of international cooperation among state parties to promote the objectives of the Convention; and

d) Protect nuclear facilities and material in peaceful domestic use, storage as well as transport and provides for expanded cooperation between and among states regarding rapid measures to locate and recover stolen or smuggled nuclear material, mitigate any radiological consequences or sabotage, and prevent and combat related offences.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

428. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulated the Strategic Goods Control Bill, 2026, which is before National Assembly and has undergone First Reading, which seeks to establish controls for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) dual use items that may be used for non-peaceful purposes;

b) Participated in the Regional CBRN Risk Mitigation meeting in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for detecting illicit nuclear material movement on 16th September, 2025;

c) Facilitated the "Kenya@100 Capstone Training" in Nairobi, including modules on the strategic security of dual-use materials on 26th September, 2025;

d) Inaugurated the 7th Annual African C-IED Conference in Nairobi, addressing the prevention of explosive-triggered radiological dispersal device on 7th October, 2025; and

e) Partnered with the UNOCT for a capacity consultation workshop to strengthen the response to the terrorist use of radioactive materials on 28th January, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243;

(ii) Science Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

(iii) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; and

(iv) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on Kenya's Foreign Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanism Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA);

(ii) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI);

(iii) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(iv) Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS); and

(v) National Nuclear Security Committee (NNSC).

3.2.25 The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa

429. The Protocol was adopted on 21st April, 2004. Kenya signed it on the same date and ratified it on 6th September, 2005. Within the framework of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Kenya is engaged and supports peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes Region.

430. The Protocol establishes a Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) which has its headquarters in Nairobi. In addition, the Protocol encourages collaboration and accountability of partners, law enforcement agencies and the efficient control and management of small arms and light weapons held by state parties and civilians.

431. Kenya is part of the regional and international initiatives for the reduction and control of the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). These include the UN Programme of Action on SALW, the Geneva Declaration on SALW; the Nairobi Protocol; and Declaration on SALW among other legal instruments.

432. Kenya currently hosts the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) which is an intergovernmental body supporting member states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of, trafficking in, possession and use of small arms and light weapons in the sub-region;

b) Prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms and light weapons in the sub-region;

c) Promote and facilitate information sharing and cooperation between the governments in the sub-region, as well as between governments, inter-governmental organizations and civil society, in all matters relating to the illicit trafficking and proliferation of small arms and light weapons;

d) Promote cooperation at the sub-regional level as well as in international fora to effectively combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons;

e) Establish and maintain complete national inventories of small arms and light weapons held by security forces and other state bodies, to enhance their capacity to manage and maintain secure storage of state-owned small arms and light weapons;

f) Identify and adopt effective programmes for the collection, safe-storage, destruction and responsible disposal of small arms and light weapons rendered surplus, redundant or obsolete, in accordance with domestic laws;

g) Adopt within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of small arms and light weapons that have been illicitly manufactured or trafficked; and

h) encourage accountability, law enforcement and efficient control and management of small arms and light weapons held by States Parties and civilians.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

433. The Government is undertaking/ has undertaken the following:

a) Formulated Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill, 2026, which provides provisions for the management, control, regulation and licensing, manufacturing, importation, exportation, transfer, transhipment, transportation, sale, repair, storage, possession and use of small arms and light weapons;

b) Facilitated the Regional Inter-Agency Workshop in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for detecting illicit cross-border arms movements on 16th September, 2025;

c) Conducted a deep-sea interdiction operation 340 Nautical Miles off the Mombasa coast to disrupt maritime smuggling routes used by arms traffickers on 10th October, 2025;

d) Conducted a training exercise at sea focusing on Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) drills to curb illicit firearms trafficking at sea on 17th November, 2025;

e) Held a bilateral exchange with Germany on advanced technology for tracing illicit weapon components on 21st January, 2026;

f) Engaged with USAFRICOM to synchronize intelligence sharing on regional weapon-smuggling networks linked to Al-Shabaab on 5th February, 2026; and

g) Finalized "Operation Red Card 2.0," which included the seizure of hardware used by organized criminal groups for illicit activities on 18th February, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Firearms Act, Cap. 114;

(ii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199.

(iv) Mining Act, Cap. 306; and

(v) Explosives Act, Cap. 115.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Firearm Licensing Board (FLB);

(ii) Kenya National Focal Point for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW);

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

(iv) National Police Service (NPS);

(v) Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA); and

(vi) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS).

3.2.26 Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (CEWARN)

434. The Protocol was adopted on 9th January, 2002. It entered into force on 1st August, 2003, for all member states of IGAD. The objective of the Protocol is to promote regional peace, security

and stability. It creates mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of inter and intra-state conflicts through dialogue, regional cooperation, and elimination of all forms of threats thereto.

435. CEWARN also undertakes livelihood projects to enhance communal resilience and to promote peace along border areas of Kenya and the Horn of Africa countries.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Receive and share information concerning potential violent conflicts, their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region;

b) Undertake and share analyses of the above information; develop case scenarios and formulate options for response;

c) Share and communicate information analyses and response options;

d) Carry out studies on specific types and areas of conflict in the IGAD region; and

e) Contribute resources to CEWARN and disseminate information to the authorized networks.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

436. The Government is undertaking/ has undertaken the following:

a) Conducted a regional inter-agency workshop in Nairobi to harmonize cross-border intelligence-sharing protocols under the CEWARN framework on 16th September, 2025;

b) Convened the "Silent Warrior 2025" conference in Nairobi to review doctrines for rapid response to early warning triggers on 11th December, 2025; and

c) Conducted a "Conflict Analysis and Prevention" simulation exercise in Nairobi for regional officers to test CEWARN response timelines on 3rd March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Cohesion and Integration Act, Cap. 7N;

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iv) National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (2024);

(v) IGAD Regional Strategy (2021-2025); and

(vi) Community Peace Committee Guidelines.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC);

(ii) National Police Service (NPS);

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(iv) National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC).

3.2.27 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

437. The Treaty was opened for signature on 5th August, 1963, in Moscow and it entered into force on 10th October, 1963. Kenya acceded to the Treaty by depositing the Instrument of Accession to the Government of the United States of America on 11th June, 1965; to the Government of

the United Kingdom on 10th June, 1965; and to the Government of the USSR on 30th June, 1965—the depositaries of the Treaty.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Abide by the general prohibition to abstain from carrying out nuclear tests and explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, underwater, or in any other environment, if such explosions cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state that conducts an explosion; and

b) Refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the above-described environments.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

438. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducted a strategic workshop to ensure satellite projects remain compliant with outer space non-weaponization treaties on 5th September, 2025;

b) Participated in the Regional CBRN Risk Mitigation meeting in Nairobi to enhance cross-border radiological monitoring and illicit material detection on 16th September, 2025; and

c) Reaffirmed Kenya's position during the World Space Week that its space program is dedicated strictly to peaceful research and Earth observation on 4th October, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

ii) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

iii) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243;

iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap.387; and

v) Kenya Space Policy, 2024.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

i) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA);

ii) Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA);

iii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF);

iv) Kenya Space Agency (KSA);

v) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC); and

vi) CBRN Risk Mitigation Centre of Excellence (CBRN CoE).

3.3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

3.3.1 Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

439. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a peer review mechanism of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) that examines the human rights performance of all United Nations member states, once every four and aLAW half years. The UPR was created through the UN General Assembly on 15th March, 2006, by Resolution 60/251, which established the Human Rights Council itself. The goal of the UPR is to improve the human rights situation in all countries.

440. The UPR is a unique process that involves a peer review of the human rights records of all UN member states. As a state-driven process, under the Human Rights Council, it provides the opportunity for each member state to improve human rights situation in their country and fulfil their human rights obligations.

441. The reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group which consists of the 47 members of the Council. During the review, recommendations are made to the State under review aimed at ensuring the full realization of human rights by its people.

442. Kenya has been reviewed four times under the Universal Periodic Review Process. The first and second reviews were undertaken in May, 2010, and January, 2015, respectively. Kenya was reviewed during its 3rd Cycle Review from 20th to 31st January, 2020, where it presented the 3rd National Report on progress made in realization and protection of human rights. Kenya was reviewed on 1st May, 2025 for the fourth time.

443. The UPR process involved the submission of a country report to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva, constructive dialogue with the Government delegation during the presentation of the country report with the UPR Working Group established for that purpose, and submission of the UPR Working Group Review Report to the Human Rights Council for adoption and a national process for follow up.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Declare actions taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations; and

b) Review under the universal periodic review mechanism points to the fulfilment of its human rights obligations and commitments in a manner which ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all UN States.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government is implementing the recommendations to the 4th National Report under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process which was submitted on 31st January, 2025. Kenya was reviewed on 1st May, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap. 71.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya National Commission on Human Rights.

3.3.2 Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)

444. The UDHR sets out fundamental human rights to be protected. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10th December, 1948. UDHR has been translated into over five hundred (500) languages. Adopted as a General Assembly Resolution 217A, the UDHR is applicable to

all UN member states. It elaborates the human rights and fundamental freedoms to be guaranteed to all human beings in the world.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that everyone is entitled to all the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

b) No distinction shall be made based on the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs;

c) Commit to undertake measures to secure the universal and effective recognition, observance, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their people as set out in the Declaration; and

d) Recognize the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all human beings and to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

a) Ensured clean energy transition by 2030, criminalizing enforced disapperances and having inclusive social protection mechanisms;

b) Developed an enhanced single registry that contains data of the poor and vulnerable persons in Kenya. The registry contains data for 4.4 million households. This includes additional data collection done in 8 counties by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA): Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu and Marsabit; On demand registration will be undertaken continuously to update the data;

c) Developed training curriculums on child and social protection, domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Fourteen (14) trainings were conducted, (six (6) social protection and eight (8) child protection) at KSG in the reporting period. The social protection curriculum is undergoing review;

d) Reviewed the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2018–2023 and established Community of Practice (CoP) for the Social Protection Sector;

e) Reviewing the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights, 2014;

f) Upscaled the Inua Jamii program beneficiaries by 500,000. In the review period— the Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) are 1,149,181, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) are 430,198 and Persons With Severe Disability (PWSD-CT) are 63,958. The Inua Jamii monthly payments were moved from E-Citizen Platform to MPesa in January, 2025;

g) Implementing the Strategy for the Extension of Social Protection Coverage to Workers in the Informal and Rural Economy. Roll out has commenced in the four (4) counties of Mombasa, Busia, Kisumu and Nakuru; and

h) Assented to the Social Protection Act, 2025, on 30th July, 2025, became effective on 19th August, 2025. Regulations for the Act and the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) have been developed.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Children Policy Kenya, 2010;

(iv) National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;

(v) National Care Policy, 2025;

(vi) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(vii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(viii) Persons With Disabilities Act, 2025;

(ix) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap. 71; and

(x) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ);

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(iii) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC);

(iv) The National Council for Children Services (NCCS);

(v) Social Protection Board;

(vi) The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD); and

(vii) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

3.3.3 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

445. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16th December, 1966, and entered into force on 23rd March, 1976. Kenya ratified the ICCPR on 1st May, 1972.

446. The objective of the Covenant is to ensure the recognition of the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. It elaborates, in accordance with UDHR, civil and political rights and freedoms that are guaranteed to every human being.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote, respect, and fulfill the realization of civil and political rights recognized in the Covenant;

b) Adopt legislation to give effect to rights as recognized in the Covenant; and

c) Submit periodic reports to the Human Rights Committee.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

447. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implemented recommendations from the Human Rights Committee on the 4th Periodic State Report;

b) Implementing the Kenya Mental Health Policy, 2015–2030;

c) Developing a National Access to Information Policy, 2023, which is undergoing public participation. The policy developed in line with Access to Information principles and best practices, seeks to promote, protect, fulfill, enhance and secure access to information in Kenya;

d) Implementing the National Plan of Action for Combating Trafficking in Persons (2022–2027). The Strategy provides a road map for capacity building for law

enforcement officers through the use of intelligence-led investigations that will result in the successful prosecution of offenders; and

e) Developing the Public Participation Bill, 2024, which is undergoing Parliamentary consideration.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Mental Health Policy, 2015–2030;

(iii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(iv) Refugees Act, Cap. 173;

(v) Persons with Disability Act, Cap. 133;

(vi) Mental Health Act, Cap. 248;

(vii) Health Act, Cap. 241;

(viii) Access to Information Act, Cap. 7M;

(ix) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(x) Public Benefit Organizations Act, No. 18 of 2013;

(xi) Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Laws (Amendment) Act No.10 of 2023; and

(xi) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(ii) Department of Refugee Services (DRS);

(iii) Public Benefit Organizations Regulatory Authority (PBORA);

(iv) National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD);

(v) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC);

(vi) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (CTPAC);

(vii) National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (NATFVTP); and

(viii) National Council for Children's Services (NCCS).

3.3.4 The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

448. The ICESCR was adopted by the UN General Assembly on the 16th December, 1966, and entered into force on the 3rd January, 1976. Kenya ratified the ICESCR on the 1st May, 1972. The Covenant, in accordance with UDHR, guarantees human beings economic, social and cultural rights so that all can enjoy freedom from fear and want.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote, respect, and fulfill the realization of economic, social and cultural rights recognized in the Covenant;

b) Undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social, origin, property, birth or other status;

c) Adopt legislation to give effect to rights as recognized in the Covenant; and

d) Submit periodic reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

449. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Digitizing all Government services;

b) Upscaled the Inua Jamii program beneficiaries by 500,000. In the review period— the Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) are 1,149,181, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) are 430,198 and Persons With Severe Disability (PWSD-CT) are 63,958. The Inua Jamii monthly payments were moved from E-Citizen Platform to MPesa in January, 2025;

c) Implementing the Economic Inclusion Programme (EIP) for social protection covering a total of 15,000 extremely poor households in five counties (Kisumu, Muranga, Marsabit, Makueni and Taita Taveta). In the second phase of the program, 25 counties will be covered;

d) Presented and defended the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the 6th periodic report on ICESR in February, 2026;

e) Developed training curriculums on child and social protection, domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Fourteen (14) trainings have been conducted, (six (6) social protection and eight (8) child protection) at KSG in 2026. The social protection curriculum is undergoing review;

f) Established the Community of Practice (CoP) for the social protection sector for knowledge sharing in social protection interventions in Kenya. The CoP Kenyan Chapter has organized a minimum of six (6) webinars in 2026;

g) Enlisted over 1800 Lay Volunteer Counselors (LVCs) across the country to provide psychosocial support, guidance and counseling services, including referral services to families and older persons in distress. 635 LVCs have been trained on various skills for effective service delivery;

h) Celebrated the Annual International Day of Families on 15th May. In 2026, the theme was, *"Families, Inequalities and Child Well-being";*

i) Implementing the National Positive Parenting Programme through training in the following counties: Kisumu, Meru, Kilifi, Baringo, Nyeri, Samburu, Narok, Wajir, Marsabit, Migori, Garissa, Embu and Turkana. Developed the Standard Operating Procedures;

j) Empowered the youth, women and persons living with disabilities through Affirmative Action funds such as Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) and reservation of at least thirty percent (30%) of the Government tenders through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) initiative;

k) Designed a programme aimed at assisting the street connected children and youths to be assisted through Street Families' Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) through either cash or in kind. Government is also designing an integrated programme to take care of the adolescents and children in the street by rehabilitating and reuniting them with their families;

l) Implementing of the National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families, 2024. County Chapters have been established in 47 Counties and dissemination is ongoing;

m) Developed Street Families Information Management System to help in management of street families programs;

n) Developing of the Street Families Rehabilitation Bill, 2025;

o) Implementing drought and climate information, preparedness, response, coordination and resilience building through various programmes and projects. One of these projects is the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) in which bi-monthly cash transfers of ksh. 2,700 are made to each of the 133,800 households in the eight (8) arid counties of Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River and Samburu. In addition, the Programme has a scalability component that provides cash transfers of up to ksh. 300,000 to additional registered households affected by calamities such as drought;

p) Implemented a Strategy for the extension of social protection coverage to workers in the Informal and Rural Economy, 2023. Roll out has currently commenced in Mombasa, Busia, Kisumu and Nakuru counties;

q) Assented to the Social Protection Act, 2025, on 30th July, 2025, became effective on 19th August, 2025. Public participation for Regulation and Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was undertaken on 5th March, 2026; and

r) Developed the Persons with Disability Act, 2025, to provide a rights-based framework for protecting, promoting, and ensuring the full enjoyment of rights by Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iv) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(v) National Policy on the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019;

(vi) National Social Security Fund Act, Cap. 258;

(vii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;

(viii) Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act, Cap. 254;

(ix) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(x) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211;

(xi) Mental Health (Amendment) Act, Cap. 248;

(xii) Water Act, Cap. 272.;

(xiii) Health Act, Cap. 241;

(xiv) Legal Aid Act, Cap.16A;

(xv) Social Protection Act, No. 12 of 2025**;**

(xvi) Social Health Insurance Act, No. 16 of 2023;

(xvii) Digital Health Act, No. 15 of 2023;

(xviii) Primary Health Care Act, No. 13 of 2023;

(xix) Persons with Disability Act, No. 4 of 2025;

(xx) Facilities Improvement Financing Act, No. 14 of 2023; and

(xxi) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap. 71.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(ii) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA);

(iii) Social Health Authority (SHA;

(iv) Kenya National Public Health Institute (KNPHI);

(v) National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD);

(vi) Social Protection Board;

(vii) National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (NATFVTP);

(viii) National Council for Children's Services (NCCS); and

(ix) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (CTPAC).

3.3.5 The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)

450. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10th December, 1984, and entered into force on 26th June, 1987. Kenya acceded to the convention on 21st February, 1997. The purpose of the convention is to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure criminalization of all acts of torture and with appropriate penalties are under its laws;

b) Take such measures as are necessary to establish its jurisdiction over offences;

c) Not extradite, expel, return or extradite a person to another state where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture; and

d) Submit periodic reports every four (4) years on the measures taken to give effect to Convention at the national level.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

451. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to implement the recommendations issued by the Committee Against Torture to the 3rd Periodic Report;

b) Developed the Public Finance Management Act (Victim Protection Trust Fund) Regulations, 2025, public participation has been completed and submitted to The National Treasury for consideration;

c) Developed and operationalized guidelines to prevent violations of rights for petty offenders, standardised the treatment of offenders, ensured humane treatment from the outset of detention, and reinforced compliance with the constitutional requirement for prompt judicial review within twenty-four (24) hours of arrest, unless it is not reasonably practicable, in which case the person must be released or presented before a court as soon as possible;

d) Introduced measures to enhance digitization within law-enforcement processes;

e) Continued to implement measures to guarantee access to legal representation where substantial injustice would otherwise result, pursuant to the Legal Aid Act across all forty-seven (47) counties;

f) Committed to invest over USD 50 million by 2026 to strengthen prevention, protection, response, and accountability mechanisms for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV);

g) Established thirteen (13) specialized Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) courts in identified hotspots in the country;

h) Established Police Care ("Policare") centres in Nairobi, Makueni and Nanyuki, to provide integrated protection, medical, psychosocial, and legal services to survivors within a single location, with the objective of reducing re-traumatization and strengthening accountability; and

i) Presented the Presidential Technical Working Group on Gender Based Violence and Femicide which classified femicide as a distinguished criminal offence.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(iii) Prevention of Torture Act, Cap. 88;

(iv) Penal Code, Cap. 63;

(v) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vi) Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A;

(vii) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79;

(viii) National Coroners Service Act, Cap. 89;

(ix) Prisons Act, Cap. 90; and

(x) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Police Service Commission (NPSC);

(ii) National Police Service (NPS);

(iii) Witness Protection Advisory Board (WPAB);

(iv) Victim Protection Board;

(v) National Council for Children Services (NCCS);

(vi) Kenya Prison Service (KPS);

(vii) Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA);

(viii) National Assistance Trafficking Fund (NATF); and

(ix) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (CTPAC).

3.3.6 The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

452. The ICERD was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 7th March, 1966, and entered into force on 4th January, 1969. Kenya acceded to the convention on 13th September, 2001. The convention provides that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the convention without discrimination of any kind, in particular race, colour, or national origin.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Prevent racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions adhere to the convention;

b) Not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

c) Take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

d) Prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

e) Encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multi-racial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division;

f) Take special and concrete measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

g) Condemn racial segregation and apartheid and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction;

h) Condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour, ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form; and

i) Submit periodic reports every two years to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on state compliance of the convention's provisions, on the policy, legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures adopted.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

453. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Policy on Disability, 2024, to align to the Constitution and the Convention; and

b) Disseminated the outcomes of the review on the combined 8th and 9th Periodic Reports of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) to implementing MDAs;

c) Strengthened access to justice nationwide through expansion of High Courts to all 47 counties, increased mobile courts in remote areas, digitisation of judicial services, and scaling of Court Annexed Mediation, which successfully settled over 1,000 matters and released KSh 4.5 billion back into the economy;

d) Recognized communities by granting citizenship to historically stateless groups, such as the Nubians and the Shona community, guaranteeing access to education, healthcare, employment, mobility rights, and land ownership;

e) Advanced community land rights and protection of indigenous peoples through implementation of the Community Land Act, sensitized 24,000 community members, and issued community land titles in counties such as West Pokot, Laikipia, Samburu, and Kajiado;

f) Addressed ethnic inequalities in public service by enforcing diversity requirements ensuring no more than one third of public employees come from a single ethnic community, building capacity for 41 county public service boards, and implemented inclusion standards in recruitment;

g) Issued 5 million title deeds under the National Titling Programme; and

h) Strengthening the framework against hate speech and racial incitement through enforcement of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, Cap. 7N and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, No. 5 of 2018 with NCIC handling hate speech investigations, applying mediation tools, and publicly naming repeat offenders to deter incitement.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Diversity Policy for the Public Service, 2016;

(iii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iv) National Cohesion and Integration Act, Cap. 7N;

(v) Persons with Disabilities Act, Cap.133;

(vi) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(vii) Social Protection Act, 2025**;**

(viii) Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, Cap.134A;

(ix) National Policy on Disability, 2024; and

(x) Legal Aid Act, Cap.16A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Public Service Commission (PSC);

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(iii) National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC);

(iv) National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD);

(v) National Legal Aid Service (NLAS);

(vi) Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ);

(vii) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC); and

3.3.7 The United Nations Protocol to Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, Especially Women and Children

454. The Palermo Protocol (officially the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 15, 2000. It was adopted via resolution 55/25 at the fifty-fifth session of the UN General Assembly. The protocol became effective on December 25, 2003. Kenya acceded to the Protocol on 5th January 2005.

455. The Protocol not only provides an internationally agreed definition of trafficking in persons, but also provides elaborate measures for preventing and suppressing trafficking in persons while ensuring protection and rights of victims is upheld.

II. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention

a) Uphold the best interest of the victims of trafficking;

b) Develop or strengthen processes for the identification of victims, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify victims of trafficking in persons among vulnerable populations;

c) Promote awareness-raising campaigns aimed at persons at risk of being trafficked and at the general public through education and the effective involvement of the mass media, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and community leaders with a view to discouraging the demand that fosters the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that leads to trafficking, and collect and disseminate best practices on the implementation of those campaigns;

d) Increase and support prevention efforts in countries of origin, transit and destination by focusing on the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking and the goods and services produced as a result of trafficking in persons;

e) Provide assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery and rehabilitation of trafficked persons, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations and sectors of civil society;

f) Provide appropriate assistance and protection in the best interest of the child to child victims of trafficking in persons or to those at risk of being trafficked, including through appropriate services and measures for the physical and psychological well-being of child victims of trafficking in persons and for their education, rehabilitation and reintegration, in coordination with existing child protection systems; and

g) Prosecuting crimes of trafficking in persons that encompass all forms of exploitation and enacting, enforcing and strengthening legislation that criminalizes all trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

III. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025-2026)

456. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the Counter Trafficking in Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2025, awaiting public participation;

b) Developed Minimum Standards of Care for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, awaiting launching;

c) Developed the National Integrated Management Information System for Counter Trafficking in Persons;

d) Implementing the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons – Strategic Framework 2022–2027;

e) Implementing Trust Fund Guidelines for Assisting Victims of Trafficking in disbursement of funds to victims of trafficking in persons as per section 15 of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 161;

f) Operationalized the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking. The trust fund paid 49 air tickets for victims of trafficking in persons to be repatriated from Thailand;

g) Provided direct assistance to 350 victims of trafficking, which include screening, referral and repatriation;

h) Marked the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons on 30th July, 2025, in Nakuru County. The theme was, *"Human Trafficking is Organized Crime - End the Exploitation"*;

i) Operationalized the Government run shelter for victims of trafficking. A total of 4 victims have been housed at the shelter and received psychosocial support;

j) Developed Guidelines for Costing Model on Service Provision for Victims of Trafficking, which are awaiting validation;

k) Developed Clearance Guidelines for Children Traveling Abroad, which are awaiting validation;

l) Implementing the National Referral Mechanism Guidelines for assisting victims of trafficking in persons;

m) Trained sixty (60) Foreign Service Officers on identification of trafficking in persons; and

n) The Employment and Labour Relations Court in Nairobi on 21st November, 2025, awarded Ksh.5 million to a Kenyan university student who was trafficked to a cyber-scam facility in Myanmar by a way of implementing the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010.

IV. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) The National Children Policy Kenya, 2010;

(iii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;

(iv) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(v) Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap.170;

(vi) Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A; and

(vii) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79.

V. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (CTPAC);

(ii) The Board of Trustless of the National Assistance Trust Fund For Victims of Trafficking;

(iii) Witness Protection Advisory Board (WPAB);

(iv) Victim Protection Board;

(v) National Council for Children Services (NCCS); and

(vi) Counter Trafficking in Persons Secretariat (CTPS).

3.3.8 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

457. The Convention was adopted on 20th November, 1989, and entered into force on 2nd September, 1990. Kenya signed the Convention on 26th January, 1990, and ratified it on 30th July, 1990.

458. The Convention ensures that children enjoy the rights guaranteed by the Convention without discrimination of any kind, in respect of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, ensuring the best interest of the child principle in all matters affecting children.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Uphold the "Best Interests of the Child" as the key principle while dealing with matters affecting children;

b) Protect children's privacy, family, home, communications and reputation (or good name) from any attack;

c) Stop children from being taken out of the country when this is against the law;

d) Encourage the media to share information of different sources, in languages that all children can understand;

e) Provide help to all parents carry out their responsibilities to their children;

f) Protect children from violence, abuse and being neglected by anyone who looks after them;

g) Ensure children and parents living in different countries are allowed to travel so that they can maintain contact; and

h) Submit periodic reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the measures taken to realize the rights of the child guaranteed under the convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

459. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Placed 430,998 households under the Cash Transfer program for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC). The payment for the programme is KSh. 2,000 monthly through E-Citizen Platform and Mpesa;

b) Implementation of the Nutritional Improvement Cash and Health Education (NICHE) programme (2019–2025). Nutrition counselling and positive parenting programmes have been undertaken for 47,000 households;

c) Under the Presidential Bursary Fund, KSh. 100 million is allocated annually to pay school fees for public boarding secondary school children who are orphaned and from poor families—11,110 students have benefitted this financial year;

d) The following days were commemorated:

(i) International Day of the Girl Child was celebrated on 11th October in Bomet County. The 2025 theme was, *"The Girl I Am, the Change I Lead: Girls on the Frontlines of Crisis"*;

(ii) World Adoption Day on 9th November. The 2025 theme was, *"Honoring Every Child, Every Family, Every Journey"*;

(iii) The Day of the African Child on 16th June in line with the convention. The Celebrations of the Day of the African Child, 2026, were launched in Marsabit County and the National Rally was marked in Homabay County. The 2026 theme was, *"Ensuring Universal Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Every Child in Africa"*;

(iv) World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30th July, was marked in Nakuru, County. The theme was *"Human Trafficking is Organized Crime – End the Exploitation";*

(v) The World's Children's Day, was held on 20th November, 2025, in Kilifi County. The 2025 theme was, *"My Day, My Rights"*;

(vi) Safer Internet Day on 11th February, 2026 in Nairobi County. The theme was, *"Smart Tech, Safe Choices – Exploring the Safe and Responsible Use of AI"*; The County Children's Assemblies are continuously being trained on online safety; and

(vii) The International Missing Children Day was held on 25th May in Nairobi County. The 2026 theme was, *"Beyond Children Dissapearance: Strengthening Parental Care and Social Welfare Systems to Prevent Missing Children"*.

e) Established and operationalized Kenya Children Assemblies (KCA) in all the counties and sub-counties to enable children voice their concerns and articulate children's issues to the three arms of Government;

f) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children, 2022–2032; roll out done in 23 counties;

g) Signed the Care Reform Global Charter on care reforms in 2025;

h) Submitted the combined 7th and 8th reports on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was published in the UN Committees website and Kenya is waiting for feedback;

i) Formulated the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) Programme which aimed to provide every child with a social coverage as enshrined under Article 2 of the Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A Feasibility Study and Design of the UCB Programme has been done. A pilot of the UCB was conducted in three counties (Kajiado, Embu and Kisumu) targeted around 8,300 children. The cash transfer was KSh. 800 per month for 12 months;

j) Recruited 2100 Child Protection Volunteers (CPVs), to strengthen child protection at the community level;

k) Ensured children matters are heard in the court chambers in camera and prohibits participation of the public or press;

l) Continues to carry out de-worming and the immunization programme for learners. The Government has also provided free access to health/medical services for children under the age of five (5) years in public medical facilities;

m) Established Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to capture disaggregated data into forty-two (42) different case categories, including sex, disability, geographical location, family earning and parental status. The system has been rolled out in all the 47 counties and 400 sub-counties, 31 Statutory Institutions and 220 Charitable Children's Institutions (CCI's);

n) Developed a Child Protection Costing Model to further enhance child protection in the country;

o) Established the National Integrated Counter Trafficking in Persons Information Management System;

p) Developing Guidelines on Admission of Refugees to Institutions of Basic Education and Training. It has also allowed the use of Kenya curriculum, Kenya National Examinations and disbursement of early grade material in refugee schools;

q) Disseminated the Response Plan on Violence Against Children, 2024/2025, in forty-seven (47) counties; In 2024, National consultations were done to review the existing Plan with a view to developing a new commitment plan that Kenya will implement up to 2027;

r) Formulating Eight (8) Regulations, namely the Children (National Council for Children Services); the Charitable Children Institutions; the Children (Adoption); Foster Care; Children Welfare Programmes; the Children (*Kafaalah*); the Children Care and Protection; and Children (Child Work Regulations). The Regulations except the Child Work Regulations have been subjected to public participation;

s) Established a 2 billion Child Welfare Fund under the Public Finance Manangement Regulations, 2026, to transition vulnerable children from institutional opharnages into family and community based care;

t) Formulating Child Welfare Fund Regulations, 2026, which underwent public participation in March, 2026;

u) Reviewed the National Children Policy Kenya, 2010, and submitted to the Cabinet for approval;

v) Developed the Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy, 2024, and submitted to the Cabinet for approval;

w) Implementing the National Plan of Action, 2022–2026, to tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA); National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022–2027; National Referral Mechanism Guidelines for victims of human trafficking and National Trust Fund Guidelines for trafficking in persons;

x) Developed a guidebook for child online safety dubbed, "*Safe Online: A Guidebook for Children on Safe Internet Usage (2025)".* 550 children have been trained on OCSEA and key legal provisions on online child protection in the Children Act. Out of the 550 children, 100 children were trained as Trainer of Trainees to facilitate cascading of the trainings to the grassroot level as well as to strengthen peer to peer trainings;

y) Developed National Manual for Social Service Workforce on OCSEA and the National Standard Operating Procedures; and

z) Assessed harmful practices and developed a Manual for Children on Incarcerated Parents (CoIP).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Children Policy, 2010;

(iv) National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;

(v) National Care Policy, 2025;

(vi) National Policy on Prevention and Eradication of Gender-Based Violence, 2025;

(vii) National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019;

(viii) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(ix) Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, Cap. 62B;

(x) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211;

(xi) Borstal Institutions Act, Cap. 92;

(xii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(xiii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;

(xiv) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(xv) Marriage Act, Cap. 150;

(xvi) Persons with Disabilities Act, Cap. 133;

(xvii) Sexual Offences Act, Cap. 63A; and

(xviii) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Council for Childrens Services (NCCS);

(ii) Anti-FGM Board (AFGMB);

(iii) National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD);

(iv) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC);

(v) Witness Advisory Board;

(vi) Victims Advisory Board;

(vii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (CTPAC); and

(viii) Board of Trustees of the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking.

3.3.9 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)

460. The African Charter was adopted in 1990, and entered into force on 29th November, 1999. Kenya acceded to the Charter on 25th July, 2000. The African Charter is intended to address the specific and peculiar conditions of children in Africa such as poverty, internal conflicts, displacement and harmful cultural practices.

461. The African Charter recognizes a child as any human being under the age of 18 years. It upholds the "Best Interests of the Child" principle and provides that the child has rights as any other human being.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Respect and ensure the rights guaranteed in the UNCRC and the ACRWC without discrimination on any of the grounds including the legal status of the child or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property and disability;

b) Provide free and compulsory basic education;

c) Encourage the development of secondary education in its different forms and to progressively make it free and accessible to all;

d) Make the higher education accessible to all based on capacity and ability by every appropriate means;

e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rate;

f) Take special measures in respect of female, gifted and disadvantaged children, to ensure equal access to education for all sections of the community;

g) Submit periodic reports on the measures taken to realize the rights in the Charter at the national level; and

h) Implementing de-worming and immunization programme targeting over 6 million children throughout the country at risk of worm infection. The programme is aimed at improving children's school attendance, physical development and cognition.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

462. The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the international human rights and constitutional principle of the Best Interest of the Child through the court system;

b) Celebrated the Day of the African Child on 16th June, in line with the convention in Marsabit County and the National Rally was marked in Homabay County. The 2026 theme was, *"Ensuring Universal Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Every Child in Africa"*;

c) Implementing the National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya;

d) Operationalized the children offices across the country, Child Advisory Committees (CAC) in all the 47 counties and 407 sub-counties. Toll free 24-hour Child Helplines (116 and 1195) have been established and awareness on their existence created. Child Protection Centres (CPCs), Child Protection Units (CPUs) and Rescue Centres (RC) have been established and are operational;

e) Established Child Help desks in police stations, 24 Child Protection Units and more Children's Courts across the country. In addition, eight (8) children's officers have been trained and posted in the period under review as call centers counselors. Child Helpline 116 has been integrated into CPIMS;

f) Provided psycho-social support in schools for 2000 children and sensitized 450 care givers/parents in Tana River County during the floods emergency;

g) Provided food and non-food items to 1200 children in response to fire outbreaks;

h) Incorporated Anti-Female Genital Mutilation content in the school curriculum;

i) Established the Anti FGM and Child Marriage Prosecution Units to fast-track the prosecution of FGM and child marriage cases with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP);

j) Sensitized teachers on Sexual and Gender Based Violence to reduce the practice in various counties such as, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kwale, Kilifi, Kajiado, Machakos, Meru, Nakuru and Baringo;

k) Established the National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) to facilitate access to justice and provide legal aid to persons in need including children;

l) Created a Children Victims and Witness Support Division ODPP;

m) Continues to coordinate rehabilitation activities for street families by the Street Family Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) Board of Trustees and a second census for the street families was done in July, 2025, which is awaiting launching;

n) Developed, as a member of the WeProject Global Alliance, an Outreach Tool which is awaiting launching. The tool seeks to empower children with skills to enable them keep safe online.

o) Commemorated Safer Internet Day on 11th February, 2026, in Kabete, Nairobi County.The County Children's Assemblies are continuously being trained on online safety, children TOTs have been brought on board;

p) Developed National Manual for Social Service Workforce on OCSEA and the National Standard Operating Procedures;

q) Streamlined the procurement of textbooks for schools to ensure that the book to child ratio of 1:1 is achieved;

r) Disseminated the Response Plan on Violence Against Children, 2024/2025, in thirty-five (35) counties; a review of the existing plan is ongoing to respond to emerging issues with a view to developing a new commitment plan that Kenya will implement up to 2027;

s) Developed a Policy on Refugees and Asylum Seekers, which is awaiting Cabinet approval;

t) Reviewed the National Children Policy Kenya, 2010, and submitted to the Cabinet for approval;

u) Reviewing the Basic Education Act, Cap. 211, to comprehensively provide for special needs education to ensure proper education of learners with special needs;

v) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya, 2022–2032;

w) Implementation of the National Policy on the Rehabilitation of Street Families, 2023, and as a follow up, County Chapters have been established and dissemination is ongoing;

x) Submitted Kenya's 4th Report on implementation of the Charter in October, 2025. The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child will review the Report during its 47th Ordinary Session in April 2026; and

y) Developed Street Families Information Management System to help in management of street families' programs. Development of Street Families Rehabilitation Bill is ongoing.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;
(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;
(iii) National School Health Policy, 2009;
(iv) National School Health Guidelines, 2009;
(v) National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;
(vi) National Children's Policy, 2010;
(vii) National Policy on the Rehabilitation of Street Families, 2023;
(viii) National Policy on Disability, 2024;
(ix) National Policy on Human Rights, 2014;
(x) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211;
(xi) Children Act, Cap. 141;
(xii) Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A;
(xiii) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79;
(xiv) Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;
(xv) Persons with Disabilities Act, Cap. 133;
(xvi) National Legal Aid Service Act, No. 6 of 2016;
(xvii) Early Childhood Education Act, Cap. 211B;
(xviii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;
(xix) Marriage Act, Cap. 150;
(xx) Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, Cap. 62B;
(xxi) Protection against Domestic Violence Act, Cap. 151;
(xxii) Sexual Offences Act, Cap. 63A;
(xxiii) Social Protection Act , 2025; and
(xxiv) Refugees Act, Cap. 173.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Institute for Special Education (KISE);
(ii) National Council for Children's Services (NCCS);
(iii) Refugees Affairs Secretariat (RAS);
(iv) National School Health Program (NSHP); and
(v) National Vaccines and Immunization Program (NVIP).

3.3.10 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

463. The convention was adopted on 13th December, 2006, and entered into force on 3rd May, 2008. Kenya signed the convention on 30th March, 2007, and ratified it on 19th May, 2008. The convention obliges state parties to ensure and promote the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind based on disability.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the convention;

b) Take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;

c) Take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;

d) Refrain from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the present convention and to ensure that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the present convention;

e) Take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination based on disability by any person, organization or private enterprise;

f) Promote research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, as defined in Article 2 of the present convention, to meet the specific needs of a person with disabilities;

g) Undertake or promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost;

h) Provide accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies; and

i) Promote the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities in the rights recognized in the present convention to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights.

j) To promote, protect and ensure the free and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

464. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments (2022–2025);

b) Implementing the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guidelines in all the counties;

c) On boarded registration of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and registration of organizations for and of PWDs onto the e-Citizen Portal, enhancing accessibility and efficiency to PWDs;

d) Implementing various programmes to improve the welfare of PWDs through the National Development Fund for Persons With Disabilities (NDFPWD). The Fund is allocated KSh. 259 million annually;

e) Reviewing the National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (2015–2022);

f) Implementing a Cash Transfer Programme for 63,958 PWDs through the Social Assistance Programme (*Inua Jamii*);

g) Ensured that 30% of public procurement is reserved for PWDs, Women and Youth;

h) Registered 3417 persons with albinism under the National Persons with Albinism Sunscreen Support Programme;

i) Initiated an Autism and Related Developmental Disabilities Programme to improve the quality of life among 12,000 persons with Autism and related developmental disabilities;

j) Continues to register qualified PWDs seeking employment under the National Council for Persons with Disabilities Career Portal and linking them to potential employers;

k) Implements the Ustawi Education and Tunza mentorship programmes that are aimed at enhancing retention, 100% transition and completion rates among learners with disabilities for eventual engagement in employment;

l) Implementing disability mainstreaming in various MDAs as part of their Performance Contracting obligations;

m) Celebrates annually important events in disability calendar events including; the World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD) World Down Syndrome Day, International Albinism Awareness Day (IAAD) and the International Day of Persons With Disabilities (IDPWD); and

n) Implementing programmes in Vocational Rehabilitation Centres to help in uplifting of persons with disability.

Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;

(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Care Policy, 2019;

(iv) Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019;

(v) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(vi) National Policy on Disability, 2024;

(vii) Social Protection Act, 2025; and

(viii) Persons With Disability Act, Cap. 133.

Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD);

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); and

(iii) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

3.3.11 The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

465. The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18th December, 1979, and it entered into force on 3rd September, 1981. Kenya acceded to it on 9th March, 1984.

466. The objective of the convention is to promote principles of equality in legal systems, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate laws prohibiting discrimination against women.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;

b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;

c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;

d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;

e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;

f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women; and

g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

467. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Responded to replies to the list of issues raised in relation to the Ninth (9) Periodic Report on Kenya;

b) Implementing the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) III, 2025–2029, which promotes women's participation in peacebuilding, improved protection from violence, expanded access to justice for survivors of conflict-related gender-based violence, training justice and security actors, and supporting women-led peace initiatives;

c) Received and processed 350 complaints on the violation of the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination;

d) Developed a policy on Ethnic Minorities and Marginalized Communities, 2025, which addresses a unique challenge faced by women and girls from marginalized ethnic communities;

e) Participated in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW70) held from 9th to 20th March, 2026, in New York. The theme was, *"Ensuring and Strengthening Access to Justice for all Women and Girls"*;

f) Operationalized the Small Claims Court following the Small Claims Court (Amendment) Act, 2020, to enhance access to justice for the poor and marginalized persons in Kenya, of which most beneficiaries are women;

g) Established the Technical Working Group on Gender-Based Violence, including Femicide;

h) Implemented the Protection Against Domestic Violence (PADV) Act, 2015, and the PADV rules, 2020 to enhance access to justice and promote human rights in Kenya;

i) Continues to implement and enforce legislation on cyber security and cybercrime;

j) Established thirteen (13) specialized GBV courts to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of GBV matters;

k) Operationalized the Small Claims Court as a result of the Small Claims Court (Amendment) Act, 2020;

l) Continues to commemorate key international days for special interest groups. The specific days include International Women's Day, International Day of Families, World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, and International Day of the Girl Child, Day of

the African Child, World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, International Day of Persons With Disabilities, International Youth Day, International Day of Rural Women, and International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation;

m) Strengthened Women's economic empowerment through significant financial disbursements—USD 180 million via WEF, USD 49.8 million through Uwezo Fund, and USD 109.2 million by NGAAF—to support tens of thousands of women's groups and grassroots initiatives;

n) Reserved 30% of Government procurement for enterprises owned by women, youth and PWDs;

o) Disbursed USD 465.6 million of Hustler Fund with 79% repayment and USD 25.6 million in mobilized savings. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) financed youth agribusiness with over USD 1 billion in loans, grants, and training;

p) Collected, analyzed and disseminated gender disaggregated data by sex, gender, ethnicity, disability, and age, to inform policy and programmes on women and girls;

q) Developed National Male Engagement and Inclusion Strategy, 2025–2030; and

r) Continues to implement the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022–2027 and the National Referral Mechanism for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Menstrual Hygiene Management Policy, 2019–2030;

(iii) National Family Promotion and Protection Policy, 2023;

(iv) Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019;

(v) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(vi) National Care Policy, 2024;

(vii) National Policy on Women Economic Empowerment, 2024;

(viii) Reproductive Health Policy, 2015;

(ix) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(x) Kenya Community Health Policy, 2020-2030;

(xi) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2017, on the Kenya Health Policy, of 2014-2030

(xii) National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024;

(xiii) National Guidelines for School Re-Entry in Early Learning and Basic Education, 2020;

(xiv) Kenya's Digital Health Act, 2023;

(xv) Commission on Administrative Justice Act, Cap. 7;

(xvi) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211;

(xvii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(xviii) Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;

(xix) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(xx) Land Act, Cap. 280;

(xxi) Land Registration Act, Cap. 300;

(xxii) Law of Succession Act, Cap. 160;

(xxiii) Marriage Act, Cap. 150;

(xxiv) Social Protection Act, 2025;

(xxv)Matrimonial Property Act, Cap. 152;

(xxvi) National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K;

(xxvii)Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act, Cap. 62B;

(xxviii) Sexual Offences Act, Cap. 63A; and

(xxix) Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 79C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHCR);

(ii) Gender Violence Protection Centres (GVPC);

(iii) National Council for Children Services (NCCS);

(iv) National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD);

(v) National Comission on Administrative Justice (NCAJ); and

(vi) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

3.3.12 The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

468. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government on 27th June, 1981. It entered into force on 21st October, 1986. Kenya became a State Party to the African Charter on 23rd January, 1992.

469. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the African Charter in Member States. The African Commission was inaugurated on 2nd November, 1987. The Commission's Secretariat is in Banjul, the Gambia.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Recognise the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter and adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them;

b) Ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women and ensure the protection of the rights of women and the child as stipulated in international declarations and convention;

c) Assist the family which is the custodian of morals and traditional values recognized by the community;

d) Necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick;

e) Promote and ensure through teaching, education and publication, the respect of the rights and freedoms contained in the present charter and to see to it that these freedoms and rights as well as corresponding obligations and duties are understood;

f) Guarantee the independence of the courts and shall allow the establishment and improvement of appropriate national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the present charter; and

g) Submit every two years from the time of ratification, a report on the legislative and other measures taken to give effect to the rights as recognized by the Charter.

h) Signing and ratifying the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and other relevant conventions on statelessness.

i) Support the local, national, regional and continental initiatives directed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women;

j) States parties shall adopt and implement appropriate measures to ensure the protection of every woman's right to respect for her dignity and protection of women from all forms of violence, particularly sexual and verbal violence;

k) Punish the perpetrators of violence against women and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of women victims;

l) Establish mechanisms and accessible services for effective information, rehabilitation and reparation for victims of violence against women;

m) Provide adequate budgetary and other resources for the implementation and monitoring of actions aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women;

n) Create public awareness in all sectors of society regarding harmful practices through information, formal and informal education and outreach programmes;

o) Prohibit, through legislative measures backed by sanctions, all forms of female genital mutilation, scarification, medicalization and para-medicalization to eradicate them;

p) Provide necessary support to victims of harmful practices through basic services such as health services, legal and judicial support, emotional and psychological counselling, as well as vocational training to make them self-supporting; and

q) Promote women's access to credit, training, skills development and extension services at rural and urban levels to provide women with a higher quality of life and reduce the level of poverty among women.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

470. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Bill of Rights under Chapter Four of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

b) Developing Regulations to implement the Mental Health Act, Cap. 248;

c) Developed an Enhanced Single Registry that contains data of the poor and vulnerable persons in Kenya. The Registry contains data for 4.4 million households which includes additional data collected by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in 8 counties: Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu and Marsabit. On demand registration will be undertaken continuously to update the data;

d) Developed training curriculums on Child and Social Protection which are domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Fourteen (14) trainings have been done—six (6) social protection and eight (8) child protection at KSG in 2026. The Social Protection curriculum is undergoing review;

e) Scaled the beneficiaries of *Inua Jamii* to reach 2.5 million and introduced monthly payment scheme for the beneficiaries through E-Citizen Platform and MPesa;

f) Held six (6) webinars for knowledge sharing (lesson learnt and the best practices) in social protection interventions in May, 2026;

g) Implementing the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights—Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2014, in recognition of its primary responsibility to observe, respect,

protect, promote and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

h) Continues to submit its periodic reports regularly to the ACHPR;

i) Assented to the Social Protection Act, 2025, on 30th July, 2025, and developed the Social Protection (General) Regulations, 2025, for the Act and the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA);

j) Implementing the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons – Strategic Framework 2022–2027 and the National Referral Mechanism Guidelines for assisting victims of trafficking in persons;

k) Operationalized the Government run shelter for victims of trafficking in persons in 2026;

l) Continues to implement the National Action Plan, 2023–2027;

m) Established toll free lines examples of which include 1195, 116, 1198, 999/991, 08007200000, gender desks at police stations, community structures such as GBV technical working groups, community policing, talking boxes in schools and public places among other initiatives;

n) Supported the implementation of GBV survivors fund through a co-financing model in partnership with private sector, civil society and other stakeholders: A collaborative effort involving CSOs (CREAW, GROOTS and CCGD) has led to the establishment of *Jasiri* Fund that provides substantial support for GBV survivors. The Government has introduced a dignity pack to alleviate the burdens faced by survivors and provide essential support for their well-being;

o) Distributed free sanitary towels to all public schools in Kenya;

p) Developed a comprehensive FGM case-tracking tool to be used by the Anti-FGM Prosecution Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Anti-FGM Board;

q) Reviewed the National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024;

r) Developed the National Policy on Women Economic Empowerment, 2025;

s) Upscaled sensitization programme targeting elders from hotspot counties to abandon FGM in communities, such as, Samburu, Kuria, Maasai among others; and

t) Established Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE), Child Protection Centres (CPCs), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and toll free 24-hour Child Help Line 116 and 1195.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014.

(iii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iv) National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights—Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2014;

(v) National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019; and

(vi) National Policy on the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019.

(vii) National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024;

(viii) Kenya Health Policy, 2014–2030;

(ix) Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019;

(x) National Children Policy, 2010;

(xi) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(xii) Commission on Administrative Justice Act, Cap. 7J;

(xiii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61

(xiv) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap.71;

(xv) National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K;

(xvi) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(xvii) Persons with Disability Act, Cap. 133;

(xviii) Law of Succession Act, Cap. 160;

(xix) National Gender Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K;

(xx) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(xxi) Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, Cap. 62B; and

(xxii) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(iii) National Commission on Administrative Justice (NCAJ);

(iv) National Council for Children's Services (NCCS);

(v) National Council for Persons With Disability (NCPWD);

(vi) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC); and

(vii) National Police Service (NPS).

3.3.13 Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)

471. The Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa was adopted on 1st July, 2003, and entered into force on 25th November, 2005. Kenya signed the Protocol on 17th December, 2003, and ratified it on 6th October, 2010, with reservations on Article 10 (3) on the right to peace and Article 14 (c) on health and reproductive rights.

472. The objective of the Maputo Protocol is to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their full and equal participation in political, social and economic spheres of life.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Support the local, national, regional and continental initiatives directed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women;

b) States parties shall adopt and implement appropriate measures to ensure the protection of every woman's right to respect for her dignity and protection of women from all forms of violence, particularly sexual and verbal violence;

c) Punish the perpetrators of violence against women and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of women victims;

d) Establish mechanisms and accessible services for effective information, rehabilitation and reparation for victims of violence against women;

e) Provide adequate budgetary and other resources for the implementation and monitoring of actions aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women;

f) Create public awareness in all sectors of society regarding harmful practices through information, formal and informal education and outreach programmes;

g) Prohibit, through legislative measures backed by sanctions, all forms of female genital mutilation, scarification, medicalization and para-medicalization to eradicate them;

h) Provide necessary support to victims of harmful practices through basic services such as health services, legal and judicial support, emotional and psychological counselling, as well as vocational training to make them self-supporting; and

i) Promote women's access to credit, training, skills development and extension services at rural and urban levels to provide women with a higher quality of life and reduce the level of poverty among women.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

473. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to implement the National Strategy for Women's Political Participation, 2023–2027;

b) Continues to implement the 9-point women focused agenda aimed at empowering more women;

c) Continues to implement the Free Sanitary towels programme to public schools;

d) Expanded the capitation grant system under the Free Day Secondary Education Programme, with additional provisions for girls from marginalized and low-income communities;

e) Continues to enforce the school re-entry Guidelines, 2020. Between 2022 and 2025, over 24,000 girls re-enrolled, facilitated by county education officers and civil society sensitization efforts;

f) Continues to implement the National Action Plan for Addressing Adolescent Health and Teenage Pregnancy, 2022–2027, aligned with commitments under the International Convention on Population and Development;

g) Trained 30 national master trainers and sensitized 120 teachers across three counties on gender-responsive, rights-based sexuality education under Connect with Respect program—developed with UNESCO;

h) Recruited 100,000 community health promoters to provide household-level health education, identify high-risk pregnancies, and facilitate timely referrals to skilled care;

i) Enforced the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 79C, on online harassment, cyber-stalking, and threats targeting women in public life;

j) Implementing the Safe and Protective Spaces Manual, which outlines models for shelters, one-stop centers, and virtual safe spaces tailored to WHRDs and GBV survivors;

k) Continues to provide access to affordable credit and business support services to women, youth and Persons With Disabilities entrepreneurs;

l) Reserved 30% of Government procurement for enterprises owned by women, youth and PWDs;

m) Established toll free lines examples of which include 1195, 116, 1198, 999/991, 08007200000, gender desks at police stations, community structures such as GBV technical working groups, community policing, talking boxes in schools and public places among other initiatives;

n) Supported the implementation of GBV survivors fund through a co-financing model in partnership with private sector, civil society and other stakeholders: A collaborative effort involving CSOs (CREAW, GROOTS and CCGD) has led to the establishment of *Jasiri* Fund that provides substantial support for GBV survivors. The Government has introduced a dignity pack to alleviate the burdens faced by survivors and provide essential support for their well-being;

o) Implemented a comprehensive FGM case-tracking tool to be used by the Anti-FGM Prosecution Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Anti-FGM Board; and

p) Established Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE), Child Protection Centres (CPCs), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and toll free 24-hour Child Help Line 116 and 1195.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014;

(iii) Kenya Health Policy, 2014–2030;

(iv) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(v) Law of Succession Act, Cap. 160;

(vi) National Gender Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K;

(vii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(viii) Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, Cap. 62B.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC);

(ii) National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC);

(iii) Anti FGM Board (AFGMB);

(iv) National Council of Administration of Justice (NCAJ);

(v) Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres (GBVRCs)

(vi) National Police Service (NPS); and

(vii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR).

3.3.14 Great Lakes Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children Gender

474. The Great Lakes Protocol is part of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted in Nairobi in December, 2006, which was signed by Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region. It entered into force in June, 2008.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Member states are encouraged to ratify and domesticate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

b) Member states shall punish any person who, with intent, knowledge, recklessness, or negligence, violates the sexual autonomy and bodily integrity of any woman or child,

by committing, aiding or abetting the commission of any of the acts of sexual violence referred to in Article 1(5) (6) of this Protocol;

c) Member states agree to simplify the procedures for lodging complaints of sexual violence by women, children, and other interested parties;

d) The responsibility of member states under paragraph (6) of this Article may entail the creation of a special facility under the fund for reconstruction and development, the purpose of which shall be to provide social and legal assistance, medical treatment, counseling, training, rehabilitation and reintegration of the survivors and victims of sexual violence, including those who may not be able to identify the perpetrators of sexual violence

I. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

475. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to update and operationalize national frameworks addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV);

b) Adopted the sector-specific Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) frameworks, 2025, which established reporting procedures, investigation mechanisms, codes of conduct, and survivor support pathways;

c) Continues to implement GBV elimination commitments, 2021–2026, including expanding legal and policy enforcement mechanisms and strengthening accountability for duty bearers;

d) Expanded targeted national action plans addressing emerging forms of sexual violence—National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, 2022–2026, which focuses on prevention, detection, victim support, and prosecution of online sexual crimes against children;

e) Implemented a comprehensive FGM case-tracking tool to be used by the Anti-FGM Prosecution Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Anti-FGM Board;

f) Implementing the Third Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP III) on Women, Peace and Security, 2025–2029;

g) Established Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE), Child Protection Centres (CPCs), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and toll free 24-hour Child Help Line 116 and 1195.

h) Scaled up service delivery and prevention interventions through Integration of GBV services into Universal Health Coverage (UHC) where Survivors can access medical, psychosocial, and legal support as part of essential health services;

i) Expanded GBV response infrastructure through ongoing rollout of Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centres and gender desks at police stations;

j) Increased financial commitments to GBV prevention by implementing GEF Commitments where the Government committed to scaling funding toward USD 50 million by 2026;

k) Established shelters/safe homes for victims of trafficking in persons, GBV and FGM survivors—fifty-two (52) safe homes in fourteen (14) counties for Civil Society organizations. The Government has established a run shelter for victims of trafficking in persons and refurbished two (2) safe houses in Nairobi and Migori counties;

l) Established toll free lines examples of which include 1195, 116, 1198, 999/991, 08007200000, gender desks at police stations, community structures such as GBV

technical working groups, community policing, talking boxes in schools and public places among other initiatives;

m) Reviewing the National Policy on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014; and

n) Continues to implement the National Plan of Action to combat trafficking in persons 2022–2027 and the National Referral Mechanism for assisting victims of human trafficking.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya;

(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) Kenya National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019;

(iv) National Policy on Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019;

(v) National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024;

(vi) Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019;

(vii) Basic Education Gender Policy, 2015;

(viii) Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 61;

(ix) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(x) Penal Code, Cap. 63;

(xi) Prohibition Against Genital Female Mutilation Act, Cap. 62B;

(xii) Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, Cap. 151;

(xiii) Sexual Offences Act, Cap. 63A;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti Female Genital Mutilation (Anti-FGM) Board (AFGMB);

(ii) GBV Sector Working Group at National and County Levels;

(iii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)

(iv) Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK);

(v) Gender Violence Recovery Centers (GVRCs);

(vi) National Council for Children Services (NCCS); and

(vii) National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

3.3.15 The Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

476. The Great Lakes Protocol is part of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted in Nairobi in December, 2006, which was signed by heads of state and Government of the Great Lakes Region. It entered into force in June, 2008.

477. The Great Lakes Protocol on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is a legal framework for the protection of IDPs. The Protocol reinforces Kenya's commitment to prevent and eliminate the root causes of displacement induced by conflict to ensure freedom of movement and facilitate family re-unification.

II. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adhere to the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights applicable to the protection of internally displaced persons;

b) Respect and uphold Security Council Resolution, 1296, applicable to the protection of the civilian population during armed conflict as well as Security Council Resolution, 1325, applicable to the protection of women and their role during armed conflict;

c) Provide special protection for displaced populations, communities, pastoralists and other groups, with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands, consistently with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981, and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;

d) Provide special protection for women, children, the vulnerable, and displaced persons with disabilities;

e) Extend protection and assistance, according to needs of communities residing in areas hosting internally displaced persons;

f) Ensure the safe location of internally displaced persons, in satisfactory conditions of dignity, hygiene, water, food and shelter, away from areas of armed conflict and danger, and having regard to the special needs of women, children, the vulnerable, and persons with disabilities;

g) Ensure freedom of movement and choice of residence within designated areas of location, except when restrictions on such movement and residence are necessary, justified, and proportionate to the requirements of maintaining public security, public order and public health;

h) Facilitate family reunification, and to provide, if necessary, special protection for families of mixed ethnic identity;

i) Observe humanitarian principles and ethical standards relating to the provision of assistance to displaced persons in need of such assistance; and

j) Establish a regional mechanism in the Great Lakes Region for monitoring the protection of internally displaced persons under this Protocol.

III. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

478. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

Established the National Consultative Co-ordination Committee to handle funds allocated for the resettlement and reintegration of IDPs, and provides for preventative and protective measures.

IV. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; and

(ii) Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act, Cap. 134A.

V. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Consultative Co-ordination Committee on Internally Displaced Persons.

3.3.16 The African Youth Charter

479. The African Youth Charter was adopted during the 7th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union Heads of State and Government held on 2nd July, 2006, in Banjul, the Gambia. It

entered into force on 8th August, 2009. Kenya signed the Charter on 28th June, 2008, and ratified it on 23rd January, 2014.

480. The objective of the African Youth Charter is to ensure constructive involvement of youth in the development agenda of Africa, their effective participation in the debates and decision-making processes about the development of the continent and empowerment of youth in key strategic areas that would not only provide the youth with necessary tools for livelihood, but also stem the flow of Africa's most important resource to other parts of the world.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop a comprehensive and coherent National Youth Policy which should be cross-sectoral in nature;

b) Ensure that mentally and physically challenged youth have equal and effective access to education, training, health care services, employment, sport, physical education and cultural and re-creational activities;

c) Ensure full realization of poverty eradication and socio-economic integration of youth in accordance with their national law; and

d) Establish a National Youth Coordinating Mechanism to provide a platform as well as serve as a linking agent for youth policy development and implementation.

e) To ensure constructive involvement of youth in the development agenda of Africa, their effective participation in the debates and decision-making processes about the development of the continent and empowerment of youth in key strategic areas that would not only provide the youth with necessary tools for livelihood, but also stem the flow of Africa's most important resource to other parts of the world.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

481. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the Kenya Youth Development Index (KYDI) which is an evidence based authoritative source of youth development data and information and guides policy makers in formulation of evidence-based youth policies interventions and helps in prioritization for funding;

b) Developing the Youth Bill, 2024, which promote youth development, participation and empowerment;

c) Conducted *Kikao-Gava Mashinani* forums which are a series of co-ordinated youth dialogue with various public service providers aimed at addressing challenges faced by the youth;

d) Reserved 30% of Government procurement for enterprises owned by women, youth and PWDs;

e) Celebrated the International Youth Day (IYD) on 12th August, 2025, at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. The 2025 theme was, *"Youth Advancing Multilateral Cooperation through Technology and Partnerships"*;

f) Celebrated the National Youth Week (NYW) on 6th August, 2025, at Pwani University as a build up of activities on the International Youth Day, focusing on various sub-themes namely:*"Digital Inclusion and Accessibility; Tech Innovation; Partnerships and Global Exchange; Eco-Tech & Community Action and Digital Rights & Mental Wellness"*. A total of 250,000 youth attended the various activities physically and also virtually;

g) Trained 3,920 through *Vijana Vuka Na Afya* (VIVA) programme in informal settlements located in the 3 beneficiary counties of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu in 2026;

h) Formulating the Creative Economy Policy and Bill, 2025;

i) Reviewing the National Youth Council Act No.10 of 2009, to align it to the Constitution and international best practices and incorporate emerging issues; and

j) Commenced the Social Emotional Skills Development (SESD) countrywide, in February, 2026, as part of the On the Job Experience (OJE) component targeting 80,000 youth, focusing on communication, leadership, financial literacy and workplace readiness to increase employability thorugh the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) project.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya National Youth Development Policy, 2019; and

(ii) National Youth Council Act, Cap. 132.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Youth Council (NYC); and

(ii) Youth Advisory Board (YAB).

3.3.17 Convention on the Status of Refugees

482. The Convention was adopted on 28th July, 1951, and entered into force on 22nd April, 1954. Kenya acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees on 16th May, 1966, and its 1967, Protocol on 13th November, 1981.

483. Kenya is a state party to the 1969, OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Kenya signed the OAU Convention on 10th September, 1969, and ratified it on 23rd June, 1992. The OAU Convention was registered with the UN Secretariat on 31st March, 1976.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accord to refugees within their territories, treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals with respect to freedom to practice their religion and freedom as regards to the religious education of their children;

b) Accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to aliens generally;

c) Ensure that after a period of three years' residence, all refugees shall enjoy exemption from legislative reciprocity in the territory of the contracting states; and

d) Consider favourably the possibility of according to refugees, in the absence of reciprocity, rights and benefits beyond those to which they are entitled according to the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

484. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) Hosting eighty six percent (86%) of the world's 22 million forced migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers;

b) Established a Refugee Affairs Committee that assists the Commissioner for Refugees in the recognition of persons as refugees under the Refugees Act, Cap. 173;

c) Formed a Technical Working Group (TWG) to develop regulations for the implementation of the Refugees Act, Cap. 173, and an action plan in response to the refugee status; and

d) Established a Refugee Appeals Board under the Act that hears appeals of persons aggrieved by the refugee determination status made by the Commissioner.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Refugees Act, Cap. 173.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Department of Refugee Services (DRS);

(ii) Refugee Appeals Board (RAB);

(iii) Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA);

(iv) Refugee Advisory Committee;

(v) Refugee Status Appeal Committee (RSAC); and

(vi) Refugee Status Eligibility Panel.

3.3.18 The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)

485. The Rome Statute was adopted on 17th July, 1998, in Rome, Italy and entered into force on 1st July, 2002. Kenya signed the Rome Statute on 11th August, 1999, and ratified it on 15th March, 2005.

486. The Rome Statute establishes the ICC which has jurisdiction to try war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes of aggression. State parties to the Rome Statute have an obligation to punish perpetrators of international crimes.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accept the Court's jurisdiction over all crimes within its scope;

b) Refer situations to the Court in which one or more crimes appear to have been committed;

c) Cooperate fully and comply with requests from the court to prosecute and punish perpetrators of these international crimes committed on their territories and by their nationals; and

d) Submitting annual contributions to the court

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

487. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Providing the necessary cooperation and assistance to the Court in line with the obligations of Part 9 of the Rome Statute;

b) Submitted the annual contributions to the court of €258,549. This arises from outstanding contributions in 2024 of €107,362 and the 2025 assessed contribution of €49,337 and a host state loan of €1,850;

c) The 24th Session of the Assembly of State Parties to the Rome Statute took place from 1st to 6th December, 2025, in the World Forum Convention Center in the Hague. The Assembly agreed that a Special Session on the review of amendments on the Crime of Aggression shall be held at the United Nations Headquarters, from 7th to 9th July, 2025;

d) The Assembly adopted, by consensus, the following six key resolutions;

(i) Strengthening the ICC and the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) by reaffirming the central role of the ICC in ending impunity and promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;

(ii) Cooperation and non-cooperation obligating States Parties' to arrest and surrender suspects, provide evidence, and facilitate witness protection;

(iii) Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence aimed at improving efficiency and fairness in proceedings;

(iv) Implementing Expert Group Recommendation of the Independent Group of Experts addressed the Court's cooperation and staffing framework;

(v) Voting rights and waiver procedures to refine the procedures and criteria for waiving the loss of voting rights under Article 112(5) of the Rome Statute; and

(vi) The Assembly approved the ICC's 2026 programme budget of €196,852,900 at a staffing level of 1,008 posts.

e) A Kenyan national, Ms. Sanyu Diana Awori, was elected as a Member of the ICC's Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) for the period 2024–2026; and

f) Established an Inter-Ministerial Committee on ICC matters.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60;

(iii) Judicial Service Act Cap. 185b;

(iv) The Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A;

(v) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60; and

(vi) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Office of the Attorney General;

(ii) State Department for Justice;

(iii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP);

(iv) Witness Protection Agency (WPA);

(v) National Police Service (NPS); and

(vi) Victim Protection Board.

3.3.19 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

488. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 26th November, 1968, and entered into force on 11th November, 1970. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 1st May 1972.

489. The Convention provides that no signatory state may apply statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity as they are defined in the Charter of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal of 8th August, 1945.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt all necessary domestic measures, legislative or otherwise, with a view to making possible the extradition, in accordance with international law, of the persons referred to in the Convention; and

b) Adopt, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, any legislative or other measures necessary to ensure that statutory or other limitations shall not apply to the prosecution and punishment of the crimes referred to in the Convention and that, where they exist, such limitations shall be abolished.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government continues to honour its obligation to uphold the non-applicability of statutory limitations on the war crimes, and crimes against humanity in line with the International Crimes Act, Cap. 60.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60;

(iii) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79;

(iv) Judicial Service Act,Cap. 185B; and

(v) Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Witness Protection Agency (WPA); and

(ii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR).

3.3.20 Great Lakes Protocol on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination

490. The Great Lakes Protocol is part of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted in Nairobi in December, 2006, which was signed by heads of state and Government of the Great Lakes Region. It entered into force in June, 2008.

I. Key Obligations Under the Protocol:

a) Undertake not to engage in any act or practices of discrimination against persons, groups, or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities, national and local institutions comply with this obligation;

b) Prohibit discrimination practiced by groups or organizations and put an end to it, by all appropriate means, including by legislative measures if the circumstances so require;

c) Take effective measures to review national and local Government policies and to amend or repeal any law or any regulatory provision having the effect of creating discrimination or perpetuating it where it exists; and

d) Take specific and concrete measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields to adequately ensure the development or protection of groups or individuals belonging to these groups to guarantee their full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has established a National Mechanism for the prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes in compliance with the Protocol.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) International Crimes Act, Cap. 60;

(iii) Witness Protection Act, Cap.79;

(iv) Judicial Service Act, Cap.185B; and

(v) Victim Protection Act, Cap.79A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); and

(ii) Witness Protection Agency (WPA).

3.3.21 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners—Mandela Rules correctional services

491. The Standard Minimum Rules (SMR) were first adopted on 30th August, 1955. The rules were adopted by the UN General Assembly in New York in December, 2015, and named the Nelson Mandela Rules in honour of the legacy of the late President Nelson Mandela.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Treat and respect prisoners with inherent dignity and value as human beings;

b) Protect prisoners from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, for which no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification;

c) Ensure safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers and prison visitors at all times;

d) Non-discrimination of prisoners on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status; and

e) Respect religious beliefs and moral precepts of prisoners.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

492. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the formal and informal education for prisoners under the Directorate of Education. 108 examination centres (59 each for primary and secondary) have been registered under formal education out of the 135 prison facilities;

b) Enrolled a total of 5,308 inmates for formal education, 3,197 in primary and 2,111 in secondary. For informal education 6,227 inmates have been enrolled in vocational training courses. 252 candidates have undertaken National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) examinations in the correctional services institutions;

c) Trained and paraded 3,860 Prison Warders on 26th February, 2026, who committed to professional, humane, and rights-based correctional service;

d) Developing the Integrated Correctional Information Management System, with 70% of correctional facilities now connected to the National Fibre Network, facilitating seamless, real-time information sharing among criminal justice agencies;

e) Inducted 325 interns under the Public Service Internship Program Cohort 8 on 13th February, 2026;

f) Hosted the Social and Spiritual Welfare Officers on 6th February, 2026 at the Prisons Staff Training College (PSTC);

g) Commenced NITA examinations from 3rd to18th December, 2025, for inmates across all prison stations in the country;

h) Launched the Vocational Training facility and Counselling room at the Shimo la Tewa Maximum prison with support from development partners on 27th November, 2025;

i) Conferred certificates to 24 inmates who graduated at the Meru Women prison on 15th November, 2025, from the Kenya Methodist University. The inmates were trained in

textile production, bakery and essential soft skills through the Chandaria Foundation––KeMu partnership;

j) Commissioned the Solar Project at Kisumu Maximum Security Prison on 11th November, 2025;

k) Hosted the Correctional Service Week 2025, from 21st to 24th October, 2025, under the theme, *"Efficient Service Delivery for the common good: Enhancing Rehabilitation with Dignity while administering justice"*;

l) Deployed 118 graduate teachers on 29th January, 2026, to strengthen formal education and training in prisons;

m) Reviewing the Mental Health policy, 2015–2030 which is undergoing public participation; and

n) Developed the Kenya Correctional Services Bill, 2025, which is awaiting Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Persons Deprived of Liberty Act, Cap. 90A;

(ii) Transfer of Prisoners Act, Cap. 90B;

(iii) Prisons Act, Cap. 90;

(iv) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(v) Probation of Offenders Act, Cap. 64

(vi) Borstal Institutions Act, Cap. 92; and

(vii) Community Service Orders Act, Cap.93.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Prisons Service (KPS);

(ii) National Police Service (NPS); and

(iii) Probation and Aftercare Service.

3.3.22 United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985) (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles deprived of their Liberty (1990) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

493. The Beijing Rules were adopted by the UN General Assembly on 29th November, 1985, while the Riyadh Guidelines and the other Rules were adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14th December, 1990.

494. The Rules and Guidelines constitute the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the administration of juvenile justice, protection of juveniles in prison or other correctional facilities and prevention of juvenile delinquency based on international human rights standards.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Seek, in conformity with their respective general interests, to further the well-being of the juvenile and her or his family;

b) Endeavour to develop conditions that will ensure for the juvenile a meaningful life in the community, which, during that period in life when they are most susceptible to deviant behaviour, will foster a process of personal development and education that is as free from crime and delinquency as possible;

c) Give sufficient attention to positive measures that involve the full mobilization of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community groups, as well as schools and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the juvenile;

d) Conceive juvenile justice as an integral part of the national development process of each country, within a comprehensive framework of social justice for all juveniles, thus, at the same time, contributing to the protection of the young and the maintenance of a peaceful order in society;

e) Implement rules in the context of economic, social and cultural conditions prevailing in each member state; and

f) Systematically develop juvenile justice services and coordinate with a view to improving and sustaining the competence of personnel involved in the services, including their methods, approaches and attitudes.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

495. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Established ten (10) rehabilitation schools, eight (8) for boys and two (2) for girls to provide rehabilitation services for children aged between 10 and 14 years. Additionally, there are fourteen (14) Children Remand Homes for those children whose cases are before the courts of law;

b) Trained officers handling the juveniles in the institutions to prevent and counter violent extremism.

c) Established tailor-made education programmes with 5 Remand Homes.

d) Rehabilitated 200 juveniles through education programmes in 28 statutory children's institutions. Vocational training in 9 Rehabilitation Schools is being undertaken;

e) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children, 2022–2032. Sensitization has been carried out across the 47 counties;

f) Continues to contain and train young offenders. The Kamae Girls Borstal Institution at Kamiti Prison for rehabilitation of young female offenders (15–17 years) is complete and operational;

g) Established a guidance and counselling unit at the Kamae Girls Borstal Institution, Kamiti Prison, as part of the reforms targeting institutions dealing with children and young persons in conflict with the law;

h) Introduced formal and informal education for young offenders with a fully-fledged Directorate of Education. 198 candidates registered for 2025 examination, 373 registered for Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA) in 2025 and 16 candidates have been registered for Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA) in 2025;

i) Supervised 96 children in conflict with the law under diversion by the Probation and Aftercare Service. Pre-sentence reports for children in conflict with the law were 3,332 for boys and 343 for girls;

j) Trained 334 youth offenders in Likoni and 667 in Webuye under rehabilitative measures;

k) Implemented the Record of Discussions in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on Community Based Crime Prevention, supervision, rehabilitation and reintegration of children and young persons in conflict with the law.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Children's Policy, 2010;

(iii) Probation Offenders Act, Cap. 64;

(iv) Borstal Institutions Act, Cap. 92;

(v) Witness Protection Act, Cap.79;

(vi) Victim Protection Act, Cap.79A.

(vii) Prisons Act, Cap. 90; and

(viii) Children Act, Cap. 141.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Prisons Service (KPS);

(ii) Borstal Institutions;

(iii) Rehabilitation Centres;

(iv) Probation and Aftercare Services (PACS;

(v) Victim Protection Board;

(vi) Witness Protection Agency (WPA);

(vii) Probation Hostels; and

(viii) National Council for Children's Services (NCCS).

3.3.23 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)

496. The Tokyo Rules were adopted on 14th December, 1990. The Rules are intended to promote greater community involvement in the management of criminal justice, specifically in the treatment of offenders, as well as to promote among offenders a sense of responsibility towards society.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure a proper balance between the rights of individual offenders, the rights of victims, and the concern of society for public safety and crime prevention;

b) Develop non-custodial measures within their legal systems to provide other options, thus reducing the use of imprisonment; and

c) Rationalize criminal justice policies, taking into account the observance of human rights, the requirements of social justice and the rehabilitation needs of the offender.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

497. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Supervised 55,837 offenders on non-custodial measures by the Probation and Aftercare Services which is a significant number with effect on adherence to the Tokyo Rules;

b) Conducted assessment for additional 6,021 inmates to determine suitability for release on non-custodial measures;

c) Reviewing the Probation of Offenders Act, Cap. 64 and the Community Service Orders Act, Cap. 93;

d) Inducted 470 newly recruited Probation Officers and strategically deployed to strengthen the criminal justice sector; and

e) Hosted a 2 day Pan-African Round Table International Conference from 24th to 26th February, 2026, on advancing community corrections as an alternative to incarceration and prioritizing non-custodial measures to reduce overcrowding, enhance rehabilitation, and uphold human dignity in line with global standards on alternatives to imprisonment and transforms the delivery of justice in Africa.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines, 2015;

(ii) National Children Policy Kenya, 2010;

(iii) Sentencing Policy Guidelines, 2016;

(iv) Judicature Act, Cap. 8;

(v) Community Service Order Act, Cap. 93;

(vi) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution Act, No. 2 of 2013;

(vii) Children Act, Cap. 141; and

(viii) Probation of Offenders Act, Cap. 64;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Council for the Administration of Justice (NCAJ); and

(ii) Probation and Aftercare Service (PACS).

3.3.24 Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment

498. The Principles were adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9th December, 1988. The Principles set out the internationally accepted standards for the protection of persons in detention or imprisonment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt appropriate policies and practices in places of detention and prisons based on international human rights standards;

b) Prohibit by law any act contrary to the rights and duties contained in the principles;

c) Subject persons in detention to treatment appropriate to their unconvicted status. Accordingly, they shall, whenever possible, be kept separate from imprisoned persons;

d) The authorities which arrest a person, keep him under detention or investigate the case shall exercise only the powers granted to them under the law and the exercise of these powers shall be subject to recourse to a judicial or other authority;

e) Inform any person arrested at the time of his arrest of the reason for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him;

f) A person shall not be kept in detention without being given an effective opportunity to be heard promptly by a judicial or other authority. A detained person shall have the right to defend himself or to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law;

g) Provide prompt and full communication to a detained person and his counsel if any, of any order of detention, together with the reasons thereof; and

h) A judicial or other authority shall be empowered to review as appropriate the continuance of detention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

499. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to conduct decongestion program aimed at decongesting the prisons leading to the release of 512 inmates from custody;

b) Remitted unexpired portion of sentences for 2,135 petty or minor offenders of good conduct convicted to sentences of six (6) months and 2,664 offenders with sentence balances of six (6) months and below to serve, pursuant to Gazette Notice No. 6487 dated 23rd May, 2025;

c) Extended clemency to thirty-one (31) petitioners serving life sentences and granted conditional release, and repatriation to one foreign national (a citizen of an East African Community (EAC) Partner State). The Government remitted and released twenty-five (25) prisoners;

d) Submitted 3,471 pre-bail reports to courts by the Probation and Aftercare Service to assist the courts ascertain bail terms; and

e) Released 86 inmates during the Kisumu Prison Decongestion Drive at Kodiaga Maximum Security Prison on 19th December, 2025, following a prison decongestion exercise in which judges and magistrates reviewed more than 350 case files. The judicial officers assessed eligible cases, focusing on minor offences, prolonged remand periods and matters suitable for non-custodial sentences.

III Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Persons Deprived of Liberty Act, Cap. 90A;

(iii) The Prevention of Torture Act, Cap. 88; and

(iv) Power of Mercy Act, Cap. 94.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Prisons Service (KPS);

(ii) Power of Mercy Advisory Committee (POMAC); and

(iii) Probation and Aftercare Service (PACS).

3.3.25 The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption

500. The Convention came into force on 1st May, 1993. Kenya ratified the Convention on 1st June, 2007. State parties are to ensure that only children who deserve to be adopted undergo the process and that no rights of a child are violated in the process.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take measures to ensure that intercountry adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children;

b) Designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention upon such authorities;

c) Central Authorities shall take, directly or through public authorities or other bodies duly accredited in their State, all appropriate measures, in particular to collect, preserve and exchange information about the situation of the child and the prospective adoptive parents, so far as is necessary to complete the adoption; and

d) Take as a matter of priority, appropriate measures to enable the child to remain in the care of his or her family of origin.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

501. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Guidelines for the Alternative Family Care of Children, 2014;

b) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya, 2022–2032;

c) Celebrates the World Adoption Month in November annually;

d) Continues to implement the total ban imposed on Inter-country and Foreign Resident Adoptions On 12th September, 2019 and the moratorium is still in place; and

e) Designated the National Council for Children Services as the Central Authority to regulate inter country adoption matters in the country as per the Children's Act, Cap. 141.

IV. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; and

(ii) Children Act, Cap. 141.

V. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Council of Children Services (NCCS); and

(ii) Adoption Societies.

3.3.26 Madrid International Plan of Ageing, 2002

502. The Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing was adopted during the Second World Assembly on Ageing in April, 2002. UN member states are required to provide enabling and supportive environments for older persons with a view to ensuring their well-being into old age.

503. The Madrid Plan follows up on the commitments made by UN member states during the First World Assembly on Ageing held in Vienna, Austria in 1982.

504. Kenya submitted the Country's submission for the 4th Review to the Madrid International Plan on Ageing (MIPAA) and participated in the Regional Workshop on the 4th Review of MIPAA held in Addis Ababa from 11th to 14th, July, 2022.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take specific steps to ensure realization of the UN principles stipulating the rights of older persons to independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment and dignity;

b) Effectively incorporate ageing within social and economic strategies, policies and action while recognizing that specific policies will vary according to conditions within each country;

c) Mainstream a gender perspective into all policies and programmes to take account of the needs and experiences of older women and men;

d) Protect and assist older persons in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation;

e) Promote, provide and ensure access to basic social services, bearing in mind specific needs of older persons; and

f) Commit to providing older persons with universal and equal access to health care and services, including physical and mental health services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to run Cash Transfer Programmes for vulnerable members of the society such as older persons, orphans and persons with severe disabilities through the Social Assistance Programme. A total of 1,149,215 older persons are in the Cash Transfer Programme. Monthly payment is done through E-Citizen and Mpesa;

b) Celebrates the International Day of Older Persons on 1st October annually. In 2025, the celebrations for the Older Persons' Day were observed in Bungoma themed: "*Older Persons Driving Local and Global Action: Our Aspirations, Our Well-Being, Our Rights"*;

c) Established a model centre at Mwea Community Capacity Support Centre, Kirinyaga County, that is expected to provide long term care for vulnerable older persons. Plans are underway to establish the second home in Malindi;

d) Implementing the Guidelines for institutions of Older Persons;

e) Recruited a total of 1,800 Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) engaged in all the forty-seven (47) counties to help in family strengthening and parenting support programmes. The Government has trained 635 of the LVCs on various skills for effective service delivery;

f) Implementing the National Positive Parenting Programme to equip parents and caregivers with positive skills for parenting roles and responsibilities to sustain stable families;

g) Implementing the New Urban Agenda under UN Habitat to facilitate easy access of older persons to cities and facilitate their urban operations. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project has been implemented in six (6) marked major routes within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area;

h) Sensitized against abuse of elderly persons; and

i) Formulating the Older Persons' Bill, 2026, which has undergone public participation.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Care Policy, 2025;

(iv) National Social Security Fund Act, Cap. 258;

(v) Person With Disabilities Act, 2025;

(vi) Social Health Insurance Act. No.16, 2023; and

(vii) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Social Security Fund (NSSF);

(ii) Social Protection Board; and

(iii) Social Health Authority (SHA).

3.3.27 Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for Older Persons.

505. The Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for Older Persons was adopted on 31st January, 2016. Kenya ratified it on 15th November, 2021. The Protocol is yet to enter into force.

506. The Older Persons Protocol aims to strengthen regional protection for the rights of older persons, providing an opportune moment for older persons to enjoy their full rights and freedoms on an equal basis with other population groups.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Recognize the rights and freedoms of older persons as enshrined in the Protocol;

b) Eliminate and prohibit all forms of discrimination against older persons while enforcing local, national, regional, continental and international customs, traditions and initiatives directed at eradicating discrimination against older persons;

c) Allow access to justice and equal protection before the law of older persons by developing and reviewing existing legislation to ensure that older persons receive equal treatment and protection; provide legal assistance to older persons in order to protect their rights; and training its officials to effectively interpret and enforce policies and legislation to protect the rights of older persons;

d) Develop and create new existing laws that recognize the rights of older persons in making decisions regarding their own well-being without interference from any person(s) or entity;

e) Develop policies and legislation that ensure that older persons are guaranteed special protection upon retirement;

f) Protection of older persons from abuse and harmful traditional practices, including witchcraft accusations, which affect the welfare, health, life and dignity of older persons, particularly older women;

g) Ensure the protection of the rights of older women from violence, sexual abuse and discrimination based on gender; abuses related to property and land rights; and adopt appropriate legislation to protect the right of inheritance of older women;

h) Adopt policies and legislation that provide incentives to family members who provide home care for older persons;

i) Enact or review existing legislation to ensure that residential care is optional and affordable for older persons;

j) Develop policies that ensure the rights of older persons to enjoy all aspects of life, including active participation in socio–economic development, cultural programmes, leisure and sports; and

k) Submit periodical reports on the implementation of the Protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

507. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing, 2018, which provides for social protection and assistance, and welfare of old people and other vulnerable members of society;

b) Continues to run Cash Transfer Programmes for vulnerable members of the society such as older persons, orphans and persons with severe disabilities through the Social Assistance Programme. A total of 1,149,181 older persons are in the Cash Transfer Programme. Monthly payment is done through E-Citizen and Mpesa;

c) Celebrates the International Day of Older Persons on 1st October annually. In 2025, the celebrations for the Older Persons' Day were observed in Bungoma themed, "*Older Persons Driving Local Action: Our Aspirations, Our well being, Our rights"*;

d) Established a model centre at Mwea Community Capacity Support Centre, Kirinyaga County, that is expected to provide long term care for vulnerable older persons. Plans are underway to establish the second home in Malindi;

e) Recruited a total of 1,800 Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) engaged in all the forty-seven (47) counties to help in family strengthening and parenting support programmes. The Government has trained 635 of the LVCs on various skills for effective service delivery;

f) Implementing the National Positive Parenting Programme to equip parents and caregivers with positive skills for parenting roles and responsibilities to sustain stable families;

g) Celebrated the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on 15th June, as a UN designated day. The 2026 celebrations for World Elder Abuse Awareness Day were held in Kilifi County themed, *"Beyond Awareness: Making Elder Abuse Prevention Work"*;

h) Implementing the New Urban Agenda under UN Habitat to facilitate easy access of older persons to cities and facilitate their urban operations. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project has been implemented in six (6) marked major routes within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area;

i) Developing Older Persons Bill, 2025, forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for review;

j) Reviewing the Older Persons Policy, that seek to give effect to Article 57 of the Constitution; and

k) Sensitized against abuse of elderly persons.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing, 2018;

(iii) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023;

(iv) National Social Security Fund Act, Cap. 258;

(v) Social Health Insurance Act No.16, 2023; and

(vi) Social Protection Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Social Security Fund (NSSF); and

(ii) Social Health Authority (SHA).

3.3.28 Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on Persons with Disabilities

508. Protocol on the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on Persons with Disabilities was adopted on 29th January, 2018. Kenya ratified the Convention on 15th November, 2021. Kenya deposited the instrument of ratification for the Protocol with the African Union Commission on 4th February, 2022.

509. The Protocol is a legal framework based on which member states of the African Union are expected to formulate disability laws and policies to promote disability rights in their countries. It is unique to the continent and takes African practices and concerns into consideration while

tackling the ingrained issues of disability discrimination so that everyone can access health, education and employment without stigma.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take policy, legislative, administrative, institutional and budgetary steps, to ensure, respect, promote, protect and fulfill the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;

b) Ensure people with disability are not discriminated against and enjoy equality, equal protection and equal benefit of the law;

c) Develop and review existing legislation to ensure persons with disabilities are protected from harmful practices like witchcraft, abandonment, concealment, ritual killings or the association of disability with omens;

d) Develop policies and measures that provide for women and girls with disabilities to be guaranteed for special protection;

e) Submit periodic reports on the legislative and other measures undertaken for the full realization of the rights recognized in the implementation of the Protocol;

f) Adopt appropriate measures to allow persons with disabilities to fulfill their duties as recognized in the Protocol;

g) Mainstream disabilities in the policies, legislation, development plans, programmes, and activities in all other spheres of life;

h) Prohibit all forms of abuse, discrimination, stigmatization and harmful traditional practice while promoting the elimination of social stereotypes which marginalize persons with disabilities;

i) Take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to justice on an equal basis with others;

j) Take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of the right to live in the community, on an equal basis with others; and

k) Take measures to make persons with disabilities have barrier free access to the physical environment, transportation, information, including communications technologies and systems, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

510. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments, 2022–2025;

b) Implementing the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guideline in all the Counties;

c) On boarded registration of PWDs onto the e-Citizen Portal;

d) Implementing various programmes to improve the welfare of PWDs through the National Development Fund for Persons With Disabilities (NDFPWD) with an annual allocation of KSh. 259 million;

e) Implementing the Cash Transfer Programme for PWDs to ensure support through the *Inua Jamii* program. Currently, 63,958 persons with severe disabilities continue to receive cash transfers from the Programme;

f) Ensured that 30% of public procurement is reserved for PWDs, Women and Youth;

g) Put in place affirmative action measures to cater for the welfare of PWDs. These include tax exemptions on income, extension of retirement age up to 65 years, amongst

others. PWDs have been granted representation in public service to meet the constitutional threshold of five percent (5%);

h) Modified the affordable housing units to suit the needs of PWDs and facilitated recommendation for waivers on costs incurred during construction and modification of buildings to ensure access;

i) Registered 3,900 persons with albinism for support under other National Persons with Albinism Sunscreen Support Program which provides sunscreen lotion, protective clothing, eye care services and skin cancer screening and treatment for persons with albinism;

j) Developed and validated, a new registration system to register PWDs allowing real-time cross referencing, sharing and authentication of data;

k) Registered qualified PWDs seeking employment and linking them to potential employers. The NCPWD Career Portal provides a platform for both jobseekers and employees with disabilities and employers' interface to address barriers to employment;

l) Celebrates annually important events in disability calendar events including; the World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD), World Down Syndrome Day, International Albinism Awareness Day (IAAD) and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPWD);

m) Enacted the Persons With Disabilities Act, 2025, aligning with the Constitution of Kenya and provision under the Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities, African Union Disability Agenda and the East African Community Disability Policy;

n) Implemented programmes in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers specialized to offer skills training tailored to PWDs;

o) Developed and validated a new registration system to register PWDs, including PWDs disabled persons organizations, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs;

p) Developed guidelines to standardize the disability assessment process across the country. The guidelines are now fully devolved to the County Director of Health;

q) Reviewed the National Policy on Disability, which is awaiting approval by Cabinet;

r) Implementing the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments, 2022–2025; and

s) Accessed emergency information through disaster warnings and emergency instructions communicated in accessible formats, including sign language and Braille. Public institutions and Counties are developing evacuation plans considering PWDs needs.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) The Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disability, 2018;

(iii) Persons With Disabilities Act, Cap. 133.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD).

3.4 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT

3.4.1 Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

511. The Protocol was adopted in Geneva, Switzerland on 27th November, 2014. Kenya signed it on 3rd December, 2015, and ratified it on 10th December, 2015. The Protocol incorporates the Trade Facilitation Agreement into the WTO Agreements which aims at simplifying, harmonizing, and automating custom procedures with the view to expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods including goods in transit and thereby reducing the cost of doing business.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Use of international standards as a basis for the import and export or transit formalities and procedure; and

b) Adoption of a single window system enabling traders submit documents and data requirements.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

512. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Publishing regular reports on the implementation of the Protocol in Kenya;

b) Formulating the Trade Development Bill, 2022;

c) Enhancing inter-agency collaboration and promoting the sharing of available resources through Joint Border Committees (JBC);

d) Implementing Agreements and MoUs with various member states of the WTO to facilitate cross-border trade; and

e) Established a National Trade Faciltation Committee, Kenya Electronic Single Window System and Kenya Trade Portal Link Investors www.tradebarriers.org portal.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Trade Policy, 2017;

(ii) Customs and Excise Act, Cap. 472;

(iii) East Africa Community Customs Management Act, 2004;

(iv) Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472;

(v) Export Processing Zones Act, Cap. 517;

(vi) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(vii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(viii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(ix) Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, Cap. 469C;

(x) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(xi) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524; and

(xii) Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 476.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Customs and Border Control Department (CBCD);

(ii) Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA);

(iii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(iv) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(v) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

(vi) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest); and

(vii) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

3.4.2 The WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA)

513. The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (FSA) was adopted by WTO members at the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2022. The Government of Kenya deposited its instrument of ratification on 15th September, 2025 contributing to the FSA's entry into force after two-thirds of WTO members completed the ratification process.

514. The FSA is a multilateral trade and sustainability Agreement aimed at reducing harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and depletion of global fish stocks. It establishes binding disciplines on fisheries subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, fishing of overfished stocks, and fishing on the unregulated high seas. The FSA is considered a key international commitment toward SDG 14.6 on eliminating harmful fisheries subsidies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties / Kenya under the Treaty

Under the FSA, Kenya, as a State Party, is obligated to:

(i) Prohibit subsidies for IUU fishing by ensuring that it does not grant or maintain subsidies that support fishing activities identified as illegal, unreported, or unregulated.

(ii) Prohibit subsidies for overfished stocks. Where fish stocks are classified as overfished, subsidies should be phased out unless there are science-based management measures in place to restore stock levels.

(iii) Prohibit subsidies for fishing on unregulated high seas. These include subsidies provided for fishing on parts of the high seas that are outside the jurisdiction of any competent regional fisheries management organization.

(iv) Transparency and notifications. The government must notify the WTO of its fisheries subsidies and related management measures, as required under the Agreement's transparency disciplines.

(v) Special and Differential Treatment (SDT).SDT provisions allow more time or technical assistance to meet some obligations, the government is obligated to seek support for capacity-building and compliance.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period (2025–2026)

(i) Ratification of the FSA on 15th September 2025, contributing to the FSA's entry into force after two-thirds of WTO members completed the ratification process;

(ii) Debated and approved the ratification of the Fisheries Subsidies Agreement in June 2025 as part of domestic treaty obligations;

(iii) Enhancing Monitoring, Control & Surveillance (MCS) of fishing activities in the Exclusive Economic Zone through agencies such as the Kenya Coast Guard Service and Kenya Fisheries Service; and

(iv) Engaging in the ongoing negotiations on Fish 2, which aim to discipline subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing (OC/OF).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Oceans and Fisheries Policy, 2022;

(iii) National Blue Economy Strategy, (2026–2030); and

(iv) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms for a Coordinated National Approach

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS); and

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS).

3.4.3 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994)

515. GATT 1994 was adopted at the conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (excluding the Protocol of Provisional Application). Its objective is liberalization of trade in goods through reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and discrimination. It outlines the general rules regarding General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Balance-of-Payments, Waivers of Obligations, and Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (MFN).

516. Kenya became a member on 1st January, 1995, upon accession to the WTO. The GATT is one of the Multilateral Agreements annexed to the WTO Agreement.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To implement specific commitments relating to market access;

b) To uphold the National Treatment Principle to ensure the application of no less favourable treatment; and

c) To uphold the MFN Treatment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

a) The Government is reviewing the Services Schedule under the EAC Common Market Framework.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Trade Policy, 2017;

(ii) East Africa Community Customs Management Act, 2004;

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(iv) Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472;

(v) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524;

(vi) Export Processing Zones Act, Cap. 517;

(vii) Standards Act, Cap. 496; and

(viii) Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 476.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA);

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(iii) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(iv) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(v) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA);

(vi) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade); and

(vii) Kenya Trade Remedies Agency.

3.4.4 General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS)

517. The GATS is one of the Multilateral Agreements annexed to the WTO Agreement which seeks to facilitate liberalization of trade in services. Its creation was one of the landmark achievements of the Uruguay Round, whose results entered into force in January, 1995. Its objectives include the following: Creating a credible and reliable system of international trade rules; Ensuring fair and equitable treatment of all participants (principle of non-discrimination); Stimulating economic activity through guaranteed policy bindings; and Promoting trade and development through progressive liberalization of services.

518. Kenya became a member of the GATS on 1st January, 1995, upon accession to the WTO.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Commitments concerning market access and national treatment in specifically designated sectors: such commitments are laid down in individual country schedules whose scope may vary widely between members;

b) Notifies the Council for Trade in Services of the introduction of any new, or any changes to existing laws, regulations or administrative guidelines which significantly affect trade in services covered by its specific commitments under this Agreement; and

c) To uphold the National Treatment Principle allowing Market access to nationals as well as foreigners;

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government is participating in the review of Annex 5, the Revised Schedule of Commitments on the Progressive Liberalization of Services under the EAC Common Market Protocol.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Trade Policy, 2017;

(ii) East Africa Community Customs Management Act, 2004;

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(iv) Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472;

(v) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524;

(vi) Export Processing Zones Act, Cap. 517;

(vii) Standards Act, Cap. 496; and

(viii) Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 476.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA);

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(iii) Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency (KEPROBA);

(iv) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(v) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA);

(vi) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade); and

(vii) The Kenya Trade Remedies Agency.

3.4.5The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

519. The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement was adopted in Bali, Indonesia in 2013, and entered into force on 22nd February, 2017. The Agreement aims at improving customs procedures and transparency with a view to accelerating cross-border movement of goods. It creates a common set of standards for Member States and is expected to reduce bureaucracy, ease and harmonize customs formalities.

520. The Agreement is significant especially for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) including those in Kenya that are looking to connect to and move up value chains and participate in the global economy.

521. Kenya ratified the TFA on 10th December, 2015.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit;

b) Establish a National Committee to facilitate domestic coordination and implementation of the provisions of the Agreement; and

c) Notification to the WTO on categorization of measures in order to benefit from Special and Differential Treatment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

522. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducted the National Needs Assessment on Trade Facilitation;

b) Implementing the Electronic Single Window System to facilitate international trade by reducing delays and lowering costs associated with clearing of goods at the Kenya's ports of entry;

c) Implementing trade facilitation Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various member states of the WTO; and

d) Facilitating ease of doing business through the Kenya Trade Portal which was established to link investors to trade opportunities.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(ii) East Africa Customs Management Act, 2004; and

(iii) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(iii) Kenya Veterinary Board;

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(v) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KENTRADE).

3.4.6 World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement

523. The WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement was renegotiated during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with its present form entering into force with the establishment of the WTO in 1995, binding all WTO Members.

524. The Agreement aims to ensure technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures are non-discriminatory and do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that TBT measures do not discriminate against foreign products (in favor of domestic producers), or between foreign producers (for example, by favoring one country over another);

b) The standardizing body shall accord treatment to products originating in the territory of any other Member of the WTO no less favourable than that accorded to like products of national origin and to like products originating in any other country; and

c) Ensure that, in cases where a positive assurance of conformity with technical regulations or standards is required, their central Government bodies apply the following provisions to products originating in the territories of other Members:

(i) Conformity assessment procedures are prepared, adopted and applied so as to grant access for suppliers of like products originating in the territories of other Members under conditions no less favourable than those accorded to suppliers of like products of national origin or originating in any other country;

(ii) In a comparable situation; access entails suppliers' right to an assessment of conformity under the rules of the procedure, including, when foreseen by this procedure, the possibility to have conformity assessment activities undertaken at the site of facilities and to receive the mark of the system.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

525. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Providing conformity assessment for goods leaving and entering the country. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is the designated WTO/TBT National Enquiry Point (NEP). The NEP seeks to address trade barriers for Kenyan producers to enhance access to international markets.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(ii) EAC Standards Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing Act, 2006;

(iii) The East Africa Community Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers Act, 2017; and

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

3.4.7 World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)

526. The WTO Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) was concluded in 1994, and entered into force in 1st January, 1995. Kenya ratified the Agreement in 1st January, 1995. The Agreement establishing TRIMS was negotiated in the Uruguay Round to deal with trade-restrictive and trade-distorting effects of investment measures on trade. It facilitates investment across international frontiers to increase economic growth of all trading partners particularly developing member states, while ensuring free competition.

527. Kenya as a developing country is permitted to retain TRIMS that constitute an exemption of Article III or XI of GATT provided these measures meet the conditions of Article XVIII of GATT which allows specified derogation from these provisions by virtue of their economic development needs.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Progressive liberalization of trade and investment;

b) Facilitate investment across international frontiers so as to increase the economic growth of all trading partners, particularly developing country members, while ensuring free competition;

c) Kenya is required to honour requests for notification on any actions that may be trade restrictive or trade-distorting;

d) Obligation to afford adequate opportunity for consultations on matters arising from the Agreement; and

e) Requirement to disclose information that would impede law enforcement, be contrary to public interest or be prejudicial to legitimate commercial interests whether public or private.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

528. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Retained exemptions under Article III, XI and XVIII of GATT which allow specified derogation from these provisions by their economic development needs; and

b) Established "enquiry points" offices continue to provide information about the country's technical regulations, test procedures and adherence to various international standards.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(ii) Export Processing Zones Act, Cap. 517;

(iii) Competition Act, Cap. 504;

(iv) Investment Promotion Act, Cap. 485;

(v) Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524; and

(vi) Micro and Small Enterprises Act, Cap. 499C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Competition Authority of Kenya;

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest);

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA);

(iv) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade);

(v) Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA);

(vi) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(vii) Kenya Trade Remedies Agency.

3.4.8 World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

529. The TRIPS Agreement came into effect on 1st January, 1995. Kenya became a State Party to the Agreement on 1st January, 1995. The objectives of TRIPS are to reduce distortions and impediments to international trade, promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property (IP) rights, and ensure that measures and procedures to enforce IP rights do not inhibit legitimate trade.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To provide in their laws that the patentable matter for all inventions shall include all fields of technology;

b) To develop minimum standards allowing member states to provide extensive IP Protection and allowing flexibility to implement the provisions of the Agreement taking into account the minimum standards;

c) To provide for enforcement of IP rights and create competent authorities for the purposes of enforcement of IP rights; and

d) To provide for acquisition and maintenance of IP rights and related inter-parties procedures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

530. The Government has undertaken/is undertakingthe following:

a) Formulating the Intellectual Property Bill, 2026, currently before the National Assembly;

b) Building capacity in the sector through continuous employment of Patent Examiners from various disciplines including Engineers, Biotechnologists, Bio-Chemists, Physicists and Biologists to consider applications in their respective fields;

c) Reviewing Article 71.1 of TRIPS; and

d) Ongoing discussions on pandemics response and non-violation of Article 66.2 of TRIPS.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506;

(iii) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509;

(iv) Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and

(v) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI);

(ii) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO); and

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

3.4.9 Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement

531. The Protocol was adopted in Geneva, Switzerland on 6th December, 2005. Kenya signed the Protocol on 7th July, 2015, and ratified it on 21st July, 2015. The Protocol entered into force on 23rd February, 2017. It serves to permanently incorporate into the TRIPS Agreement additional

flexibilities to grant special compulsory licenses for the export of medicines, commonly referred to as the "Paragraph 6 System".

532. The Protocol has facilitated access to affordable versions of patented medicines needed to address public health problems such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and other epidemics by Least Developed Countries.

The Protocol establishes a mechanism for pharmaceutical products manufactured under compulsory license to be exported to eligible member states under certain circumstances.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Make certain notifications on laws and regulations to the TRIPS council that will allow other members to review each other's legislation;

b) Establish and notify contact points in their administrations for purposes of cooperation with each other aiming at the elimination of trade in infringing goods;

c) Obligation to implement the Paragraph 6 system in the domestic legal framework; and

d) The Government is obligated to implement the provisions of the protocol so as to give them legal authority in Kenya. The Protocol amends Article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement on use without the authorization of the right holder.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

533. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Employed Patent Examiners from various disciplines, including engineers, biotechnologists, biochemists, physicists and biologists to consider applications in their respective fields; and

b) Developed Kenya National TradeNet System (KESWS) which allows new pharmaceutical products to be imported efficiently. It also enables importers to obtain product registration certificates from the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, which then issues an import permit for each consignment.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509;

(ii) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244; and

(iii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI);

(ii) Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB); and

(iii) The Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

3.4.10 The World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement System

534. The WTO established a Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) mechanism as an outcome of the Uruguay Round of Negotiations. It was adopted in 1994 and entered into force on 1st January, 1995. It is quasi-judicial in nature with a single set of rules applicable to all disputes. The system came about in 1994 as an annex to the Marrakesh Agreement following agreement by members on the Understanding on Rules and Procedures governing the Settlement of Disputes of 1994.

535. Its objective is to secure compliance with all the WTO multilateral agreements. Kenya, or any other member state can initiate a dispute settlement process on any trade dispute she may have with another country.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Use consultation to settle disputes and if unsuccessful, to approach the organ to consult with disputing parties in order to end the dispute.

b) Each Member undertakes to accord sympathetic consideration to and afford adequate opportunity for consultation regarding any representations made by another member concerning measures affecting the operation of any covered agreement taken within the territory of the former.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

536. The Government is undertaking/ has undertaken the following:

a) Enhancing domestic legal capability to handle the dispute settlement process nationally and recommends initiatives to the general council for improvement in the dispute settlement process; and

b) Implementing trade remedies, investigating cases of dumping and subsidizing publishing of reports with a view of assisting the dispute resolution process.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Kenya Trade Remedies Act, Cap. 524.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Trade Remedies Agency (KeTRA).

3.4.11 World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)

537. The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures was adopted on 15th April, 1994. Kenya ratified the SPS Agreement on 1st January, 1995, and it entered into force on 1st January, 1995. The Agreement sets out the basic rules for food safety, and animal and plant health standards. It allows countries to set their own standards. But it also says regulations must be based on science.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Members have the right to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement;

b) Members shall ensure that any sanitary or phytosanitary measure is applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, is based on scientific principles;

c) Members shall ensure that their sanitary and phytosanitary measures do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between Members; and

d) Application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall not be applied in a manner which would constitute a disguised restriction on international trade.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

538. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing Animal Health Bill, 2023, Veterinary Public Health Bill, 2023, and Animal Welfare Bill, 2023;

b) Formulated the Food Safety Policy, 2023, which is before the Senate;

c) Food and Feed Safety Coordination Bill, 2023, was passed by the Senate with amendments and referred back to the National Assembly (Mediation Committee);

d) Developing the Veterinary Practice and Veterinary Medicines Bill, 2024, and conducted public participation; and

e) The Livestock Bill, 2021, has been presented before the National Assembly and is currently undergoing the legislative process.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Veterinary Policy, 2020;

(ii) Agricultural Policy, 2021;

(iii) National Livestock Policy, 2020;

(iv) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364;

(v) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap. 360;

(vi) Rabies Act, Cap. 365; and

(vii) Veterinary Surgeon and Veterinary Paraprofessional Act, Cap. 366.

IV. Existing institutions and mechanisms established to ensure a Co-ordinated national approach towards implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board; and

(ii) Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute.

3.4.12 EAC Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income

539. The Agreement was adopted on 30th November, 2011, and Kenya signed it on the same date. The objective of the Agreement is to facilitate co-operation of EAC partner states in monetary and financial matters and ensure that the systems cater for taxation matters to avoid instances of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.

540. Kenya ratified the agreement in February, 2015.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Eliminate double taxation among the Partner States by imposing an obligation on the Resident State to give credit for the source state tax against the resident state tax on income or exempt the income from tax.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government is participating in the review of the EAC Double Taxation Agreement to provide the modalities for implementation.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469; and

(ii) Tax Procedures Act, Cap. 469B.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.4.13 East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures

541. The Protocol was concluded on 12th July, 2013, and ratified by Kenya in June, 2016. The Protocol aims at promoting safe trade in animal and plant products to strengthen the application

of a harmonized approach for implementation of SPS measures and activities within the Partner States. Implementation of the Protocol will guarantee food safety measures, plant protection and animal health as well as improve mitigation of risks arising from pests and diseases, to improve competitiveness of produce originating from the EAC in external markets. Further, implementation of the Protocol will facilitate the implementation of the objectives of the Common Market in the EAC.

542. Six Partner States have ratified the Protocol namely Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, South Sudan, Rwanda and United Republic of Tanzania, paving the way for its implementation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote trade in food and agricultural commodities within the Community and between the Community and other trading partners;

b) Promote within the Community, the implementation of the principles on harmonization, equivalence, regionalization, transparency and risk assessment in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures;

c) Strengthen cooperation and coordination of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and activities at national and regional level, based on common understanding and application within the Community; and

d) Enhance the sanitary and phytosanitary status through science-based approach in the Community.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

543. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the 5th Edition of the Standard Operating Procedures of Inspecting Maize, Beans and Rice for Pests of Phytosanitary Importance in the EAC which was adopted by EAC Partner States;

b) Implementing National Livestock Policy, 2020; and

c) Participating in the development of the East African Community Seeds and Plant Varieties Bill, 2021.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364;

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iii) Meat Control Act, Cap. 356;

(iv) Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324;

(v) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326; and

(vi) East Africa Customs Management Act, 2004.

IV. Existing Institutions Mechanisms Established to ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(ii) Kenya Meat Commission (KMC); and

(iii) Kenya Veterinary Board.

3.4.14 East African Community (EAC)/European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

544. Kenya together with other East African Community (EAC) Partner States concluded EPA Negotiations with the European Union (EU) on 16th October, 2014. Kenya signed the EAC/EPA Agreement on 1st September, 2016, and ratified it on 20th September, 2016.

545. Kenya as a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group has benefitted over the years from preferential market access to the EU. The preferential access and trade with the EU were based on the Lomé Conventions of 1975–2000 and the Cotonou Partnership Agreement of 2000–2007 and under the Market Access Regulation (MAR) 1528/2007 of 31st December, 2007.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Contribute to economic growth and development through the establishment of a strengthened and strategic trade and development partnership consistent with the objective of sustainable development;

b) Promote regional integration, economic cooperation and good governance in the EAC; promote the gradual integration of the EAC into the world economy, in conformity with its political choices and development priorities;

c) Foster the structural transformation of EAC economies, and their diversification and competitiveness by enhancing their production, supply and trading capacity;

d) Improve EAC capacity in trade policy and trade-related issues;

e) Establish and implement an effective, predictable and transparent regional regulatory framework for trade and investment in the EAC Partner States, thus supporting the conditions for increasing investment, and private sector initiative; and

f) Strengthen the existing relations between the Parties on the basis of solidarity and mutual interest.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

546. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Non-Ratification of the EAC/EPA Agreement by the other EAC Partner States led to conclusion of a separate arrangement between Kenya and the EU for continued market access to the EU;

b) Ratified the EPA and deposited the Instrument of Ratification and continues to lobby the other EAC Partner States to ratify the Agreement;

c) Conducted national sensitisation and exporter capacity-building workshops held between July and December, 2025 in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Eldoret, Kenya, organised by the State Department for Trade in collaboration with the EU Delegation to Kenya. The workshops focused on rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, and compliance requirements for accessing EU value chains;

d) Participated in the EAC Council of Ministers meeting held in Arusha, Tanzania in October, 2025, where Kenya advocated for wider accession of EAC Partner States to the EPA under the principle of variable geometry, noting that the Agreement currently applies to Kenya while remaining open to other Partner States;

e) Hosted and participated in the EPA Implementation Review Mission conducted in Nairobi, Kenya in January, 2026, jointly undertaken by the European Union and the Government of Kenya. The review assessed progress in customs cooperation, non-tariff barrier reduction, and small and medium enterprise readiness for EU market access; and

f) Participated in a WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14) side event held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in March, 2026, where Kenya highlighted the EPA as a WTO-consistent model of regional economic integration and positioned it as complementary to both the EAC integration agenda and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Competition Act, Cap. 504; and

(iii) EAC Competition Act, 2006.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Competition Authority.

3.4.15 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market

547. The Protocol was adopted on 20th November, 2009, and it entered into force on 1st July, 2010. Kenya ratified the Protocol in 2010.

548. The objective is to widen and deepen cooperation in economic and social fields for the benefit of partner states and the citizen's growth. The Protocol provides for 5 freedoms and 2 rights: free movement of goods, persons, labour, services, capital and rights of establishment and residence.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accelerate economic growth and development of the partner states through the attainment of the free move goods, persons and labour, the rights of establishment and residence and the free movement of services and capital;

b) Strengthen, coordinate and regulate the economic and trade relations among the partner states in order to promote accelerated, harmonious and balanced development within the community;

c) Sustain the expansion and integration of economic activities within the community, the benefit of which shall be equitably distributed among the partner states;

d) Promote common understanding and cooperation among the nationals of the partner states for their economic and social development; and

e) Enhance research and technological advancement to accelerate economic and social development.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

549. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the EAC multi-sectoral high level dialogue held from 18th to 20th February, 2026, in Kigali, Rwanda, which deliberated on matters affecting regional trade;

b) Participated in the 3rd edition of the East African Business and Investment Summit and Expo, held on 24th and 25th February, 2026, in Nairobi, kenya. The expo connects business leaders and Government policy makers in discussing and formulating strategies to accelerate and reposition the East African private sector to harness the regional trade and investment opportunities;

c) Participated in the high level bilateral meeting of the ministers responsible for the EAC affairs, held from 25th to 27th March, 2026, in Juba, South Sudan, to address barriers to trade, investments and other matters affecting regional intergration between the 2 countries; and

d) Participated in the 25th Summit of the EAC Heads of State, held on 7th March, 2026, Arusha, Tanzania, which among others, issued directions on the regional efforts to eliminate non- tariff barriers.

e) Participated in the expert Regional Monitoring Group (RMG) meeting, held from 26th to 30th May, 2026 in Mombasa, that considered updates on the Regional Report on common market prorocol (CMP).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, Cap.170;

(ii) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469;

(iii) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(iv) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349; and

(v) East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS); and

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.4.16 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union

550. The Protocol was adopted on 2nd March, 2004, and entered into force on the same date. Kenya ratified the Protocol in April, 2004.

551. The Protocol established a Free Trade Area (or zero duty imposed) on goods and services traded amongst EAC partner states, and agreed on Common External Tariff (CET), whereby imports from countries outside the EAC are subjected to the same tariff when sold to any EAC partner state.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Liberalise intra-regional trade in goods on the basis of mutually beneficial trade arrangements among the partner states;

b) Promote efficiency in production within the Community;

c) Enhance domestic, cross border and foreign investment in the Community; and

d) Promote economic development and diversification in industrialization in the Community.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

552. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

b) Deposited the instrument of ratification of the amendment to article 24(2)(a) of the Protocol on the establishment of the EAC Custom Union with the EAC Secretary General, on 25th February, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania; and

c) Participated in the 18th Sectoral Council on Finance and Economic Affairs (SCFEA), held from 11th to 15th May, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania, which considered issues related to customs and trade policy harmonization, among other matters.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) EAC Non Tarrif Barriers Act, 2017;

(ii) EAC Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing Act, 2006;

(iii) East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004; and

(iv) Excise Duty Act, 2015.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(v) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade).

3.4.17 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union

553. The Protocol was adopted on 30th November, 2013, and it entered into force on 30th November, 2013. Kenya ratified the Protocol on 28th November, 2014. The Protocol seeks to establish a single currency in the Community by 2024.

554. In order to support the establishment of the Monetary Union, the East African Monetary Institute has been established. Further, four additional regional institutions will be established namely East African Statistics Bureau, East African Surveillance Compliance and Enforcement Commission, East African Finance Service Commission, and East African Central Bank. Kenya's obligation under the Protocol relate to providing financial contribution towards the financing of the four institutions to be established to support the Monetary Union.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Harmonise monetary and fiscal policies;

b) Harmonise financial, payment and settlement systems;

c) Harmonise financial accounting and reporting practices;

d) Harmonise policies and standards on statistical information; and

e) Partner States are obligated to promote and maintain monetary and financial stability aimed at facilitating economic integration to attain sustainable growth and development of the Community.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

555. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participating in the development of a Masterplan on EAC Payment System Cross-Border Mobile Money Transactions Regulatory Framework; and

b) Participated in the debate on Bills in the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) meant to establish three institutions that will support the EAC Monetary Institute. These institutions are: The East African Statistics Bureau; East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission; and the East African Financial Service Commission. The debates on the Bills were concluded in November, 2024, and submitted for Presidential Assent.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Banking Act, Cap. 488;

(ii) Capital Markets Act, Cap. 485A;

(iii) Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap. 491;

(iv) Insurance Act, Cap. 487;

(v) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A;

(vi) Retirement Benefit Act, Cap. 197;

(vii) Sacco Societies Act, Cap. 490B; and

(viii) East African Monetary Institute Act, 2019.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Capital Markets Authority (CMA);

(ii) Central Bank of Kenya (CBK);

(iii) East African Monetary Institute (EAMI);

(iv) Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA);

(v) Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA); and

(vi) Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA).

3.4.18 Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels Convention), No. 27 of 1929

556. The Convention was adopted on 11th November, 1921, entered into force on 9th March, 1932, and acceded to by Kenya on 9th February, 1971. The Convention requires that any package or object weighing one (1) Metric Tonne and above consigned within the territory of any Member State shall have its gross weight clearly marked on it before it is loaded.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that any package to be transported within its territory shall have its gross weight plainly and durably marked upon it on the outside before it is loaded; and

b) Adopt national laws or regulations to determine whether the obligation for having the weight marked shall fall on the consignor or on another person or body.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

557. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Provision of services through 21 zonal offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Wundanyi, Nyeri, Thika, Meru, Embu, Machakos, Mwingi, Nakuru, Garissa, Eldoret, Kitale, Kericho, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Kisii, Homa Bay and Kisumu; and

b) Conducting inspection services in line with the Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 513 and Trade Descriptions Act, Cap. 505.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Trade Descriptions Act, Cap. 505; and

(ii) Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 513.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Weights and Measures Department.

3.5 STANDARDIZATION

3.5.1 The Metre Convention

558. The Convention was adopted on 20th May, 1875, in Paris, France. Kenya became a member state in 1st January, 2010, and was previously an Associate Member since 2002.

559. The Metre Convention established a permanent organizational structure for member States to act in common accord on all matters relating to units of measurement.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Execute in good faith binding decisions adopted by the CGPM;

b) Fulfil their financial obligations namely: all the costs of the establishment and installation of the BIPM, as well as the annual expenses for its maintenance and those of the CIPM;

c) Pay any supplementary sums to make up the Dotation due to the default of Member States which advantages and prerogatives are suspended;

d) Each Member State also derives the following rights pursuant to CIPM decisions:

(i) The right to purchase, at cost, a calibrated platinum-iridium kilogram;

(ii) The potential opportunity for its experts to participate in the Consultative Committees created by the CIPM;

(iii) The opportunity to have its National Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs) internationally recognized in the framework of the Arrangement on Mutual Recognition of national measurement standards and of calibration and measurement certificates issued by National Metrology Institutes (CIPM MRA);

(iv) The right to have its internationally recognized CMCs listed in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB), publicly available on the internet;

(v) The right to designate multiple national metrology laboratories for participation in the activities of the BIPM provided they hold national measurement standards;

(vi) A possible opportunity for its scientists to participate in various scientific programmes run by the BIPM;

(vii) The right for the Director of its National Metrology Institute (NMI) to attend the meetings of NMI Directors, organized by the BIPM; and

(viii) The right to access restricted areas of the BIPM website, where policy information is contained.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

560. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Adopted a total of 525 standards: 23 are indigenous designated as East African Standards 22; Africa Standards 20; and 460 are international standards; and

c) Participates in International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) activities.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Standards Act, Cap. 496 (*Rev.* 2012); and

(ii) Weight and Measures Act, Cap. 513.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya National Accreditation Service (KENAS); and

(iii) Weights and Measures Department.

3.5.2 East Africa Community Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT)

561. The Protocol was concluded in 2010 and ratified by all Partner States. The Partner States are required to formulate and apply a common policy on standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced and traded within the Community.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Apply a common policy on the relationship of the EAC Bureau of Standards with regional, international, and other organizations and institutions concerned with standardization, quality assurance, and metrology and testing; and

b) Evolve and apply a common policy in the development of activities in standardization, quality assurance, metrology, and testing.

II. **Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)**

The Government participated in the 47th meeting of the Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance, and Investment (SCTIFI) held on 26th November, 2025, in Nairobi, Kenya.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The East African Community Standardization, Quality Assuarance, Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT) Act, 2006;

(ii) Standards Act, Cap. 496; and

(iii) Weight and Measures Act, Cap. 513.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Weights and Measures Department;

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(iii) Kenya National Accreditation Service (KENAS).

3.6 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

3.6.1 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

562. The Paris Convention was adopted in 20th March,1883. Kenya joined the Paris Convention on 14th June, 1965, and joined the Stockholm Act, 1967, that amended the Paris Convention on 26th October, 1971.

563. The Paris Convention seeks to amend/enact intellectual property laws to comply with the Agreement on patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, service marks, trade names, indications of source or appellations of origin, and the repression of unfair competition.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Claim priority on applications for registration and grant of trademarks, patents and industrial designs that are made within the prescribed period in Kenya;

b) Protect well-known trademarks;

c) Treat Nationals of Member States to the Convention the same way it treats its own Nationals with respect to applications for protection of industrial property rights;

d) Enforce the right of an inventor to be named in a patent, unless the inventor expressly states that he or she has forfeited that right;

e) Ensure that where a granted patent has not worked efficiently in the country, mechanisms are put in place to facilitate any person who has capacity to work the patent efficiently to do so by way of grant of a compulsory license;

f) Ensure that industrial designs are protected in Kenya;

g) Ensure that registered trademarks can be assigned, with goodwill, to a third party;

h) Put in place mechanisms for protection of service marks, with respect to services that are offered in the country; and

i) Put in place mechanisms for protection of collective marks, with respect to products with unique characteristics due to various factors such as geographical location, climate and altitude.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

564. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Receives and processees trademarks that seek to claim priority under the convention. Such priority claims are taken into consideration when the filing date for the respective application is being given to the applicants;

b) Implementing the Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

c) Actively involved in protecting and enforcing Industrial Property Rights.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(ii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

3.6.2 Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Works

565. The Berne Convention was adopted on 9th September, 1886, for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works. Kenya acceded to the Berne Convention on 11th March, 1993 and entered into force on the same date.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide for creators such as authors, musicians, poets, and painters among others, with the means to control how their works are used, by whom, and on what terms; and

b) Recognize the copyright of works of authors from other signatory countries (known as members of the Berne Union) in the same way as it recognizes the copyright of its own nationals, that is, the national treatment which is an obligation agreed to by Kenya.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government ensures protection of copyrights while conscious of exceptions and limitations in the Copyright Act, Cap. 130.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO); and

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Authority(ACA).

3.6.3 Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, 1891)

566. The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks is governed by the Madrid Agreement, concluded in 1891, and the Protocol relating to that Agreement, concluded in 1989. Kenya became a party to the Madrid Agreement and its Protocol on 26th March, 1998.

567. The objective of this Agreement is to ensure that nationals of Contracting States secure protection for their marks applicable to goods or services by filing the said marks at the International Bureau of Intellectual Property through the intermediary of the office of the country of origin.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that Kenya residents are able to register their trademarks in the member countries by way of the Madrid System for the International Registration of Trade Marks;

b) Ensure that nationals of the member states can use the Madrid System for the purpose of registering their trademarks in Kenya;

c) Establish a National Industrial Property Office for the purpose of an international application for registration of an international Trade Mark;

d) Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol relating to the owner of an international registration trademark to extending the protection of an international registration to Kenya, referred to as the territorial effect of Trade Marks;

e) Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol relating to recognition of trademarks registered under the Protocol to have identical protection as those trademarks that have been registered;

f) Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol relating to replacement of a national registration in the Contracting Parties through their National System for registration of trademarks; and

g) Establish mechanisms for examination of the international trademarks.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

568. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Established a trade mark division that registers trademarks under the Madrid system;

b) Launched an enhanced online filing platform via eCitizen for national IP applications; patents, designs and utility models;

c) Publishes Trade Marks applications that designates Kenya under Madrid System in the monthly Kenya Industrial Property Journal; and

d) Formulating a National Intellectual Property Policy and Strategy, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509;

(ii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506; and

(iii) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI); and

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Authority(ACA).

3.6.4 Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)

569. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was adopted in Washington, D.C, USA in 1970, and is open to Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention of 1883. Kenya acceded to the PCT on 8th March, 1994.

570. The main objective of this Treaty is thus enacting laws to comply with the Treaty and participation in the annual meeting of the Assembly of member states as well as various other PCT meetings to make it possible for her nationals or residents of contracting states to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in each of a large number of countries by filing international patent applications.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Enact national laws to comply with the PCT;

b) Receive international patent applications filed by national or residents of Kenya;

c) Transmit such applications to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); and

d) Participate in the annual meeting of the PCT Assembly as well as various other PCT Working Group meetings.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Transmitted all the International Patent applications that were filed by Kenya residents to WIPO.

b) Launched an enhanced online platform via eCitizen for national patents, utility models and industrial designs.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA).

3.6.5 Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite

571. The Brussels or Satellites Convention is a WIPO-administered Treaty that was adopted in 1974. Kenya signed the Convention on 21st May, 1974, and ratified it on 6th January, 1976. It has thirty-eight (38) Contracting States to date. The Convention is open to any Member State of the United Nations or any of the United Nations agencies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take adequate measures to prevent the unauthorized distribution on or from its territory of any programme-carrying signal transmitted by satellite; and

b) State Parties' obligation shall not apply to the distribution of derived signals taken from signals which have already been distributed by a distributor for whom the emitted signals were intended.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

572. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Protection of transmission by wire or wireless means including satellite transmission in accordance with the Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and

b) Encouraging use of the National Rights Registry Platform (NRRP) for the registration, viewing and downloading copyright certificate.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(ii) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509;

(iii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506;

(iv) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008; and

(v) Kenya information and communications Act, Cap. 411A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO);

(ii) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI);

(iii) Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA); and

(iv) Communication Authority of Kenya (CA).

3.6.6 Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled

573. The Convention was adopted in Marrakesh, Morocco on 27th June, 2013, and entered into force on 30th September, 2016. Kenya signed the Convention on 28th June, 2013, and ratified on 2nd June, 2017. It forms part of the body of international copyright treaties administered by WIPO.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Introduce a set of limitations and exceptions to copyright rules in order to permit reproduction, distribution and making available of published works in formats designed to be accessible to Visually Impaired Persons (VIPs); and

b) Permit exchange of these works across borders by organizations that serve Visually Impaired Persons (VIPs).

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government ensures that the provisions of the Treaty are incorporated in the national legislations, including audio visual work.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008;

(iii) Persons With Disabilities Act, 2025; and

(iv) Legal Notice No. 17 of February 14, 1986.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO);

(v) Kenya Institute of Special Education (KISE);

(vi) Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA); and

(vii) National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD).

3.6.7 Beijing Treaty on Audio-Visual Performances

574. The Treaty was adopted on 24th June, 2012. Kenya signed on 26th June, 2012, in Beijing and ratified on 15th November, 2019. The Treaty is open to Member States of WIPO and entered into force on 28th April, 2020.

575. It deals with IPRs of performers in audiovisual performances by granting performers four kinds of economic rights for their performances fixed on audiovisual fixations such as motion pictures—the right of reproduction, the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of making available.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accord to nationals of other Contracting Parties the treatment it accords to its own nationals with regard to the exclusive protection of the rights of performers in their audiovisual performances; and

b) Ensure performers enjoy the exclusive right of authorizing, as regards their performances namely:

(i) the broadcasting and communication to the public of their unfixed performances except where the performance is already a broadcast performance; and

(ii) the fixation of their unfixed performances.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government incorporates protection and remedies for audio visual performers in the national legislation.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Copyright Policy, 2020;

(ii) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(iii) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(iv) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO);

(ii) Music Copyright Society of Kenya (MCSK);

(iii) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI); and

(iv) Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA).

3.6.8 Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

576. The Treaty was adopted in 1981. Kenya signed it on 24th October, 1981, and ratified it on 18th November, 1981. The Treaty is administered by WIPO and is open to WIPO Member States, UN Member States or State Parties to the Paris Convention of 1883.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Protect the Olympic symbol against use for commercial purposes without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee (IOC);

b) The National Olympic Committee of the State Party is entitled to a part in any revenue the International Olympic Committee obtains for granting the authorization of the use of the Olympic symbol in the State Party;

c) Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Treaty relating to the suspension of the above obligations; and

d) Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Treaty relating to the countries with which Kenya is in a customs union or a free trade area.

II. Specific Measures taken by the Government pursuant to the outlined obligations, limited to the period under review (2025-2026)

577. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) Refusing to register any mark that is similar to the Olympic Symbol

b) Invalidating the registration of marks similar to the Olympic Symbol, contravening the Nairobi Treaty;

c) Monitoring and reporting any applications or invalidations regarding registration of marks similar to the Olympic Symbol; and

d) Implementing Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509;

(ii) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506;

(iii) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(iv) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008; and

(v) Sports Act, Cap. 223.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI);

(ii) Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA);

(iii) National Olympic Committee of Kenya (NOCK); and

(iv) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO).

3.6.9 Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, 1971

578. The Convention was adopted in 1971, in Geneva. Kenya signed on 4th April, 1972, and ratified on 6th January, 1976. To date, the Geneva Convention has seventy-nine (79) Contracting Parties. This Convention is administered jointly by WIPO, ILO and UNESCO.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Protect a producer of phonograms who is a national of another Contracting State against the making of duplicates without that producer's consent, against the importation of such duplicates, where the making or importation is for the purpose of distribution to the public, and against the distribution of such duplicates to the public.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

579. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following;

a) Incorporated the protection of producers of sound recordings as laid out in the Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and

b) Incorporated provisions on take down notice and ISP liability in the Copyright Act, Cap. 130 to protect copyright owners in the digital environment.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(ii) Copyright Policy, 2020;

(iii) Copyright Act, Cap. 130;

(iv) Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and

(v) Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO);

(ii) Copyright Tribunal;

(iii) Music Copyright Society of Kenya (MCSK);

(iv) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI);

(v) Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA); and

(vi) Communication Authority of Kenya (CA).

3.7 EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

3.7.1 Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA) Agreement

580. Kenya is a party to the Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA), in the World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal in 2000. One hundred and eighty-eight (188) countries endorsed the Jomtien goals. Under the Agreement, Kenya committed to provide quality basic education for all children, youth and adults.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Develop National Education for All (EFA) goals.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

581. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Released a total of KSh. 17,658,668,369.69 in April, 2026, in capitation funds to primary, junior, senior and special needs education schools through the Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) programs;

b) Prepared draft guidelines for the transition and placement of learners to Grade 10 and is currently in the process of subjecting the draft document to stakeholders' engagement and validation exercise;

c) Implementing the mid-year series of the KCSE examination, administered in July every year targeting candidates wishing to repeat the KCSE exams, those who may have missed sitting the exams due to sickness or other unexpected hardships and adult candidates;

d) Working on integrating the use of Orbit Readers and phase out Braille machines in the administration of the KCSE examinations to candidates with visual impairments to align with best global assessment practices;

e) Increased enrolment and retention of girls and boys in pre-primary, primary, junior, senior and secondary education, particularly in ASAL counties and informal settlements through the following:

(i) Digitization of contents to reach the un-reached;

(ii) Strengthen the management of education data through the implementation of a unified information management system (NEMIS/KEMIS);

(iii) Provision of sanitary towels to girls in primary and secondary schools to ensure equity in access to learning opportunities; and

(iv) Implementation of school feeding programme amounting to KSh. 3,000,000,000.00 in selected primary schools in ASALs, slums and pockets of poverty areas.

f) Adopted a whole Government approach to facilitate the mop up exercise aimed at ensuring every child attains the next level of school towards implementing the 100% transition policy;

g) Transitioning of 46,000 intern teachers to permanent positions in January 2025 ;

h) Processing of the employment of 8,707 teachers on permanent and pensionable terms of service to replace those who exited service through natural attrition;

i) Formulating and revising the following policies and legislations to facilitate the implementation of the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER) Report:

(i) National Education Policy, 2025;

(ii) Draft STEM Education &Training Policy, 2025;

(iii) Draft Education and Training Sector Gender Policy, 2025;

(iv) Draft Teacher Education and Training Policy, 2026;

(v) Draft Education Sector Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2026.

(vi) Basic Education Bill, 2025;

(vii) Basic Education Scholarships and Bursaries Bill, 2025;

(viii) Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

(ix) Kenya National Examination Council (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

(x) Teachers Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

(xi) Kenya Literature Bureau (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

(xii) Education Appeals Tribunal Bill, 2025;

(xiii) Technical and Vocation Education and Training Bill, 2025;

(xiv) Universities Bill, 2025;

(xv) Tertiary Education Placement and Funding Bill, 2025;

(xvi) Kenya National Qualification Framework (Amendment) Bill, 2025;

(xvii) Science and Technology Innovation (Amendment) Bill, 2024;

j) Implementing the new financing model for Universities and TVET institutions;

k) Rolling out CBET curricula in technical and vocational training which make training outcome based and have micro credential that facilitate multiple entry and exit that favour youth and adults who are working, in order to ensure lifelong learning;

l) Establishment of an additional 55 TVET institutions in order to enhance access to technical and vocational training;

m) Enhance quality of training by equipping of 29 TVET institutions in order to build the capacity of institutions provided employment - oriented skills development;

n) Providing ICT equipment and digital integration in 21 TVET institutions to build capacity and offer online and blended learning;

o) Increased enrolment and retention, particularly, in ASAL counties and informal settlements through the following:

(i) Building the capacity of TVET institutions to offer online and blended learning through improvement and deployment of digital infrastructures, digitization of contents to reach provide access to remote places, and youth available outside formal learning hours;

(ii) Rollout TVET MIS in all TVET to enhance education data management;

p) Adopted a whole Government approach to facilitate the mop up of Not in Education Employment or Training youth through sustained awareness, outreach and marketing of TVET;

q) Provision of TVET KSh. 5.2B capitation and KSh. 5B scholarships; and

r) Has increased student funding in Universities from KSh. 83,276,289,789.00 in the Financial Year 2024–2025 to KSh. 97,452,328,233.00 in the Financial Year 2025–2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Curriculum Policy, 2018;

(ii) National Pre-Primary Education Policy, 2018;

(iii) Education for Sustainable Development Policy, 2017;

(iv) National School Health Policy, 2018;

(v) Competence Based Education and Training (CBET) Policy, 2025;

(vi) Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in Kenya, 2010;

(vii) Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education and Training, 2021;

(viii) Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities, 2018;

(ix) Mentorship Policy for Early Learning and Basic Education in Kenya, 2021;

(x) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2019, Policy Framework for Reform Education and Training for Sustainable Development in Kenya;

(xi) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211;

(xii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(xiii) Early Childhood Education Act, Cap. 211B;

(xiv) Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Act, Cap. 211A;

(xv) Kenya Literature Bureau Act, Cap. 209;

(xvii) Kenya National Commission for UNESCO Act, Cap. 215;

(xviii) Kenya National Examination Council Act, Cap. 214A;

(xix) Kenya National Qualifications Framework Act, Cap. 214;

(xx) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511;

(xxi) Teacher Service Commission Act, Cap. 212;

(xxii) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, Cap. 210A; and

(xxiii) Universities Act, Cap. 210.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Commission for Universities Education (CUE);

(ii) Higher Education Loans Board (HELB);

(iii) Jomo Kenyatta Foundation (JKF);

(iv) Kenya Education Management Institute (KEMI);

(v) Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD);

(vi) Kenya Institute of Special Education (KISE);

(vii) Kenya Literature Bureau (KLB);

(viii) Kenya National Commission for UNESCO;

(ix) Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC);

(x) Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA);

(xi) Kenya School of TVET;

(xii) Kenya Universities Colleages Central Placement Services (KUCCPS);

(xiii) Teacher Service Commission (TSC);

(xiv) Technical Vocational Education and Training Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council;

(xv) Technical Vocational Education Training Authority (TVETA); and

(xvi) Universities Funding Board. Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology in Africa (CEMASTEA).

3.7.2 The Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States

582. The Djibouti Declaration was adopted on 14th December, 2017. Kenya acceded to the Declaration on the same date. Member states are meant to ensure that every refugee, returnee, and members of host communities have access to quality education in a safe learning environment within the respective countries without discrimination, adopt and implement the accompanying action plan on education of refugees, returnees and members of host communities in IGAD region.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that every refugee, returnee, and members of host communities have access to quality education in a safe learning environment within our respective countries without discrimination;

b) Adopt and implement the accompanying action plan on education of refugees and returnees and members of host communities in IGAD region;

c) Establish an IGAD regional experts and ministerial committee of education to oversee the implementation of all agreed standards policy instruments and frameworks for education for all including refugees, returnees and members of host communities; and

d) Integrate refugees into national education policies, strategies, programs and plans of action in our respective countries.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

583. The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Education and Training Policy, 2022, as part of the broader *Shirika* Plan for the inclusion of refugees and Asylum seekers—a landmark initiative aimed at integrating refugees into national systems and services;

b) Mainstreaming of refugee education within national sector planning frameworks, including the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP), 2023–2027, the Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning (KPEEL) Programme, and the Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEEQIP), 2026. These frameworks incorporate targeted interventions to enhance access, equity, quality, and transition for learners in refugee-hosting counties;

c) Developed the Costed Strategy on Education and Training for Refugees and Host Communities (2026–2028) to guide coordinated planning, financing, and implementation;

d) Developed the Guidelines on Accelerated Education Programmes (AEP) to standardize alternative learning pathways for overage and out-of-school refugee and host community learners;

e) Enrollment of refugee learners in Dadaab, Kakuma, and urban areas in registered public and private basic and tertiary education institutions. The learners participate in national assessments and examinations and are captured within the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS);

f) Refugee and host community teacher trainees have been enrolled in public Teacher Training Colleges as part of inclusive teacher development efforts. In addition, teachers in refugee-hosting contexts participate in national Teacher Professional Development (TPD) programmes to enhance instructional quality and alignment with national standards;

g) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) pathways have been strengthened for refugees and host communities. So far, 500 refugees have been assessed for RPL;

h) Continues to engage with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in advancing harmonization of qualifications frameworks, refugee education standards, and regional data reporting mechanisms in line with the Djibouti Declaration commitments; and

i) Operationalization of Dadaab Technical Vocational College.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Curriculum Policy, 2018;

(ii) Early Childhood Education Act, Cap. 211B;

(iii) Refugee Act, Cap. 173; and

(iv) Basic Education Act, Cap. 211.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Refugee Secretariat Affairs;

(ii) Directorate of Immigration; and

(iii) National Industrial Training Authority (NITA).

3.7.3 Protocol on the Establishment of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA)

584. The Protocol was adopted on 13th September, 2002, and Kenya signed it on the same date. The Protocol establishes an inter-university council to implement the objectives of the Protocol.

585. The mandate of the council includes advising the partner states on higher education matters, and to contribute towards meeting national and regional developmental needs.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate networking among universities in East Africa and outside the region;

b) Provide a forum for discussion on a wide range of academic and other matters relating to higher education in East Africa; and

c) Facilitate maintenance of internationally comparable education standards in East Africa so as to promote the region's competitiveness in higher education.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

586. The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the EAC students and Staff Mobility Programme, which enables students from countries within the EAC region to pay same fees as local students;

b) Implementing the EAC Scholarship Programme for master's degree in areas of Mathematics, Engineering, Informatics, Science, Technology and Business Science;

c) Implementing the EAC TVET Harmonization Strategy that standardizes the entry requirements and tuition fees in TVET institutions in member states;

d) Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;

e) Participated in an experts and stakeholders engagement forum on the draft Harmonized Guidelines for Collection and Management of Higher Education Data in the East African Community, held from16th to18th July, 2025 in Nairobi, Kenya; and

f) Participated in a Regional Validation Workshop on the Fee Structure Model for Higher Education Institutions, held from 7th to 8th August, 2025, Bujumbura, Burundi.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Inter-University Council of East Africa Act, Cap. 210B; and

(ii) Universities Act, Cap. 210.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Council of University Education (CUE); and

(ii) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI).

3.7.4 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission

587. The protocol was concluded on 18th April, 2007. Kenya was the first partner state to ratify the protocol in 2010. All partner states have ratified the protocol. The objective of this protocol is to establish the East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) as a tool for providing advice to the partner states on all matters relating to Kiswahili research, teaching, learning and development.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Establish the East African Kiswahili Commission as a tool for providing advice to the Partner States on all matters related to Kiswahili research, teaching, learning and development through policy formulation, knowledge generation, curriculum review, standardization of terminology, and promotion of Kiswahili as the *lingua franca* of the Partner States.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

588. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Translated the National Kiswahili Council of Kenya Bill, 2021, into Kiswahili language. The Bill is now awaiting to be enacted by the National Assembly and seeks to establish the National Kiswahili Council of Kenya to promote the development of Kiswahili as a lingua franca of the partner states;

b) Developing the 2nd East African Kiswahili Commission Strategic Plan (2023–2027);

c) Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;

d) Participated in the World Kiswahili Day Celebrations, held from 6th to 7th July, 2025, in Kigali, Rwanda;

e) Participated in a meeting of Legislative Draftspersons and Kiswahili Experts to draft the amendments to the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission from 4th to 8th August, 2025, in Entebbe, Uganda;

f) Participated in a regional stakeholder meeting to validate the Draft EAC Kiswahili language Policy Framework from 7th to 8th October, 2025, in Entebbe, Uganda; and

g) Participated in the EAKC 10th Anniversary Celebrations held at the Commission's Headquarters in Zanzibar on 14th February, 2026. The celebrations marked 10 years of the Commission, appreciating the milestones achieved and strategized on renewed ambition into the next decade.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

National Culture Policy, 2019.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

East Africa Kiswahili Commission.

3.7.5 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission

589. The protocol was adopted on 18th April, 2007, and entered into force on 1st July, 2014. The commission is based in Rwanda and its objective is to establish the East African Science and Technology Commission as an apex body to promote and co-ordinate the development, management and application of science and technology in the EAC.

590. It seeks to promote regional research in science and technology. The governing board for the commission was inaugurated in Entebbe, Uganda from 20th to 21st June, 2017.

591. The commission is established as a regional body to spearhead research in science and technology development and acquisition of reliable data to guide decision making in science and technology matters. Membership to the commission presents an opportunity for Kenya to improve its research capacity through co-operation with other partner states.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Promote and coordinate the development, management and application of science and technology for regional integration and socio-economic development.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

592. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Startup Act, 2024;

b) Implementing the East African Regional Science Technology Innovation Policy;

c) Implementing the East African Regional Intellectual Property (IP) Policy, 2023–2033;

d) Approved the Concept Note for the development of Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) Headquarters in Rwanda;

e) Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;

f) Participated in the meeting of the evaluation of the applications of innovation and entrepreneurship challenge for Creating Opportunities for Youth and Women in Africa held from 15th to 16th February, 2026, in Kigali, Rwanda;

g) Participated in the 4th edition of East African Community Regional Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Conference held from 30th March to 1st April, 2026, in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda. The conference convened regional and global stakeholders to explore how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can drive a resilient, inclusive and innovative East Africa region.

h) Participated in the EAC Digital Transformation Strategy Regional Validation Workshop, held from 26th to 27th January, 2026, in Nairobi, Kenya. The draft strategy presents a comprehensive regional framework built around four strategic pillars: Harmonized Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Environment, Digital Connectivity and Infrastructure, Digital Economy, Digital Skills and Innovation. The harmonized strategy positions the EAC as a digitally empowered, secure, and integrated regional community capable of delivering cross-border digital services and fostering inclusive growth; and

i) Participated in the National Consultations on the development of the EAC Regional Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy held from 29th to 30th January, 2026, in Nairobi, Kenya. The EAC Regional Artificial Intelligence Strategy, will guide the responsible, ethical and inclusive development, governance, and deployment of AI technologies in support of sustainable development and regional integration.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Innovation Agency; and

(ii) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI).

3.7.6 The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)

593. Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA) is an inter-governmental agreement established by African member states to strengthen and enlarge the contribution of nuclear science and technology to socio-economic development on the African continent. The scope of AFRA activities covers a wide range of peaceful applications of nuclear techniques that contribute towards their achievement of national and regional development goals. Kenya became a party to AFRA in 1991.

594. The Fifth Extension of AFRA Agreement was concluded on 4th April, 2015, and Kenya acceded to it on 4th February, 2016. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provides technical expertise and secretariat services for AFRA activities. The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) is the AFRA National Co-ordinator.

595. AFRA seeks to accelerate movement towards self-sufficiency in scientific disciplines and appropriate technologies by coordinating and disseminating innovative methods and practices in a cost-effective manner. These technologies will assist the country in economic development. AFRA benefits the country through technical assistance, support and capacity building in areas of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology for socio-economic development.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Promote cooperative research, development and training in nuclear science and technology.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

596. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Supports this initiative through allocation and disbursement of recurrent grants to National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation;

b) Pilots the Nuclear Science Education in secondary schools—two schools for pilot programme have been selected;

c) Reviewing the Secondary School Curriculum with an aim of incorporating nuclear science technology in secondary schools; and

d) Participates in AFRA project designs that ensures peaceful application of nuclear technology that contribute to National and Regional goals.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Nuclear Regulatory Act, Cap. 243;

(ii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511; and

(iii) Universities Act, Cap. 210.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI);

(ii) Kenya National Innovation Agency;

(iii) Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA); and

(iv) Commission for University Education.

3.7.7 The African Continental TVET Strategy (2025–2034)

597. The strategy was adopted in March 2025. It is the African Union newly adopted blueprint designed to overhaul technical and vocational education and training across the continent. It succeeds the previous 2015-2024 Strategy and aligns with Agenda 2063 and SDG 4.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Transitioning TVET from a "second-choice" educational path to a first-class engine for industrialization.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

598. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Institutionalizing the Dual TVET model which requires at least 50/50 split between theory and industry practice;

b) Implementation of Africa Continental Qualification Framework (ACQF) and mapping Kenya National Qualifications Framework to ACQF to allow Kenyan TVET graduates to have their certificates recognized across the continent;

c) Establishing *Jitume* digital Laboratories in TVET institutions across all 47 counties in order to provide students with global "gig economy" skills and remote work opportunities, aligning with the CESA 26-34 objective to harness ICT for education;

d) Prioritizes the Recognition of Prior Learning of youth who learn trades through apprenticeship; and

e) Certifies *Jua Kali* artisans (e.g., welders, mechanics, tailors) enabling them transition from "unrecognized" informal sector into the formal economy with a standardized certificate.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework

(i) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Policy, 2023;

(ii) Dual Training Policy, 2025;

(iii) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, Cap. 210A;

(iv) Kenya National Qualifications Framework Act, Cap. 214;

(v) Industrial Training Act, Cap. 237; and

(vi) National Policy on Linking Industrial to Education Training and Research, 2024.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

3.7.8 Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Strategic and Cultural Materials (1950)

599. The Agreement was adopted on 22nd November, 1950, and Kenya acceded on 14th March, 1967.

600. The Agreement on the importation of Educational, Strategic and Cultural Materials (1950) is a UNESCO- sponsored initiative aimed at reducing economic barriers to the free exchange of cultural material such as knowledge, ideas, and culture across borders.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under Agreement on the importation of Educational, Strategic and Cultural Materials (1950)

a) Elimination of customs duties on educational, scientific, and cultural materials.

b) Facilitate licensing and simplify administrative, customs, and clearing procedures for the materials

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations

601. The Government has allowed tax exemptions for educational, scientific and cultural materials.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework

(i) African Community Customs Management Act (EACCMA), 2004;

(ii) VAT Act, Cap. 476;

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469; and

(iv) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Kenya National Commission for UNESCO; and

(ii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.7.9 Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme

Date of Adoption: 1st August 1975

602. The *Inter*-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme is regional Convention aimed at promoting technical co-operation programmes to ensure sufficiency of skilled personnel within Africa.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

(i) Facilitate the exchange of skilled personnel, share scientific and technological knowledge.

(ii) Host countries to support experts.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations

603. The Government is working on partnerships with Universities.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework

(i) Universities Act, Cap. 210; and

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2019.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD).

3.8 OUTER SPACE

3.8.1 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

604. The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 19th December, 1966, and opened for signature on 27th January, 1967. It entered into force on 10th October, 1967. Kenya acceded to the convention on 19th January, 1984. The convention provides for international regulation of outer space activities and is the international legal regime of outer space and celestial bodies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Exploration and use of outer space for the benefit and interests of all mankind;

b) Use the Moon and other celestial bodies for peaceful purposes;

c) Be responsible for national space activities and liable for damage caused by their space objects;

d) Avoid harmful contamination of space and celestial bodies; and

e) Desist from claiming sovereignty over outer space or any celestial body.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

605. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Hosted a workshop on High-Altitude Operations in Nairobi to develop safety protocols and technical standards for near-space activities on 3rd September, 2025;

b) Finalized the development and testing phase of the Electrical Power Subsystem for the African Development Satellite (AfDevSat) to enhance regional peaceful co-operation on 9th September, 2025;

c) Signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with the Federal Republic of Nigeria to strengthen ties in space science, technology, and peaceful exploration on 22nd September, 2025;

d) Commenced World Space Week 2025 in Laikipia to promote public awareness and education on the peaceful use of outer space as the province of all mankind on 4th October, 2025;

e) Initiated a technical dialogue with UAE-based Marlan Space to explore commercial partnerships for Earth Observation data utilization on 22nd October, 2025;

f) Officially launched the Regional Centre for Earth Observation Training in Malindi to build indigenous technical capacity for space-derived data analysis on 29th October, 2025;

g) Hosted a high-level German NewSpace delegation to explore investments in satellite technology and space-related research and development on 3rd December, 2025;

h) Convened government, academia and industry stakeholders to strengthen national capacity in satellite data utilization for sustainable development, disaster management and environmental monitoring on 9th December, 2025;

i) Co-organized the Kenya Space Innovation and Investment Forum 2025 in Nairobi to promote the peaceful use of outer space, space technology innovation and international cooperation in space activities from 9th to 10th December, 2025;

j) Established a formal partnership between the Kenya Space Agency and Dedan Kimathi University of Technology (DeKUT) to advance space research and innovation on 16th December, 2025;

k) Initiated "Project Centinela" to enhance satellite monitoring capabilities for environmental conservation and disaster risk reduction on 15th January, 2026;

l) Selected to host the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) Programme 2026, promoting international co-operation in space science education and peaceful space activities on 26th January, 2026;

m) Participated in the 3rd Italy-Africa Space Leaders Meeting to coordinate regional policy on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities on 10th February, 2026;

n) Issued a public astronomical advisory and awareness notice on a rare planetary alignment, promoting peaceful scientific observation and public engagement in space science on 28th February, 2026;

o) Launched the AI-powered ClimCam climate-monitoring payload to the International Space Station (ISS) with Egypt and Uganda on 11th April, 2026 in collaboration with UNOOSA; and

p) Hosted the Global Data Festival and Kenya Space Expo Conference (KSEC) in Nairobi highlighting its active multilateral space alignments from 2nd to 5th June, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Kenya Space Policy, 2016.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF); and

(ii) Kenya Space Agency (KSA).

3.8.2 Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention)

606. The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 29th November, 1971, and opened for signature on 29th March, 1972. It entered into force on 1st September, 1972. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 25th September, 1975. The Convention provides that states shall bear international liability and responsibility for all space objects that are launched within their territory.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Liability to pay compensation for damage caused by its space objects on the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in flight, and damage due to its faults in space;

b) Any damage to a third party occurring as a result of a space operation is the responsibility of the launching state which launches or procures the launching of a space object or state from whose territory or facility a space object is launched.

c) Assume fault-based liability for damage caused to another State's space objects or personnel;

d) Immediately upon incident, provide notification and cooperate in the investigation and settlement of claims arising from damage caused by space objects;

e) Within one year of damage becoming known, submit or respond to diplomatic claims for compensation through State-to-State procedures;

f) Ensure authorization and continuing supervision of national space activities to mitigate risks associated with space objects; and

g) Maintain international cooperation and due regard for the safety of other States' space activities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

607. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Finalized a strategic collaboration framework with the Nigerian National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) on mission control standards on 22nd September, 2025;

b) Conducted a technical seminar at JKUAT during World Space Week on "Responsible Behavior in Outer Space" to educate stakeholders on liability risks on 6th October, 2025;

c) Initiated a technical exchange with UAE-based Marlan Space to review international best practices for the insurance and indemnification of space launches on 22nd October, 2025;

d) Engaged with the US-based OSPRI delegation to explore strategic collaboration on space traffic management to minimize orbital debris risks on 5th December, 2025;

e) Facilitated the Space Innovation and Investment Forum 2025, where the need for legal frameworks to protect the state from third-party liability was emphasized on 9th December, 2025;

f) Launched "Project Centinela," a dedicated monitoring initiative to enhance satellite tracking and prevent unauthorized or hazardous orbital maneuvers on 15th January, 2026;

g) Participated in the 3rd Italy–Africa Space Leaders Meeting to refine the bilateral operational protocols for the Malindi Space Centre on 10th February, 2026; and

h) Submitted the finalized Draft Kenya Space Bill 2026 to the Parliamentary Committee on Defence to formalize the mandatory registration and licensing of all Kenyan space objects on 3rd March, 2026.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Kenya Space Policy, 2024;

(iii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, Cap.199;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Space Agency (KSA); and

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.8.3 Agreement on the African Resource and Environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC)

608. In the recognition of its strategic location at the Equator and its history of space science and technology, Kenya collaborated with South Africa, Nigeria and Algeria to form the African Resource and environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC).

609. The main objective of the Initiative is to establish a satellite constellation for monitoring of African resources and the environment. The collaborating countries signed the Agreement in Algiers, Algeria on 7th December, 2009.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide easy access to satellite data for end users in Earth observation fields;

b) Capacity Building in the area of outer space; and

c) Development of low-cost receiving stations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

610. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Launched Space Sector Communities of Practice and Africa Earth Observation (EO) Challenge 2025 to bolster EO data innovation tied to continental satellite initiatives on 18th July, 2025;

b) Hosted the Kenya Space Innovation & Investment Forum KSIIF) (including Africa EO Challenge) to promote pan-African EO collaboration from 9th to 10th December, 2025 at The Edge Convention Centre in Nairobi, Kenya; and

c) Continued national capacity strengthening for EO data utilization and infrastructure development through Kenya Space Agency to support shared constellation benefits.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Space Policy, 2016; and

(ii) Kenya Space Agency Legal Notice No. 22 of 2017.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Space Agency (KSA)

3.9 ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

3.9.1 The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)

611. The African Charter on Democracy Elections and Governance (ACDEG) was adopted on 30th January, 2007, and entered into force on 15th February, 2012. Kenya acceded to the Charter on 7th January, 2021.

612. The Charter, an initiative by African leaders to provide African solutions to African challenges, is a component of the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and expounds upon the Constitutive Act of the AU by committing member states to the adherence of universal values and principles of democracy and respect for human rights. It promotes the respect of the rule of law, periodic free and fair elections, consolidation of democratic institution and the rejection of unconstitutional change of Government.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Implement programs that promote democratic principles and practices;

b) Adopt legislative and administrative measures that guarantee the rights of women, ethnic minorities and migrants, persons with disabilities, refugees, and displaced persons including marginalized and vulnerable social groups;

c) Set up institutions to fight corruption; and

d) Adhere to the principle of transparency and accountability in Government.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

613. The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to align the laws of Kenya and independent institutions with the provisions of the Charter;

b) Developed an assessment Matrix on the implementation of the Charter;

c) Sensitized stakeholders on provisions of the Charter; and

d) Developing the initial country report on the Charter.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, Cap. 65;

(iii) Election Campaign Financing Act, Cap. 7A;

(iv) Election Offences Act, Cap. 66;

(v) Elections Act, Cap. 7;

(vi) Political Parties Act, Cap. 7D;

(vii) Independent Electrol and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) Act, Cap. 7C;

(viii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Cap. 7H;

(ix) Leadership and Integrity Act, Cap. 185C;

(x) County Government Act, 2012;

(xi) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, Cap.71;

(xii) National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K;

(xiii) Judicial Service Act, Cap. 8A;

(xiv) Kenya Defense Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(xv) National Intelligence Service Act, Cap. 206;

(xvi) Refugees Act, Cap. 173;

(xvii) Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, Cap. 77;

(xviii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A;

(xix) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, Cap. 412C;

(xx) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution Act, Cap. 6B;

(xxi) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(xxii) Commission on Administrative Justice Act, Cap. 7J;

(xxiii) Access to Information Act, Cap. 7M;

(xxiv) Prevention of Organized Crime Act, Cap. 59;

(xxv) Mutual Legal Assistance Act, Cap. 75A;

(xxvi) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(xxvii) Media Council Act, Cap. 411B;

(xxviii) Office of the Attorney General Act, Cap. 6A;

(xxix) Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, Cap. 151;

(xxx) Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D;

(xxxi) Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E; and

(xxxii) National Cohesion and Integration Act, Cap. 7N.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commisssion (EACC);

(ii) Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC);

(iii) Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP);

(iv) Judiciary;

(v) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP);

(vi) National Police Service (NPS);

(vii) Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice (OAG & DoJ);

(viii) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(ix) Witness Protection Agency;

(x) Victim Protection Board;

(xi) Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA); and

(xii) Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ).

3.10 HEALTH

3.10.1 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)

614. The FCTC was adopted during the 56th World Health Assembly in Geneva on 21st May, 2003, and opened for signature from 16th to 22nd June, 2003, in Geneva. It entered into force on 27th February, 2005. Kenya signed and ratified the FCTC on 25th June, 2004.

615. The FCTC was the first treaty to be negotiated under the auspices of the WHO in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic. The Treaty uses demand-reduction strategies to address tobacco addiction.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by implementing tobacco control measures;

b) Provide bi-annual reports to the Conference of Parties;

c) Informed its nationals of the health consequences, addictive nature and mortal threat posed by tobacco consumption; and

d) Exposure to tobacco smoke and effective legislative, executive, administrative or other measures should be contemplated at the appropriate Governmental level to protect all persons from exposure to tobacco smoke.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

616. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Increased taxation by 15% on tobacco products to discourage consumption of tobacco and related products;

b) Reviewing the National Guidelines on Tobacco Ceasation, 2017;

c) Conducting end term evaluation of the National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2019–2023;

d) Developing Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2026–2031;

e) Implementing guidelines for labeling and packaging, including graphic health warnings;

f) Reviewing the Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A and prioritizing the new and emerging tobacco products within the Act; and

g) Established the County Multisectoral Enforcement and Compliance Committees in the 47 counties.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A; and

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Tobacco Control Board (TCB); and

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA).

3.10.2 Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITP)

617. The Protocol to eliminate illicit Trade in Tobacco Products was adopted in Seoul, South Korea on 12th November, 2012, and opened for signature from 10th January, 2013, to 9th January,

2014. The Protocol entered into force on 25th September, 2018. Kenya signed the Protocol on 29th May, 2013, and ratified on 15th July, 2019. The Instrument of Ratification was deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations on 4th May, 2020. The Protocol entered into force for Kenya on 2nd August, 2020.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Combat illegal trade in tobacco products through control of the supply chain and international cooperation;

b) Take any necessary measures in accordance with the national law to increase the effectiveness of their competent authorities, including customs and police responsible for preventing, deterring, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and eliminating all forms of illicit trade in goods covered by this Protocol; and

c) Cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic, legal, and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the unlawful conduct including criminal offences established in accordance with Article 14 of this Protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

618. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the National Guidelines on Tobacco Ceasation, 2017;

b) Conducting end term evaluation of the National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2019–2023;

c) Developing Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2026–2031;

d) Committed to eliminating illicit trade, including the track and trace system, which has made the country a regional centre of excellence in prevention of illicit trade; and

e) Implementing tobacco free farms project where over 12,400 farmers have shifted from tobacco farming to viable alternatives.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A; and

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA);

(ii) Tobacco Control Board (TCB);

(iii) Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI);

(iv) University of Nairobi (UoN);

(v) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(vi) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.10.3 The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

619. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs on 25th March, 1972. This Convention, as amended, was adopted and entered into force on 8th August, 1975. Kenya ratified the Convention on 9th February, 1973.

620. The Convention establishes strict controls on the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush, cannabis plant and their products, which in the Convention, are described as “narcotic drugs”.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Place narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control

b) Take such legislative and administrative measures as necessary;

c) Give effect to and carry out the provisions of this convention within their own territories; and

d) Cooperate with other States in the execution of the provisions of this Protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

621. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Regulates the practice of pharmacy, manufacture and trade in drugs and poisons. This is to achieve the highest standards of safety, efficacy and quality of all drugs, chemical substances and medical devices that are locally manufactured, imported, exported, distributed, sold, or used to ensure the protection of the consumer as envisaged by the laws regulating drugs in Kenya;

b) Conducts market registration, testing and surveillance on drugs in the Kenyan market;

c) Submits periodic reports under the Convention to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) that monitors and supports state compliance under the Convention; and

d) Enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control)(Amendment) Act, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Cap. 245;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122; and

(iii) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Government Chemist Department;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA);

(iii) National Police Service;

(iv) National Quality Control Laboratory; and

(v) Pharmacy and Poisons Board.

3.10.4 The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

622. This Convention was adopted in Vienna on 21st February, 1971, and entered into force on 16th August, 1976. Kenya acceded to it on 18th October, 2000.

623. The Convention establishes an international control system for psychotropic substances. It responded to the diversification and expansion of the spectrum of drugs of abuse and introduced controls over several synthetic drugs according to their abuse potential and their therapeutic or medical value.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Report to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on changes in its laws and regulations concerning psychotropic substances, notify of the names and addresses of the Governmental authorities dealing with psychotropic substances;

b) Inform on developments in the abuse of and the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances within its territory;

c) Furnish to the INCB annual statistical reports on quantities manufactured, exported to and imported from each country or region as well as on stocks held by manufacturers; and

d) Submits periodic annual reports to the UN Secretary-General in respect of any case of illicit traffic in psychotropic substances or seizure from such illicit traffic.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

624. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Maintains membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), which considers all matters pertaining to the aims of the Convention and its implementation. The Commission assists the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. It also advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;

b) Operationalizing of the online systems for reporting which include the National Drug Control System and International Import and Export System, reducing the time taken to procure products; and

c) Implementing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Cap. 245 in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Cap. 245;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(iv) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Government Chemist Department;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA);

(iii) National Police Service;

(iv) Pharmacy and Poisons Board; and

(v) National Quality Control Laboratories.

3.10.5 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

625. This Convention was adopted on 20th December, 1988, and entered into force on 11th November, 1990. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 19th October, 1992. The Convention provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals. It provides for international cooperation through, for example, extradition of drug traffickers, controlled deliveries and transfer of criminal proceedings.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals; and

b) Co-operate with state parties in extradition process.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

626. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Presidential declaration of Alcohol and Drug Abuse as a national emergency on 31st December, 2025: The Ministry guided all Level 3 facilities and upwards to provide treatment services for alcohol and substance use, collaborate with County governments to establish 1 rehabilitation facility per county and draft a National Strategy for Prevention and Management of Health Impacts of Alcohol Use, 2026–2030;

b) Formulation of a National Policy for the Prevention, Management & Control of Alcohol, Drugs & Substance Abuse: The policy will provide a harmonized national framework for implementation of drug control interventions across different sectors;

c) Capacity building for magistrates and other judicial officers on the existing policies and legislation for emerging alcohol and drug abuse; and

d) Designation of 4 drug courts to handle cases related to possession and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Cap. 245;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse Act, Cap. 122;

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(iv) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Cap. 244.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Pharmacy and Poisons Board;

(ii) National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA);

(iii) Government Chemist Department;

(iv) National Quality Control Board; and

(v) National Police Service (NPS).

3.10.6 Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC)

627. The Protocol was signed by the Heads of State of the EAC partner states on 13th September, 2008, marking a new era of close cooperation on health research in the region.

628. EAHRC is established as the principal advisory institution of the community on all matters of health research and development. To achieve this objective, the Commission undertakes research that are necessary for knowledge generation, technological development, policy formulation, practice and other related matters. The EAHRC headquarters is in Bujumbura, Burundi.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote, facilitate and co-ordinate the conduct and application of health research for the improvement of health and for the wellbeing of the people of East Africa;

b) Establish mechanisms for health research, knowledge management and mobilise resources to support health research for development; and

c) Partner States to establish the East African Health Research Commission as a mechanism for making available to the Community, advise upon all matters of health

and health-related researches and findings necessary for knowledge generation, technological development, policy formulation and practice; and for related matters.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

629. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participating in the amendment of the Protocol to address issues of the Governing Board and to provide clarity in the mandate of the Commission;

b) Implementing the EAC Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (EAC-MRH) Programme to harmonize technical requirements and optimize processes for medicines regulation, to facilitate timely access to safe, affordable, efficacious and quality essential medicines, vaccines and medical devices for treatment, management and diagnosis of diseases of public health importance;

c) Participating in a Regional Programme on Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (EAC-MRH) since March, 2012: The initiative has established a joint assessment of medicinal product dossiers approach in the assessment of safety, quality and efficacy of medicinal products before a marketing authorization is granted; and

d) Implementing a Project on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) that will strengthen the capacity of partner states to prevent and address infectious diseases at hot spot areas in the region.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Health Policy, 2014–2030;

(ii) Health Act, Cap. 241;

(iii) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511;

(iv) Social Health Insurance Act, 2023;

(v) Digital Health Act, 2023;

(vi) Primary Healthcare Act, 2023; and

(vii) Facility Finance Improvement Act, 2023.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI);

(ii) Kenya National Innovation Agency;

(iii) Kenya National Public Health Institute; and

(iv) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI).

3.11 TRANSPORT

3.11.1 Air Transport

3.11.1.1 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air (1999 Montreal Convention)

630. The Convention was adopted on 28th May, 1999, and entered into force on 4th November, 2003. Kenya signed the Convention on 28th May, 1999, and ratified it on 7th January, 2002.

631. The convention deals with the international carriage of passengers, airline liability in the case of death, injury or delay to passengers or in cases of delay, damage or loss of baggage and cargo whilst maintaining the core provisions which have served the international air transport community for several decades.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adhere to uniformity and predictability of rules relating to the international carriage of passengers, baggage and cargo;

b) Domesticate the convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air;

c) Ensure that passengers, cargo and mail are transported in accordance with the rules relating to international carriage; and

d) Ensure that the quality of services provided meet consumer expectation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

632. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing the Civil Aviation (Consumer Protection) Regulations;

b) Enforcing policies, rules, regulations and procedures relating to the rights of consumers;

c) Sensitized consumers of their rights and responsibilities; and

d) Addressed consumer's complaints through the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394; and

(ii) Consumer Protection Act, Cap. 501.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal (NCAART); and

(ii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.2 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991 Montreal)

633. The Convention was adopted on 1st March, 1991, and entered into force on 21st June, 1998. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 22nd October, 2002. The Convention is a multilateral and Anti-Terrorism Treaty that aims to prohibit and prevent the manufacture or storage of unmarked plastic explosives.

634. The Convention notes the implications of acts of terrorism for international security and the fact that plastic explosives have been used for terrorist acts aimed at destruction of aircraft, other means of transport and other targets. It further takes cognizance that marking such

explosives unlawful for the purpose of detection would contribute significantly to the prevention of such acts.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To prohibit the manufacture, storage, transport, or entry of unmarked plastic explosives;

b) To ensure that all plastic explosives are marked as appropriate;

c) To ensure no explosive including plastic explosive accesses the airport;

d) To ensure any lawful explosive is declared to the Government Authorities prior to its transportation; and

e) Legal action to be taken against any culprits found in possession or involved in unlawful manufacture of un-marked plastic explosives.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

635. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Surveillance measures to prohibit the manufacture, storage, transport or entry of unmarked plastic explosives in Kenya;

b) Implementing the Anti-Terrorism Framework to reduce the ability and risk of terrorists utilizing plastic explosives;

c) Deployed Anti-Terrorism Police Units (ATPUs) to all airports serving international flights and continuously shares information on terrorism with other ICAO member states; and

d) Ensures no aircraft carrying weapons or explosives (dangerous goods) is permitted to fly over Kenyan airspace without permission.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; and

(ii) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(ii) National Crime Research Center (NCRC);

(iii) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU); and

(iv) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.3 Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town Convention) and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment

636. The Convention and the Protocol were adopted on 16th November, 2001, and entered into force on 1st March, 2006. Kenya signed the Convention and the Protocol on 16th November, 2001, and ratified them on 13th October, 2006.

637. The Convention and its Protocol recognizes the need to acquire and use mobile equipment of high value or particular economic significance to facilitate the financing of the acquisition and use of such equipment in an efficient manner.

638. The Government domesticated the Convention in the Civil Aviation under the Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks Regulations 2022.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To acquire and use mobile equipment of high value or particular economic significance;

b) To domesticate the laws and regulations related to acquisition and leasing of mobile equipment of high value;

c) To be committed to ensuring that the acquisition and leasing laws and regulations are implemented; and

d) To comply with laws and regulations related to acquisition and leasing of mobile equipment of high value.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

639. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Facilitating air operators by acquiring aircrafts at a discount due to assurance to the sellers that their interests in such equipment are recognized and protected;

b) Negotiating avoidance of double taxation for Kenyan airline companies. In reciprocity, the Government continues to grant tax waivers on items to be used in aircraft during flight and spare parts on board foreign aircraft;

c) Continues to register aircrafts according to International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO) guidelines and issuing licenses;

d) Ensuring that airlines submit aircraft documents for analysis and scrutiny before allowing the vessel to fly into the country such as registration certificate, air operator's certificate, air worthiness certificate, aircraft insurance among others;

e) Implementing the commitment under ICAO, which requires review of the regulations every two years;

f) Liaising with the International Registry established under the Cape Town Convention to ensure harmonization of all interests in aircraft and aircraft parts; and

g) Implemented the Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks Regulations, 2022.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.4 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971 Montreal Convention)

640. The Convention was adopted on 23rd September, 1971, and entered into force on 26th January, 1973. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 11th January, 1977.

641. The Convention recognizes that unlawful acts of seizure or exercise of control of aircraft in flight jeopardizes the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermines the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation. It aims at deterring such acts.

642. The Convention empower ICAO Annex 17 which deals with aviation security and has been domesticated in the Civil Aviation Security Regulations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Prohibit and punish behaviour which threatens the safety of civil aviation;

b) It requires State parties to make offences punishable by "severe penalties";

c) It requires State parties that have custody of offenders to either extradite the offender or submit the case for prosecution;

d) To domesticate the convention into the national laws;

e) To co-operate with other countries by sharing information on terrorism;

f) To intervene through security personnel in case of an act of unlawful seizure involving a foreign aircraft within Kenyan airspace; and

g) To prosecute the offender under Kenyan laws or extradite them for prosecution in another State.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

643. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Security surveillance to enhance deterrence;

b) Body screening on passengers by security personnel at check points as well as the second screening points leading to the sterile area;

c) Confiscation of all unwanted and undeclared items by passengers;

d) Deployed anti-terrorism personnel and Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) to airports serving international flights;

e) Collaboration with other airlines to report any suspicious item or passenger to the security personnel;

f) Enforcement of declaration and surrender of firearms to the pilot, and return at the destination; and

g) Installation of CCTV in all strategic areas at the airports.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B;

(ii) The Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394;

(iii) Kenya Airport Authority Act, Cap. 395; and

(iv) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA);

(ii) Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU);

(iii) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC); and

(iv) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU).

3.11.1.5 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988 Montreal)

644. The Protocol was adopted on 24th February, 1988, and entered into force on 6th August, 1989. Kenya acceded to it on 5th October, 1995.

645. The Protocol recognizes the unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize the safe operation of such airports, undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in safety at such airports and disturb the safe and orderly conduct of civil aviation for all States.

646. The Protocol extends the provisions of the Montreal Convention to encompass terrorist acts at airports serving International Civil Aviation.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To prosecute acts of violence against a passenger on board an aircraft on flight;

b) To criminalize sabotage of an aircraft during service of damage that is likely to endanger its safety during flight;

c) To criminalize placing or casing a device or substance in an aircraft likely to destroy or cause damage to it;

d) To criminalize destruction or damage to an air navigation facility or interfering with its operation;

e) To criminalize and punish deliberate communication of false information; and

f) To treat as unlawful an attempt of any of the above or being an accomplice to any of them.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

647. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensured safety of passengers at airports and recognize unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize the safe operation of such airports;

b) Conducts surveillance to prohibit any unlawful act which threaten the safety of civil aviation;

c) Committed to take necessary legal action against any person trying to commit or committed violence against a passenger which threaten the safety of aircraft;

d) Restricted access to the control tower and air navigation facilities are guarded by security personells such as regular police, GSU and AP officers;

e) Regular security patrols by KAA and GSU officers around the airports;

f) Constructed watch towers to continuosly keep surveillance all-round the international airports;

g) Continuously prosecute criminals who commit acts of sabotage, violence, destruction or damage, giving false information, terrorism among others; and

h) Domesticated the Protocol for suppression of unlawful acts of violence at the International Airports.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Airports Authority Act, Cap. 395;

(ii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(iii) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; and

(iv) The Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU);

(ii) Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU);

(iii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA);

(iv) Magistrates Courts at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport; and

(v) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

3.11.1.6 Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952 Rome Convention)

648. The convention was adopted on 7th October, 1952, and entered into force on 4th February, 1958. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 5th July, 1999, and it entered into force for Kenya on 3rd October, 1999.

649. The convention aims to ensure adequate compensation for persons who suffer from damages caused by foreign aircraft on the surface in order not to hinder the operation of international air transport.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To ensure adequate compensation for persons who suffer damages caused by the foreign aircraft on the surface;

b) To adhere to the rates set in the convention for compensation of persons who suffer damage caused by foreign aircraft on the surface;

c) To facilitate compensation of those who suffer damages caused by a foreign aircraft on the ground proportionate to the damage; and

d) To ensure that evaluation of the liability incurred is done in a reasonable manner as not to exceed the damage caused so as not to hinder the development of air transport.

e) To provide legal mechanisms that allow for prompt and adequate compensation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

650. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensures that the foreign aircraft compensates for any damage caused on the ground within its territory; and

b) Ensures that evaluation of liability is reasonable so as not to exceed the damage caused and hinder the development of air transport.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU);

(ii) Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU);

(iii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA); and

(iv) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

3.11.1.7 Protocol to Amend the Rome Convention of 1952 on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1978 Montreal)

651. The protocol was adopted on 23rd September, 1978, and Kenya acceded to the protocol on 25th July, 2002. The protocol addresses compensation relating to damage caused by the international flights on the ground.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure adequate compensation to those who suffer damage caused by a foreign aircraft on the ground;

b) Domesticate the compensation rates as set in the protocol;

c) Ensure adequate compensation to those who suffer damage caused by a foreign aircraft on the ground;

d) Ensure that aircraft are insured to enable compensation in the event of causing damage on the ground;

e) Ensure that compensation is commensurate to the level of liability; and

f) Ensure that compensation is reasonable in a manner not likely to hinder the development of air transport.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

652. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensures that the foreign aircraft compensates any damage caused within its territory;

b) Domesticated the compensation rates as set in the Protocol;

c) Monitoring and assessing the safety and security measures to ensure that all aerodromes are safe and secure to operate;

d) Issues certificates to approved maintainance organizations in compliance with the regulations;

e) Ensures that fire engines are on stand-by in case of an emergency to limit the damage;

f) Reviewing the Civil Aviation Regulations, 2020, which deals with various aspects of aviation; and

g) Facilitating the adoption of the ICAO Standard Approved Recommended Practices (SARPs) to ensure safe, secure and orderly operation of air transport.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU);

(ii) Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU);

(iii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA); and

(iv) National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

3.11.1.8 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA)

653. The Protocol was adopted and entered into force on 18th April, 2007. Kenya became a state party on the same date. The Protocol established the Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA). The ratification of the Protocol by the Government demonstrates its commitment towards aviation safety in the Region.

654. The Protocol seeks to promote a safe and secure environment in the development of civil aviation within and outside the partner States. It assists the partner States in meeting their safety and security oversight obligations and responsibilities under the Chicago Convention and its Annexes.

655. It also provides partner states with an appropriate forum and structure to discuss, plan and implement common measures required for achieving safe, secure and orderly development of civil aviation through the implementation of international standards and recommended

practices relating to the safety and security of civil aviation. The CASSOA has developed several regulations to facilitate the operations and implementation of the protocol.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Make air transport services safe, efficient and profitable;

b) Adopt common policies for the development of civil air transport in the region;

c) Harmonize civil aviation rules and regulations, and co-ordinate measures; and

d) Co-operate in the maintenance of high safety standard.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025 –2026)

656. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the CASSOA Regulations on Harmonization of the Civil Aviation Regulations in the EAC Region in several areas; Revised Aircraft Operations, Airworthiness and Personnel Licensing Security and Aerodromes; and Air Navigation Regulations. Kenya is participating in the development of CASSOA Regulations; and

b) Developing the competition, dispute settlement and consumer protection regulatory mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of liberalization of Air Transport in the Region in collaboration with the EAC Secretariat, CASSOA and other EAC partner states.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.9 Search and Rescue Agreement Co-operation in Air Accident Investigations

657. The Agreement was adopted on 13th September, 2003, and Kenya signed it on the same day.

658. The Agreement ensure the rapid and coordinated response of relevant authorities and agencies in locating and rescuing survivors, providing emergency assistance, and securing the accident site.

659. SAR cooperation supports the conduct of thorough and timely air accident investigations by preserving evidence, facilitating access to the accident site, and promoting the exchange of information among investigating authorities.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Co-operate in the activities of Inter-State Search and Rescue Services;

b) Hold collaborative Search and Rescue training;

c) Hold collaborative training in aviation safety and aviation security; and

d) Facilitate the victims and their families in the event of occurrence of an air mishap.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

660. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the roadmap for the operationalization of the EAC Search and Rescue Agreement;

b) Acquiring droppable survival and medical kits for the responding units; and

c) Mapping of aircraft wreckages, single points of contacts and SAR assets and personnel.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.10 EAC Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations

661. The EAC Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations was adopted by the 16th Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Transport, Communication and Meteorology held from 24th to 28th June, 2019, in Kampala, Uganda. Kenya ratified the Agreement on 22nd January, 2024.

662. The multilateral agreement establishes a framework for legal collaboration between partner states in managing investigations into aircraft accidents and incidents. The agreement was necessitated by the need to cooperate in aircraft accidents and incident investigations services in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Agreement:

a) Establish, in accordance with ICAO Global Aviation Safety plan, adequately funded, professionally trained, independent and impartial aircraft accident and incident investigation bodies;

b) Provide assistance in aircraft accident and incident investigation by availing experts, and any other required logistics to the partner states as appropriate;

c) Ensure all investigations into aircraft accident and incidents that are carried out in partner states are independent from political or other interference or pressure;

d) Provide adequate resources, including funding and qualified personnel, for carrying out investigations;

e) Promote the use of common set of regulations in compliance with provisions of ICAO Annex 13;

f) Promote the use of common guidance materials, accident investigation mannuals or handbooks;

g) Promote the application of the best practices in the area of aircraft accident and incident prevention;

h) Enhance the qualification and experiences of aircraft accident and incident investigators in partner states;

i) Enhance co-operation and collaboration with partner states relating to sharing safety information;

j) Enhance development of regional institution capacity in training, research, related aircraft accident and incident investigation;

k) Invite the other partner states' investigators to attend general and specialized investigation courses which they conduct;

l) Facilitate the attachment of other partner states' investigators to the aircraft accident and incident investigation, with a view to enhancing their understanding of investigation requirements and procedures;

m) Share with other partner states relevant information about ongoing investigations in which the other partner state has expressed an interest, in consistency with ICAO Annex 13 to the Chicago Convention;

n) Consult partner states in the organization of an investigation, drafting of the report, crisis management and communication, as deemed necessary;

o) Identify their investment needs in the area of aircraft accident and incident investigation and prioritize relevant sources of funding for that investment; and

p) Promote the sharing of specialized equipment and facilities with a view to cutting the cost and avoiding duplication.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

663. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the roadmap and operationalization of the EAC Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation Agreement; and

b) Implementing the Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) for operationalization of the EAC Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Agreement.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.11 Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948 Geneva Convention)

664. The convention was adopted on 19th June, 1948, and Kenya acceded to the convention on 15th January, 1997. The objective of the convention is to encourage investors to make financial assistance possible for the purchase of new aircraft to be used for international air transport.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Recognize rights of property in aircraft; right to acquire aircraft by purchase, coupled with possession of the aircraft; rights to possession of aircraft under lease of 6 months or more and mortgages; hypotenuse and similar rights in aircraft which are continually created as security for payment of indebtedness;

b) Recognize aircraft as property that can be owned;

c) Recognize rights of individuals and private companies to own aircraft;

d) Recognize rights if individual or company to lease an aircraft for 6 months or more; and

e) Recognize mortgages, hypotheques and similar rights in aircraft.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

665. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Recognizing the rights of property in aircraft, purchase and ownership/possession under lease and mortgages;

b) Continues to register all aircraft in the country and issues aircraft licenses;

c) Approving lease agreements for aircraft operators, formulates and implements aircraft lease regulations;

d) Continues to Provide technical advice to aircraft owners on civil aviation issues; and

e) Complying with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) on private airstrips and helipads which recognize the rights of individuals and companies to own and operate aircraft, either for private or commercial purposes.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.12 Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (1929 Warsaw)

666. The convention was adopted on 12th October, 1929, and Kenya acceded to it on 7th October, 1964, but with a validity or effective date for the convention as 12th December, 1963.

667. The objective of the convention is to ensure compensation for death or injury of a flight passenger and damage or loss of luggage or goods. The accession to the Convention demonstrates the Government's commitment towards compensation for death or injury of passengers on board.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure compensation of persons, luggage or goods carried by aircrafts operating internationally;

b) Ensure compensation of persons in case of death or injury while on board;

c) Ensure compensation for damage or loss of luggage or goods while on carriage by air;

d) Ensure that airlines are liable for damage occasioned by delay in the carriage by air of passengers, luggage or goods; and

e) Commit to ensuring that all rules relating to air consignment are complied with by all operators.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

668. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implemented the Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394;

b) Ensuring air travel agents issue tickets for passengers, luggage and consignment in accordance with the provisions of the convention;

c) Ensuring the date, departure and destination are indicated in the ticket;

d) Ensuring airlines are liable for death, injury or damage occasioned by air carriage;

e) Ensuring airlines are liable for damage occasioned by delay of persons or goods;

f) Formulating the Sessional Paper No. 6, 2024, on the National Civil Aviation Policy;

g) Ensuring that all travel agents are licensed. Ticketing of passengers, cargo and consignment is done either at a travel agent's office or at an airline's office;

h) Committed to receiving, in advance, the passenger, cargo and consignment manifest and analyse the data;

i) Verifying the passengers, cargo and consignment against the manifest on a continuous basis; and

j) Ensuring the airlines and travel agents comply with the regulations.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.13 Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (1955 Hague Protocol)

669. The protocol was adopted on 28th September, 1955. Kenya became a state party to the Protocol on 6th July, 1999. The protocol improved compensation of international carriage of persons, luggage and goods. Ratification of this protocol demonstrates Kenya's commitment to consumer protection.

670. International Carriage means any carriage in which, according to the agreement between the parties, the place of departure and the place of destination, whether or not there be a break in the carriage or a transhipment, are situated either within the territories of two contracting parties or within the territory of one contracting party if there is an agreed stopping place within the territory of another state, even if that state is not a contracting party.

671. Carriage between two points within the territory of one contracting party without an agreed stopping place within the territory of another state is not regarded as international carriage for the purposes of this convention.

672. The protocol made some amendments to the convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (1929 Warsaw Convention).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To improve compensation of international carriage of persons, luggage and goods;

b) To support the adoption of the 1955 Hague protocol;

c) To domesticate the rules relating to international carriage of passengers, luggage, cargo, goods and consignment;

d) To commit to implementation of the rules of carriage by air of passengers, luggage, cargo, goods and consignment; and

e) To ensure that compensation for the damage, loss, delay resulting from international carriage of persons, luggage, cargo, goods and consignment is done according to the rules under the protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

673. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensuring operators comply and adjust their compensation amounts in line with minimum compensation levels prescribed by Montreal Convention, 1999;

b) Ensuring all operators have insurance cover that is adequate to meet the requirements of the Hague Protocol 1955, before issuance of an air transport license;

c) Formulating rules of procedures on the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal (NCAART), 2023;

d) Implementing the Sessional Paper No. 6, 2024, on the National Civil Aviation Policy; and

e) Continues to oversee the airlines and travel agents' operations by ensuring the following:

(i) Air travel agents issue tickets for passengers, luggage, goods and consignment in accordance with the regulations of the convention;

(ii) The date, departure and destination are indicated in the ticket;

(iii) Airlines are liable for death, injury or damage occasioned by air carriage; and

(iv) Airlines are liable for damage occasioned by delay of persons or goods.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority.

3.11.1.14 Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963 Tokyo)

674. The Convention was adopted on 14th September, 1963, and entered into force on 4th December, 1969. Kenya acceded to it on 22nd June, 1970.

675. The Convention is applicable to offences against penal law and to any acts jeopardizing the safety of persons or property on board civilian aircraft, acts which may or do jeopardize the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property therein. Accession of the Convention demonstrates Government commitment to fighting terrorism and punishment of offenders on board aircraft.

676. The Convention applies in respect of offences committed or acts done by a person on board civilian aircraft registered in a contracting state, while that aircraft is in flight or on the surface of the high seas or of any other area outside the territory of any state. This Convention does not apply to aircraft used by the military.

677. The Convention applies in respect of the following:

a) Offences under the Penal Code;

b) Acts which, whether or not they are offences, may or do jeopardize the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property therein; and

c) Acts which jeopardize safety of persons on board.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) State parties to prosecute persons committing offences jeopardizing the safety of persons or property on board civilian aircraft while in-flight and engaged in international air navigation;

b) Prosecute offences under the Penal Code;

c) Prosecute as an offence any act jeopardizing the safety of persons, aircraft or property on board civilian aircraft while in-flight; and

d) Prosecute as an offence any act jeopardizing good order and discipline on board aircraft.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

678. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuous screening on passengers and cargo as well as conducting security surveillance of the airports to ensure safety;

b) Enhancing prosecution of offences committed on board aircraft by establishing a Magistrate's Court at JKIA

c) Banning of prohibited items on board an aircraft; a designated bin has been provided for collection of prohibited items at airports serving international flights;

d) Deployed security personnel at airports to provide security to air travellers; and

e) Deployed security agents to deal with acts that threaten the safety of persons and property.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(ii) Civil Aviation Act, Cap 394;

(iii) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; and

(iv) The Penal Code Act, Cap. 63.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Airports Police Unit (KAPU); and

(ii) The Judiciary.

3.11.1.15 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970 Hague)

679. The Convention was adopted on 16th December, 1970, and entered into force on 14th October, 1971. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 11thJanuary, 1977.

680. The Convention provides for the punishment of offenders to deter unlawful seizure or exercise of control of aircraft in flight. Accession of this Convention demonstrates the Government's commitment to fighting terrorism.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Deter, arrest and prosecute offenders who engage in unlawful acts of seizure or exercise of control of aircraft in flight;

b) State parties are required to assist each other in connection with criminal proceedings brought under the convention;

c) Prevent acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft by providing security at the airport;

d) Arrest and prosecute offenders who commit acts of unlawful seizure;

e) Undertake to make the offence punishable by severe penalties in the penal laws; and

f) Cooperate with other states during investigation of such acts.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

681. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reporting to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) any incidence of aircraft hijacking;

b) Cooperating with other state parties in prosecution of offenders under the convention;

c) Continues to screen passengers, cargo and luggage to ensure no weapon or prohibited item gets into the aircraft;

d) Continues to use explosive tracing machines at JKIA; and

e) Continues to use canines to help in sniffing explosives and drugs.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394;

(ii) Kenya Airports Authority Act, Cap. 395; and

(iii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Airports Police Unit (KAPU);

(ii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA); and

(iii) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU).

3.11.1.16 International Civil Aviation Organization (1944 Chicago Convention)

682. The convention was adopted on 7th December, 1944, and entered into force on 4th April, 1947. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 1st May, 1964.

683. The convention aims to ensure the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world; encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition and promote safety of flights in international air navigation, amongst others.

684. The Convention establishes the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which is the specialized UN agency for civil aviation matters. The Convention has nineteen (19) Annexes through which ICAO has developed Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) to govern and standardize the conduct of civil aviation amongst states. Today, ICAO manages over 12,000 SARPs across the 19 Annexes to the convention, many of which are constantly evolving in concert with latest developments and innovations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To develop minimum standards to govern safety and security of international civil aviation;

b) To implement the ICAO safety and security Standards and Recommended Practices (SARP) through KCAA;

c) To develop aerodromes to be used for international air transport flight operations; and

d) To comply with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARP).

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

685. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the 11th ICAO Africa and Indian Ocean (AFI) Aviation week in Cairo, Egypt from 27th to 31st July, 2026;

b) Hosted the 38th ICAO International Air Transport Association (IATA) ground handling conference in Cairo, Egypt from 19th to 21st May, 2026;

c) Participated in the 42nd Session of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly in Montreal, Canada from 23rd September to 3rd October, 2025. It reviewed global progress, adopted new policies and resolutions, and set the strategic agenda for International Civil Aviation over the 2025–2028 triennium; and

d) Continues to implement ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394; and

(ii) Kenya Airports Authority Act, Cap. 395.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Airports Authority (KAA); and

(ii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.17 Protocols Relating to Articles 50(A) and 56 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation

686. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created through signing in Chicago, on 7th December, 1944, of a Convention on International Civil Aviation. ICAO is charged with the administration of the principles laid out in this convention.

687. Kenya ratified the Protocol Amending Article 50A of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and Article 56 of the Chicago Convention.

688. The objectives of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport, to ensure safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.

689. The Protocol amended Articles 50 (a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention and increased the number of ICAO Council Membership from 36 to 40 and Air Navigation Commission membership from 19 to 21.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Support the amendment to Articles 50(a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention by increasing the number of ICAO council members from 36 to 40 and Air Navigation Commission membership from 19 to 21;

b) Note the amendment to Articles 50(a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention which increases the number of ICAO council members from 36 to 40 and Air Navigation Commission membership from 19 to 21;

c) Support the adoption of the amendment to Articles 50(a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention; and

d) Lobby for the council membership if interested.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

690. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to lobby for support for representation in the ICAO Council under Part II and representation in the Air Navigation Commission; and

b) Established an Air Navigation Services Provider that deals with air navigation services on a continuous basis in line with the Civil Aviation Regulations.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394; and

Kenya Airport Authority Act, Cap. 395.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Airports Authority (KAA); and

(ii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.1.18 Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Montreal Protocol 2014)

691. The Protocol to amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Montréal on 4th April, 2014, entered into force on 1st January, 2020. Kenya acceded to the Protocol on 7th June, 2022.

692. The Protocol addresses the issue of rising incidents of unruly and disruptive behaviour on board aircraft by significantly improving the ability of states to expand jurisdiction over relevant offences and acts to the state of landing and the state of the operator.

693. The Protocol also serve to enhance global aviation security provisions by expressly extending legal recognition and protections to in-flight security officers.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To create jurisdiction as the state of landing to entertain and prosecute offences and acts or incidents of unruly and disruptive behaviour on board aircraft.

b) To undertake to make the offence punishable by severe penalties in the penal laws.

c) To cooperate with other states during investigation of such acts or incidents of unruly and disruptive behaviour on board aircraft.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

Continuous implementation of the Protection of Aircraft Act, Cap. 68 to give effect to the provisions of the Tokyo Convention, 1963, on Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394;

(ii) Penal Code, Cap. 63; and

(iii) Protection of Aircraft Act, Cap. 68.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Airports Authority (KAA);

(ii) Kenya Airports Police Unit (KAPU); and

(iii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA).

3.11.2 Road Transport

3.11.2.1 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic Accident

694. The Convention entered into force on 19th September, 1949, and Kenya became a state party on 21st May, 1977. It mandates state parties to develop and promote safety of national road traffic by establishing uniform rules agreed upon internationally. State parties agree to establish nationwide emergency response system, equip emergency providers with adequate means for safety evacuation of casualties and improve health facility capacity to respond to casualties of road traffic, crashes and enhance data management on road traffic injuries.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate international road traffic by simplifying customs, police, health or other requirements to be in conformity with the object of the convention;

b) Ensure that every driver, pedestrian or other road user conducts themselves in such a way as not to endanger or obstruct traffic; and avoid all behaviour that might cause damage to persons, or public or private property; and

c) Place road signs and signals, register motor vehicles in accordance with laid down legislation and license drivers.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

695. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Deployed smart traffic signals, real-time surveillance, and automated enforcement systems aimed at improving traffic flow and reducing road crashes. In addition, the implementation of the Traffic (Minor Offences) Regulations has facilitated the deployment of Intelligent Road Transport Systems (IRTS) to enhance traffic management, enforcement, and road safety;

b) Gazetted School Transport Regulations, 2026, in February 2026, redefined school transport and provided a legal framework for its regulation, management, and operation;

c) Automated driver training and testing centres to provide simulation and automated theory questions to reduce human interference;

d) Developing the Motor vehicle inspection rules which will liberalise the sector by allowing private inspection sectors to be set up and thus reducing burden on the Government by ensuring that motor vehicles that ply the road are safe and conformed to standards;

e) Reviewing the Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012, to incorporate emerging issues such as electric mobility, climate resilience, and data-driven road safety interventions;

f) Updated the road manual to accommodate Non-motorized Transport (NMT) by requiring that every road construction going forward has a provision for walkways, cycling lanes and other related infrastructure;

g) Sensitized the public on Education and Awareness Programme dubbed: *Usalama Barabarani* among other programmes that aim to sensitize motor vehicle operators and pedestrians in a bid to curb road accidents;

h) Conducted road safety audits to improve the road infrastructure and map out hazardous area; and

i) Implemented Traffic Drink Driving Rules, 2026, to provide for the detection of drug use, using breathalysers.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012;

(ii) National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404;

(iii) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446; and

(iv) Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA);

(ii) National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA);

(iii) Transport Licensing Appeals Board (TLAB); and

(iv) National Police Service (NPS).

3.11.2.2 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968

696. The Vienna Convention was adopted on 8th November, 1968, and entered into force on 21st May, 1977. Kenya acceded to it on 9th September, 2009.

697. The Convention provides rules on all aspects of road traffic and safety, and serves as a reference for national legislation. It describes all road user behaviour, such as what drivers and pedestrians must do at crossings and intersections. It promotes safe road user behaviour.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the rules of the road in force in their territories conform in substance to the provisions of convention i.e., road signs and signals;

b) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the rules in force in their territories concerning the technical requirements to be satisfied by motor vehicles and trailers conform to the provisions of the convention;

c) Ensure that motor vehicles and trailers registered in their territories conform to the provisions of the convention when entering international traffic; and

d) Ensure that the driving instruction for learner drivers is provided by professional driving establishments. Domestic legislation shall lay down minimum requirements concerning the curriculum and the qualifications of the personnel responsible for providing such instruction.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

698. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Enforced licensing and accreditation of driving schools and instructors, with mandatory refresher courses and continuous professional development;

b) Prepared a feasibility study to inform the proposal of the establishment of the Road Accident Fund. The proposal has been forwarded to Parliament for deliberation;

c) Implemented the National Road Safety Action Plan, 2024–2028, to identify and initiate major development projects to support Kenya's Road Safety Goals; and

d) Reviewing the National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404, and the Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012;

(ii) National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404; and

(iii) Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA).

3.11.2.3 The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007

699. The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement (NCTTA) was signed on 18th November, 1995, and revised on 6th October, 2007, between the Governments of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. The Agreement entered into force on 6th December, 2012. The Republic of South Sudan acceded to the Agreement as the sixth member state on 7th March, 2013.

700. The Agreement extended the mandate and scope of the 1985 Agreement. NCTTCA was founded in 1985 to co-ordinate implementation of the Agreement by member states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Safeguard right to access to/from the sea for landlocked countries;

b) Develop and integrate the regional transport facilities and services;

c) Facilitate inter-state and transit trade; and

d) Submission of yearly subscriptions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

701. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted ratification of the Amendments of the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement and its Protocol to the Cabinet for approval;

b) Convened multilateral meetings between Member States—Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda to assess the progress of cross-border infrastructure and multimodal transport projects;

c) Adopted the use of electronic cargo and truck tracking systems at One-Stop-Border-Posts (OSBP) which efficiently addressed truck clearance delays and long queues at the border posts;

d) Implementing the ongoing projects in 2023/2024 included in Performance Based Maintenance Contracts on the following routes: Mombasa–Malaba (929 km); Mau Summit–Busia (247 km); Isebania–Ahero–Kakamega–Kitale–Lokichar–Nadapal (892 km); Voi–Taveta (110 km); and Athi River–Namanga (245 km); and

e) Operationalized the Lwakhakha border point and is increasingly used by trailers to avoid the congestion at Malaba/Busia, serving as a key alternative.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

The Northern Corridor Transport and Transit Agreement and its Protocols.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

The Northern Corridor Transport and Transit Coordination Authority (NCTTCA).

3.11.2.4 Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP)

702. The Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) is a multilateral development initiative established in 2013 between the Heads of State of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda. South Sudan joined the initiative in May, 2014. NCIP was designed to fast-track regional development through regional infrastructure, trade and political and economic integration.

703. NCIP focuses on fourteen (14) key infrastructure and socio-economic projects which are in the following clusters: power generation, transmission and interconnectivity; crude oil and petroleum products pipeline development; land for infrastructure in the corridor; human resource capacity building; commodities exchange; immigration, tourism, trade, labour and services; single customs territory; air space management; defence cooperation; peace and security; standard gauge railway; ICT infrastructure; oil refinery development; financing project and private sector clusters.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Strengthen cooperation to speed up infrastructure and ease of movement of people, goods and services across the region.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

704. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Deployed smart traffic signals, real-time surveillance, and automated enforcement systems aimed at improving traffic flow and reducing road crashes. In addition, the implementation of the Traffic (Minor Offences) Regulations has facilitated the deployment of Intelligent Road Transport Systems (IRTS) to enhance traffic management, enforcement, and road safety;

b) Gazetted School Transport Regulations, 2026, in February 2026, redefined school transport and provided a legal framework for its regulation, management, and operation;

c) Automated driver training and testing centres to provide simulation and automated theory questions to reduce human interference;

d) Developing the Motor vehicle inspection rules which will liberalise the sector by allowing private inspection sectors to be set up and thus reducing burden on the Government by ensuring that motor vehicles that ply the road are safe and conformed to standards;

e) Reviewing the Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012, to incorporate emerging issues such as electric mobility, climate resilience, and data-driven road safety interventions;

f) Updated the road manual to accommodate Non-motorized Transport (NMT) by requiring that every road construction going forward has a provision for walkways, cycling lanes and other related infrastructure;

g) Sensitized the public on Education and Awareness Programme dubbed: *Usalama Barabarani* among other programmes that aim to sensitize motor vehicle operators and pedestrians in a bid to curb road accidents;

h) Conducted road safety audits to improve the road infrastructure and map out hazardous area; and

i) Implemented Traffic Drink Driving Rules, 2026, to provide for the detection of drug use, using breathalysers.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

a) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012;

b) National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404;

c) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446; and

d) Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA);

(ii) National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA);

(iii) Transport Licensing Appeals Board (TLAB); and

(iv) National Police Service (NPS).

3.11.2.5 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968

705. The Vienna Convention was adopted on 8th November, 1968, and entered into force on 21st May, 1977. Kenya acceded to it on 9th September, 2009.

706. The Convention provides rules on all aspects of road traffic and safety, and serves as a reference for national legislation. It describes all road user behaviour, such as what drivers and pedestrians must do at crossings and intersections. It promotes safe road user behaviour.

1. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the rules of the road in force in their territories conform in substance to the provisions of convention i.e., road signs and signals;

b) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the rules in force in their territories concerning the technical requirements to be satisfied by motor vehicles and trailers conform to the provisions of the convention;

c) Ensure that motor vehicles and trailers registered in their territories conform to the provisions of the convention when entering international traffic; and

d) Ensure that the driving instruction for learner drivers is provided by professional driving establishments. Domestic legislation shall lay down minimum requirements concerning the curriculum and the qualifications of the personnel responsible for providing such instruction.

2. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

707. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Enforced licensing and accreditation of driving schools and instructors, with mandatory refresher courses and continuous professional development;

b) Prepared a feasibility study to inform the proposal of the establishment of the Road Accident Fund. The proposal has been forwarded to Parliament for deliberation;

c) Implemented the National Road Safety Action Plan, 2024–2028, to identify and initiate major development projects to support Kenya's Road Safety Goals; and

d) Reviewing the National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404, and the Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

1. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012;

(ii) National Transport and Safety Authority Act, Cap. 404; and

(iii) Traffic Act, Cap. 403.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA).

3.11.2.6 The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007

708. The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement (NCTTA) was signed on 18th November, 1995, and revised on 6th October, 2007, between the Governments of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. The Agreement entered into force on 6th December, 2012. The Republic of South Sudan acceded to the Agreement as the sixth member state on 7th March, 2013.

709. The Agreement extended the mandate and scope of the 1985 Agreement. NCTTCA was founded in 1985 to co-ordinate implementation of the Agreement by member states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Safeguard right to access to/from the sea for landlocked countries;

b) Develop and integrate the regional transport facilities and services;

c) Facilitate inter-state and transit trade; and

d) Submission of yearly subscriptions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

710. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted ratification of the Amendments of the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement and its Protocol to the Cabinet for approval;

b) Convened multilateral meetings between Member States—Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda to assess the progress of cross-border infrastructure and multimodal transport projects;

c) Adopted the use of electronic cargo and truck tracking systems at One-Stop-Border-Posts (OSBP) which efficiently addressed truck clearance delays and long queues at the border posts;

d) Implementing the ongoing projects in 2023/2024 included in Performance Based Maintenance Contracts on the following routes: Mombasa–Malaba (929 km); Mau Summit–Busia (247 km); Isebania–Ahero–Kakamega–Kitale–Lokichar–Nadapal (892 km); Voi–Taveta (110 km); and Athi River–Namanga (245 km); and

e) Operationalized the Lwakhakha border point and is increasingly used by trailers to avoid the congestion at Malaba/Busia, serving as a key alternative.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

The Northern Corridor Transport and Transit Agreement and its Protocols.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

The Northern Corridor Transport and Transit Coordination Authority (NCTTCA).

3.11.2.7 1993 COMESA Protocol for the Establishment of Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme Road Transport Market Liberalisation

711. This protocol was adopted in 1993. As a requirement under Article 85 of the COMESA Treaty, the Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance (Yellow Card) Protocol, seeks to provide minimum guarantees for vehicles transiting through member states. It has helped solve the issue of inter-state traffic with regard to motor vehicle liability insurance. It is operational in Kenya and ten (10) other member states.

712. The objective of the protocol is to recognize the validity of the Yellow Card in member states' territory and enact laws and regulations for the establishment of the Card Scheme, particularly for the designation of the National Bureau.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Recognize validity of the Yellow Card in its territory;

b) Enact laws and regulations for establishment of the Card Scheme;

c) Issue Yellow Cards to Policy Holders;

d) Payment of compensation or damages and any accessory or related expenses;

e) Establishment of a National Bureau for the issuance of Common Market Yellow Card, settlement on behalf of members' insurers and to answer to the Council of Bureaux which is the supervisory body;

f) Ensure establishment of the National Bureau and to ensure that it functions as provided in the Protocol; and

g) To guarantee solvency of the National Bureau, as well as its performance.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

713. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Regulates, supervises and licenses insurers and reinsurers; and

b) Implementing the Transport Transit Trade Facilitation Programme (TTFP).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Insurance (Motor Vehicles Third Party Risks) Act, Cap. 405;

(ii) Insurance Act, Cap. 487; and

(iii) Kenya Reinsurance Corporation Act, Cap. 487A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA); and

(ii) Kenya Re-Insurance Corporation (Kenya Re).

3.11.2.8 Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport between the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

714. The Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport was concluded by the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania and entered into force on 29th November, 2001. The Agreement seeks to harmonize and strengthen efforts of the three states on the enforcement of road transport laws and regulations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote, regulate, and facilitate traffic flow through transit routes by handling regional trade through the partner states' territories with a view to achieving a fair distribution of road transport services;

b) Minimize the incidence of customs fraud and avoidance by taking all the necessary measures to ensure expeditious and secure movement of traffic, avoidance of unnecessary delays in the movement of goods, and the simplification and harmonization of relevant documentation and procedures;

c) Promote, facilitate and regulate international road transport services between and in transit through their respective territories; and

d) Develop the road transport facilities, infrastructure, bridges and related services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

715. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the EAC Secretariat programme to operationalize the Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport, which will require financial support;

b) Carrying out container terminal improvements and expansions at the port of Mombasa, and is also actively seeking to enhance the link between the port and Northern Corridor land transport routes. In addition, the Government is developing a second international trade port in Lamu, along Kenya's North Eastern coast;

c) Entering into an agreement referred to as Busia Metro Agreement deal between Kenya and Uganda to expand roads and border infrastructure at the Busia crossing to ease movement and trade;

d) Conducting a feasibility study and market sounding on the Kenya-Uganda Expressway to create a bankable regional investment that will cut travel time on the Northern Corridor;

e) Prioritising the dualling of the Nairobi-Nakuru-Malaba Highway to improve logistics along the shared corridor reaching the Uganda border; and

f) Implementing the Transport Transit Trade Facilitation Programme (TTFP).

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.11.2.9 Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Agreement

716. The Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) scheme is a system designed to facilitate efficient movement of goods in transit in the COMESA region under a system of secure seals and motor vehicles and standardized declaration documents. It also provides a reliable guarantee mechanism that protects the interest of all stakeholders. The RCTG provides a uniform basis for movement of goods in transit throughout the region.

717. Kenya ratified the Agreement in December, 2011. The RCTG scheme is operational in five (5) countries, including Kenya.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To ensure that respective governments can recover duties and taxes from the guarantors should the goods in transit be illegally disposed of for home consumption in the country of transit;

b) Address the difficulties experienced by transport operators, freight forwarders and clearing agents;

c) Offer custom administrations a secure regional system of control replacing the nationally executed practices and procedures; and

d) Help protect the revenue of each state through which goods are carried.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

718. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Digitized and integrated the Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG Carnet) with the National Customs IT Systems; and

b) Implementing transit and customs measures to remove trade and transport barriers.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004;

(ii) Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472;

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391; and

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 469.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA); and

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.11.3 Rail Transport

3.11.3.1 Protocol for the Development and Operation of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

719. The Protocol was signed by the Republic of Kenya, Republic of Uganda, the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Rwanda in May, 2014. The aim of the Protocol is to enable development and operationalization of a seamless railway network from Mombasa to Kampala, Kigali and Juba.

720. The Tripartite Agreement on the creation of the Standard Gauge Railway which aims to address infrastructure development, energy, trade facilitation and regional integration within the countries was signed on 28th August, 2013. The Protocol was developed in furtherance to the Tripartite Agreement on the creation of the SGR to address infrastructure development, energy, trade facilitation and regional integration within their countries.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop and operate a modern, fast, reliable, efficient and high-capacity railway transport system as a seamless single railway operation among the four States;

b) Enhance efficient and cost-effective movement of freight and passengers in the region to accelerate trade and services;

c) Ensure harmonization of the policy, legal and institutional framework for Standard Gauge Railway (SGR);

d) Adopt agreed common SGR standards, common communication strategy and coordinate research and development and transfer of technology; and

e) Cooperate and coordinate in joint mobilization of financial resources and human resource capacity building strategies.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

721. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuous maintenance and rehabilitation of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) to achieve interoperability and supporting road networks on Nairobi–Nakuru–Eldoret–Malaba as part of Phase II of the SGR Project;

b) Construction of the 138 km rail link from Voi–Mwatate meter gauge railway is undergoing restoration to revive the Mombasa–Voi–TaitaTaveta–Moshi–Arusha–Singida–Bujumbura Trade route thus reducing the distance between Mombasa and Bujumbura by 358 kms. The project is expected to be completed by early 2027.

c) Created a Railway Development Levy Fund supported by a 1.5% levy on the cost of all imports to support the railway development. The Fund is used to support the construction of the SGR. Currently there are plans to mobilize resources through securitization of the fund to finance SGR expansion. The Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, Cap. 469C, was amended to allow setting aside a portion of the 1.5% to enable securitization to raise funds for the construction of the SGR. Phase 2B (264km Naivasha–Kisumu) and SGR Phase 2C (107kms Kisumu–Malaba);

d) Developing the Railway Bill, 2024;

e) Launched the SGR Phase 2B: Naivasha–Kisumu (262 km), SGR Phase IIC: Kisumu–Malaba (107 km) simultaneously. The two contracts also include acquisition of additional locomotives and rolling stock;

f) Signed an addendum to commercial contract for the Naivasha–Kisumu Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Phase 2B, that allows the project to be funded by securitising a portion of the Railway Development Fund;

g) Delineated and marked Phase 2B SGR alignment route covering 262 km by the team undertaking the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study;

h) Launched reefer wagons for transporting perishables and fresh produce. The initiative is part of the development of a Cool Logistics Corridor designed to streamline the movement of temperature-sensitive goods from inland consolidation centres to the Port of Mombasa for export;

i) Launched the Mombasa Commuter Rail service offering direct access to the Mombasa Central Business District, from the Railway terminus in Mombasa;

j) Developing a new port on Lake Victoria in Kisumu during the construction of SGR Phase 2B and SGR Phase 2C; and

k) Acquired 430 wagons designed to facilitate freight operation on the railway.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Kenya Railways Corporation Act, Cap. 397; and

(ii) Miscellaneous Fees and Levies Act, Cap. 469C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Railways Corporation (KRC).

3.12 LAW OF THE SEA

3.12.1 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

722. The Convention often described as a "Constitution of the Oceans" was adopted on 10th December, 1982 and entered into force on 16th November, 1994. Kenya signed the Convention on 10th December, 1982 and ratified it on 2nd March, 1989.

723. The Convention defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the world's oceans. It lays out rules for delimitation of maritime zones, the rights and jurisdiction of coastal States on maritime zones, rights of landlocked and disadvantaged States in relation to navigation and marine resources, rules on protection and preservation of the marine environment, freedoms of the high seas; and mineral resource exploitation in deep seabed Area beyond national jurisdiction through the International Seabed Authority (ISA).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention

a) To prevent ecological degradation that can arise from the use of the seas, including maintaining marine spaces under the national jurisdiction against deterioration;

b) To prevent damage to the marine environment of third states from activities undertaken within its jurisdiction**.**

c) The coastal State shall give appropriate publicity of any danger to navigation, of which it has knowledge, within its territorial sea;

d) Member States, whether Coastal or land-locked, have the right to sail ships flying its flag on the high seas;

e) Fix the conditions for the grant of its nationality to ships, for the registration of ships in its territory, and for the right to fly its flag. Ships have the nationality of the State whose flag they are entitled to fly. There must exist a genuine link between the State and the ship;

f) Issue to ships to which it has granted the right to fly its flag documents to that effect;

g) The coastal State may, in the exercise of its sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve and manage the living resources in the exclusive economic zone, take such measures, including boarding, inspection, arrest and judicial proceedings, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations adopted by it in conformity with this Convention;

h) The coastal State may in exercise of its sovereign rights, exclusively explore and exploit natural resources on the continental shelf;

i) Ensure the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety; and efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

724. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Marine Fisheries Regulations, 2024;

b) Developing Marine Spatial Plan;

c) Implementation of the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), an agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

d) Implementing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2024, and National Maritime Education and Training Policy, which was subjected to stakeholders' validation and currently awaiting Cabinet consideration and approval;

e) Developing the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Regulations, on the prevention of pollution by ships, to operationalize the provisions on prevention, control and preservation of pollution of the marine environment under the Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

f) Maintains a register of ships containing the names, and particularly of ships flying its flag and assumes jurisdiction over each ship flying its flag, seafarers in respect of administrative, technical and social matters concerning the ship;

g) Developed Cabinet Memorandum to establish the Kenya International Ship Register;

h) Taken measures necessary to ensure safety at sea regarding the construction, equipment and seaworthiness of ships, the manning of ships, labor conditions and the training of crews, considering the applicable international instruments; the use of signals, the maintenance of communications and the prevention of collisions;

i) Carries out its flag and port state responsibilities by conducting inspections of ships to ensure compliance. Flag state control was exercised on 45 Kenyan registered vessels through the survey and inspection program, while 121 inspections of foreign vessels calling Kenyan ports under the port state control program;

j) Issuing of notices and weather broadcasts to mariners from time to time to ensure safe navigation in waters under Kenyan jurisdiction;

k) Enforcing laws in line with Fleet and Industrial Supply Centre (FISC) within the contiguous zone;

l) Hosted for the first time in Africa, the 11th Oceans Conference (OOC11) in Mombasa and Kilifi, Kenya from 16th to 18th June, 2026;

m) Launched and currently implementing the Blue Economy Strategy 2025–2030; and

n) Developing the Sustainable Oceans Plan under the High-Level Panel for Sustainable Ocean Economy.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(iii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(iv) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(vi) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(vii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371;

(viii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(ix) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376;

(x) Meteorology Act, No.7 of 2026; and

(xi) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap 385.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Services (KCGS);

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

(v) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(vi) Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA);

(vii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS); and

(viii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS).

3.12.2 Maritime Transport

3.12.2.1 Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 as amended

725. The Convention was adopted on 23rd February, 2006, and entered into force on 20th August, 2013. Kenya ratified the Convention on 31st July, 2014. The Convention was amended in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

726. The MLC, 2006 sets out the basic rights of seafarers to decent working and living conditions while on board ships. It further seeks to protect seafarers from unfair competition on the part of substandard ships.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Respect the fundamental rights to freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation;

b) Ensure that the seafarers' employment and social rights are fully implemented in accordance with the requirements of the convention; and

c) Implement and enforce laws or regulations or other measures that it has adopted to fulfil its commitments under this convention with respect to ships and seafarers under its jurisdiction and are required to effectively exercise its jurisdiction and control over seafarer recruitment and placement services, if these are established in its territory.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

727. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour) Regulations, 2024;

b) The Kenya Seafarers Wage Council held a meeting on 15th and 16th October, 2025, Kilifi County, developed a roadmap of activities and constituted three (3) committees;

(i) Mapping of occupation in the seafaring sector;

(ii) conducting interviews for actors in the sector; and

(ii) Drafting wage order.

c) Submitted the annual report to International Labour Organization on application of the MLC 2006 Convention and reporting as required;

d) Inspected and evaluated recruitment and placement agencies and medical practitioners;

e) Carried out inspection of vessels to ascertain compliance with the Convention; and

f) Developed National Maritime Education and Training Policy which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iii) Employment Act, 2007;

(iv) Labour Relations Act, 2007; and

(v) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

(ii) Bandari Maritime Academy (BMA); and

(iii) National Employment Authority (NEA).

3.12.2.2 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 1974)

728. The SOLAS 1974 was adopted on 1st November, 1974, and entered into force on 25th May, 1980. Kenya ratified the convention on 21st July, 1999. The convention entered into force for Kenya on 21st October, 1999.

729. The main objective of the SOLAS, 1974 Convention is to specify minimum standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships, compatible with their safety. Flag states are responsible for ensuring that ships under their flag comply with its requirements, and a number of certificates are prescribed in the convention as proof that this has been done.

730. The Convention incorporates the 2002 amendments in relation to enhanced maritime security measures through the introduction of the International Ship and Port Facilities Security Code (ISPS Code).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Inspect ships registered in other jurisdictions if there are clear grounds for believing that the ship and its equipment do not substantially comply with the requirements of the convention, which is commonly referred to as exercising port state control functions;

b) Specify minimum standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships, compatible with their safety including fire safety provisions, life saving appliances, radiocommunication systems, navigation safety services, requirements for carriage of cargoes including dangerous goods, requirements for nuclear powered ships, safety management systems for safe operations, requirements for safety of high-speed crafts among other related aspects of ship safety;

c) Ensure that ships under their flag comply with its requirements, and a number of certificates are prescribed in the convention;

d) A ship when in a port of another contracting government is subjected to control by officers duly authorized by such Government concerning operational requirements in respect of the safety of ships, when there are clear grounds for believing that the master or crew are not familiar with essential shipboard procedures relating to the safety of ships; and,

e) Establish requirements for port facilities, to ensure that port facility security assessments are carried out and that port facility security plans are developed, implemented and reviewed in accordance with the ISPS Code.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

731. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Exercises flag state control over 45 ships registered in Kenya through surveys, inspection and audits in compliance with applicable requirements of SOLAS Convention and its associated Codes;

b) Issued mariners notices on ship safety compliance requirements;

c) Operationalized a system of assigning Maritime Mobile Safety Identities (MMSI) to Kenyan ship equipped with GMDSS equipment. In addition, a system is in place to register Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB);

d) Ensure continued operation of 24-hour Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre equipped with radio facilities to receive ship to shore distress/safety message and transmit/broadcast shore to ship distress coordinating or safety messages;

e) Published the Merchant Shipping (Recognized Organizations) Regulations, 2024, domesticating the Recognized Organization Code;

f) Carried out sensitization requirements and enforcement of flag State vessels;

g) Authorized Recognized Organizations to carry out survey and certification of Kenya ships wherever they may be on behalf of the Authority in accordance with the Merchant Shipping (Recognized Organization) Regulations, 2024; and

h) Implementing 11 regulations to domesticate the different SOLAS Chapters which include:

(i) Merchant Shipping (Construction- Structure, Subdivision and Stability, Machinery and Electrical Installations) Regulations;

(ii) Merchant Shipping (Construction — Fire Protection, Fire Detection and Fire Extinction) Regulations;

(iii) Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances and Arrangements) Regulations;

(iv) Merchant Shipping (Radio Communication) Regulations;

(v) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Navigation) Regulation;

(vi) Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Cargoes and Oil Fuels) Regulations;

(vii) Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Dangerous Goods) Regulations;

(viii) Merchant Shipping (Nuclear Ships) Regulations;

(ix) Merchant Shipping (Safety of High-Speed Craft) Regulations;

(x) Merchant Shipping (Bulk Carrier Safety) Regulations; and

(xi) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Ships Operating in Polar Waters) Regulations.

i) Kenya chairs the working group on capacity building under the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC);

j) Implemented Maritime Security Regulations and International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code by conducting port security assessments of the Cruise terminal, Conventional (berths 1–12), Shimanzi Oil Terminal, Kipevu oil terminal, Kipevu container terminal 1 (berths 13–18) and Mbaraki wharf, and conducted annual audits of Base Titanium Limited, Southern Engineering Co. Ltd. (SECO) and Lamu port facilities;

k) Trained law enforcement agencies, ship and port facility personnel on ship and port security and the ISPS Code implementation. Kenya conducted two training workshops in Mombasa and Kisumu, as well as a tabletop security exercise for ports in Mombasa;

l) Undertakes monitoring of the waters near Kenya–Somalia Border through the Maritime Joint Operation Centre based at the Lamu Navy Station;

m) Developing the National Maritime Security Strategy, 2025 in partnership with the IMO, which seeks to establish the National Maritime Security Committee and the National Maritime Security Risk Register and is awaiting stakeholders engagement for finalization;

n) Collaborated with international security agencies such as the United States Coast Guard (USCG), British Navy, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in capacity building on combating maritime crime through training and equipping;

o) Established information sharing centers such as the Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Center (RMRCC) and Joint Operations Committee (JOC). These centers provide 24/7 monitoring of waters in the region and are points of contact for ships in distress;

p) Participated in the US Coast Guard International Port Security Program Exercise at the Port of Mombasa, Bamburi Cement Wharf and KMA Headquaters;

q) Participated in the review and finalization of the Maritime Security Risk Register for Kenya on 12th May, 2025;

r) Participated in the Fisheries Inter Agency In-Shore Patrol for Mombasa;

s) Participated in Interpol's Project Compass Crime Scene Investigations Training; and

t) Organized a training workshop for ISPS implementation for vessels accessing the Port of Lamu.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(vi) National Intelligence Act, Cap. 206.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iii) National Intelligence Service (NIS);

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(v) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.12.2.3 Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT, 78)

732. The SOLAS PROT 78 was adopted on 17th February, 1978 and entered into force on 1st May, 1981. Kenya acceded to the protocol on 7th July, 2015. The protocol entered into force for Kenya on 5th October, 2015.

733. The protocol made important changes to the SOLAS, 1974 Convention by introducing unscheduled inspections and/or mandatory annual surveys thus strengthening Port State Control inspections (Part B, Regulation 6).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

Carrying out unscheduled inspections and/or mandatory annual surveys to strengthen Port State Control measures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

734. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Carried out 121 inspections of foreign vessels calling the port of Mombasa to verify maintenance of compliance with applicable provisions of SOLAS Convention and associated Codes; and

b) Reviewing Merchant Shipping (Port State Control) Regulations, 2011, to ensure uniformity with the current resolutions in force—IMO Resolutions A.1138 (31) on Port State Control Procedures and the Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control for the Indian Ocean Region.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024.

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act Cap 370; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.12.2.4 Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 as amended[1] (SOLAS PROT., 1988)

735. The Protocol was adopted on 11th November, 1988, and entered into force 3rd February, 2000. Kenya acceded to the protocol on 7th July, 2015. The protocol entered into force for Kenya on 5th October, 2015.

736. SOLAS PROT., 1988 introduced a new Co-ordinated system of surveys and certification. It harmonized Ship Survey and Certification (HSSC) as provided in the Load lines 1966 Convention and MARPOL 73/78 as well as with various codes dealing with construction and equipment of ships carrying hazardous chemicals in bulk to which Kenya is party (Part B, Regulation 6–19).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

Ensure that ships proceed to sea without danger to the ship, or persons on board or take necessary measures to ensure that corrective action is taken. (Part B, Regulation 6)

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

737. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Enhanced implementation of harmonized ship survey and certification provisions;

b) Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Loadlines) Regulations, 2024, incorporating the survey requirements under the Protocol; and

c) Developed MARPOL Convention Regulations incorporating the survey requirements under the Protocol.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy 2024;

[1] 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2015

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap 370; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.2.5 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 as amended[2] (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT., 1997)

738. The MARPOL Convention was adopted on 2nd November, 1973, and entered into force on 2nd October, 1983 (Annexes I–III). The MARPOL PROT. 97 Adopted on 26th September, 1997, and entered into force on 19th May, 2005 (Annexes IV–VI). Kenya ratified MARPOL and acceded to Annexes I–V on 15th December, 1992. Kenya acceded to the MARPOL PROT. 97 and accepted MARPOL Annex VI on 14th January, 2008.

739. The Convention seeks to control and/or minimize pollution by oil from operational measures, provide a discharge criterion, including the need for reception facilities, measures of handling and carriage of harmful substances that pose a risk to the marine environment, disposal of garbage from ships and prevention of air pollution from ships.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Ensure new oil tankers have double hulls;

b) Ensure that no discharge of residues containing noxious substances is permitted within 12 miles of the nearest land within their jurisdiction;

c) Prevent pollution by harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form;

d) Enforce and control pollution of the sea by sewage; the discharge of sewage into the sea is prohibited, except when the ship has in operation an approved sewage treatment plant or when the ship is discharging comminuted and disinfected sewage using an approved system at a distance of more than three nautical miles from the nearest land; sewage which is not comminuted or disinfected has to be discharged at a distance of more than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land;

e) Ensure adequate waste reception facilities are available within ports, harbours, terminals, ship yards etc.

f) Ensure compliance on ban imposed on the disposal into the sea of all forms of plastics; and

g) Ensure compliance with sets limits on Sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from ship exhausts and prohibits deliberate emissions of ozone depleting substances.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

740. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Carries out surveillance in Kenyan territorial waters to prevent unauthorized discharge of oil, sewage, garbage or harmful substances from ships;

b) Conducts workshops to create awareness on prevention of ships sourced pollution;

[2] 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

c) Continues to put measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in collaboration with the IMO through the Maritime Technology Cooperation Center for Africa Region (MTCC Africa);

d) Implementing the following regulations to fully domesticate Annex I to VI of the MARPOL Convention:

(i) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Oil from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex I;

(ii) Merchant Shipping (Control of Pollution by Hazardous Noxious Liquids Substances in Bulk) Regulations for MARPOL Annex II;

(iii) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form) Regulations for MARPOL Annex III;

(iv) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex IV;

(v) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex V;

(vi) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex VI; and

(vii) Merchant Shipping (Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations.

e) Continues to raise awareness, in collaboration with the IMO, through workshops, conferences and meetings and encourages states within the region on the need to ratify, domesticate and implement conventions aimed at the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;

f) Implementing the GloLitter Partnerships Project which aims at assisting developing countries to prevent and reduce marine litter, especially plastic marine litter;

g) Implementing of the Green Voyage 2050 Partnerships Project—The project is supporting developing countries, including Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in meeting their commitment towards relevant climate change and energy efficiency goals, for international shipping, through supporting the Initial IMO GHG Strategy;

h) Participated in the 9th Green Shipping Summit from 28th to 29th January, 2025 held in Rotterdam, Netherlands. The Summit focused on shipping decarbonization through operational, technical and digital excellence: Making the most of innovation and collaboration;

i) Conducted environmental impact assessment study in relation to the construction of the search and rescue centers around Lake Victoria;

j) Conducted preliminary investigations into marine spills within port limits in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

k) Conducted oil spill training and exercises to build capacity for oil spill preparedness and response in strategic water bodies in conjunction with Oil Spill Mutual Group among other relevant stakeholders;

l) Developed and engaged stakeholders on the Charter for Marine Spills Preparedness and Response Coordination;

m) Developed a collaborative framework on enforcement of marine pollution measures within waters under Kenyan jurisdiction; and

n) Participated in international deliberation on Reduction of Green House Gas Emissions in London in April, 2025. The International Maritime Organization negotiated key measures to reach their 2024 decarbonization targets.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) The Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) The Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(vi) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(vii) Standards Act, Cap. 496; and

(viii) Energy Act, Cap. 314.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(v) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA); and

(vi) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

3.12.2.6 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-Keeping for Seafarers, 1978, as Amended[3] (STCW 1978)

741. The Convention was adopted on 7th July, 1978, and entered into force on 28th April, 1984, Kenya acceded to the Convention on 15th December, 1992, and it entered into force for Kenya on 15th March, 1993.

742. The Convention prescribes minimum standards in relation to training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Promulgate laws, decrees, orders and regulations and to take all other steps which may be necessary to give the convention full and complete effect.

b) Approve maritime education and training institutions complaint with the Convention

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

743. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Issued seafarer certification as listed:-

(i) Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC)] —8895

(ii) Basic Safety Training (BST) —3688

(iii) Security Awareness Training (SAT) —3537

(iv) Proficiency in Survival craft and rescue boat (PSCRRB)—174

(v) Medical First Aid (MFA) —18

[3] 1991, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2004, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2015, 2016

(vi)	Personal Survival Techniques (PST)	—165
(vii)	Designated Security Duties (DSD)	—115
(viii)	Bridge Resource Management	—6
(ix)	Basic Oil and Chemical Familiarization (BOC)	—16
(x)	Basic Liquified Gas Familiarization (BG)	—3
(xi)	Advanced Firefighting (AFF)	—105
(xii)	Able Seafarer Engine III/5	—21
(xiii)	Ratings Engine III/4	—62
(xiv)	Able seafarer deck III/5	—29
(xv)	Rating deck II/4	—64
(xvi)	Able seafarer deck II/5	—29
(xvii)	Electrotechnical Rating III/7	—8
(xviii)	Certificate of Competency (Deck)	—9
(xix)	Certificate of Competency (Engine)	—22

b) Approved 11 institutions to offer MET Courses and 2 institutions to offer MTL Courses on maritime and education training; including curriculum, facilities and instructors compliant in line with the Convention;

c) Audited 11 institutions that offer MET Courses and 2 institutions that offer MTL Courses on maritime education to ensure compliance with training standards;

d) Implementing the amendments to the Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 2016 to reflect updates to the STCW Convention since 2016;

e) Conducted independent evaluation as required by the Convention to confirm Kenya's continued full and complete implementation of the Convention for purposes of maintaining its status as a 'white list country';

f) Signed six mutual recognition of certificates agreement in line with regulation 1/10 of the convention, which has resulted in the Placement of over 5,000 seafarers onboard ships;

g) Developing the National Maritime Education and Training Policy, 2025, awaiting Cabinet approval; and

h) Development of the Bandari Maritime Academy Bill, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

a) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

b) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

c) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Bandari Maritime Academy.

3.12.2.7 International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966) as Amended by the 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention (1988 Protocol)[4]

744. The LL, 1966, was adopted on 5th April, 1966, and entered into force on 21st July, 1968. The 1988 Protocol was adopted in November, 1988, and entered into force on 3rd February, 2000. Kenya acceded to the LL, 1966 on 12th September, 1975, and the 1988 Protocol on 7th July, 2015.

745. The Convention recognizes that loading of a ship significantly contributes to the safety of navigation of any vessel. The objective of the convention is to ensure stability and avoid excessive stress on the ship's hull as a result of overloading.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Ensure that no ship proceeds to sea on an international voyage unless it has been surveyed, marked and provided with an International Load Line Certificate or, where appropriate, an International Load Line Exemption Certificate; and

b) To give effect to the provisions of the Convention and the Annexes.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

746. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Load lines) Regulations, 2024;

b) Carried out inspection of Kenyan vessels to which the Load line Convention applies under flag state control program to verify maintenance of ship structures to Load line Convention standards;

c) Conducted Port state control inspection of 121 foreign ships in Kenyan ports to verify compliance with Load line Convention; and

d) Determined the Load lines for Kenyan ships.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.2.8 International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as Amended (TONNAGE 1969)[5]

747. The TONNAGE, 1969, was adopted on 23rd June, 1969, and entered into force on 18th July, 1982. Kenya acceded to the TONNAGE ,1969, on 15th December, 1992, and it entered into force for Kenya on 15th March, 1993.

748. The convention's objective is to introduce a universal tonnage measurement system. The convention provides for gross and net tonnages, both of which are calculated independently. The tonnage measurement is used in determining port and harbour dues, pilotage charges, insurance premiums, manning levels, maritime statistics and limitations of liability.

[4] 1971, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016

[5] 2013

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention

a) To give effect to the provisions of the Convention and the Annexes.

b) Determine the gross and net tonnage of Kenyan ships;

c) Issue International Tonnage Certificates to every ship, the gross and net tonnages of which have been determined; and,

d) Inspect ships flying the flag of a State Party for purposes of verifying that the ship is provided with a valid International Tonnage Certificate and that the main characteristics of the ship correspond to the data given in the certificate.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

749. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement) Regulations, 2024; and

b) Inspected 121 foreign ships to confirm that the ships had valid international tonnage certificates.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.2.9 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as Amended[6] (COLREG 1972)

750. The COLREG, 1972, was adopted on 20th October, 1972, and Kenya acceded to the Convention on 15th December 1992.

751. The main aim of the Convention is to provide rules to vessels with the aim of preventing collisions to ships.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Member States are required to ensure the following:

(i) Give full effect to the Convention;

(ii) Every vessel shall at all times maintain a proper look-out by sight and hearing as well as by all available means appropriate in the prevailing circumstances and conditions so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and of the risk of collision;

(iii) Every vessel shall at all times proceed at a safe speed so that it can take proper and effective action to avoid collision and be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions;

(iv) Every vessel shall use all available means appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions to determine if risk of collision exists;

[6] 1981, 1987, 1989, 1993, 2001, 2007, 2013

(v) Any action to avoid collision shall be taken in accordance with the Rules shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, be positive, made in ample time and with due regard to the observance of good seamanship;

(vi) A vessel proceeding along the course of a narrow channel or fairway is obliged to keep "as near to the outer limit of the channel or fairway which lies on her starboard side as is safe and practicable." The same Rule obliges a vessel of less than 20 meters in length or a sailing vessel not to impede the passage of a vessel "which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway"; and

(vii) Ships crossing traffic lanes are required to do so "as nearly as practicable" at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

752. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducted 45 inspections of Kenyan registered vessels to verify arrangement of lights, shapes and sound signaling devices under the flag state control program;

b) Conducted 121 inspections of foreign vessels calling Kenya ports to verify compliance with installation requirement and operation familiarization of COLREG 72 under the port state control program;

c) Mapped and maintained aids to navigation to enhance collaboration between agencies; and

d) Implementing Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collision) Regulations, 2024.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(v) The Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS).

3.12.2.10 International Convention for Safe Containers as Amended[7] (CSC), 1972

753. The CSC,1972, was adopted on 2nd December, 1972, and entered into force on 6th September, 1977. Kenya acceded to the CSC, 1972, on 2nd February, 2000.

754. The convention seeks to facilitate international transport of containers by providing uniform international safety regulations, equally applicable to all modes of surface transport. This avoids the proliferation of divergent national safety regulations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

Establish an effective procedure for the testing, inspection and approval of containers in accordance with the criteria established in the present convention, provided, however, an

[7] 1981, 1983, 1991, 1993, 2010, 2013

Administration may entrust such testing, inspection and approval to organizations duly authorized by it.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

755. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

Conducted inspection for compliance of containers with standards in Kenyan ports for efficient and effective implementation of the CSC, 1972.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iv) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS);

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.12.2.11 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) 1979 as amended

756. The SAR, 1979, was adopted on 27th April, 1979, and entered into force on 22nd June, 1985. Kenya acceded to SAR, 1979 on 15th December, 1992.

757. The aim of the convention was to develop an international search and rescue plan so that no matter where accidents occur, the rescue of persons in distress at sea is Co-ordinated by a Search and Rescue Organization and, when necessary

758. By co-operation between neighbouring Search and Rescue Organizations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Co-operation with other states and, as appropriate, participate in the development of search and rescue services to ensure that assistance is rendered to any person in distress at sea;

b) Establish legal framework, assign a responsible authority and avail resources and communication facilities for coordination and operational functions; and

c) Improve the services through training, planning and international co-operation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

759. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Coordinated five (5) maritime incidents within East Africa's designated Maritime Search & Rescue Region (SRR);

b) Build the capacity of the Maritime Regulator to provide Search & Rescue services through development partnership within the European Union. They provided a donation of five (5) Search & Rescue boats;

c) Established partnership between the Regulator and five riparian County Governments through MoUs;

d) Developed Standard Operating Procedures and SAR Mobilization Guidelines, aimed at building synergies between the Regulator, Coastal County Governments, Beach Management Units and other stakeholders; and

e) Hosted two (2) Search and Rescue On-Scene Command training for stakeholders within coastal and inland waters where forty (40) Search and Rescue personnel/responders from key stakeholders were trained.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 389;

(iii) Civil Aviation Act, Cap. 394;

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(v) Kenya Defense Forces Act, Cap. 199;

(vi) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(vii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391; and

(viii) County Government Act, Cap. 265.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA);

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iv) Regional Maritime Search and Rescue Center (RMSRC); and

(v) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.12.2.12 Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as Amended (FAL 1965)[8]

760. The FAL Convention, 1965, was adopted on 9th April, 1965, and entered into force on 5th March, 1967. Kenya acceded to FAL, 1965, on 10th November, 2006.

761. The convention aims to prevent unnecessary delays in maritime traffic, aid cooperation between States, and secure the highest practicable degree of uniformity in formalities and other procedures.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Adopt all appropriate measures to facilitate and expedite international traffic and to prevent unnecessary delays to ships and to persons and property on board;

b) Secure the highest practicable degree of uniformity in formalities, documentary requirements and procedures in all matters in which such uniformity will facilitate and improve international maritime traffic; and

c) Keep to a minimum any alterations in formalities, documentary requirements and procedures necessary to meet special requirements and procedures, as well as their application to international maritime traffic.

[8] 1969, 1973, 1977, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2016

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

762. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Facilitated clearance of cargo under the National Single Window System streamlining the required documentation and approval processes for clearance. In addition, created awareness to stakeholders on emerging issues in the maritime sector;

b) Automated licenses/certificates processing for the Maritime Transport Operators with the payment of the requisite fees' payment integration with the E-citizen gateway;

c) Sustained the coordination for the Mombasa Port and Northern Corridor Community Charter for purposes of monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the Key Indicators;

d) Launched the Maritime Single Window System (MSWS) in compliance with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL Convention);

d) Reviewing the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, 2024;

e) Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Transport Operators) Regulations, 2024;

f) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which is awaiting Cabinet approval; and

g) Enhanced awareness on the IMO guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic adopted in April, 2024.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iii) National Electronic Single Window System Act, Cap. 485D; and

(iv) East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and,

(iv) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.12.2.13 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, as Amended by the London Protocol (London Convention 1972)[9]

763. The London Convention, 1972 was adopted on 13th November, 1972 and entered into force on 30th August, 1975. The London Protocol on the other hand was adopted on 7th November, 1996, and entered into force on 24th March, 2006. Kenya acceded to the London Convention, 1972 on 7th January, 1976, and to the London Protocol on 14th January, 2008.

[9] 2006, 2009, 2013

764. The convention establishes a global legal framework to protect the marine environment from human activities. It aims at contributing to the international control and prevention of marine pollution by prohibiting the dumping of certain hazardous materials.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution and take effective measures, according to their scientific, technical and economic capabilities to prevent, reduce and where practicable eliminate pollution caused by dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter;

b) Apply a pre-cautionary approach to environmental protection from dumping of wastes or other matter or from placement of matter for marine geo-engineering activities which may be considered for permit purposes;

c) Take appropriate preventative measures when there is reason to believe that wastes or other matter introduced into the marine environment are likely to cause harm even when there is no conclusive evidence to prove a causal relation between inputs and their effects; and

d) Develop procedures regarding liability arising from the dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

765. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Increased its surveillance and enforcement capabilities to prevent dumping of wastes;

b) Organized and facilitated national stakeholder's workshop in conjunction with the IMO and Glolitter Project initiative on effective and efficient implementation of the Convention; and

c) Organized marine litter awareness campaigns to sensitize the public on the impacts of dumping wastes into the sea. This also entailed beach clean-up activities.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(v) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(iv) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.12.2.14 Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC Prot. 1992)[10]

766. The 1992 CLC Protocol was adopted on 27th November, 1992, and entered into force on 30th May, 1996. Kenya acceded to the 1992 CLC Protocol on 2nd February, 2000. The 1992 CLC Protocol ensures that adequate compensation is available to persons who suffer oil pollution damage resulting from maritime casualties involving oil-carrying ships. It exclusively applies to pollution damage caused by oil that is carried on board a ship. The 1992 CLC imposes strict liability on the ship-owner for any pollution damage caused by his ship as a result of an incident.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Obligates a member state in the event that an incident has caused pollution damage in the territory including the territorial sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or equivalent area of a member state of one or more contracting states or preventive measures have been taken to prevent or minimize pollution damage in such territory including the territorial sea or area, action for compensation may only be brought in the courts of any such contracting state or states;

b) Each contracting state shall ensure that its courts possess the necessary jurisdiction to entertain such actions for compensation;

c) Give full effect to the provisions of the Protocol; and

d) Enforce a judgment recognized under the Protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

767. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Sensitized relevant stakeholders on the application of the Protocol; and

b) Established National Marine Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan to provide a framework for response to pollution in the marine environment.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iv) Kenya Coast Guards Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA) ; and

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS).

3.12.2.15 Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (FUND PROT., 1992)[11]

768. The FUND PROT., 1992, was adopted on 27th November, 1992, and entered into force on 30th May, 1996. Kenya acceded to the Fund Protocol on 2nd February, 2000.

[10] 2000

[11] 2000, 2003

769. The objective of the convention is to provide compensation for pollution damage and give relief to ship-owners in respect of the additional financial burden imposed on them by the 1992 Civil Liability Convention, such relief being subject to conditions designed to ensure compliance with safety at sea and other conventions.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Give full effect to the Fund Protocol;

b) Submit oil reports to the Fund Secretariat; and

c) Recognize the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (IOPC) established to provide compensation for pollution damage as a legal person.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

770. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submits annual reports to the IOPC Fund Secretariat;

b) Issues IOPC clearance letters to various oil companies in implementation of the International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992;

c) Sensitized relevant stakeholders on the application of the Fund Protocol; and,

d) Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025 which is due for Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(iii) Energy Act, Cap. 314.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA).

3.12.2.16 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA, 1988) as amended by the Protocol for the Suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, 1988 (SUA PROT. 1988)

771. The SUA, 1988, was adopted on 10th March, 1988, and entered into force on 1st March, 1992. The SUA PROT., 2005, was adopted on 14th October, 2005, and entered into force on 28th July, 2010. Kenya acceded to the SUA., 1988, and SUA PROT., 1988, on 21st January, 2002.

772. The convention establishes a legal regime applicable to acts against international maritime navigation that is similar to the regimes established for international aviation; and makes it an offence for a person to unlawfully and intentionally seize or exercise control over a ship by force, threat, or intimidation; to perform an act of violence against a person on board a ship if that act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship; to place a destructive device or substance aboard a ship; and other acts against the safety of ships.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) establish offences set forth in the Convention punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of the acts;

b) Take measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the convention when the offence is committed against or on board a ship flying the flag of the State at the time the offence is committed; or in the territory of that State, including its territorial or by a national of that State; and

c) Afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in the convention, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

773. The Government in partnership with the IMO and the support of the Republic of India is establishing a regional information sharing center to enhance maritime domain awareness.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(v) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vi) Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 59B; and

(vii) Prevention of Organized Crime, Cap. 59.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(iv) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.12.2.17 International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Salvage 1989)

774. The Salvage Convention, 1989, was adopted on 28th April, 1989, and entered into force on 14th July, 1996. Kenya acceded to the Salvage, 1989, on 21st July, 1999.

775. The purpose of the Salvage 1989, is to establish a reward mechanism for salvors who engage in work in the nature of salvage operations in the event a ship is involved in an incident or an accident. The convention modified the convention on the Law of Salvage which incorporated the "no cure, no pay" principle under which a salvor is only rewarded for services if the operation is successful.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Establish guidelines and procedures for maritime salvage operations, including the calculation of salvage awards based on various factors like the value of the property saved, the degree of risk involved, and the skill and efforts of the salvors; and,

b) Obligated whenever regulating or deciding upon matters relating to salvage operations such as admittance to ports of vessels in distress or the provisions of facilities to salvors, take into account the need for cooperation between salvors, other interested parties and public authorities in order to ensure the effective and successful performance of salvage operations;

c) Proper notification of authorities and the vessel owner is essential in a salvage operation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

776. The Government continues facilitating cooperation between salvors and ship owners where necessary in the event of a salvage operation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.2.18 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC 1990)

777. The OPRC, 1990, was adopted on 30th November, 1990, and entered into force on 13th May, 1995. Kenya acceded to the OPRC, 1990, on 21st July, 1999.

778. The purpose of the OPRC, 1990 is to provide a global framework for international co-operation in combating major incidents or threats of marine pollution.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Establish a national system for responding to oil pollution incidents;

b) Designated national authority and a national operational contact point;

c) Establish a national contingency plan for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in cooperation with other countries;

d) Submit information to the IMO containing:

(i) Information on responsible entities, pollution response equipment and expertise related to pollution response and marine salvage which may be made available to other States upon request and its national contingency plan;

(ii) Copies of bilateral or multilateral agreements for oil pollution preparedness and response; and

(iii) comply with oil pollution reporting requirements.

e) Agree that, subject to their capabilities and the availability of relevant resources, they will co-operate and provide advisory services, technical support and equipment for the purpose of responding to an oil pollution incident, when the severity of such incident so justifies, upon the request of any Party affected or likely to be affected;

f) Conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements for oil pollution preparedness and response. Copies of such agreements shall be communicated to the IMO which should make them available on request to Parties.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

779. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed and launched the National Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan; and

b) Developed and engaged stakeholders on the Charter on Marine Spill Response Preparedness Plan.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap 389;

(iii) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(iv) Environmental Management Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA);

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(v) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

3.12.2.19 International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM 2004)

780. The BWM, 2004, was adopted on 13th February, 2004. Kenya acceded to it on 14th January, 2008, and it entered into force on 8th September, 2017.

781. The Convention aims to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments;

b) Cooperate for the purpose of effective implementation, compliance and enforcement of the Convention;

c) Develop Ballast Water Management and Standards to prevent, minimize and ultimately eliminate the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments;

d) Endeavour not to impair or damage their environment, human health, property or resources, or those of other States;

e) Ensure that Ballast Water Management practices used comply with the convention and do not cause greater harm to the environment, human health, property or resources, or those of other States;

f) Encourage ships entitled to fly their flag, and to which this convention applies, to avoid, as far as practicable, the uptake of Ballast Water with potentially Harmful Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens, as well as sediments that may contain such organisms, including promoting the adequate implementation of recommendations developed by IMO; and

g) Address the risks to sensitive, vulnerable or threatened marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond the limits of the national jurisdiction in relation to Ballast Water Management.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

782. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducted 121 port state control inspections to check on ballast water management certificates on board ship;

b) Conducted surveillance in waters under Kenyan jurisdiction to prevent unauthorized discharge of ballast water from ships; and

c) Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Environment Management Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(iv) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

3.12.2.20 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Bunkers 2001)

783. The Bunkers, 2001, was adopted on 23rd March, 2001, and entered into force on 21st November, 2008. Kenya acceded to Bunkers, 2001, on 7th July, 2015.

784. The purpose of the Bunkers 2001, is to ensure that adequate, prompt, and effective compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by spills of oil, when carried as fuel in ships' bunkers. Compensation is in respect of damage caused on the territory, including the territorial sea, and exclusive economic zones of state parties.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Give effect to the provisions of the Convention more particularly in relation to:-

(i) Strict liability for shipowners;

(ii) Mandatory insurance requirements for ships over 1,000 gross tons;

(iii) Direct access to insurers by claimants; and

(iv) Coverage of economic losses, environmental damage, and preventive actions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

785. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to intervene and ensure adequate prompt and effective compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by oils from bunkers;

b) Conduct safety inspections of vessels undertaking bunkering operations;

c) Developing National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval; and

d) Continues to adhere with provisions of the convention in collaboration with relevant agencies.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority, Cap. 370;

(iii) Energy Act, Cap. 314;

(iv) Environment Management Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(vi) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Energy Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA);

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iv) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(v) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

3.12.2.21 Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC PROT, 1996)

786. The LLMC PROT, 1996, sought to amend the LLMC, 1976, and was adopted on 2nd May, 1996, and entered into force on 13th May, 2004. Kenya acceded to the LLMC PROT., 1996, on 7th July, 2015.

787. The purpose of the convention is to provide a mechanism where ship owners and salvors may limit their liability, except where it is proved that the loss resulted from a personal act or omission, committed with the intent to cause such a loss, or recklessly and with knowledge that such loss would probably result.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Establish a mechanism where liability for claims may be limited in areas other than those excepted by the Convention.

b) Ensure that the limits set are consistent with those under the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

788. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewed the limits set under the Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389 to be consistent with the limits set under the Convention; and

b) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy 2024;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iii) Insurance Act, Cap. 487.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA).

3.12.2.22 International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS 2001)

789. The AFS, 2001, was adopted on 5th October, 2001, and entered into force on 17th September, 2008. Kenya acceded to AFS, 2001, on 7th July, 2015.

790. The purpose of AFS 2001, is to prohibit the use of harmful organotin in anti-fouling paints used on ships and establishes a mechanism to prevent the potential future use of other harmful substances in anti-fouling systems. Anti-fouling paints are used to coat the bottoms of ships to prevent sea-life such as algae and molluscs from attaching themselves to the hull, thereby slowing down the ship and increasing fuel consumption.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Prohibit and/or restrict the application, re-application, installation, or use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships or whilst in a Party's port, shipyard, or offshore terminal; and

b) Take appropriate measures in its territory that require wastes from the application or removal of an anti-fouling system controlled in Annex 1 are collected, handled, treated and disposed off in a safe and environmentally sound manner to protect human health and the environment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

791. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval;

b) Carried out inspections to ensure compliance with provisions of the Convention; and

c) Developed collaborative framework with relevant agencies on enforcement measures.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(v) Kenya Coast guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS); and

(iii) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

3.12.2.23 African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 (*Rev.* 2014)

792. Kenya ratified the revised African Maritime Charter on 28th March, 2014.

793. The purpose of the charter is to cooperate in the implementation of maritime conventions and regulations, particularly in the areas of safety, security and protection of the marine environment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Declare, articulate and implement harmonized maritime transport policies capable of promoting sustained growth and development of African merchant fleets and to foster closer cooperation among the States Parties of the same region and between the regions;

b) Promote the securing of training berths and opportunities for African seafarers on African owned vessels and on foreign owned vessels;

c) Promote the establishment of Maritime Administration and National Ports Authorities wherever they do not exist and to make them functional and sustainable;

d) Enhance the capacity and performance of Maritime Administrations in charge of the implementation of laws and regulations applicable in the areas of maritime navigation, safety, security and marine environment;

e) Endeavor to utilize IMO's mechanisms and procedures to assess the level of performance of Maritime Administrations; and

f) Ensure the provision of an appropriate and dedicated budget for the proper management, functioning and operation of their Maritime Administration.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

794. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Re-appointed as the Chair of the Africa Association of Maritime Authority (AAMA);

b) Continues to establish measures to fully operationalize the headquarters of AAMA in Kenya;

c) Participates in AAMA meetings and conferences where legal frameworks and work plans have been developed; and

d) Developing National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate aspects of the Charter which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.2.24 Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973

795. The Convention was adopted on 25th June, 1973, entered into force on 24th July, 1974, and Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th April, 1979.

796. The objective of the Convention is to ensure Member States afford protection to dock workers in their professional life and put in place appropriate mechanisms which are responsive to the dynamic work activities within the Port. It deals with new methods of work in the docks and their impact on the employment of various dock workers occupations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Develop a national policy to encourage all concerned to provide permanent or regular employment for dockworkers in so far as practicable;

b) Establish and maintain Registers for all occupational categories of dockworkers by national law or practice;

c) Review the registers periodically to achieve levels adapted to the needs of the port and any necessary reduction in the strength of a register shall be accompanied by measures designed to prevent or minimize detrimental effects on dockworkers; and

d) Ensure that appropriate safety, health, welfare and vocational training provisions apply to dockworkers.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

797. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Modernized the Port of Mombasa to make it internationally competitive;

b) Registered the Kenya Dockers Union to champion for the welfare of Dock Workers;

c) Conducted 9,166 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provision of this convention; and

d) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy 2024;

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391; and

(iii) The Merchant shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.12.2.25 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as Amended (No. 185)

798. The Convention was adopted on 19th June, 2003 entered into force on 9th February, 2005. Kenya ratified on 5th October, 2021.

799. The Convention enables the facilitation of entry by seafarers into the territory of members, for shore leave, transit, transfer, or repatriation by standardizing the seafarer's identity document.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Issue to each of its nationals who is a seafarer and make an application to that effect a seafarers' identity document;

b) Issue seafarers' identity documents referring to seafarers who have been granted the status of permanent resident in its territory; and

c) Ensure that seafarers' identity documents are issued without undue delay.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

800. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following

a) Developed a collaborative framework with relevant agencies for effective implementation of the regulations;

b) Commenced the development of the Seafarers Identity Document; and

c) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Department of Immigration Services.

3.12.2.26 Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007)

801. The Nairobi WRC, 2007, was adopted on 18th May, 2007, and entered into force on 14th April, 2015. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 14th April, 2015.

802. The Convention provides an international legal framework aimed at ensuring the prompt and effective removal of wrecks located beyond the territorial sea.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Take measures in accordance with this convention in relation to the removal of a wreck which poses a hazard in the convention area;

b) Co-operate when the effects of a maritime casualty resulting in a wreck involve a State other than the Affected State;

c) Require the master and the operator of a ship flying its flag to report to the affected State without delay when that ship has been involved in a maritime casualty resulting in a wreck; and

d) The registered owner of a ship of 300 gross tonnage and above and flying the flag of a State Party shall be required to maintain insurance or other financial security.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

803. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Declared abandoned vessels removal which interfere with safety of navigation causing damage to the marine environment;

b) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates provisions of the Convention; and

c) Developed a collaborative framework on enforcement of relevant provisions of the Convention.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Integrated National Transport Policy, 2024;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iv) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(iii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(iv) Kenya Shipyard Limited (KSL).

3.12.2.27 Convention C188 on Work in Fishing Convention 2007

804. The convention was adopted on 14th June, 2007, and entered into force on 16th November, 2017. Kenya ratified the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007, on 5th October, 2021.

805. The Convention aims to ensure that fishers have decent conditions of work on board fishing vessels with regard to minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Submit reports to the ILO Secretariat in line with the Constitution of the International Labour Organization;

b) Implement and enforce laws, regulations or other measures that it has adopted to fulfil its commitments under this Convention concerning fishers and fishing vessels under its jurisdiction; and

c) Establish mechanisms for coordination among relevant authorities for the fishing sector at the national and local levels, as appropriate, and define their functions and responsibilities, taking into account their complementarities and national conditions and practice.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

806. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention;

b) Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework;

c) Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate training of officers on effective implementation of the Convention among other aspects; and

d) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the Convention and is due for Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

a) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

b) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

c) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS).

3.12.2.28 Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on Safety of Fishing Vessels

807. The Convention was adopted on 11th October, 2012. It is yet to enter into force. The Convention was ratified by Kenya on 5th October, 2021, and the instrument of ratification was deposited on 17th March, 2022.

808. The Convention aims to improve the safety and working conditions of commercial fishers and observers. The Agreement details standards for design, construction, and equipment including safety protections of fishing vessels 24 meters or more in length.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Establish, as a matter of high priority, uniform standards to be applied by Administrations to fishing vessels referred to in the Convention which operate in the same region, taking into account the mode of operation, sheltered nature and climatic conditions in such a region; and

b) Communicate the uniform standards to the Organization for circulation to other Parties for information.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

809. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention;

b) Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework; and

c) Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention among other aspects.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(iii) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS).

3.12.2.29 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (STCW-F)

810. The Convention was adopted on 7th July, 1995, and entered into force on 29th September, 2012. The Convention was ratified by Kenya on 5th October, 2021, and the instrument of ratification was deposited on 17th March, 2022.

811. The 1995 STCW-F Convention is a binding treaty that sets certification and minimum training requirements for crews of seagoing fishing vessels intending to promote the safety of life at sea and the protection of the marine environment, taking into account the unique nature of the fishing industry and the fishing working environment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Promulgate all laws, decrees, orders and regulations and to take all other steps which may be necessary to give the convention full effect.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

812. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention;

b) Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework;

c) Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention; and

d) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the Convention and is due for Cabinet approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iv) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Bandari Maritime Academy; and

(iv) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI).

3.12.3 THE BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

3.12.3.1 United Nations Fish Stock Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA)

813. This convention was adopted on 4th August, 1995, and entered into force on 11th December, 2001. Kenya ratified the Agreement on 13th July, 2004.

814. The objective is to ensure the long term conservation and sustainable use of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks through effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To cooperate directly or through the appropriate existing international organizations for the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species;

b) To exchange available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics and other data through the competent international organizations at the sub-regional, regional and global levels;

c) To participate in negotiations for the adoption of conservation measures for the stocks concerned or to establish a sub-regional or regional fisheries management organizations;

d) To protect the interests of artisanal and subsistence fishers; and

e) To implement and enforce conservation measures through effective monitoring, control, and surveillance.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

815. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducting assessment of marine pelagic fish stock in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

b) Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Madagascar, Union of Comoros, Republic of Mozambique and Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating states are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) meeting;

c) Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and

d) Developed the Blue Economy Strategy, 2025–2030.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(iii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service;

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation; and

(iv) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

3.12.3.2 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

816. The Agreement was adopted on 22nd November, 2009. Kenya signed and ratified the Agreement on 19th November, 2010, and 1st August, 2017, respectively.

817. The purpose of the Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. Kenya is also a signatory to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) which encourages states to form Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To establish an Inter-Agencies Entity for Port Inspection and to participate in regional forums and activities to deter the IUU;

b) To integrate or coordinate fisheries-related Port State Measures with the broader system of port controls;

c) To integrate Port State Measures with other measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of such fishing, taking into account as appropriate the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing;

d) To take measures to exchange information among relevant national agencies and to coordinate the activities of such agencies in the implementation of this Agreement;

e) To designate and publicize the ports to which vessels may request entry pursuant to this Agreement. Each Party shall provide a list of its designated ports to FAO, which shall give it due publicity; and

f) To establish, as a minimum standard, the information required to be provided before granting a vessel entry to its port.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

818. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

b) Introduced Catch Certification Scheme for all landing and export fish to deter entry into the market of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing;

c) Pre-inspection of all fishing vessels applying for access to fishing in our EEZ, authorization for our flag states fishing in the high seas, reporting and compliance inspection as well as deterrent penalties for IUU offences and port entry denial for suspected IUU vessels;

d) Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Madagascar, Union of Comoros, Republic of Mozambique and Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating states are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) meeting; and

e) Created an inter-agency Monitoring Control Surveillance (MCS) unit for enforcement of the provisions of the Convention.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376; and

(iii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service;

(iii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(iv) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation; and

(v) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

3.12.3.3 International Convention for Regulation of Whaling, 1946

819. The convention was adopted on 2nd December, 1946, in Washington and entered into force on 10th November, 1948. Kenya signed the Convention on 1st January, 1970, and ratified it on 2nd December, 1981.

820. The objective of the convention is the conservation of world whale stocks, to promote the orderly development of the whaling industry. The convention established the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to provide for a continuing review of the condition of whale stocks and for such additions to/or modifications of the agreed conservation measures as might appear desirable.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To pay an annual subscription fee of Euros 12,067;

b) To promptly transmit to the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord in Norway, or to such other body as the Commission may designate, of notifications and statistical and other information required by this Convention in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commission;

c) Promptly transmit notifications and statistics and other information to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in such form and manner as may be prescribed;

d) To ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention and the punishment of infractions against the said provisions in operations carried out by the persons or by vessels under its jurisdiction; and

e) To take appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention and the punishment of infractions against the said provisions in operations carried out by the persons or by vessels under its jurisdiction.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

821. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Deployed acoustic loggers to support acoustic surveys on Whales on migration patterns;

b) Continues to train fishers on whale by-catch; and

c) Supports conservation of marine ecosystems and promote non lethal use of whales consistent with the provisions of the convention.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200; and

(iii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service;

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(iv) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation; and

(v) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

3.12.3.4 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO-CCRF)

822. The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries was adopted on 1st November, 1995 and entered into force on 11th December, 2001. Kenya signed the Agreement in 1995.

823. The objective of FAO-CCRF is to promote long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries through the ecosystem approach and Rights-Based Fisheries Management. CCRF is domesticated through the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To cooperate directly or through the appropriate existing international organizations for the conservation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory species;

b) To exchange available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data through the competent international organizations at the sub-regional, regional and global levels;

c) To participate in negotiations for the adoption of conservation measures for the stocks concerned or to establish a sub-regional or regional fisheries management organization;

d) To apply the precautionary approach in the management of the stocks;

e) To prevent the adverse impact of fishery activities and other human activities on the ecosystem; and

f) To implement and enforce conservation measures through effective monitoring, control and surveillance.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

824. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Conducting assessment of marine pelagic fish stock in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

b) Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Madagascar, Union of Comoros, Republic of Mozambique and Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating states are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) meeting;

c) Continues to install Vessel Monitoring System for tracking vessel activities within its territorial waters including the Exclusive Economic Zone; and

d) Participates in Technical and Scientific Committee Meetings and capacity-building activities on sharing achievements on responsible conservation; management and development of fisheries.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service;

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation; and

(iv) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

3.12.3.5 United Nations 1993 FAO Fishing Vessel Compliance Agreement

825. The United Nations 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement was adopted on 24th November, 1993, and entered into force on 11th December, 2001.

826. The Agreement seeks to address the threat to international fisheries management posed by vessels that do not abide by fishing rules. Kenya is expected to manage flag states and develop a legal framework to manage its distant water fishing vessels.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

State Parties to ensure the following for fishing vessels entitled to fly it's flag:

a) Is prohibited from fishing on the high seas unless it has been authorized to be so used by the appropriate authority or authorities of that Party. A fishing vessel so authorized shall fish following the conditions of the authorization;

b) Does not engage in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures;

c) Is prohibited from fishing on the high seas unless the Government is satisfied that it is able, taking into account the links that exist between it and the fishing vessel concerned, to exercise effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement in respect of that fishing vessel;

d) Shall not authorize any fishing vessel previously registered in the territory of another Party that has undermined the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures to be used for fishing on the high seas;

e) Shall be marked in such a way that they can be readily identified in accordance with generally accepted standards, such as the FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels;

f) Shall provide it with such information on its operations as may be necessary to enable the country to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement, including in particular information pertaining to the area of its fishing operations and to its catches and landings; and

g) Shall take enforcement measures in respect of fishing vessels acting in contravention of the provisions of this Agreement, including where appropriate, making the contravention of such provisions an offence under national legislation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

827. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking:

a) Continues to install Vessel Monitoring System for tracking vessel activities within its territorial waters, including the Exclusive Economic Zone; and

b) Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service; and

(iii) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation.

3.12.3.6 United Nations 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement

828. The United Nations 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement was adopted in November, 2010, and Kenya ratified it on 2nd August, 2017.

829. The objective of the agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Designate ports for use by foreign-flagged fishing vessels;

b) Inspect foreign-flagged fishing vessels and other vessels supporting or servicing fishing vessels;

c) Deny port entry or port use (including access to port services) to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels; and

d) Take other measures in co-operation with flag States, coastal States, and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to ensure that fishing is conducted per agreed conservation and management measures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

830. The Government is implementing the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(ii) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370; and

(iv) Maritime Zones Act, Cap. 371.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation;

b) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

c) Kenya Coast Guard Service; and

d) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3.12.3.7 The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Fisheries Strategy (COMESAFS)

831. Kenya became a signatory to the COMESA Fisheries Strategy in 2008, and participates in its programmes under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

832. The objective of the programme is to restore agricultural growth, food security, reducing poverty, and promote rural development in partner states and Africa as a whole. COMESAFS's Priority Intervention areas include; fisheries management and governance; support to value addition and trade; and combating IUU fishing.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Designate a Ministry with whom the Secretary-General may communicate in connection with any matter arising out of the implementation and application of this Treaty, and notify such designation to the Secretary-General;

b) Transmit to the Secretariat copies of all relevant existing and future legislation and its official gazettes;

c) Where it is required under this Treaty, supply or exchange information to or with another member state and send copies of such information to the Secretariat; and

d) Accord the Common Market and its staff the privileges and immunities accorded to similar international organizations in their territories and in accordance with the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

833. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Manual of Standards and Operating Procedures in fish establishments countrywide;

b) Implementing the National Blue Economy Strategy, 2026–2030;

c) Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and

d) Implementing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa—Regional Integration Implementation Program (COMESA-RIIP) on food safety by sensitizing the fish handling and safety to reduce post-harvest and fish losses as well as enhance food security and income generation.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

The Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS).

3.12.3.8 The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)

834. The Convention for the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) was adopted on 30th June, 1994, and signed by Kenya on the same date. Kenya ratified the convention on 24th May, 1996, and it entered into force on the same date. The convention was amended on 28th February, 2016, to open membership to all partner states.

835. The convention establishes the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) as an EAC Institution to harmonize fisheries conservation, management, and development initiatives for the sustainable utilization of living resources of the Lake.

836. The Organization serves as the depository for fisheries data. Kenya participates in the meetings of the Technical and the Scientific Committee, Regional Policy Steering Committee, Council of Ministers of the LVFO, and capacity building initiatives.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Pay an annual subscription fee of USD 465,500;

b) Grant the LVFO organization and its property, funds, and assets such as privileges, immunities and facilities as may be appropriate to enable the organization to carry out its activities; and

c) Foster co-operation among the contracting parties, harmonize national measures for the sustainable utilization of the fisheries and aquaculture resources of the East African Community water bodies and to develop and adopt conservation and management measures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

837. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the following Guidelines and Plans:

(i) LVFO Strategic Plan, 2021/2022–2025/2026;

(ii) Fisheries Management Plan (IV), 2021/2022−2025/2026;

(iii) Nile Perch Management Plan, 2021/2022−2025/2026;

(iv) Lake Victoria Marine Spatial Plan;

(v) Regional Guidelines for Fisheries Core Management on Lake Victoria, 2022;

(vi) Regional Guidelines for the Certification of Fish Seed and Fish Feed in the EAC, 2022.

(vii) Simplified versions of the Guidelines on Extraction, Processing and Trading of Nile perch maws from Lake Victoria, 2022.

b) Implementing the responsible fisheries business chains on Lake Victoria Project, the EU-EAC True Fish Project, the Eco-Fish Project, the Lake Victoria Small Fish Project as well as targeting mental models of climate change risk to facilitate climate action project in Lake Victoria;

c) Participating in the review of the Convention which seeks to change the name from LVFO to East African Fisheries Organization (EAFO), to harmonize the legislative and implementation framework under the Convention with the EAC Treaty and to extend the scope and the mandate of the organization;

d) Implementing the Lake Victoria Fisheries Research Project I and II—Fisheries Management Project (LVMP) and the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Projects (LVEM);

e) Constructing Kabonyo Aquaculture Training Centre and Fisheries School of Excellence in Kisumu County: This is a joint project between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Government of the Republic of Hungary;

f) Constructing a Fisheries Complex (*Uvuvi* House) in Nairobi: This is a joint project between the Republic of Kenya and World Bank; and

g) Constructing a National Mariculture Research and Training Centre at Shimoni in Kwale County.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) National Phytosanitary Policy, 2023; and

(ii) The Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Fish Marketing Authority;

(ii) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(iii) Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation; and

(iv) Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

3.13 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

3.13.1 Minamata Convention on Mercury

838. The Convention was adopted in Geneva, Switzerland on 19th January, 2013. The Convention entered into force on 16th August, 2017. Kenya signed the Convention on October, 2013 and ratified on 22nd September, 2023.

839. The objective of the Convention is to protect human health and environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Enactment of the legislations relating to the control of mercury supply, trade and emission to the environment;

b) Take steps to reduce and where possible phase out use of mercury and mercury compounds and the emissions and releases of mercury to the environment;

c) Development and review of the Mining Sub-Sector Strategic Plan;

d) Promote dissemination and exchange of information relating to mercury to build public awareness through provision of technical support to institutions;

e) Build the necessary institutions; and

f) Support institutions building capacity on minerals exploration, processing and exploitation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

840. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Supporting the Multi-Agency National Airborne Geo-Physical Survey in various parts of the country;

b) Provided infrastructure for use of the Online Transactional Cadaster Portal to ensure transparency and accountability in issuance of Mineral Rights licenses and permits, to avoid conflict of interest and shorten the application processing time;

c) Conducted capacity building in the mineral sub-sector;

d) Streamlined the Mineral Rights Board;

e) Developing of National Mining Institute Bill;

f) Implementing the National Guidelines on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste in Gold Mining;

g) Implementing the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining; and

h) Implementing the integrated sound management of mercury in Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining project in various counties.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(iii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A;

(iv) Mining Act, Cap. 306; and

(v) Survey Act, Cap. 299.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA);

(ii) National Mining Corporation; and

(iii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.13.2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

841. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May, 1992, and it entered into force on 21st March, 1994. Kenya ratified the Convention on 30th August, 1994.

842. The objective of the Treaty is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system.

843. The UNFCCC is operationalized by 2 tools:

(i) The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (Paris Agreement) was adopted on 12th December, 2015, and entered into force on 4th November, 2016. Kenya signed it on 22nd April, 2016, and became a party to the Agreement on 28th December, 2016. The objective of the Agreement is to reaffirm the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2 Degrees Celsius while encouraging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 Degrees Celsius.

(ii) The Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11th December, 1997, and entered into force on 25th May, 2005. Kenya ratified the Protocol on 25th February, 2005. The objective of the Protocol is to limit and reduce greenhouse gases emissions in committed industrialized countries in accordance with the agreed individual targets.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Report bi-annually to the Conference of the Parties (COP) informing them of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol (greenhouse gas inventories), national or, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate, and to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;

b) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors;

c) Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

d) Develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture; and

e) Protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

844. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2024;

b) Developing Carbon Trading, Carbon Registry, Non-Market Approaches and Climate Change Fund Regulations, 2026;

c) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013;

d) Ongoing Greening of road reserves and buffer zones;

e) Participated in all convention meetings for negotiating multilateral responses to climate change, including COP 30 from 10th to 21st November, 2025, in Belem, Brazil;

f) Mainstreaming climate change in all sector functions;

g) Implementing the Kenya National Adaptation Plan, 2015–2030, and the National Strategy on Climate Change;

h) Implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2023–2027;

i) Established Climate Change Units in MDAs and counties to champion climate change adaptations and report to the Climate Change Directorate;

j) Implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy, 2023–2032, which serves as the master plan for the 15 B tree initiative;

k) Implementing the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Project which is building resilience of the local communities in 47 counties;

l) Strengthening Drought Resilience among Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD region which is supporting resilience building in Samburu and Kitui counties as a pilot programme;

m) Implementing the Kenya Climate Change and Health Strategy, 2023–2027, to align climate action with health objectives;

n) Updated and submitted its first NDCs in 2020, in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement—Parties to the Agreement are also parties to the UNFCCC. The NDCs have been mainstreamed into sector planning of both county and national governments;

o) Developed the Kenya Climate Change Knowledge Portal to provide easy access to all information pertaining to climate change to the public;

p) Implementing Circular No. 13/2020 (Tracking and Reporting of Climate Finance Flows and Climate Change Related Expenditures) which is in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which directs all Government entities and non-state actors to report on climate spending;

q) Developed a training handbook on climate finance coding, tracking and reporting;

r) Developing a new Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) Codes and Manual to facilitate tracking within the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS);

s) Submitted a second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2025, with a target of reducing emissions by 35% by 2035;

t) Developed a REDD+ Registry and nesting guidelines;

u) Ongoing Development of National Wildlife Climate Change Strategy;

v) Implementing the National Electric Mobility Policy, 2026, to align with global decarbonization goals and promote safer, cleaner transport systems;

w) Operationalized the National Carbon Registry, launched in February, 2026;

x) Expanded Mangrove restoration programs in Takaungu Creek and Kilifi to protect coastal soils and leverage the high carbon storage capacity of blue carbon ecosystems;

y) Formalized National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), 2026, to provide standardized satellite backed data for International Climate reporting; and

z) Developing the Blue Carbon Ecosystems, NDC Implementation and Investment Plan, 2025–2045.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2017;

(ii) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(iii) National Electric Mobility Policy, 2026;

(iv) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(v) Meteorology Policy, 2023;

(vi) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(vii) Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387;

(viii) Meteorology Act, 2026; and

(ix) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA);

(iii) Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI); and

(iv) Kenya Forest Service (KFS).

3.13.3 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

845. The Convention was adopted on 17th June, 1994. Kenya signed the Convention on 14th October, 1994, and ratified it on 24th June, 1997.

846. The aim of the treaty is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in counties affected through effective action at all levels supported by, international co-operations and partnerships arrangement in the framework of an integrated approach, which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in those areas.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Combat desertification;

b) Mitigate the effects of drought including land degradation neutrality in the country;

c) Engage in international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in those areas.

d) Commemorate world day to combat desertification and drought day, yearly on 17th of June.

e) Submit biannual implementation report.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

847. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Aligned the National Action Plan (NAP), 2015–2030, to the UNCCD;

b) Prepares national reports every two (2) years on status of the implementation of the Convention;

c) Continues to conserve water catchment areas, including automation of gauging stations and support to Water Resource Users' Associations (WRUAs) to sustain water resource availability;

d) Developed the Resilience Programming Framework (RPF) to guide programming and investments in the ASALs with the aim of building resilience against all shocks, including drought;

e) Undertaking programmes to enhance community resilience against drought through sustainable resource management of Natural Resources and livelihood diversification;

f) Implementing Guidelines for Promotion, Development and Management of Irrigation in Kenya, 2020;

g) Combatting desertification through massive tree planting around water bodies, such as Mwache Dam and re-afforestation of Ngong Hills;

h) Mapping, designing and implementing irrigation and land reclamation programmes/projects that increased area under irrigation to 741,000 acres; Reclaimed 1,150 Acres within the Mwache Dam Catchment basin in Kwale county and also advocated from Land Degradation Neutrality;

i) Undertaking a Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop water resources for irrigation and a tariff for irrigation water;

j) Implementing the National Irrigation Services Strategy, 2022–2026;

k) Developed the County Irrigation Development Unit (CIDUs) which is being implemented by the County Government;

l) Developing the Land Reclamation Policy, 2025, and Land Reclamation Bill, 2025;

m) Participating in the second phase of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP 2.0);

n) Constructed 780,000 m3 Griftu water pan in Wajir county to harvest water for 600 acres pasture for feedlots and 500 acres for crop production to benefit 250 households;

o) The 350 m3 Dambala Fashana water pan is under construction in Marsabit county to irrigate 200 acres of pasture for livestock and support 1000 households;

p) Launched and implemented the National Irrigation Investment Plan (NISIP), 2025–2035;

q) Launched the National Strategy and Action Plan for Management and Control of *prosopis juliflora* (*Mathenge*), 2025–2035, which addresses degradation caused by invasiveness of the species;

r) Implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy, 2023–2032, which serves as the master plan for the 15 B tree initiative;

s) Participated in the 23rd Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 23) in Panama City, Panama in 2025;

t) Hosted the global observance of the 2026 World Desertification and Drought Day on 17th June, in Kilifi, Kenya; and

u) Deployed drought resistant indigenous seed varieties under Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) across the Northern Frontier to create a green buffer against encroaching desert in October, 2025.

III. Existing Policy and Legal Framework:

(i) Irrigation Policy, 2017;

(ii) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(iii) National Water Policy, 2021;

(iv) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(v) Environmental Management and Conservation Act, Cap. 387;

(vi) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385;

(vii) Irrigation Act, Cap. 347;

(viii) National Drought Management Act, Cap. 388; and

(ix) Water Act, Cap. 372.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA);

(iii) National Irrigation Authority (NIA);

(iv) National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA);

(v) Water Resource Authority (WRA);

(vi) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(vii) Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI); and

(viii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

3.13.4 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

848. Kenya signed the Convention on 11th June, 1992. The Convention entered into force on 29th December, 1993. Kenya ratified it on 26th July, 1994. The main objectives of the Convention are conservation, sustainable utilization, fair and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from access to genetic resources and associated knowledge.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its component and encourage equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

b) Promote sustainable use of biological resources by integrating consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;

c) Adopting measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;

d) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

e) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;

f) Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced;

g) Encourage cooperation between its Governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources; and

h) Updating the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and aligning it to the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that was adopted in CBD COP 15.

i) Observance of the World Biodiversity Day (22nd of May annually)

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

849. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the Environment Policy, 2013;

b) Alignment of the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP), 2024, with the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

c) Submitted CBD 7th National Report in February, 2026;

d) Established an online permitting system on access and benefit sharing to genetic resources and the publication of the Kenya Biodiversity Atlas;

e) Developing the Forest Conservation and Management (Gums and Resins) Regulations, 2026;

f) Launched National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism which provides a whole of Government and whole of society approach for implementation of the provisions of CBD and NBSAP;

g) Launched Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in April, 2026, for implementation of NBSAP;

h) Implemented the timber traceability system a digital passport that prevents timber from endangered indigenous forest from entering the commercial market;

i) Operationalized the National Agroforestry, 2025–2035, to increase tree cover on private farms reducing human pressure on protected primary forest;

j) Implementing the Management and Control of Plastic Packaging Materials, Regulations, 2024;

k) Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility, Regulations, 2024;

l) Issued 26 permits for accessing genetic material;

m) Introduced tax incentives for private companies growing commercial timber;

n) Operationalized a National Timber Traceability System (TTS), in March, 2026, which involves assigning a unique digital passport (QR code) to all legal commercial timber;

o) Developing The Urban Forestry Guidelines, 2026, to enhance conservation of green space in urban areas;

p) Developing The Ecotourism Standards for forestry, 2026;

q) Established The National Commercial Forestry Strategy, 2025–2035, in January, 2026;

r) Formulated The National Agro-Forestry Strategy, 2025–2035, in January, 2026; and

s) Enacted the Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, Cap. 385.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2017;

(iii) National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2022;

(iv) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(v) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(vi) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(vii) The Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, Cap. 385;

(viii) The Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap.385;

(ix) Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C; and

(x) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO);

(iii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(iv) Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI);

(v) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(vi) National Museums of Kenya (NMK);

(vii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI); and

(viii) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

3.13.5 The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity

850. The Protocol was adopted by the Conference of Parties to the CBD at its 10th Meeting (COP 10) on 29th October, 2010, and Kenya ratified it on 7th April, 2014. It entered into force on 12th October, 2014. The Protocol provides for access and equitable benefits sharing of genetic resources under the Convention on the Conservation of Bio-Diversity.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take measures in relation to access to genetic resources, benefit sharing and compliance;

b) Establish national focal points (NFPs) and competent national authorities to serve as contact points for information, grant access, or cooperate on issues of compliance;

c) Establish an Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House to share information such as domestic regulatory ABS requirements or information on NFPs and CNAs; and

d) Conduct capacity building to support key aspects of implementation.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

851. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Issued twenty-six (26) access permits for research and development;

b) Implementing access to biological resources and benefit sharing regulations, 2025;

c) Supporting local communities in negotiations for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Term (MAT) and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) for access to Genetic Resources;

d) Participated in the Digital Sequence Information (DSI) negotiations;

e) Documented Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Products;

f) Established Access and Benefit Sharing Multisectoral National Committee;

g) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; and

h) Submitted Nagoya Implementation Report in February, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(iii) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy;

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, CAP. 387;

(v) Forest Conservation and Management Act, CAP. 385;

(vi) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, CAP. 511; and

(vii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, CAP. 376;

(viii) Seeds and plant varieties Act, Cap.326.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(ii) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI);

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS);

(iv) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(v) National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI);

(vi) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA);

(vii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI);

(viii) National Museums of Kenya (NMK); and

(ix) Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI).

3.13.6 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

852. The Cartagena Protocol of the CBD was adopted on 29th January, 2000, and it entered into force on 11th September, 2003, Kenya ratified it in 2013.

853. It is an international agreement on biosafety which aims to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movement;

b) Establish Competent Authorities which act as the National Focal Point for the Protocol and serve as the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) to provide international linkages and exchanges of information;

c) Co-operate in the development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety in developing country parties, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States; and

d) Adopt domestic measures to prevent and penalize transboundary movements of LMOs that occur in contravention of measures implementing the Protocol.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

854. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the National Environmental Policy, 2013;

b) Submitted the 5th National Report in February, 2026;

c) Carried out risk assessment of GMO's and control of transboundary movement of LMO's;

d) Participated in the Conference of Parties-Meeting of Parties (COP-MOP 12);

e) Maintains National Biosafety Clearing House to share Scientific and Legal Information in the global community as a core requirement of the protocol; and

f) Spearheads the Regional Biosafety Strategy with other EAC states to harmonize biosafety standards to ensure that trade is a tech product that is safe and consistent across the region.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Biotechnology Development Policy, 2006;

(ii) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(iii) Biosafety Act, Cap. 320; and

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Biosafety Authority (NBA);

(ii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); and

(iii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

3.13.7 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

855. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted on 2nd March, 1985, and entered into force on 22nd September, 1988. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th November, 1988.

856. The ozone layer shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation (UV-B) emanating from the sun causing skin cancer, eye cataracts, reduced plant and animal productivity, poor air quality, damage to plastics and impacts on climate.

857. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is often called a Framework Convention because it serves as a framework for efforts to protect the globe's ozone layer.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote cooperation by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange on the effects of human activities on the ozone layer;

b) Adopt legislative or administrative measures against activities likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer;

c) Cooperate in the formulation of agreed measures, procedures and standards for the implementation of the Convention; and

d) Cooperate with competent international bodies to implement effectively this convention and protocols to which they are party to.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

858. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Adopted the use of friendly chemicals that promote the protection of the ozone, and replaced equipment that depended on ozone-depleting chemicals with friendly ones:

companies and agricultural enterprises are being encouraged to adopt ozone-friendly alternatives and technologies;

b) Phased out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and methyl bromide in soil fumigation in the agricultural sector; and

c) Implementing a Controlled Substance Regulations, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2022;

(iii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387; and

(iv) Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.13.8 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

859. The Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone layer sets out a framework for mitigating depletion of the Ozone layer. The Protocol was adopted on 16th September, 1987, and Kenya signed on 16th September, 1987. Kenya ratified it on 9th November, 1988 and the Protocol entered into force on 20th August, 1989.

860. The Protocol has undergone five (5) amendments namely; London Amendment (1990), Copenhagen Amendment (1992), and Kigali Amendment (2016). Kenya has ratified all five amendments.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Phase-out the different groups of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), control of ODS trade, annual reporting of data, and national licensing systems to control ODS imports and exports.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

861. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the meetings of the Conference of Parties and commemorates the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer to enhance public awareness of ozone protection issues on 16th September, 2024, in Nairobi, Kenya;

b) Implementing the National Environment Policy, 2013; and

c) Implementing the Controlled Substance Regulations, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2013;

(iii) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A; and

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.13.9 The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal

862. The Convention was adopted on 22nd March, 1989, and entered into force on 5th May, 1992. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 1st June, 2000. The objective of the convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes and to ensure environmentally sound management and transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes are minimized;

b) Any such movement is conducted in a manner which will protect human health and the environment; and

c) Ensure that only persons authorized or allowed to transport or dispose of wastes undertake such operations and that wastes subject to a transboundary movement be packaged, labelled and transported in conformity with generally accepted and recognized international rules and standards.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

863. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013;

b) Implementing the Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Material Regulations, 2024; and

c) Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations, 2024.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2022;

(iii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), Cap. 387; and

(iv) Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

3.13.10 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)

864. Kenya signed the Convention on 23rd May, 2001. The Convention entered into force on 17th May, 2004, and Kenya ratified it on 24th September, 2004.

865. The Convention aims at restricting the production and use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) to protect human health and the environment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Protect human health and the environment from twenty-two (22) highly toxic chemicals that are persistent organic pollutants;

b) Prohibit and/or take the legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate production and use of chemicals;

c) Restrict production and use of chemicals; and

d) Chemicals listed are imported for environmentally sound disposal.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

866. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Controlled Substances Regulations, 2024;

b) Formulating the National Guideline on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste in Gold Mining and Chemical Policy on Air Quality; and

c) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013; and

(ii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.13.11 Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

867. The Convention was adopted on 10th September, 1998, and entered into force on 24th February, 2004. Kenya ratified the Convention on 3rd February, 2005.

868. The main objective of the Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals to protect human health and the environment from potential harm. This contributes to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals;

b) Designate one or more national authorities that shall be authorized to act on its behalf in the performance of the administrative functions required by the Convention;

c) Notify final regulatory actions; and

d) Provide import responses.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

869. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Monitoring chemical and hazardous facilities on their impact on human health and the environment;

b) Implementing Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Materials Regulations, 2024;

c) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; and

d) Implementing the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) National Sustainable Waste Management Policy, 2022;

(iii) Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387;

(iv) Sustainable Waste Management Act, Cap. 387C; and

(v) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); and

(ii) Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services (DOSH).

3.13.12 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

870. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was adopted on 3rd March, 1973 and entered into force on 1st July, 1975. Kenya ratified it on 13th December, 1978, and it entered into force for Kenya on 13th March, 1979.

871. The object of CITES is to regulate international trade in endangered species to ensure that such species are not extinct. Kenya is obligated to cooperate with other parties and regulate international trade in the CITES-listed species of wild fauna and flora.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Cooperate with other parties and regulate International Trade in the CITES listed species of wild fauna and flora;

b) Once a species is placed upon either Appendix I or II then the protection of the treaty is triggered by requiring each State to prohibit the transboundary movement of the species unless a permit has been issued by the relevant country;

c) Adopt domestic legislation which will carry out the requirements of the treaty; and

d) Appoint a Management Authority and a Scientific Authority each of which has responsibilities in the process of granting CITES permits.

e) Observance of World Wildlife Day every 3rd of March

f) Submission of Ivory stockpiles every 28th of February

g) Submission of annual Trade and illegal wildlife Trade Reports every 30th of October

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

872. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ongoing reviewing the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376 which will provide for meeting Category I of CITES requirement for full implementation of the Convention, a legislative committee have been established and a road map to finalize the legislative developed, public participation exercise ongoing;

b) Multisectoral border Committee for the enforcement at boarder point constituted with regular meetings held;

c) Celebrated the annual World Wildlife Day on 3rd March, 2026, at the Remoi National Reserve, and the theme was "*Medicinal and Aromatic plants, conserving health, heritage and livelihood"*;

d) Updated the wildlife inventory by carrying out a national landscape wildlife census in December, 2025, for better management;

e) Developed species specific action plans for species that are endangered and are subject of either CITES, CMS, AEWA, and Ramsar instruments: Grey crowned crane, Vultures Multispecies Action Plan and Pancake Tortoise;

f) Builds the capacity for law enforcement officers—Judiciary, Prosecution, and Customs Officers for effective implementation of the convention, in collaboration with developing partners (IWT project);

g) Refurbishing rangers outpost and security hub in Maungu, Tsavo East National Park, Kenya;

h) Engaged key stakeholders, including the non-state actors and the Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) during the 78th CITES Standing Committee where the country's position was developed;

i) Submitted reports on the ivory stockpiles, annual illegal trade, annual legal trade and national implementation to the CITES Secretariat;

j) Developing non detriment findings for sustainable trade for some CITES listed species—Sharks Action Plan and Aloe Management Units;

k) Carried ot capacity building for officers to support CITES implementation through the master's degree course training in the International University of Andalusia (UNIA) in Spain;

l) Ongoing development of comprehensive five-year strategy to eradicate poaching and illegal wildlife trade across various conservation ecosystems;

m) Commended by the CITES Standing Committee for effectively implementing its NIAP and (National Ivory Action Plan) leading to enhanced control over elephant poaching and illegal ivory trafficking;

n) Continues to represent Africa (Eastern) region in Standing Committee, Finance and budget sub-committee and CITES Tree Species Program Steering committee;

o) Continued championing for a process for establishing a mechanism for sustainable financing of conservation of elephant through non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles; and

p) Builds synergies among fisheries (KeFS, KMFRI) and wildlife authorities (KWS, WRTI) for better management and regulation of fisheries, especially commercial shark species regulated under Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and CITES.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy;

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376;

(iii) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap 378; and

(iv) Forest Management and Conservation Act, Cap 385.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(ii) National Museums of Kenya (NMK);

(iii) Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK);

(iv) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI).

(v) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(vi) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA);

(vii) Kenya forest Research (KeFRI);

(viii) National Police Service (NPS);

(ix) The Judiciary;

(x) Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP); and

(xi) National Intelligence Service (NIS).

3.13.13 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (CMS)

873. The Convention was concluded on 26th March, 1979, in Bonn, Germany and entered into force on 1st November, 1983. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 26th February, 1999. It provides for the protection and conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migratory routes and addresses habitat loss and disparities in national laws across various jurisdictions that are range States for the migratory species is imperative.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Take action to strictly protecting migratory species, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them

b) Promote, concerted efforts in cooperation, and support research relating to migratory species and their habitats and promoting concerted action among range states

c) Conclude agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species.

d) Observance of World Migratory Bird Day on every 13th May and 14th of October.

e) Submission of biannual implementation reports.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

874. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ongoing review of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376 to incorporate schedule of species converted under the convention;

b) Launched the Vulture Multiple Species Action Plan in line with Migratory Species Action Plan in CMS COP 14;

c) Observes the World Turtle Day annually;

d) Conducted a marine/beach cleanup exercise, sensitization, and awareness creation;

e) Developed Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund Regulations to boost financial support for wildlife conservation;

f) Implementing the ban on single use plastic campaign in marine ecosystems;

g) Sensitization of key stakeholders of bird-friendly designed power structures and wind turbines, to mitigate electrocution hazards along the migratory birds flyway;

h) Developed Sharks Action Plan and non-detrimental findings;

i) On going securing of wildlife corridors to improve habitat connectivity to support migration and movement of wildlife- Athi Kapiti; and

j) Annual Waterfowl counts conducted in February, 2026, covering Amboseli Ecosystem, Magadi Ecosystem and covering various lakes and Coastal Ecosystem.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy; and

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(ii) Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK);

(iii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI); and

(iv) National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

3.13.14 African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)

875. AEWA was negotiated and adopted on 16th June, 1995, in The Hague, Netherlands, under the framework of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). It was subsequently opened for signature in 1996 and entered into force on 1st November, 1999, after receiving the required number of ratifications from African and Eurasian Range States.

876. Kenya became a Party to AEWA on 1st June, 2001, and is among the African Range States that have committed to implementing the Agreement's provisions for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

877. The objective of the agreement is to maintain migratory waterbird species in a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such a status throughout their migratory range.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Conserve Migratory Waterbird Species—Take measures to maintain or restore migratory waterbird populations to a favourable conservation status, including protecting threatened species and regulating their use.

b) Protect and Manage Critical Habitats—Identify, conserve, restore, and sustainably manage important wetlands, breeding areas, stopover sites, and wintering habitats used by migratory waterbirds.

c) Undertake Research and Monitoring—Monitor waterbird populations, conduct scientific research, and share data and information to support effective conservation and management.

d) Collaborate with other Range States on flyway conservation

e) Submit national reports on measures taken to implement the agreement to each Meeting of the Parties (MOP)

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

878. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continued management and protection of key AEWA sites that support migratory waterbirds along the African-Eurasian Flyway which are critical breeding, wintering and stop-over habitats for migratory waterbirds protected under AEWA;

b) Monitoring of flamingos, pelicans, ducks, geese, waders and other migratory species;

c) Celebration of annual World Migratory Bird day; and

d) Assessment of impacts of rising lake waters.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No.1 on Wildlife Policy, 2020; and

(ii)Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

a) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

b) Wildlife Research and Training Institute(WRTI); and

c) National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

3.13.15 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR Convention)

879. The Convention is an Inter-Governmental Treaty adopted on 2nd February, 1971, in Ramsar, Iran. Kenya ratified it on 5th October, 1990, and it came into force on 5th October, 1990.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Designate at least one wetland for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of international importance in accordance with the Ramsar List and to promote its conservation;

b) Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands; and

c) Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetlands systems and shared species.

d) Observance of World Wetland Day held annually on 2nd of February.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

880. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Held three (3) National Ramsar Committee meetings, for the Ramsar information sheet for 6 designated Ramsar sites;

b) Celebrated the annual World Wetlands Day on 2nd February, 2026 in Mereri Wetlands in Isiolo, the theme was "*wetlands and traditional knowledge"*;

c) Undertook waterfowl counts in the Ramsar sites in February, 2026;

d) Maintains an inventory of all the wetlands and updates their conservation status, including updating Ramsar Information System requirements;

e) Undertook analysis of the impact of raising water levels of the designated RAMSAR sites;

f) Designating of Lake Ol'bolosat and Tanga Marine as RAMSAR site, and Kisumu as a RAMSAR City;

g) Rehabilitated 100 wetlands country wide;

h) Developing the Wetlands Management Regulations, 2026;

i) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013;

j) Launched the National Bamboo Development Strategy and Action Plan (2025-2035) in September, 2025; and

k) Established the National Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration Guidelines, 2025, in March, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy;

(ii) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(iii) Environment Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(iv) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(ii) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

(iii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI); and

(iv) National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

3.13.16 Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Watercourses Convention)

881. UN Watercourses Convention is a multilateral framework developed by the International Law Commission (ILC) and adopted by the UN on 21st May, 1997. The Convention entered into force on 17th August, 2014. Kenya shares over 50% of her water resources (including surface water and groundwater aquifers) with neighbouring countries. Kenya has initiated measures to ratify the Convention.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Cooperate internationally regarding equitable utilization and protection of shared water resources and has initiated measures to ratify the Convention;

b) Protect shared water resources for sustainable management and development of those resources; and

c) Cooperate with riparian partners through cooperative framework agreements, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), Regional Policies and Protocols among others.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

882. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing a National Policy on Trans-Boundary Waters, 2012; and

b) Established and operationalized Water Services Critical Infrastructure Police Service Unit. The Unit is established to curb Water infrastructure vandalism and loss of non-revenue water.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Water Policy, 2021; and

(ii) Water Act, Cap. 372.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Athi Water Works Development Agency (AWWDA);

(ii) Central Rift Water Works Development Agency (CRWWDA);

(iii) Coast Water Works Development Agency (CWWDA);

(iv) Lake Victoria North Water Works Development Agency (LVNWWDA);

(v) Lake Victoria South Water Works Development Agency (LVSWWDA);

(vi) National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA);

(vii) National Water Police Service (NWPS);

(viii) North Rift Water Works Development Agency (NRWWDA);

(ix) Northern Water Works Development Agency (NWWDA);

(x) Tana Water Works Development Agency (TWWDA);

(xi) Tanathi Water Works Development Agency (TAWWDA);

(xii) Water Resource Authority (WRA); and

(xiii) Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF).

3.13.17 Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) and its Protocols

883. The Convention was adopted on 21st June, 1985, and entered into force on 11th September, 1990. Kenya acceded to the Nairobi Convention on 11th September, 1990. The objective of the Convention is to conserve the marine environment of the coastal areas of the Western Indian Ocean.

884. The Amended Nairobi Convention and the Protocol for the Protection of Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean from Land Based Sources and Activities were adopted in Nairobi, Kenya on 31st March, 2010. Kenya ratified the Amended Convention and the Protocol on 29th June, 2023.

885. The objective of the Convention is to conserve the marine environment of the coastal areas of the Western Indian Ocean.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Manage the Marine Environment of the Coastal areas of the Western Indian Ocean of the State;

b) Accelerate degradation of the world's ocean and coastal areas through the sustainable management and use of the Marine and Coastal environment; and

c) State Parties are encouraged to protect their shared Marine Environment.

d) Observing the World Oceans Day annually on 8th June.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

886. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013;

b) Participated in Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Conference Association (WIOMSA) in September, 2025, in Mombasa, Kenya and the theme was "*One Ocean One Future, Connecting People, Policy and Science for a Thriving Western Indian Ocean*";

c) Participated in the negotiations of the amendment of the convention and its protocols in December, 2025;

d) Implementing the management and control of plastic packaging material regulations, 2024;

e) Implementing the ban on single use plastics in protected areas;

f) Ongoing development of Marine Spatial Plan;

g) Launched the Blue Carbon Ecosystems Implementation and Investment Plan in June, 2026;

h) Hosted the 11th Our Oceans Conference from 16th to 18th June, 2026, in Kilifi and Mombasa, Kenya; and

i) Developing the Wetland Management Regulations, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) Sessional Paper No.1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy;

(iii) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy, 2013;

(iv) National Ocean Policy, 2008;

(v) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(vi) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(vii) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385;

(viii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(ix) Science, Technology and Innovation Act, Cap. 511; and

(x) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(ii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI);

(iii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(iv) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS);

(v) Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI);

(vi) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(vii) National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI); and

(viii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.13.18 Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora

887. The Lusaka Agreement (LA) was adopted on 10th December, 1996, in Lusaka, Zambia to facilitate cooperation among Member States to deter illegal trade in wild fauna and flora. Kenya signed the Agreement on 9th September, 1994, and it entered into force on 10th December, 1996. Kenya ratified on 17th January, 1997.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate cooperation among Party States to deter illegal trade in wild fauna and flora;

b) Control poaching and trafficking of wildlife especially of ivory and rhino horns; and

c) Control cross-border illegal wildlife trade in member states.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

888. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Allocated 2 acres of Land for the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), which serves as agreement secretariat (Peppercorn lease) for the construction of office block and regional command centres;

b) Reviewing the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376;

c) Participation in developing the Lusaka Agreement Strategic plan, 2025–2030;

d) Training of law enforcement officers on combatting illegal wildlife trade;

e) Hosted the bureau meeting of the 14th Governing Council to Lusaka Agreement; and

f) Participation in the 14th Governing Council Meeting.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 of Wildlife Policy: and

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 370.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(ii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Customs Department;

(iv) National Police Service (NPS); and

(v) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI).

3.13.19 Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (The Algiers Convention)

889. The African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources of 1968, (the "Algiers Convention") was adopted on 15th September, 1968, and it came into force on 16th June, 1969. Kenya signed the Convention on 15th September, 1968, and ratified it on 12th May, 1969.

890. The Convention was revised and adopted on 11th July, 2003. Kenya signed on 17th December, 2003, and the Convention entered into force on 23rd July, 2016.

891. The objectives of the Convention are to enhance environmental protection, foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and harmonize and coordinate policies in this field with a view to achieving ecologically rational, sound and socially acceptable development policies and programmes.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties /Kenya under the Convention:

a) Increase vegetation cover;

b) Promote traditional rights of local communities and traditional knowledge;

c) Maintain and extend conservation areas within the framework of environment and natural resources policies and legislation especially conserve those ecosystems which are most representative of and peculiar to areas under their jurisdiction, or are characterized by a high degree of biological diversity;

d) Regulate domestic trade of specimens and products in conformity with domestic law and international obligations related to trade in species;

e) take every practical measure, during periods of armed conflict, to protect the environment against harm;

f) take all appropriate measures to prevent, mitigate and eliminate to the maximum extent possible, detrimental effects on the environment, in particular, from radioactive, toxic, and other hazardous substances and wastes;

g) take legislative and other measures to ensure that traditional rights and intellectual property rights of local communities including farmers' rights are respected in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

h) encourage and strengthen cooperation for the development and use, as well as access to and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms, with a view to accelerating the transition to sustainable development, in particular, by establishing joint research programmes and ventures; and

i) Participate in the conservation and rehabilitation of shared natural resources for future generations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

892. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participation in the first Convention of Parties meeting (COP 1) from 3rd to 4th November, 2025;

b) Implementing the National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign under the National Landscape and Ecosystem Strategy, 2023–2032;

c) Fencing of all public forests to protect them from encroachment and illegal cattle grazing;

d) Constructed eleven (11) new seed centers to increase access to high quality tree seedlings; and

e) Developed the Forest Adoption and Tree Growing Initiative Framework.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Forest Policy, 2023;

(ii) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(iii) National Climate Change Framework, 2017;

(iv) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A;

(v) Environmental Management and Conservation Act, Cap. 387;

(vi) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385; and

(vii) Water Act, Cap. 372.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Forest Research Institute(KEFRI);

(ii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(iii) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA); and

(iv) National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA).

3.13.20 East Africa Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management

893. The Protocol was adopted and signed on 26th June, 2017. Kenya ratified the Protocol on 26th June, 2017. The Protocol is yet to enter into force as some Partner States have not ratified it.

894. The aim of the protocol is to foster sustainable development, conservation and sound management of environmental resources within the region.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote conservation of the environment and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Community;

b) Take measures to foster cooperation in the joint and efficient management, and sustainable utilization of natural resources; and

c) Co-ordinate parties to adopt a common vision in addressing the challenges of achieving sustainable development at the local, national and regional levels through the sound environmental and natural resources management.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

895. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Participated in the Ministerial Session of the 11th Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resource Management held from 20th to 23rd April, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania;

b) Participated in Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 30) held in Belem, Brazil from 10th to 21th November, 2025;

c) Participated in the 14th Annual Mara Day celebrations, which focused on the River Mara`s role in sustaining diversity and ecological balance, held from 12th to 15th September, 2025, in Butiama, Tanzania;

d) Participated in the 12th Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers for Tourism and Wildlife Management, to discuss strategies aimed at promoting the EAC as a single tourism market whilst sustainably conserving the wildlife ecosystem, held from 10th to 13th September, 2025, in Arusha, Tanzania;

e) Validation and adoption of EAC wildlife Conservation and management strategy and action plan 2025;

f) Developing the EAC youth programme for tourism and wildlife;

g) Operationalizing of Transboundary Wildlife Conservation Areas Network; and

h) Participated in the development of the 7th EAC Development Strategy.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Environment Policy, 2013;

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 2 on Wildlife Policy, 2020;

(iii) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(iv) Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376;

(v) Tourism Act, Cap. 381; and

(vi) Forest Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 385.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(iii) Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(iv) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI);

(v) Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC); and

(vi) Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO);

3.13.21 East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services

896. Kenya signed the Protocol in 2016 and ratified it in May, 2019. The Protocol is yet to become operational due to delays in ratification by the other Partner States.

897. The Protocol recognizes that the partner states are members of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote cooperation in the provision of meteorological services within the Community; and

b) Cooperate in the planning, designing and development of weather and climate observation networks and meteorological telecommunication systems; processing and analysis of data and sharing of meteorological information; and the development of early warning systems.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

898. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Modernizing the Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA);

b) Implementing the Meteorology Act, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Meteorology Policy, 2023;

(ii) National Climate Change Framework Policy, 2017;

(iii) Meteorology Act, 2026; and

(iv) Climate Change Act, Cap. 387A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA).

3.13.22 East Africa Community Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin

899. The Protocol was concluded on 29th November, 2003, and entered into force on 1st December, 2004. Kenya signed on 29th November, 2003 and ratified on December, 2004.

900. The Protocol establishes the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) with its headquarters based in Kisumu, Kenya. The objectives and broad functions of the Commission are to promote, coordinate and facilitate development initiatives within the Lake Victoria Basin.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Protocol:

a) Provide a framework for cooperation among the partner states in the conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources in the Lake Victoria Basin;

b) Protect, conserve, and where necessary rehabilitate Lake Victoria Basin and its ecosystems; and

c) Develop programmes to reduce environmental degradation within the Lake Victoria Basin and explore means of having Co-ordinated implementation of programmes on the Lake's Basin by different institutions.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

901. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Programme (LVB IWRMP) aimed at improving water quality and availability through strategic and sustainable management of the Lake Victoria Basin;

b) Implementing the adaptation to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin (ACC–LVB) project aimed at reducing vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change in the Lake Victoria Basin by building climate resilience;

c) Implementing the multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication and Transport Project (MLVMCT) aimed at providing maritime communication system for safety on Lake Victoria;

d) Implementing the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR) project on water quality policy harmonization in the Lake Victoria Sub-Basin with a view to improving mechanisms for cooperation and water resources management and development in the Nile Basin;

e) Cooperating in the sustainable management and development of Lake Victoria Basin and involvment in the development and implementation of measures to enhance the safety of life, navigation and preservation of aquatic life;

f) Completed construction of Lake Victoria Basin Commission Headquarters in Kisumu and inaugurated on 29th November, 2025;

g) Developed joint partnership with the EAC in designating Lake Victoria and its basin as an area of common economic interest and a regional economic growth zone; and

h) Developed a joint programme for the overall management and rational utilization of the shared resources of Lake Victoria.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(ii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iii) Lake Basin Development Authority Act, Cap. 442;

(iv) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(v) Water Act, Cap. 372.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA);

(iii) Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC);

(iv) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA); and

(v) Water Resources Authority (WRA).

3.14 AGRICULTURE

3.14.1 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

902. The Treaty was adopted on 9th November, 2001. The Treaty is a global response to promote the conservation and sustainability of plant genetic resources as well as to protect farmer's rights to access and have fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their use. Kenya became party on 27th May, 2003, while the Treaty entered into force on 29th June, 2004.

903. The Treaty recognizes the contribution of local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world, particularly those in the centres of origin and crop diversity, regarding the conservation and development of plant genetic resources as a basis of food and agricultural production throughout the world.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Realize farmers' rights, relating to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and sell and exchange seeds that they have produced on their farms;

b) Ensure conformity of its laws, regulations and procedures with its obligations as provided in this Treaty; and

c) Promote conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

904. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Plant Breeder's Rights) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval;

b) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Conservation, Access and Benefits Sharing of Plant Genetic Resources) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval;

c) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Vegetatively propagating seeds) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval; and

d) Developed the Plant Protection Bill, 2025, which has been enacted by Parliament.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2020 on the Livestock Policy;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iv) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act, Cap. 319;

(v) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(vi) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338;

(vii) Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324; and

(viii) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO);

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(iv) Kenya Seed Company (KSC); and

(v) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

3.14.2 International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV Convention)

905. The International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants was adopted on 2nd December, 1961, to recognize the rights of plant breeders internationally. Kenya acceded to UPOV Convention on 13th May, 1999. UPOV Convention was revised in 1991. Kenya acceded to the Revised Convention on 11th May, 2016.

906. The UPOV Convention provides a unique form of intellectual property protection, specifically adopted for the process of plant breeding, and developed with the aim of encouraging breeders to develop new varieties of plants.

907. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) promotes mechanisms for stimulating research, enabling access to technology, promoting enterprise growth, and increases potential for further agricultural development.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Grant and protect breeders' rights;

b) Protect general and species in line with the provisions of the Convention;

c) Accord nationals of the member states and entities the same treatment;

d) Apply UPOV Convention Plant Variety Testing Guidelines and Plant Protection Principles;

e) Make financial contribution towards the operations of its schemes;

f) Participate in meetings undertaking legal, administrative and technical decisions; and

g) Share data with other UPOV members.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

908. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Kenya Seeds and Plant Varieties Act Reviewed in 2012 to Domesticate the Convention;

b) Participates in the Council's administrative and technical meetings;

c) Application of the Convention's standards in granting and administration of plant breeders' rights; and

d) Shares data with other UPOV Convention members.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iii) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326;

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338; and

(v) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(iii) Kenya Seed Company (KSC);

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB); and

(v) Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

3.14.3 International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

909. IPPC is a multilateral treaty for cooperation in plant protection that had its beginnings with the agreement by twelve countries to regulate measures for grapevines under the Phylloxera Convention of Berne in 1881. Kenya ratified the Convention on 7th May, 1974.

910. The Convention is aimed at protecting the world's plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests, and promoting safe trade. It emphasizes cooperation, the exchange of information and encourages use of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

911. The Convention was revised in 1997 and Kenya accepted the amended Convention on 10th September, 2003. The Revised Convention entered into force on 2nd September, 2005.

912. It is recognized by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement as a standard setting body for plant health matters. IPPC is deposited with, and administered by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), but implemented through cooperation with member states and regional plant protection organizations.

I. Key obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish a national plant protection organization with the main responsibilities set out in this Convention;

b) Disseminate information within the territory of the contracting party and undertake national reporting regarding regulated pests and the means of their prevention and control; and research and investigation in the field of plant protection;

c) Provide for issuance of phytosanitary certification, with the objective of ensuring that exported plants, plant products and other regulated articles and consignments thereof are in conformity with the Convention; and

d) Cooperate with member states and other organizations to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of this Convention, regionally, internationally and in standard setting.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

913. The Government is undertaking/has undertaken the following:

a) Developing the Plant Protection Regulations, 2021; Plant Protection (Biological Articles and the Control Agencies) Regulations, 2021; Plant Protection (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021; and Plant Protection (Decontamination of Used Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment) Rules, 2021;

b) Developing the Plant Protection Bill, 2025, which has been enacted by Parliament;

c) Implementing the National Phytosanitary Policy, 2024; and

d) Participated in various standard-setting activities in different committees, panels, and working groups within the IPPC: The activities included Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Standards Committee, Implementation and capacity Development Committee, Sea Container Taskforce and Technical Panel for the Glossary of terms, Africa Phytosanitary Programme and WTO SPS Committee.

IV. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No. 2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338; and

(v) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326.

IV. Existing institution, Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS);

(iii) Kenya Seed Company (KSC); and

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

3.14.4 International Grains Agreement, 1995

914. The Agreement was adopted on 7th December, 1994, and entered into force on 1st July, 1995. Kenya acceded to the Agreement on 15th June, 1998. The objective of the Agreement is to further international co-operation in all aspects of trade in grains.

915. The Agreement has two components, namely the Grain Trade Convention (GTC) and the Food Aid Convention (FAC). The GTC's aim is to provide for information-sharing, analysis and consultations on grain market and policy developments. The FAC creates a forum where donor countries pledge to provide specified amounts of food aid in cash or kind annually.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate the sector with the necessary legal and policy framework to enable its farmers have easier and better access to the world market and learn best practices for crop production; and

b) Provide information-sharing, analysis and consultations on grain market and policy developments in a bid to promote international grain trade.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1745. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing Public Finance Management (National Food Reserve Fund) Regulations, 2022;

b) Developing the National Cereals and Produce Board (National Food Reserve) Regulations, 2024; and

c) Implementing the Warehouse Receipt System Act, Cap. 350, and its Regulations to support the Cereal Value Chain.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349;

(iv) National Cereals and Produce Board Act, Cap. 338;

(v) Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap. 326; and

(vi) Warehouse Receipt System Act, Cap. 350.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS); and

(ii) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

3.14.5 International Sugar Agreement (ISA), 1969

916. The Agreement was adopted on 1st January, 1992, by United Nations Convention on Trade and Development. It entered into force in 1993. Kenya acceded to the Agreement on 6th November, 1995.

917. The objective is to ensure enhanced international cooperation in connection with the world sugar matters, provide a forum for developmental consultations on sugar to improve the world sugar economy, facilitate trade by collecting and providing information in the world sugar market and to encourage increased demand for sugar particularly for non-traditional uses.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate trade by collecting and providing information in the world sugar market; and

b) Encourage increased demand for sugar, particularly for non-traditional uses.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

918. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulating a policy to revitalize the sugar industry;

b) Implementing the Taskforce Report on Design, Development and Implementation of the Coffee and Sugar Price Stabilization Frameworks;

c) Reviewing the cost elements in sugarcane and sugar production; and

d) Developing Sugar Bill, 2025, which is before the Senate.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318;

(iv) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act, Cap. 349; and

(v) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(iii) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

3.14.6 International Coffee Agreement (ICA)

919. The Agreement was adopted in 1962. It was reviewed and approved on 28th September, 2007, by Member States. It entered into force on 2nd February, 2011.

920. The main objective of the Agreement is to offer a forum for inter-governmental consultations, facilitation of international trade through increased transparency and access to relevant information, and promotion of a sustainable coffee economy for the benefit of all stakeholders and particularly of small-scale farmers in coffee producing countries.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Facilitate international trade through increased transparency and access to relevant information and promotion of a sustainable coffee economy;

b) Ensure the proper issuing and use of certificates of origin according to the rules established by the council;

c) Supply regular and accurate information on re-exports, in the form and manner determined by the council;

d) Recognize that certificates of origin are important sources of information on the trade in coffee and ensure the proper issuing and use of certificates of origin according to the rules established by the council;

e) Recognize further that information on re-exports is also important for the proper analysis of the world coffee economy and therefore to supply regular and accurate information on re-exports, in the form and manner determined by the council;

f) Member states of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) are mandated to adopt necessary measures to enable them fulfil obligations under this Agreement and provide necessary information to facilitate the functioning of this Agreement;

g) Pay full annual contribution to the Administrative Budget for each financial year which is due on the first day of the financial year;

h) Attend two regular ICO Council Session meetings in a year; and

i) Exercise voting rights as an exporting member country.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

921. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submits quarterly subsector reports to the International Coffee Organization;

b) Operates the Public Finance Management (Coffee Cherry Advance Revolving) Fund with a seed capital of KSh. 6 billion;

c) Writing off KSh. 6.8 Billion debt owed by coffee cooperatives;

d) Facilitating smallholder coffee growers at small coffee estates with affordable and sustainable funding;

e) Enabling coffee farmers to access farm inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides which will be available from accredited suppliers at a subsidized cost with the Government subsidizing the cost by 40%;

f) Implementing the Taskforce Report on Design, Development and Implementation of the Coffee and Sugar Price Stabilization Frameworks;

g) Formulating the National Coffee Policy, 2024, (awaiting Cabinet approval);

h) Enacted the National Coffee Act, Cap. 333;

i) Implementing Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy, 2019–2029; and

j) Consolidating the subsector reforms to improve the milling efficiency, eliminate the middlemen, streamline marketing and provide affordable credit to coffee farmers.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318; and

(iv) National Coffee Act, Cap.333.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Coffee Research Foundation (CRF); and

(iii) Coffee Research Institute (CRI).

3.14.7 Convention on the African Migratory Locust

922. The Convention on the African Migratory Locust was adopted on 25th May, 1962, and entered into force on 13th April, 1963. Kenya became a state party on 29th November, 1963.

923. The Convention aims to eliminate the trans-boundary pest which is very destructive to all kinds of vegetation. These include desert locust, fall army warm, quelea birds and tsetse fly.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Facilitate construction, on their own territory, of buildings necessary for the operation of the organization;

b) Give assistance requested by the organization for the destruction of incipient swarms;

c) Report any invasion of the mandatory migratory pests; and

d) Honor its obligation of paying the annual subscription.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

924. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Desert Locust Information Office (DLIO) Report submitted by FAO: The Report informs on key monitoring and early warning tools while responding to desert locust upsurges in Kenya and possibly the region;

b) Implementing the Migratory and Invasive Pests and Weeds Management Strategy, 2022–2027;

c) Appointed and trained a team of officers under Plant Protection Services division on the control of migratory pests;

d) Formulating a Phytosanitary Policy, 2024; and

e) Reviewing the Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional paper No.2 of 2021 on the National Agricultural Policy;

(ii) Agriculture and Food Authority Act, Cap. 317;

(iii) Crops Act, Cap. 318; and

(iv) Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA);

(ii) Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCOEA);

(iii) Desert Locust Information Office (DLIO); and

(iv) Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

3.15 LIVESTOCK

3.15.1 World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement

925. Kenya ratified the WTO agreement, specifically the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures SPS, on 23rd December, 1994. This treaty governs how Kenya sets food safety and animal health standards to ensure measures are scientifically justified and don't create unnecessary barriers to international trade.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

Harmonizing national standards with international rules, notifying the WTO of regulatory changes, and maintaining transparent risk assessment protocols.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

926. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Development of the Animal Identification and Traceability (ANITRAC) Bill to provide "farm-to-fork" traceability required by the EU and Middle East markets;

b) Inspecting and certifying 12,320 milk handling premises and testing 306,375 milk samples to meet global safety standards;

c) Development of the Livestock Bill, 2024;and

d) Implementing established legal frameworks for laboratories, inspection premises, and disease management structures to prove to trading partners that Kenyan products are safe.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Standards Act, Cap. 496;

(ii) Public Health Act, Cap. 242; and

(iii) Dairy Industry Act, Cap. 336.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); and

(ii) Kenya Dairy Board.

3.15.2 World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Standards

927. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) provides the international standards for safe trade in animals and animal products, addressing disease control and veterinary policies.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Mandatory reporting of disease outbreaks via the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) platform and maintaining competent veterinary services for certification; and

b) Uses of the WOAH Performance of Veterinary Service (PVS) tool as a benchmark to assess and improve its veterinary capacities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

928. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Professional Competence by operationalizing six regional Kenya Veterinary Board offices to enforce veterinary practice standards;

b) Adheres to its international standards for animal disease notification and control: Under disease Control, vaccination of 22.7 million cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is ongoing; and

c) Recently reaffirmed its commitment to WOAH's standards regarding antimicrobial resistance (AMR), rabies control and veterinary service evaluations.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act, Cap. 366; and

(ii) The Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364.

Iv. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB); and

(ii) International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

3.15.3 International Health Regulations (IHR 2005)

929. A WHO framework requiring states to detect and respond to public health threats, particularly zoonotic diseases.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

Collaborating with the health sector to manage animal-origin food hazards and zoonotic outbreaks.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

930. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developing One Health Policy and platforms to synchronize animal and human health data; and

b) Reviewing of One Health Strategy 2022–2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Public Health Act, Cap. 242; and

(i) The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act, Cap. 366.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Zoonotic Disease Unit (ZDU);

(ii) National Public Health Institute;

(iii) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB); and

(iv) International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

3.15.4 Paris Agreement (2016)

931. The Paris Agreement is a global legally binding international treaty on climate change adopted at COP21 aiming to limit global warming to below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. For Kenya's livestock sector, the agreement focuses on reducing methane emissions (primarily from enteric fermentation) and enhancing the resilience of pastoralist and smallholder farming systems against climate-induced shocks like droughts and floods.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Leading the livestock sub-sector's contribution to Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which targets a 32% reduction in GreenHouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030;

b) Reducing methane emissions from livestock and implementing climate-smart adaptation strategies;

c) Establishing a robust system for the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of livestock GHG emissions to ensure transparency and attract climate finance; and

d) Integrating Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices into all national livestock policies and extension services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

932. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Allocating KSh. 125 million for Financing Climate Change Action and supporting community-based climate activities;

b) Hosting the 9th Greenhouse Gas & Animal Agriculture Conference in Nairobi from 5th to 9th October, 2025 to refine livestock emission mitigation roadmaps;

c) Implementing strategies from the 9th Greenhouse Gas and Animal Agriculture Conference (Nairobi, 2025) to optimize livestock efficiency and manure management, aiming for up to a 20% reduction in specific system emissions;

d) Protecting rural livelihoods through KSh. 12.7 billion resource requirement for structured sustainable support, including hay and silage subsidies to prevent mass livestock deaths during droughts;

e) Developing Non-Market Approaches (NMAs) under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement to register and pilot new adaptation and mitigation projects; and

f) Rolling out the ANITRAC system to improve data collection on animal genealogy and movement, which supports more accurate GHG inventory reporting.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Climate Change Act, 2016.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI);

(iii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); and

(iv) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

3.15.5 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & Nagoya Protocol

933. Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

934. In the livestock sector, this focuses on Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)—protecting indigenous breeds like the Boran cattle or Red Maasai sheep from extinction.

935. Nagoya Protocol is a supplementary agreement to the CBD that provides a transparent legal framework for Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS). It ensures that if a foreign company or

researcher uses Kenya's livestock genetic material (e.g., for drought-resistant traits), the local communities and the state receive a fair share of the benefits.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Protecting indigenous livestock breeds and ensuring that communities benefit from their genetic data;

b) Identifying, characterizing, and monitoring indigenous livestock breeds to prevent genetic erosion;

c) Implementing the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) protocols before any livestock genetic resources are accessed by third parties; and

d) Promoting livestock farming practices that integrate with the local ecosystem rather than destroying it.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

936. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Producing and distributing 3.3 million straws of bull semen and 210,000 straws of goat semen for genetic improvement while adhering to biodiversity safeguards;

b) Digital characterization of indigenous chicken and small ruminants (goats/sheep) in 10 counties to create a national genetic database;

c) Implementation of breeding standards which provides a framework for the Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre to conserve and improve livestock breeds in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity;

d) Developing Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) for pastoralist groups to help them negotiate benefit-sharing agreements under the Nagoya framework;

e) Strengthening the National Animal Genetic Resources Centre (NAGRC) to store cryopreserved genetic material (semen/embryos) of endangered local breeds; and

f) Developing the Livestock Bill, 2024 (establishes the Livestock Resources Development Authority to manage these assets): This is before the National assembly for consideration.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387; and

(ii) Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);

(ii) Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); and

(iii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

3.15.6 Ramsar Convention & the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

937. Focus on wetland conservation and combating desertification, critical for pastoralists in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) To ensure that livestock migration patterns do not lead to the siltation of lakes or the destruction of wetland vegetation by management of human-wildlife-livestock conflict in these zones;

b) Promoting sustainable land use and rangeland management to prevent overgrazing; and

c) Training pastoralists on rotational grazing, reseeding degraded rangelands, and developing "fodder banks" to prevent the land from turning into desert.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

938. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Expanding agricultural insurance to cover strategic livestock assets against drought and weather-related losses;

b) Scaling up the De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement (DRIVE) project, which provides index-based livestock insurance to protect pastoralists' assets against the land degradation caused by extreme drought;

c) ASAL Development Policy is being operationalised through a new ASALs Economic Development Masterplan (EDMP 2025–2035); and

d) Implementation of the National Wetlands Policy through designated "grazing zones" within Ramsar sites to prevent ecological collapse during the 2025/26 dry seasons.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2020 on the Kenya Veterinary Policy;

(ii) Water Act, 2016;

(iii) Climate Change Act, 2016; and

(iv) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Drought Management Authority (NDMA);

(ii) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS); and

(iii) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

3.15.7 European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes (1976/1992)

939. A multilateral treaty established by the Council of Europe to set minimum standards for the welfare of animals reared for production. The Convention also established a Standing Committee responsible for adopting detailed recommendations for different species.

940. The convention entered into force on 10th September, 1978. Focuses on the "five freedoms" for farm animals, especially in intensive systems, including housing, feed and health.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

To align national standards with the European Union (EU) requirements for meat and live animal exports.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

941. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Development of Animal Welfare and Protection Bill, 2025 which Repeals the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap. 360 to introduce modern on-farm welfare standards;

b) Developing Kenya Livestock Master plan which is at the final stages of finalization;

c) Providing subsidized breeding by implementation of the National Breed Improvement; and

d) Develop a programme to ensure quality and health from the farm level.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap. 360;

(ii) The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act, Cap. 366;

(iii) The Meat Control Act, Cap. 356; and

(iv) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB);

(ii) Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS);

(iii) County Directorates of Veterinary Services; and

(iv) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

3.15.8 European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter (1979)

942. Requires humane treatment and stunning before slaughter to minimize pain and distress.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

Enforcement of humane slaughter protocols in public and private abattoirs.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

943. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing mandatory stunning as indicated by the Animal Welfare and Protection Bill, 2025 which mandates pre-slaughter stunning and higher hygiene levels;

b) Abattoir modernization with proposed fee increases (e.g., Ksh.100 per animal) are being evaluated to fund equipment for humane slaughter; and

c) Development of the pending Veterinary Practice and Veterinary Medicines Bill, 2024.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Meat Control Act, Cap. 356; and

(ii) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap. 360.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB);

(ii) Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS);

(iii) County Directorates of Veterinary Services;

(iv) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(v) Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (KSPCA); and

(vi) Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW).

3.15.9 Regional Veterinary Conventions

944. Kenya's engagement with Regional Veterinary Conventions is governed by its commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), alongside regional bodies like the African Union (AU-IBAR) and East African Community (EAC). It includes agreements between countries (e.g., Italian Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Swiss Confederation) regulating cross-border livestock movement, certificates of health, and quarantine procedures.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

a) Under the IGAD Animal Health Strategy, Kenya must implement timely updates on Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and participate in regional epidemiological surveillance networks;

b) As a signatory to the EAC Strategy for Control of TADs, Kenya is obligated to align its Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures with international standards (OIE/WOAH) to facilitate cross-border trade;

c) Kenya is committed to the African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources Veterinary-Governance (AU-IBAR's VET-GOV) program, which mandates strengthening national veterinary legislation and professional oversight; and

d) Policy guidelines mandate that foreign veterinary professionals must be registered by the Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB) before practicing in Kenya.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

945. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) The launch of the Animal Identification and Traceability (ANITRAC) system, which is moving from pilot to full national rollout in 2025/2026;

b) A new Animal Health & Genetics Delivery Model has been launched to distribute quality vaccines via digital e-vouchers, ensuring that smallholder farmers in every ward can access traceable, safe vaccines;

c) Under the Animal Health Bill, 2025, the government is establishing protected "Disease-Free Zones" and upgrading veterinary reference laboratories to meet OIE/WOAH international diagnostic standards;

d) The Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB) is operationalizing six regional offices in 2025/2026 to bring regulation closer to the counties and conduct targeted inspections of agrovet outlets;

e) A revised 12-month mandatory internship for veterinary graduates was launched in 2026 March, covering clinical practice and disease control to ensure the workforce meets regional professional standards; and

f) Development of Animal Health Bill, 2025, Veterinary Practice and Veterinary Medicines Bill, 2025 and Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2025 is at various stages including pubic participation and parliament level.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act, Cap. 366; and

(ii) Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 364.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB); and

(ii) Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS).

3.15.10 Regional Economic Communities:

946. Kenya is a member of COMESA, the East African Community (EAC), and IGAD. The Regional Economic Communities (EAC/IGAD) provide the strategic framework for Kenya to manage transboundary animal resources and trade, specifically through the EAC Vision 2050 and IGAD Vision 2050. Implementation is focused on digitizing livestock movement and harmonizing health standards to unlock international markets.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

Obligated to align national legislation with regional protocols, such as the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance, which regulates pastoralist movement across borders.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

947. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Cross-Border Disease Surveillance: Joint surveillance and vaccination calendars for the Mara-Serengeti Cluster (Kenya-Tanzania border) are being updated in April 2026;

b) ANITRAC Bill 2026 has passed public participation launching a digital Animal Identification and Traceability system will follow to provide the "farm-to-fork" data required for premium European and regional markets;

c) Lake Victoria Day: Marking the inaugural Lake Victoria Day on May 21, 2026, to promote the sustainable use of basin resources; and

d) Implementation of EAC Strategy for Control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (2019/20–2024/25).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Regional Livestock Policy Framework; and

(ii) EAC Livestock Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC);

(ii) IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD);

(iii) Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH);

(iv) EAC Regional Veterinary Council;

(v) EAC Secretariat (Livestock Office);

(vi) Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); and

(vii) AU-IBAR (African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources).

3.15.11 Grazing Agreements

948. Grazing agreements in Kenya serve as vital tools for managing natural resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), particularly to mitigate climate-induced shocks like drought and to resolve resource-based conflicts between pastoralist communities. For the 2025/2026 financial year, the focus is on formalising these local arrangements into the broader regional IGAD Protocol on Transhumance framework.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty

The government is responsible for providing the policy environment that recognises and supports community-led rangeland management and ensures that grazing permits align with animal health and movement regulations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

949. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ratification of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance is being finalized and domestication of this protocol in 2025/2026 to facilitate safe and orderly cross-border mobility for livestock in search of grazing;

b) Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) toolkits implementation to strengthen customary institutions in partnership with county governments for better resource governance;

c) Climate Adaptation Subsidies eg under the FSRP and NYOTA projects, the government is subsidising hay and silage (e.g., Ksh. 250 per bale) to reduce pressure on overgrazed rangelands during the 2026 drought;

d) Implementing Forest Grazing Regulation by enforcing mandatory monthly grazing permits and registers to track animal types and owners in public forests; and

e) Implementation of Range Management and Pastoralism Strategy (2021–2031).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Community Land Act, 2016;

(ii) Tana River County Livestock Grazing Control Act, 2017;

(iii) Land Act, 2012; and

(iv) Trespass Act, Cap. 294.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) The Kenya Forest Service (KFS);

(ii) IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD);

(iii) International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); and

(iv) County Peace and Grazing Committees.

3.16 ICT, BROADCASTING AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO REGULATIONS

3.16.1 East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology

950. The East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology was adopted on 30th June, 2013. Kenya signed the Protocol on 30th June, 2013, and ratified it in November, 2019. The objective of the Protocol is to promote ICT services in the EAC Common Market Protocol through e-commerce, harmonize ICT policies, establish and manage technology networks across the bloc.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) To implement the EAC Postal Development Strategy;

b) To enhance cross border broadband connectivity; and

c) To implement one network area for mobile communications.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

951. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Completed laying of 600km of fiber optic cable from Eldoret to Nadapal, Southern Sudan Border under the Kenya Sudan Broadband Connectivity Project to promote cross border trade, connectivity and ease of doing business;

b) Implementing and monitoring one network area for mobile communication with South Sudan, Uganda and Rwanda;

c) Enacted the Government Owned Enterprises Act, 2025 repealing the Postal Corporation of Kenya Act and the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act;

d) Implementing a Postal Corporation of Kenya Transformation Strategy, 2022–2025; and

e) Participated in the virtual joint Ministerial Session of the Sectoral Councils for Transport, Communications & Meteorology; Energy; Trade, Industry, Finance & Investment on 25th November, 2025, in preparation for the 5th Retreat of the EAC Heads of State and Government on Infrastructure Development and Financing.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Information, Communications and Technology Policy, 2019;

(ii) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446;

(iii) Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A; and

(iv) Government Owned Enterprises Act, 2025.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Communications Authority of Kenya(CA);

(ii) Information and Communications Technology Authority (ICTA); and

(iii) Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK).

3.16.2 Dubai Convention on International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012

952. Kenya adopted the Dubai Convention in 14th December, 2012, and signed it on 6th October, 2015.

953. The objectives of International Telecommunication Unit (ITU) are to coordinate the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoting international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, improving communication infrastructure in the developing world, and establishing the

worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communication systems.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Regulations:

a) Pursue national and regional initiatives on Online Child Protection Programme under Resolution 67;

b) Develop and maintain efficient national and international networks;

c) Promote international telecommunication services and ensure their availability to the public;

d) Encourage all authorized operators to provide emergency numbers and inform all users in good time the numbers to call free of charge for safety of life and priority of telecommunications;

e) Ensure security and robustness of networks;

f) Take necessary measures to prevent propagation of unsolicited communication equipment;

g) Encourage investment in international telecommunications networks and promote competition in communications; and

h) Adoption of energy saving and e-waste best practices considering the relevant ITU recommendations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

954. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Data Protection Regulations, 2021;

b) Continues to implement Phase II of the Online Child Protection Campaign targeting children and youth. The campaign targets to equip children with skills to stay safe online by training them to use the internet responsibly;

c) Celebrates the Safer Internet Day on the 2nd week of February annually. The theme of the 2026 celebrations was *"Smart tech, safe choices—exploring the safe and responsible use of AI."* and was held on 10th February, 2026 in Nairobi, Kenya;

d) Developing a joint proposal between the Communication Authority of Kenya (CA) and the Institute of Development Studies, the University of Nairobi to undertake the national study on child online protection based on the ITU child online protection indicators;

e) Operationalized the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team-Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC) under CA which collaborated with ITU in enhancing the country's capacity in the management of cybersecurity and mitigating cybercrime;

f) Operationalized the National KE-CIRT/CC as multi-agency collaboration framework that consists of CA and law enforcement agencies that facilitate the cyber threat detection; prevention and cyber threat analysis, as well as cybercrime investigations, including digital forensics and the preparation of digital evidence for prosecution;

g) Ensuring better protection of Kenya's ICT infrastructure, including critical information infrastructure by enhancing the capabilities of the National KE-CIRT/CC;

h) Continues to upgrade the National KE-CIRT/CC administrative systems. This entails upgrading the National KE-CIRT/CC administrative systems to ensure enhanced security of the systems and enable the utilization of new system capabilities and features;

i) Developed a Framework for Addressing Counterfeit, Stolen and Illegal Devices and Simboxing contained in the Device Management System (DMS) which underwent

public consultation process and is currently in the procurement stage that is being sourced by The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA). The Framework addresses the recommendations made in ITU-T Q.5050 standard;

j) Continues to establish infrastructure connectivity services for purposes of attaining widespread access to ICT services, support capacity building and promoting innovation within the ICT sector through the Partner to Connect (P2C) initiative;

k) Developing The Kenya Information and Communications (Radio Communication and Frequency Spectrum) Regulations, 2026;

l) Reviewing the Kenya Information and Communications Act;

m) Continues to deploy digital broadcast infrastructure to underserved and unserved areas in line with ITU resolution on digital broadcast transmission; and

n) Continues to deploy and rehabilitate the National Fibre Backbone infrastructure to complement the undersea cables, namely SEACOM, Lion, TEAMS and EASSy to enhance cross border connectivity with the neighbouring countries: Uganda, Tanzania and South Sudan under the EAC declaration.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Data Protection Act, Cap. 411C;

(ii) State Corporations Act, Cap. 446;

(iii) National Police Act, Cap. 11A;

(iv) Statistics Act, Cap. 112;

(v) Childrens Act, Cap. 141; and

(vi) Kenya Information and Communication Act, 1998.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC);

(ii) Information, Communication and Technology Authority (ICTA);

(iii) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS);

(iv) Communication Authority of Kenya (CA) ;

(v) National Police Service (NPS); and

(vi) Media Council of Kenya.

3.17 ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.17.1 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

955. The Convention was adopted on 31st October, 2003. Kenya signed and ratified the Convention on 9th December, 2003.

956. The Convention aims to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention and fight against corruption. The Convention covers five (5) main areas, namely preventive measures, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Formulate and implement effective anti-corruption measures;

b) Formulate and implement effective anti-corruption measures;

c) Periodically evaluate legal instruments and administrative measures in determining their adequacy in fighting corruption;

d) Collaborate with other states and other international and regional organizations in promoting anti-corruption measures;

e) Set up appropriate bodies for fighting corruption; and

f) To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention and fight against corruption.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

957. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulating the Whistle Blower Protection Bill, 2025, to encourage and facilitate whistleblowing and provision for protection of persons who make such reports;

b) Implementing the Convention through establishment of anti-corruption institutions that undertake public education, sensitization/awareness campaigns and formulates policies across all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);

c) Formulating the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025, to strengthen the legal framework for anti-corruption to ensure expeditious processing of corruption and economic crimes and enhance investigative powers and improve accountability and transparency;

d) Celebrates International Anti-Corruption Day annually on 9th December. The theme for the 2025 celebrations was *"UNCAC at 21: Uniting with Youth Against Corruption: Shaping Tomorrow's Integrity"* held in Strathmore University;

e) Instituted several court proceedings for recovery of proceeds of crime and successfully recovered proceeds of crime which include cash, motor vehicles, developed and undeveloped land, derived from crimes such as money laundering, wildlife crimes, trafficking of narcotics, human trafficking and other predicate offences;

f) Implementing the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering (Criminal Assets Recovery Fund) Regulations, 2023;

g) Implementing the Anti-Bribery Act and the Anti-Bribery Regulatons, 2022, on the requirement for public bodies to establish internal procedures for the prevention of bribery and corruption;

h) Developed the Policy on Management and Disposal of Seized, Preserved, and Forfeited Assets, 2025, which provides a framework for management of seized, preserved, and forfeited or confiscated assets;

i) Disseminated the National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy to state agencies for increased awareness of the policy objectives and action areas to duty bearers on their role in promoting ethics and integrity;

j) Implementing the Kenya Integirty Plan, 2023–2028, which is a unified strategy to combat corruption in Kenya;

k) Developing a documentary to mark twenty (20) years of Kenya's signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;

l) Continues to sensitize public officers on integrity and anti-corruption measures; and

m) Continues to investigate and act on complaints related to unethical conduct in public procurement and shares findings with Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission for further action.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, Cap. 65;

(ii) Anti-Bribery Act, Cap. 79B;

(iii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Cap. 7H;

(iv) Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. 75;

(v) Evidence Act, Cap. 80;

(vi) Leadership and Integrity Act, Cap. 185C;

(vii) Mutual Legal Assistance Act, Cap. 75A;

(viii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(ix) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act, Cap. 6B;

(x) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(xi) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, Cap. 412C;

(xii) Public Audit Act, Cap. 412B;

(xiii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A;

(xiv) The Penal Code, Cap. 63;

(xv) Prevention of Organised Crimes Act, Cap. 59;

(xvi) Public Officer Ethics Act, Cap. 185B; and

(xvii) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Assets Recovery Agency (ARA);

(ii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC);

(iii) Financial Reporting Centre (FRC);

(iv) National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC);

(v) National Police Service (NPS);

(vi) The Judiciary;

(vii) Multi-Agency Team (MAT);

(viii) National Council on Administration of Justice (NCAJ);

(ix) Office of the Auditor General (OAG);

(x) State Department for Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs;

(xi) The National Assembly;

(xii) Office of the Attorney General; and

(xiii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).

3.17.2 African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption

958. The Convention was adopted on 1st July, 2003, and it entered into force on 5th August, 2006. Kenya signed the Convention on 17th December, 2003, and ratified it on 3rd February, 2007.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Criminalize various acts of corruption identified in the Convention under national law;

b) Establishment of independent national anti-corruption institutions;

c) Submission of reports to the AU Commission on the implementation of the Convention;

d) Adopt legislative and other measures to protect witnesses of corrupt actions;

e) Adopt measures to promote education and public sensitization on ethics and integrity;

f) Adopt legislative and other measures to secure the public financial system especially public procurement, audit, accounting and tax from corrupt actions;

g) Facilitate the provision of extradition, mutual legal assistance and international co-operation in anti-corruption investigations and proceedings; and

h) The (AUCPCC) generally requires member states to establish and strengthen anti-corruption institutions and legal frameworks, promote transparency and accountability in public and private sectors, and enhance international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

959. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Formulating the Whistle Blower Protection Bill, 2025, currently at the public participation stage;

b) Formulating the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025, to strengthen the legal framework for anti-corruption to ensure expeditious processing of corruption and economic crimes and enhance investigative powers and improve accountability and transparency;

c) Celebrates on the 11th July annually, the African Anti-Corruption Day designated by the African Union. The 2025 celebrations were held in Nairobi and themed *"Promoting Human Dignity in the Fight Against Corruption"*; and

d) Continues to sensitize the public sector legal practitioners on integrity and anti-corruption measures to equip the officers with the requisite knowledge and skills.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Anti-Bribery Act, Cap. 79B;

(ii) Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, Cap. 65;

(iii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act, Cap. 7H;

(iv) Leadership and Integrity Act, Cap. 185C;

(v) Mutual Legal Assistance Act, Cap. 75A;

(vi) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84;

(vii) Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(viii) Public Officer Ethics Act, Cap. 185; and

(ix) Witness Protection Act, Cap. 79.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Assets Recovery Agency (ARA);

(ii) County Anti-Corruption Civilian Oversight Committees (CACCOCs).

(iii) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC);

(iv) Financial Reporting Centre (FRC);

(v) National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC);

(vi) National Police Service (NPS); and

(vii) Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP).

3.17.3 African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration

960. The African Charter was adopted by the African Union Heads of State and Government on 31st January, 2011, and entered into force on 23rd July, 2016. Kenya signed on 14th May, 2011, and ratified it on 17th August, 2011.

961. The African Charter was adopted by the African Union Heads of State and Government on 31st January, 2011 by the Sixteenth (16th) Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. The Charter entered into force on 23rd July, 2016 after the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the fifteen Member States in accordance with article 30 of the Charter. Kenya signed on 14th May, 2011, and ratified it on 17th August, 2011. The Charter applies the State Parties Tool as a mechanism for reporting on the implementation and compliance to the African Commission Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and the Administration in Member States. This tool enables reporting on legal and administrative measures for Public Service delivery through self-assessment, aiding in tracking performance and facilitating peer learning.

962. The objective of the Charter is to promote principles and values of equality, capacity building, participation, improvement of work conditions and cooperation among member states.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take legislative and administrative actions to give effect to the Charter;

b) Submit the periodic report on implementation of the Charter every two years;

c) Provide adequate resources to facilitate the implementation of the Charter;

d) Facilitate creation of good governance and delivery of quality public service on the continent;

e) Co-ordinate evaluation of the implementation of the Charter; and

f) Establish required mechanisms and capacities for implementation of the Charter.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

963. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the State Parties Assessment Tool (SPAT) and organized capacity building workshop at the Kenya School of Government, Mombasa from 4th to 29th May, 2026 on the use of the SPAT;

b) Celebrated the African Public Service Day on 22nd and 23rd June, 2026. The theme was,*"Enhancing Public Sector Institutions and Empowering Multi Stakeholder Partnerships to Achieve Universal Water Availability and Safe Sanitation by 2063";*

c) Continues to evaluate Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) on the values and principles of governance in Public Service;

d) Implementing the Public Service Charter: The Government continues to promote good governance by creating transparent, accountable and equitable public institutions that serve citizens fairly;

e) Delivered quality public service through the 61 *Huduma* Centres across the country that are supplementing the services provided by MDAs; and

f) Provided multiple *Huduma* services to more than 24 million Kenyans. Additionally, there also exists *Huduma Mashinani* and *Huduma* Mobile Services.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Commission for Revenue Allocation Policy, 2018;

(iii) Public Service Commission Diversity Management Policy, 2015;

(iv) Public Service Commission HRD Policy, 2015;

(v) Public Service Commission Rewards and Sanctions Policy, 2015;

(vi) Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 on National Values and Principles of Governance;

(vii) Public Service Commission Act, Cap. 185.

(viii) Commission for Revenue Allocation Act, Cap. 428;

(ix) Access to Information Act, Cap. 7M;

(x) Commision on Administrative Justice Act, Cap. 7J;

(xi) Leadership and Integrity Act, Cap. 185C;

(xii) Proceeds of Crime and the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 59A;

(xiii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A;

(xiv) Public Officer Ethics Act, Cap. 185B;

(xv) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, Cap. 412C; and

(xvi) Public Service (Values and Principles) Act, Cap. 185A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Asset Recovery Agency (ARA);

(ii) Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA);

(iii) Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ);

(iv) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC);

(v) Financial Reporting Center (FRC);

(vi) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR);

(vii) National Employment Authority (NEA);

(viii) Office of the Attorney General (OAG);

(ix) Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA);

(x) Public Service Commission (PSC); and

(xi) Public Procurement Administrative Review Board (PPARB).

3.18 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

3.18.1 Fundamental Conventions

3.18.1.1 Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 of 1930

964. The Forced Labour Convention (FLC) was adopted on 28th June, 1930, entered into force on 1st May, 1932, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Convention forbids work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not consented.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Undertake to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms;

b) Ensure that illegal exaction of forced or compulsory labour is punishable as a penal offence and the penalty imposed is adequate and strictly enforced;

c) Develop a national policy and plan of action for the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, which shall involve systematic action by the competent authorities;

d) Educate and inform people, especially those considered to be particularly vulnerable, in order to prevent their becoming victims of forced or compulsory labour;

e) Educate and inform employers, in order to prevent their becoming involved in forced or compulsory labour practices;

f) Protecting persons, particularly migrant workers, from possible abusive and fraudulent practices during the recruitment and placement process;

g) Cooperate with other member states to ensure the prevention and elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;

h) Supporting due diligence by both the public and private sectors to prevent and respond to risks of forced or compulsory labour; and

i) Addressing the root causes and factors that heighten the risks of forced or compulsory labour.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

965. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Put in place mechanisms to prevent forced labour or compulsory labour in the country; and

b) Monitoring labour practices in all sectors to check existence of forced labour.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(iii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iv) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233; and

(v) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K);

(ii) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC);

(iii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE);

(iv) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(v) Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

3.18.1.2 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, No. 98 of 1949

966. The Convention was adopted on 1st July, 1949, entered into force on 19th July, 1951, and Kenya acceded to the Convention on 13th January, 1964.

967. This Convention covers the rights of union members to organize independently without interference by employers and requires positive creation of rights through collective bargaining. The Convention guarantees protection against anti-union acts of discrimination. It prohibits in particular; unions being dominated by employers through financial or other means.

I. Key Obligations for the State Parties/Kenya under the Convention:

a) Provision of adequate protection to workers against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment;

b) Protection ensured to workers' and employers' organizations against any acts of interference by each other;

c) Action taken towards the establishment of exclusive machinery appropriate to encourage and promote voluntary negotiation between employers' and workers' organizations with a view to the regulating terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements; and

d) Extent to which the guarantees provided in the Convention is applicable to members of the Armed Forces and Police.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

968. The Government registered, received and analyzed 268 Collective Bargaining Agreements received from employers and workers representatives and forwarded them to the Employment and Labour Relations Court for registration.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226; and

(ii) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K);

(ii) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC);

(iii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE);

(iv) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(v) Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

3.18.1.3 Equal Remuneration Convention, No. 100 of 1951

969. The Convention was adopted on 29th June, 1951, entered into force on 23rd May, 1953, and Kenya acceded on 7th May, 2001. The Convention requires labour rights for both men and women to be established without discrimination on the basis of sex. Men and women must be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Promote labour rights for both men and women without discrimination on the basis of sex. Men and women must be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value;

b) Ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value through the following:

(i) national laws or regulations;

(ii) legally established or recognised machinery for wage determination;

(iii) collective agreements between employers and workers; or

(iv) a combination of these various means.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

970. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the salary structures for public service for the 2025/2026 to 2028/2029; and

b) Approved and commenced the implementation of Phase 1 of the Fourth remuneration and benefits review cycle for Civil servants in December 2025, which covers the period 2025/2026 to 2028/2029 with changes backdated to 1st July, 2025.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(iii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(iv) Salaries and Remuneration Act, Cap. 412D.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC); and

(ii) Public Service Commission (PSC).

3.18.1.4 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957

971. The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention was adopted on 25th January, 1957, and it entered into force on 17th January, 1959. Kenya acceded to it on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the convention is to abolish forced labour which are allowed under Forced Labour Convention of 1930, such as punishments for strikes and political views. To implement both conventions, the ILO set up the Special Action Programme for Forced Labour.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Undertake to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labour:

(i) as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system;

(ii) as a method of mobilizing and using labour for purposes of economic development;

(iii) as a means of labour discipline;

(iv) as a punishment for having participated in strikes; and

(v) as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

972. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Put in place mechanisms to prevent forced labour or compulsory labour in the country;

b) Monitoring labour practices in all sectors to check existence of forced labour; and

c) Continues to build Capacity of the Labour Inspectorates and monitor labour practices to ensure Decent Work for All.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2013 on Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya; and

(ii) Employment Act, Cap. 226.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K);

(ii) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC);

(iii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE);

(iv) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(v) Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

3.18.1.5 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111 of 1958

973. The Convention No. 111 of 1958, was adopted on 25th June, 1958, and came into force on 15th June, 1960. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 7th May, 2001. The Convention recognizes discrimination as a violation of human rights and aims to abolish it in all its forms without distinction. It affirms every persons right to pursue their material well-being and development irrespective of race, creed, sex, age, ethnicity or other extraction.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation with a view to eliminating any discrimination;

b) Seek the cooperation of employers and workers organizations in promoting the conventions;

c) Enact legislation to promote educational programmes to secure acceptance of observance of this policy; and

d) To ensure observance of the policy in the activities of vocational guidance, training and placement services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

974. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Access to Government Procurement Opportunity (AGPO) Programme. The Programm aims to empower women, youth and persons with disability and create opportunity to do business with Government;

b) Implementing the Women Enterprise Fund, The National Government Affirmative Fund, Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund and Hustler Fund to provide access to credit for youth, women and persons with disabilities; and

c) Continues to monitor the provisions of the law to ensure non- discrimination of all workers.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2013 on Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya;

(iii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(iv) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227;

(v) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(vi) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety & Health (NACOSH);

(ii) National Labour Board (NLB); and

(iii) Wages Councils.

3.18.1.6 Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 of 1973

975. The Convention was adopted on 6th June, 1973, entered into force on 19th June, 1976, and was acceded to by Kenya on 9th April, 1979. The objective of the Convention is to protect children against exploitation and sets the minimum age of admission to employment consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of children.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Specify a minimum age for admission to employment; and

b) Pursue a national policy to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

976. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Extended the Decent Work Country Program by one year and re-aligned it with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA);

b) Reviewing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, 2015 which is currently undergoing public participation;

c) Developing the National Action Plan on Child Labour for the period 2024–2030;

d) Developing end term review of the 3rd Generation Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2021–2024 to assess performance, results, and overall contribution to national development priorities in readiness for development of DWCP IV 2026-2030; and

e) Participated in the 6th Global Annual Conference on Elimination of Child Labour in Marrakech, Morrocco from 11th to 13th February, 2026; themed, "*Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour: A Global Challenge*."

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2015 on the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour in Kenya;

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 6 of 2014 on the National Children Policy in Kenya;

(iii) Children Act, Cap. 141; and

(iv) Employment Act, Cap. 226.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK); and

(ii) National Council for Children Services (NCCS).

3.18.1.7 Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182 of 1999

977. The Convention was adopted on 17th June, 1999, entered into force on 19th November, 2000, and was acceded to by Kenya on 7th May, 2001. The Convention aims to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour with immediate action.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour;

b) Establish appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the convention;

c) Design and implement programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labour;

d) Take necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the convention, including penalties;

e) Take into account the importance of education in eliminating child labour; and

f) Designate a competent authority responsible for implementation of the convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

978. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Extended the 3rd Generation Decent Work Country Program by one year and re-aligned it with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA);

b) Reviewing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, 2015 which is currently undergoing public participation;

c) Reviewing the Sessional Paper No. 6 of 2014 on the National Children Policy to address emerging issues;

d) Developing the National Action Plan on Child Labour for the period 2024–2030;

e) Developing end term review of the 3rd Generation Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2021–2024 to assess performance, results, and overall contribution to national development priorities in readiness for development of DWCP IV 2026-2030;

f) Participated in the 6th Global Annual Conference on Elimination of Child Labour in Marrakech, Morrocco from 11th to 13th February, 2026; themed, "*Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour: A Global Challenge*";

f) Improved coordination of key Government actors, NGOs and communities on child protection to eliminate Child labour and increase public awareness on children rights; and

g) Capacity build Labour Inspectorate in Tea and Coffee growing Counties on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Sessional Paper No. 6 of 2014 on the National Children Policy;

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2015 on the National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour;

(iii) Children Act, Cap. 141; and

(iv) Employment Act, Cap. 226.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK); and

(ii) National Council for Children Services (NCCS).

3.18.1.8 Labour Inspection (Industry) Convention, No. 81 of 1947

979. This Convention was adopted on 11th June, 1947, entered into force on 7th April, 1950, and was acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Convention's objective is to promote enforcement of minimum labour standards.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish an Authority under whose supervision and control of the labour inspection system is placed;

b) Provide status and conditions of service of the inspection staff;

c) Ensure the training of Labour Inspectors;

d) Ensure additional duties are entrusted to Labour Inspectors other than those provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Convention;

e) Notify the Labour Inspectorate of industrial accidents and disease cases;

f) Keep record of the frequency of Labour Inspections and thoroughness of inspection visits;

g) Institute penalties for violations of the legal provisions enforceable by labour inspectors and for obstructing labour inspectors; and

h) Submit Inspectorate Reports to the Central Authority.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025-2026)

980. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensures effective consultations with respect to matters concerning activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO);

b) Conducted 8,809 labour inspections;

c) Monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute;

d) Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention;

e) Conducted 6,358 and 6,117 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Fire Safety audits respectively;

f) Conducted 11,645 stator examination for plants, machinery and equipment; and

g) Carried out 1,138 workplaces occupational hygiene measurements.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(iv) Work Injury and Benefits Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC);

(ii) National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH); and

(iii) National Labour Board (NLB).

3.18.1.9 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, No. 129 of 1969

981. This Convention was adopted on 25th June, 1969, entered into force on 19th January, 1972, and acceded to by Kenya on 9th April, 1979. The objective of the Convention is to protect workers engaged in agricultural undertakings, part of which include cultivation, animal husbandry, including livestock production and care, forestry and horticulture. It also covers the primary processing of agricultural products by the operator of a holding or any other form of agricultural activity.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provision of National Laws or Regulations which define the term "Agricultural undertaking" for purposes of the Convention;

b) Maintain a system of labour inspection in Agriculture;

c) Provisions of National Laws or Regulations which determine the agricultural undertakings subject to the system of labour inspection in agriculture and the various categories of workers for whose protection the labour inspectorate is responsible;

d) Problems encountered by labour inspectors in agriculture in the exercise of their functions in respect of the categories of persons enumerated in Paragraph 1 of Article 5;

e) Make legal provisions for whose enforcement the system of labour inspection in agriculture is responsible;

f) Establishment of an Authority under whose supervision and control the system of labour inspection in agriculture is placed;

g) Ensure proper conditions governing recruitment of labour inspectors in agriculture;

h) Give labour inspectors in agriculture adequate training for the performance of their duties;

i) Ensure women are equally eligible for appointment to the labour inspection staff in agriculture as men; and

j) Furnish periodic reports of labour inspectors.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

982. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to monitor compliance of labour laws and advises employers on any changes in implementation of this Convention; and

b) Ensures effective consultations with respect to matters concerning activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(iv) Work Injury and Benefits Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K);

(ii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE); and

(iii) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC).

3.18.1.10 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, No. 144 of 1976

983. The Convention was adopted on 21st June, 1976, entered into force on 16th May, 1978, and acceded to by Kenya on 6th June, 1990. It obligates state parties to set up procedures which ensure effective consultations between representatives of the Government, Employers and Workers with respect to the matters concerning the activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

I. Key Obligations for the State Parties:

a) Identify the representative organizations in the country for the purposes of the Convention;

b) Procedures which ensure effective consultations with respect to the matters set out in Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the convention between representatives of the government, employers and workers;

c) Manner in which the representatives of employers and workers for the purpose of this convention are chosen indicating the measures taken to ensure their representation on equal footing on any bodies through which consultations are undertaken;

d) Manner in which administrative support is provided for the procedures operated for the purpose of this convention;

e) Particulars of the consultations held during the period covered by the report on each of the matters set out in this convention including information as to the frequency of such consultations indicating the nature of any reports or recommendations made as a result of the consultations; and

f) Annual reporting on working of the consultation procedures.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government to Implement the Obligations Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

a) Convened the National Labour Board meetings on 11th March, 23rd and 24th April, 2026, to discuss various emerging issues in the Labour and Employment sector including approval of Ratification of Conventions 189 and 190 and Labour Reforms;

b) Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors; and

c) Continue to consult the Organization of Workers' and Employers' on all matters related to Labour and Employment including reporting under Article 22 of ILO Constitution as required under Article 23 of ILO Constitution.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(iii) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Labour Board (NLB); and

(ii) Wages Councils.

3.18.2 Technical Conventions

3.18.2.1 Unemployment Convention, No. 2 of 1919

984. The Convention was adopted on 28th November, 1919, entered into force on 14th July, 1921, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the Convention is to combat unemployment and to establish free public employment agencies under control of a central authority.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority;

b) Appoint committees, which shall include representatives of employers and of workers to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of the public employment agencies; and

c) Communicate to the International Labour Office, at intervals as short as possible and not exceeding three months, all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment, including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

985. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Streamlining the process of Kenyan citizens seeking employment abroad particularly through the National Oversees Jobs Recruitment Program which aims to connect Kenyans with international job opportunities;

b) With support of the African Development Bank (AfDB), under TVET Phase III (2021–2025), has embarked on capacity building and equipping TVET Institutions;

c) Establishing an Unemployment Benefits Fund under the NSSF (Amendment Bill) ; and

d) Establishing the Migrant Workers Welfare Fund under the draft Labour Migration Bill.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Recognition of Prior Learning Policy Framework in Kenya, 2024;

(ii) Kenya National Qualification Framework Act, Cap. 214;

(iii) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227; and

(iv) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, Cap. 210A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) National Employment Authority (NEA);

(ii) Kenya National Qualification Authority (KNQA);

(iii) National Youth Service (NYS); and

(iv) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA).

3.18.2.2 Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, No. 11 of 1921

986. The Convention was adopted on 12th November, 1921, entered into force on 11th May, 1923, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the Convention is to secure the right of association for agricultural workers. It also requires Governments to put in place policy, legislative and institutional framework to ensure workers in the agriculture sector are properly compensated through wage fixing mechanism.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Secure to all those engaged in agriculture the same rights of association and combination as to industrial workers; and

b) Put in place policy, legislative and institutional frameworks to ensure workers in the agriculture sector are properly compensated through wage fixing mechanism.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to put in place a conducive environment for the registration of new trade unions to protect workers in the agricultural sector; and

b) Continues to implement the Agricultural (Amendment) Wages Order, Legal Notice No. 109 of 2026 to improve the terms and conditions of workers in the agricultural sector and is awaiting validation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226.

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233; and

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Export Horticulture and Allied Workers Union (KEHAWU); and

(ii) Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union (KPAWU).

3.18.2.3 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921

987. The Convention was adopted on 17th November, 1921, entered into force on 19th June, 1923, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Convention requires that all workers in both private and public sector enjoy at least one (1) rest day in every period of seven (7) days.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

(i) Ensure that there is provision for a period of rest for employees in every period of 7 days; and

(ii) Ensure that there is provision for compensatory period of rest.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

988. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the provisions of the Employment Act, Cap. 226, which provides for a weekly rest day after working for 6 days consecutively;

b) Ensures compliance through the Labour Inspectorates stationed in the 52 Labour Offices to conduct Labour Inspections on all terms of employment including weekly rest days;

c) Monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers, as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute;

d) Continues to implement the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, 2016; and

e) Implementing provisions of the Regulation Of Wages Orders which provide for a weekly rest day in the various sectors.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Public Service Commission Act, Cap. 185; and

(iii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Employment and Labour Relations Court (ELRC);

(ii) Public Service Commission (PSC); and

(iii) Teachers Service Commission (TSC).

3.18.2.4 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), No. 32 of 1932

989. The Convention was adopted on 27th April, 1932, entered into force on 30th April, 1934, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the Convention is to protect workers (dockers) against accidents and injuries, hazard control in loading and unloading ships.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that appropriate measures to protect workers employed in loading and unloading ships against accidents are put in place and enforced appropriately; and

b) Enter into reciprocal arrangements with other States which have ratified this Convention particularly the mutual recognition of the arrangements made in their respective countries.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

990. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention;

b) Trained a total of 69,363 workers on Occupation, Safety and Health (OSH), First Aid and Fire Safety;

c) During the period under review a total of 174,505 workers were medically examined in hazardous occupations;

d) Reviewed the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A and Work Injury and Benefits Act (WIBA), Cap. 236. The two Bills underwent public participation and are due for presentation to the Cabinet for consideration; and

e) Reviewed Regulations on First Aid at Work, a subsidiary legislation to the Occupational, Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A which were signed and are under implementation as, 'The Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid in the Workplace) Regulations, 2024'.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(ii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389;

(iii) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(iv) Work Injury Benefits Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA); and

(iii) National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH).

3.18.2.5 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, No. 94 of 1949

991. The Convention was adopted on 29th June, 1949, entered into force on 20th September, 1952, and was acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the Convention is to ensure that in contracting for the execution of public works, or supply of goods and services, public authorities should concern themselves with working conditions under which operations are carried out. It requires that all bidders respect minimum established standards.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that labour clauses in public contracts are strictly observed;

b) Adopt legislative measures with a view to enabling workers concerned to obtain the wages to which they are entitled;

c) Establish a competent authority to determine the extent to which and the manner in which the Convention shall be applied to contracts awarded by authorities other than central authorities;

d) The Convention applies to contracts which fulfil the following conditions:

(i) that at least one of the parties to the contract is a public authority;

(ii) that the execution of the contract involves:

(iii) the expenditure of funds by a public authority; and

(iv) the employment of workers by the other party to the contract;

e) That the contract is a contract for—

(i) the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of public works;

(ii) the manufacture, assembly, handling or shipment of materials, supplies or equipment; and

(iii) the performance or supply of services.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

992. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuously monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers and undertakes routine labour inspections;

b) Conducted 8,809 Labour Inspections in the FY 2025/2026 to ensure compliance with provisions of the Convention; and

c) Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, Cap. 412C;

(ii) Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412 A;

(iii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(iv) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(v) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA);

(ii) Public Procurement Administrative Review Board;

(iii) National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH); and

(iv) National Labour Board (NLB).

3.18.2.6 Migration for Employment Convention No. 97 of 1949

993. The Convention was adopted on 1st July, 1949, entered into force on 22nd January, 1952, and acceded to by Kenya on 30th November, 1965. The Convention obligates state parties to report to the ILO measures concerning migration for employment and the conditions for work and livelihood of migrant workers.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Make available to ILO and other members information on national policies, laws and regulations relating to emigration and immigration, general agreements and special arrangements;

b) Maintain an adequate and free service to assist migrants and provide them with accurate information;

c) Take appropriate steps against misleading propaganda relating to emigration and immigration;

d) Take measures to facilitate the departure, journey and reception of migrant for employment;

e) Maintain within its jurisdiction appropriate medical services responsible for ascertaining that both at time of departure and on arrival, the migrants for employment are in good health; and

f) Apply without discrimination to immigrants lawfully within its territory, treatment no less favourable than that which applies to its own nationals.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

994. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) between Kenya and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. A model BLA for use during these negotiations and a model Contract of Employment for the employers and employees have been developed;

b) Operationalized the Labour Migration desk at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to address the challenges of irregular migration that exposes migrant workers to distress;

c) Finalized the Gap and cost Benefit Analysis for the ratification of the Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No. 181);

d) Initiated the ratification process of the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 of 2011;

e) Developed the Labour Migration and Management Bill, 2024 which is before the relevant Senate Committee;

f) Developed the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2023 on the National Policy on Labour Migration which is before the National Assembly Labour Committee; and

g) Attested 72,461 Foreign Contracts of Service.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(iii) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227; and

(iv) Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Employment Authority (NEA).

3.18.2.7 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, No. 99 of 1951

995. The Convention was adopted on 28th June, 1951, entered into force on 23rd August, 1953, and acceded to by Kenya on 9th February, 1971. The objective of the Convention is to set a general applicable lower limit under which wages are not permitted to fall.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Create or maintain machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers;

b) Determine, after consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, to which undertakings, occupations and categories of persons the minimum wage fixing machinery referred to in the Convention;

c) Take necessary measures, by way of supervision, and sanctions to ensure compliance;

d) Take the necessary measures to ensure that the employers and workers concerned are informed of the minimum rates of wages in force and that wages are not paid at less than the applicable rates; and

e) Communicate annually to the International Labour Office a general statement indicating the methods and the results of the application of the machinery and, in summary form, the occupations and approximate numbers of workers covered, the minimum rates of wages fixed, and the more important of the other conditions, if any, established relevant to the minimum rates.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

996. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country; and

b) Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Wages Councils; and

(ii) National Labour Board (NLB).

3.18.2.8 Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973

997. The Convention was adopted on 25th June, 1973, entered into force on 24th July, 1974, and Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th April, 1979. The objective of the Convention is to

ensure member states afford protection to dock workers in their professional life and put in place appropriate mechanisms which are responsive to the dynamic work activities within the Port.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop a national policy to encourage all concerned to provide permanent or regular employment for dock workers in so far as practicable;

b) Establish and maintain registers for all occupational categories of dock workers by national law or practice;

c) Review of the registers periodically so as to achieve levels adapted to the needs of the port and any necessary reduction in the strength of a register shall be accompanied by measures designed to prevent or minimize detrimental effects on dock workers; and

d) Ensure that appropriate safety, health, welfare and vocational training provisions apply to dock workers.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

998. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Carried out a total of 12,143 inspections by health and safety officers to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391;

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389; and

(iv) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(ii) Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

3.18.2.9 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, No. 143 of 1975

999. The Convention was adopted on 24th June, 1975, entered into force on 9th December, 1978, and Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th April, 1979. The objective of the Convention is to suppress clandestine movement of migrants for employment and illegal employment of migrants.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Determine whether there are illegally employed migrant workers on its territory;

b) Suppress underground movements of migrants for employment and illegal employment of migrants;

c) Adopt all necessary and appropriate measures, both within its jurisdiction and in collaboration with other Members—

(i) to suppress clandestine movements of migrants for employment and illegal employment of migrants; and

(ii) against the organisers of illicit or clandestine movements of migrants for employment departing from, passing through or arriving in its territory, and against those who employ workers who have immigrated in illegal conditions.

d) Develop a national policy designed to promote and to guarantee equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation, of social security, of trade union and cultural rights and of individual and collective freedoms for persons who as migrant workers or as members of their families are lawfully within its territory; and

e) Take such measures as are necessary, at the national and the international level, for systematic contact and exchange of information on the subject with other States.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1000. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed a Global Labour Migration Strategy which is under implementation;

b) Reviewing Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) between Kenya and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. A model BLA for use during these negotiations and a model Contract of Employment for the employers and employees have been developed;

c) Operationalized the Labour Migration desk at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to address the challenges of irregular migration that exposes migrant workers to distress;

d) Finalized the Gap and cost Benefit Analysis for the ratification of the Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No. 181);

e) Initiated the ratification process of the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 of 2011;

f) Developed the Labour Migration and Management Bill, 2024 which is before the relevant Senate Committee;

g) Developed the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2023 on the National Policy on Labour Migration which is before the National Assembly Labour Committee;

h) Developing subsidiary Regulations for Private Employment Agencies Regulations to enhance coordination and enforcement mechanisms;

i) Continues to vet Private Recruitment Agencies to ensure that migrant workers are recruited through regular channel;

j) Continues to enhance pre-departure training through the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA); and

k) Attested 72,461 Foreign Contracts of Service.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Industrial Training Act, Cap. 237;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227; and

(iv) Treaty Making and Ratification Act, Cap. 4D.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Industrial Training Authority (NITA); and

(ii) National Employment Authority (NEA).

3.18.2.10 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, No. 19 of 1925

1001. The Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention was adopted on 10th June, 1925, entered into force on 1st April, 1927, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Convention is aimed at ensuring adequate compensation of workers injured or killed in the

course of employment. The Convention requires Member States to ensure that workers who suffer injuries or death are subjected to same treatment as their own nationals.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or, in case of death from such diseases, to their dependents, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents;

b) Prescribe in the national legislation rates for injury resulting from industrial accidents;

c) Undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisonings produced by the substances set forth in the Convention when such diseases or such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades, industries provided for in the Convention or result from occupation in an undertaking covered by national legislation; and

d) Ensure that workers of Member States who suffer injuries or death are subjected to same treatment as their own nationals.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1002. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Received a total of 396 workmen's compensation cases where 67 were investigated; and

b) Reviewed of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A and Work Injury and Benefits Act (WIBA), Cap. 236. The two Bills underwent public participation and are due for presentation to the Cabinet for consideration.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(iii) Work Injury Benefits Act, Cap. 236 (WIBA).

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH).

3.18.2.11 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, No. 26 of 1928

1003. This Convention was adopted on 16th June, 1928, entered into force on 14th June, 1930, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Convention requires Governments to set up and maintain machinery to fix minimum wages for the lowest paid workers (particularly in home-working trades) in which no arrangement exists for effective regulation of the wages by collective agreements or otherwise.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Establish a system of minimum wages that covers all groups of wage earners whose terms of employment are such that coverage would be appropriate;

b) Create and maintain machinery adapted to national conditions and requirements whereby wages can be fixed and adjusted from time to time; and

c) Ensure appropriate measures such as inspections are taken to ensure effective application of the minimum wage.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1004. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country;

b) Operationalized the Seafarers Wages Council to assist in determination of wages in the Maritime Sector;

c) Continues to strengthen the Agricultural Industry and the General Wages sectoral Councils to assist in determination of wages in Country; and

d) Establishing the Export Processing Zone, Flouricultural, Hotel and Catering, and Wholesale and Retail Distributive Trades Wages Councils.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) National Labour Board (NLB); and

(iii) Wage Councils.

3.18.2.12 Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, No. 63 of 1938

1005. This Convention was adopted on 20th June, 1938, entered into force on 22nd June, 1940, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The Government is obligated to collect, compile and submit statistics relating to wages and hours of work to the International Labour Office in quarterly or periodic intervals.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Compile statistics relating to wages and hours of work as required by the Convention;

b) Publish the data compiled as promptly as possible at quarterly or periodic intervals; and

c) Communicate the data compiled to the International Labour Office.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1006. The Government is enforcing the the Minimum Wages Order, Legal Notice No. 108 of 2026 which provides for hourly rates for all workers in different areas.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(iii) Standards Act, Cap. 496.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS);

(ii) National Labour Board (NLB); and

(iii) Wages Councils.

3.18.2.13 Employment Service Convention, No. 88 of 1948

1007. The Convention was adopted on 9th July, 1948, entered into force on 10th August, 1950, and acceded to by Kenya on 13th January, 1964. The objective of the Convention is to ensure the maintenance of a free public employment service.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure the maintenance of a free public employment service consisting of a system of employment offices under the direction of a National Authority;

b) The employment service shall ensure co-operation where necessary with other public and private bodies concerned; and

c) The general policy of the employment service in regard to referral of workers to available employment shall be developed after consultation of representatives of employers and workers.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1008. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to promote employment services through a public accessible platform-National Employment Authority Integrated Management System (NEAIMS). This is an Online Digital Portal used by the Citizens to have easy access to the services from the National Employment Authority; and

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

National Employment Authority (NEA).

3.18.2.14 Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), No. 89 of 1948

1009. The Convention was adopted on 9th July, 1948, entered into force on 27th February, 1951, and acceded to by Kenya on 30th November, 1965. The Convention prohibits night work for women.

I. Key Obligation for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

Prohibit employment of women during the night in specific types of employment (industrial, non-industrial or bakeries).

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1010. The Government is engaging stakeholders to consider denouncing this Convention because it has become obsolete.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

None.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

3.18.2.15 Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, No. 118 of 1962

1011. The Convention was adopted on 28th June, 1962, and entered into force on 25th April, 1964, and Kenya acceded to it on 9th February, 1971. The Convention requires member states to respect any one or more of the following branches of social security: medical care, sickness,

maternity, invalidity, old-age, survivors', employment injury, unemployment benefit and family benefit.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accept the obligations of this Convention in respect of any one or more of the following branches of social security: medical care, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age, survivors', employment injury, unemployment benefit and family benefit;

b) Grant within its territory to the nationals of any other Member for which the Convention is in force equality of treatment under its legislation with its own nationals;

c) Guarantee both to its own nationals and to the nationals of any other Member which has accepted the obligations of the Convention in respect of the branch or branches in question, when they are resident abroad, provision of invalidity benefits, old-age benefits, survivors' benefits and death grants, and employment injury pensions; and

d) Guarantee the grant of family allowances both to its own nationals and to the nationals of any other Member which has accepted the obligations of this Convention, in respect of children who reside on the territory of any such Member.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1012. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) which is milestone that signifies a crucial step toward achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC);

b) Implementing the National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act, Cap. 258 on tiers of membership contributions;

c) Operatinalizing the National Retirement Benefits Policy, 2024; and

d) Implementing the Cash Transfer Programme for the senior citizens.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Social Protection Policy, 2023.

(ii) National Pension Policy, 2023;

(iii) Children Act, Cap. 141;

(iv) Health Act, Cap. 241;

(v) National Social Security Fund Act, Cap. 258;

(vi) Retirement Benefits Authority Act, Cap. 197;

(vii) Social Protection Act, 2025;

(viii) Social Health Insurance Act, 2023; and

(ix) Work Injury Benefits Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Social Security Fund (NSSF);

(ii) Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA); and

(iii) Social Health Authority (SHA).

3.18.2.16 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, No. 131 of 1970

1013. The Convention was adopted on 22nd June, 1970, and entered into force on 29th April, 1972. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th April, 1979. The Convention requires Governments,

particularly in developing countries, to provide protection for wage earners against unduly low wages. It covers all groups of wage earners.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Set up and maintain machinery to fix minimum wages for the lowest paid workers (particularly in home-working trades) in which no arrangement exists for effective regulation of the wages by collective agreements or otherwise; and

b) Establish a competent authority to determine the groups of wage earners to be covered after consultation with the representative organisations of employers and workers concerned.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1014. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country;

b) Operationalized the Seafarers Wages Council to assist in determination of wages in the Maritime Sector;

c) Continues to strengthen the Agricultural Industry and the General Wages sectoral Councils to assist in determination of wages in Country;

d) Establishing the Export Processing Zone, Flouricultural, Hotel and Catering, and Wholesale and Retail Distributive Trades Wages Councils; and

e) Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234; and

(iii) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA);

(ii) National Labour Board (NLB); and

(iii) Wages Councils.

3.18.2.17 Holidays with Pay Convention (*Rev.*) No. 132 of 1970

1015. The Convention was adopted on 24th June, 1970, and entered into force on 30th June, 1973. Kenya acceded to the Convention on 9th April, 1979. It aims at ensuring that workers shall enjoy an annual holiday with pay after period of continuous service with the same employer.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Ensure that every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days;

b) Establish a system of sanctions to ensure the application of the provisions of the Convention;

c) National laws or regulations may authorise in special circumstances the division into parts of any part of the annual holiday with pay which exceeds the prescribed minimum duration;

d) National laws or regulations may provide that a person who engages in paid employment during the course of his annual holiday may be deprived of his right to payment in respect of the period of the holiday; and

e) The Convention does affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided for in the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1016. The Government monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers, as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

i) Employment Act, Cap. 226; and

ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Public Service Commission (PSC); and

(ii) Salaries and Remmuneration Commission (SRC).

3.18.2.18 Workers' Representatives Convention, No. 135 of 1971

1017. The Convention was adopted on 23rd June, 1971, entered into force on 30th June, 1973. Kenya acceded to this Convention on 9th April, 1979. Its objective is to provide for protection of workers against anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Place mechanisms where workers' representatives enjoy effective protection against any act prejudicial to them, in so far as they act in conformity with existing laws or collective agreements or other jointly agreed arrangements;

b) Ensure that effect is given to this convention through national laws or regulations, or in any manner consistent with national practice; and

c) Ensure that workers representatives in any undertaking shall enjoy effective protection against any act prejudicial to them based on their status or activities as workers' representatives.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1018. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Ensures that the Workers representatives at the Workplaces are protected through Registration of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) and provided with trainings on trade unions matters; and

b) Registered 268 CBAs.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Labour Board (NLB);

(ii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE); and

(iii) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K).

3.18.2.19 Paid Educational Leave Convention, No. 140 of 1974

1019. The Convention was adopted on 24th June, 1974, entered into force on 23rd September, 1976, and acceded to by Kenya on 9th April, 1979. The Convention aims to grant workers time off for participation in education and training programmes.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Formulate and apply policies designed to promote the granting of paid educational leave for purpose of training at any level, general, social and civic education and trade union education; and

b) Formulate and apply a policy designed to promote by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice the granting of paid educational leave to contribute to the acquisition, improvement and adaptation of occupational and functional skills.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1020. The Government is implementing the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, 2016, which provides for paid educational leave.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226; and

(ii) Public Service Commission Act, Cap. 185.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Police Service Commission (NPSC);

(ii) Judicial Service Commission (JSC);

(iii) Public Service Commission (PSC); and

(iv) Teachers Service Commission (TSC).

3.18.2.20 Rural Workers Organizations' Convention, No. 141 of 1975

1021. The Convention was adopted on 23rd June, 1975, and entered into force on 24th November, 1977, and was acceded to by Kenya on 9th April, 1979. It's applicable to all types of organizations of rural workers, including organizations not restricted to, but representative of rural workers. It is intended to ensure promotion of freedom of association for rural workers organizations and realization of labour rights.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Enact policy to facilitate the establishment and growth on a voluntary basis, of a strong and independent organization of rural workers as an effective means of ensuring the participation of rural workers in economic and social development; and

b) Enable organizations of rural workers to play their role in economic and social development by adopting and carrying out a policy of active encouragement by eliminating obstacles to the establishment, growth and pursuit of their lawful activities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1022. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to strengthen the capacity of the established Agricultural Industry Wages Councils that oversees the labour issues in the agriculture sector through the Wages Orders; and

b) Conducts routine labour inspections to ensure compliance to minimum labour standards in the agriculture sector.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(ii) Labour Institutions Act, Cap. 234;

(iii) Labour Relations Act, Cap. 233;

(iv) Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A; and

(v) Work Injury and Benefits Act, Cap. 236.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Labour Board (NLB);

(ii) National Council for Occupational Safety and Health (NACOSH);

(iii) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE); and

(iv) Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya (COTU-K).

3.18.2.21 Human Resources Development Convention, No. 142 of 1975

1023. This Convention was adopted on 23rd June, 1975, entered into force on 19th July, 1977, and was acceded to on 9th April, 1979. The objective of the Convention is to ensure adequate supply of skilled manpower at all levels of industry particularly through vocational guidance and training systems.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt and develop comprehensive and Co-ordinated policies and programmes of vocational guidance and training closely linked with employment;

b) Establish and develop open, flexible and complimentary systems of general, technical and vocational education;

c) Gradually extend adapt and harmonize vocational training systems to meet the needs for vocational training throughout life for young persons and adults; and

d) Formulate policies and programmes of vocational guidance and training in cooperation with employers and workers organizations.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1024. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Implementing the Public Service Human Resource Procedure Manual, 2016, that has made provisions for internship programme, induction, training, development and capacity building of public servants;

b) Supports internships programmes in the public service by funding, equipping, and providing space and supervision for the interns who are deployed to State Departments and State Corporations. These include:

(i) Public Service Internship Programme (PSIP);

(ii) Presidential DigiTalent Programme (PDTP); and

(iii) Veterinary Interns Programme recruited and deployed interns to various institutions.

c) Continues to develop capacities of Public Servants and other cadres of workers through formulation of policies and programmes through Institutions such as TVETs, Kenya School of Government, National Industrial Training Authority, and Post Training and Skills Development.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) National Skills Development Policy, 2020;

(iii) Kenya Integrated Performance Management Policy, 2021;

(iv) Industrial Training Act, Cap. 237;

(v) Public Service Commission Act, Cap. 185; and

(vi) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act, Cap. 210 A.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Public Service Commission (PSC);

(ii) Kenya School of Government (KSG);

(iii) Kenya School of Revenue Administration (KESRA);

(iv) Kenya School of Agriculture;

(v) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET);

(vi) Judiciary Training Institute;

(vii) Prosecution Training Institute; and

(viii) Kenya School of Adventure and Leadership (KESAL).

3.18.2.22 Nursing Personnel Convention, No. 149 of 1977

1025. The Convention was adopted on 21st June, 1977, entered into force on 11th July, 1979, and was acceded to by Kenya on 6th June, 1990. The objective of this Convention is to set minimum standards for nursing personnel and health workers and their wellbeing.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt and apply a policy concerning nursing services and personnel designed to provide the quantity and quality of nursing care necessary for attaining the highest possible level of health for the population;

b) Take necessary measure to provide nursing personnel with education and training appropriate to the exercise of the functions and employment and working conditions including career prospects and remuneration which are likely to attract persons to the profession and retain them;

c) Lay down basic requirements for the practice of nursing and limit that practice to persons who meet those requirements;

d) Take measures to promote the participation of nursing personnel in the planning of nursing services and consultation with such personnel on decisions concerning them; and

e) Endeavour to improve the existing laws and regulations on occupational health and safety by adapting them to the special nature of the nursing work and the environment they work in.

II. **Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)**

1026. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to accredit institutions to offer training to Nurses and 193 nursing institutions were accredited;

b) A total of 135,224 nurses were trained;

c) Continues to implement the National Nursing and Midwifery Policy, 2022-2032 which discusses the importance of nursing and midwifery in Kenya, as they form approximately 70% of the health workforce and are responsible for over 80% of health indicators; and

d) Reviewed the career progression guidelines for nurses and midwives.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Nursing and Midwifery Policy, 2022-2032;

(ii) Employment Act, Cap. 226;

(iii) National Employment Authority Act, Cap. 227; and

(iv) Nurses and Midwives Act, Cap. 257.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Employment Authority (NEA); and

(ii) Nursing Council of Kenya (NCK).

3.18.2.23 Public Officers' Pension (Kenya) Agreement 1977 {Treaty Series No. 111 (1977)}

1027. The Government of Kenya and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland entered into an agreement in 1977, concerning Public Officers' Pensions through a Treaty Series No. 111 (1977).

1028. The agreement governs the administration of retirement benefits for non-Kenyan citizens who served in the Kenya Public Service and retired or died before 1st April 1971.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Remain responsible for any instalments of pension which remain unpaid on the appointed day;

b) Relinquish from the appointed day responsibility for the award, control, administration and payment of any pension otherwise that in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

c) Pay to the Government of the United Kingdom in accordance with such arrangements as may be accepeted by the two Governments:

d) In respect of any pension (other than a widows' and orphans' pension) awarded before the appointed day or in respect of an officer, a sum representing the cost, if any, calculated as on appointed day, of the Kenya element of such pension;

e) In respect of any pension (other than a widows' and orphans' pension) awarded on or after the appointed day to or in respect of an officer; and

f) In respect of widows' and orphans' pensions, such stocks, funds, securities or monies as provided under Chapter 194 of the Asian Officers' Family Pensions Fund.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1029. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continuous budgetary provisions in the financial commitment in line with Article 4 of the Agreement;

b) Secure records of affected officers are maintained to support correct pension calculations and coordination UK authorities;

c) Regular engagements with UK counterparts under Article 5 ensures effective information exchange and smooth pensions administration;

d) Domestic frameworks are continually aligned with treaty obligations to prevent administrative or legal inconsistencies;

e) Pension process are subjected to routine audits and parliamentary oversight to guarantee compliance and accountability; and

f) Monthly virtual meeting are held to ensure smooth operation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework

(i) Public Officers' Penison (Kenya) Agreement 1977;

(ii) Retirement Benefits Act. Cap. 197; and

(iii) Kenya Revenue Authority Act. Cap. 469.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA); and

(ii) Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

3.19 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE (DONE BY GRP 2)

3.19.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Fight against Doping in Sport

1030. The UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sports was adopted on 19th October, 2005. It entered into force on 1st February, 2007. Kenya signed it on 25th August, 2009, and ratified on 26th August, 2009. The objective of the Convention is to promote the prevention of and the fight against doping in Sports with a view to its elimination.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Adopt appropriate measures in the fight against doping in sport through enactment of legislation, regulations, policies, and administrative practices (Article 5);

b) Commit to the principles of the world anti-doping code to coordinate the implementation, at the national and international levels, of the fight against doping in sport;

c) Coordinate the implementation of the Convention in the fight against doping in sport, member states have committed themselves to the principles of the Code as a basis for the measures provided for under Article 5 of the Convention;

d) Provide funding within their respective budgets to support a national testing programme across all sports or assist sports organizations and anti-doping organizations in financing doping controls either by direct subsidies or grants, or by recognizing the costs of such controls when determining the overall subsidies or grants to be awarded to those organization (Article 11 of the Convention);

e) Encourage cooperation between anti-doping organizations, public authorities and sports organizations within their jurisdiction and those within the jurisdiction of other states parties to achieve, at the international level, the purpose of this convention;

f) Encourage relevant competent professional associations and institutions to develop and implement appropriate codes of conduct, good practice and ethics related to anti-doping in sport that are consistent with the world anti-doping code;

g) Foster international cooperation between state parties and leading organizations in the fight against doping in sport, in particular with the world anti-doping agency;

h) Encourage, where appropriate, the relevant entities within their jurisdictions to adopt measures to prevent and to restrict the use and possession of prohibited substances and methods by athletes in sport; and

i) Encourage and promote anti-doping research in cooperation with sports and other relevant organizations on:

- Prevention, detection methods, behavioral and social aspects, and the health consequences of doping;
- Ways and means of devising scientifically-based physiological and psychological training programmes respectful of the integrity of the person; and
- The use of all emerging substances and methods resulting from scientific developments.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1031. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Continues to carry out the fight against doping in sports through anti-doping values-based education, sensitization and awareness campaigns, upholding integrity of sport through intelligence gathering, investigations and results management and Anti-

Doping Rules Violations (ADRVs) and protecting the *"clean athlete"* by carrying out effective doping tests among all Kenyan athletes;

b) Continues to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code which allows Kenyan athletes to continue participating in local, regional and international competitions in line with the convention;

c) Reviewing the Kenya National Sports Policy, 2002, and the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2005 on Sports Development and the Sports Act, Cap. 223 for continuous development and promotion of the sports industry;

d) Enhanced Anti-Doping Programme with US $5M annual allocation (2024–2029);

e) Expanded Inter-Agency Steering Committee and international committee appointments;

f) Participated in the 43rd UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, November, 2025, where Kenya emphasized curriculum reforms, digital learning platforms, cultural heritage preservation, and youth empowerment;

g) Attended, as an observer, the first formal meeting of the bureau of the 10th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP10) to the convention against doping in sport which took place in Paris, France, and online on 26th March, 2026;

h) Contributed to the UNESCO regional office activities in Santiago, Chile in December, 2025, reinforcing Kenya's role in sports inclusion and education, heritage, and digital transformation within Latin America and globally;

i) Attended the African ministers and experts meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi, on 8th to 10th December, 2025, advancing continental cooperation in sports governance, cultural heritage management, and integration of culture into sustainable development; and

j) Signed a strategic partnership with Japan's NOC in Milan during the Winter Olympics in February, 2026. Areas of cooperation include:

(i) Athlete development and high-performance systems;

(ii) Sports science collaboration and medical support; and

(iii) Leadership education and coaching development.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya National Sports Policy, 2002;

(ii) Anti-Doping Act, Cap. 245 B; and

(iii) Sports Act, Cap. 223.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya (ADAK).

3.19.2 The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

1032. The Convention was adopted on 17th October, 2003, entered into force on 20th April, 2006, and acceded to by Kenya on 24th October, 2007.

1033. The Convention requires State Parties to safeguard intangible cultural heritage present in their territories. Kenya is obliged to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and strengthen international co-operation to achieve the purposes of the Convention.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Identify and define the various elements of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory, with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations;

b) Draw up and regularly update inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory;

c) Adopt a general policy aimed at promoting the function of the intangible cultural heritage in society, and at integrating the safeguarding of heritage into planning programmes;

d) Establish competent bodies for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory;

e) Adopt appropriate legal, technical, administrative and financial measures to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage in its territory;

f) Education, awareness-raising and capacity-building to ensure recognition of, respect for, and enhancement of the intangible cultural heritage in society; and

g) Ensure the widest possible participation of communities, groups and, individuals that create, maintain and transmit such heritage, and to involve them actively in its management.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1034. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Attended a technical meeting from 28th to 29th October, 2025, organized by UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa to review the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) inventory form;

b) Attended a training from 8th to 11th December, 2025, sponsored by the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa on community-based intangible cultural heritage inventorying workshop in Eldoret City;

c) Initiated the process of pursuing nomination of *mursik* onto the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in need of urgent safeguarding from 8th to 11th December, 2025. The process involved profiling *mursik, koito,* herbal medicine and naming ceremony of the Kalenjin community;

d) Inscripted the *Mwazindika* spiritual dance of *Dawida* community of Taita Taveta in New-Delhi, India, on 9th December, 2025;

e) Held celebrations to mark the International Mother Language Day on 21st February, 2026, at the Masinde Muliro University;

f) Implemented the annual community cultural festivals for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, enhancement of transmission of traditions for posterity, revitalization of endangered cultural practices, and provision of a platform for cultural practitioners;

g) Continuous and periodic update of the National inventory, which is key to effective safeguarding and sustainable development of intangible cultural heritage;

h) Recognized the National Heroes and Heroines which is celebrated annually on *Mashujaa* Day on 20th October;

i) Kenya was recognized by UNESCO, through certification, on indigenous knowledge systems of foodways. The Government continues to safeguard related practices and expressions through traditional foodways which are under threat due to historical factors and pressure of modern lifestyles;

j) Reviewing the National Music Policy, 2020;

k) The Culture Bill, 2024, is currently before the National Assembly; and

l) The National Kiswahili Bill, 2023, and the Museums and Heritage Bill, 2023, are before the Senate of Kenya.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Policy on Culture and Heritage, 2009;

(ii) National Music Policy, 2020;

(iii) Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016 (*Rev.* 2018); and

(iv) Kenya Heroes Act, 2016.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM);

(ii) Permanent Presidential Music Commission;

(iii) Kenya Cultural Centre;

(iv) Bomas of Kenya; and

(v) National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

3.19.3 The UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions

1035. The Convention was adopted on 20th October, 2005, came into force on 18th March, 2007, and was acceded to by Kenya on 24th October, 2007.

1036. The purpose of the Convention is to promote creation, production, distribution/dissemination, access and enjoyment of cultural expressions transmitted by cultural activities, goods and services.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Formulate and implement cultural policies;

b) Adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;

c) Education and public awareness including strengthening international cooperation to achieve the purposes of this Convention; and

d) Provide funding for implementation of the programmes in collaboration with UNESCO.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1037. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Celebrated World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on 21st May, 2026, in Narok County;

b) Sensitized twenty (20) Civil Society Organizations on the preparation of the 4th Edition of Quadrennial Periodic Report;

c) Submitted the 4th Quadrennial Periodic Report on the UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions; and

d) Celebrated the World Kiswahili Day on 7th July, 2025, in Kisii County where awareness creation was the clarion call for the public to enhance Kiswahili usage.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Policy on Culture and Heritage, 2021;

(ii) Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions Act, 2016;

(iii) Copyright Act, 2019; and

(iv) Museums and Heritage Act, 2006.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM);

(ii) Permanent Presidential Music Commission;

(iii) Kenya Cultural Centre;

(iv) Kenya Copyrights Board (KECOBO);

(v) Bomas of Kenya; and

(vi) National Museums of Kenya (NMK).

3.19.4 The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage—The World Heritage Convention (WHC)

1038. The World Heritage Convention was adopted by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference at its 17th session in Paris, France on 16th November, 1972. The Convention came into force in 1975 and Kenya became a member. The primary mission of the Convention is to identify and protect the World's natural and cultural heritage considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties /Kenya under the Convention:

a) Identify potential cultural and heritage sites;

b) Protect and preserve the cultural and national heritage sites;

c) Integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programs;

d) Undertake scientific and technical conservation researches and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day -to-day life of the community; and

e) Report regularly to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1039. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Submitted State of Conservation (SOC) report for the Lake Turkana National Parks Archaeological Site World Heritage property on 21st July, 2025**;**

b) Conducted an annual condition survey of the Lamu Old Town World Heritage Property and finalized the Lamu Old Town Management Plan on 2nd October, 2025;

c) Held a regional meeting in Nairobi in October, 2025, to agree on a roadmap for ratification and implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its protocols;

d) Submitted the Desired State of Conservation to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and was accepted in 2024. The implementation of corrective measures for the removal of Lake Turkana National parks from the list of World Heritage in Danger from the UNESCO Danger List is underway;

e) Restored the universal outstanding values of irreplaceable fossil records at Koobi Fora that defines human ancestry, a unique selling desert-lake ecosystem and critical breeding grounds for massive populations of Nile crocodiles and migratory waterbirds of Lake Turkana Parks (Sibiloi, Central and South Island National Park);

f) Restored wildlife species, including grevy zebra, protected crocodile breeding sites and archaeological sites, and fishing spowning ground; and

g) Submitted transboundary nomination dossier of the Geometric Rock Art in Lake Victoria region on 30th January, 2026.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Museums and Heritage Act, 2006;

(ii) Wildlife Conservation and Mnaagement Act, Cap. 376; and

(iii) Tourism Act, 2011.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Museums of Kenya (NMK);

(ii) Kenya Cultural Center;

(iii) Bomas of Kenya;

(iv) Kenya National Archives and Documentation Service (KNADS);

(v) National Heroes Council;

(vi) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS);

(vii) Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRIT);

(viii) Kenya National Commission for Culture and Social Services (KNCCSS);

(ix) Ushanga Kenya Initiative; and

(x) Kenya Tourism Board (KTB).

3.20 DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

3.20.1 Declaration on the African Union Border Programme (AUBP)

1040. The African Union Border Programme (AUBP) was adopted on 7th June, 2007, through Declaration AUBP/MIN/Decl. (II) by the 1st Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Border Issues. It is applicable to all African Union (AU) member states.

1041. AUBP was adopted on 25th March, 2010, and entered into force on 25th March, 2011. The aim is for African countries to agree on their common international boundaries so as to minimize border related conflicts while enhancing regional integration.

1042. The Declaration has provided for the African Geodetic Reference Framework (AFREF) Programme to facilitate the development of a common spatial reference system to unify the different geodetic reference frames of Africa. The Framework will facilitate cross border infrastructure development.

I. Key obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Declaration:

a) Address the regional issues surrounding border delimitation and demarcation;

b) Address transnational criminal activities;

c) Consolidate the gains made in the regional integration process, as demonstrated by the existence of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and of numerous large-scale cooperation initiatives; and

d) Facilitate the development of cross-border integration dynamics, which are sustained by local stakeholders.

e) Commitment to the set legal and institutional framework for reaffirmation, demarcation, delimitation and maintenance of international boundaries.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1043. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) *Kenya-South Sudan boundary*

(i) Operationalization of the Ateker Council to support initiatives for boundary processes and peaceful co-existence for the border communities;

(ii) Analyses of historical/colonial archival data to support Kenya's position on Illemi triangle.

(iii) Acquisition and reviewing of legacy/colonial data for purposes of delimitation of Kenya-South Sudan boundary.

b) *Kenya-Tanzania Boundary*

(i) Reaffirmed and Demarcated 100km from Loitokitok (BP 56) to Tsavo West National Park (Bp 85);

(ii) Sensitized border communities /administrators in Taveta Sub-County;

(iii) Reviewed draft MoU for the reaffirmation of Kenya-Tanzania-Uganda tri-junction boundary in Lake Victoria;

(iv) Analyzed change detection/shift of the boundary using satellite imagery along 30km of Rivers Losoyai, Ruvu/Pangani and Lake Jipe Boundary Section; and

(v) Reaffirmed and Demarcated 564km out 778km of the entire boundary, from Lake Victoria *(BP Mwishoni)* to Tsavo West National Park *(BP 85)* translating into 73% of the boundary.

c) Kenya-Uganda Boundary

(i) Demarcation of 6km of the Lokiriama/Napat Point of Entry (PoE) in Turkana County.

(ii) Agreement to demarcate 20km of Muluanda/Bunyide and 50km of Konyao/Amudat Points of Entry, by March, 2026.

d) Kenya-South Sudan-Uganda Tri-Junction Boundary

Modalities for the establishment Tri-Junction Boundary have been formulated awaiting commitment from Governments of Uganda and South Sudan.

e) East African Community

Reviewed draft Mechanisms for the Prevention, Management and Settlement of Border Disputes in EAC and developed a Regional Capacity- Building Plan for National Boundary Structures.

V. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap 371; and

(ii) The Survey Act, Cap. 299.

VI. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya International Boundaries Office (KIBO);

(ii) The Survey of Kenya;

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA); and

(iv) Secretariat on Border Management Control.

3.20.2 Maritime Zones

1044. Kenya is a state Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Kenya signed the Convention on the 10th December, 1982 and ratified on 2nd March, 1989. The Convention entered into force on 16th November, 1994.

I. Key obligations for State Parties/Kenya:

a) Establishment of outer limits of the continental shelf;

b) Attend States Parties Law of the Sea (SPLOS) meetings, in New York;

c) Attend meetings of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) in Kingston, Jamaica.

d) Facilitate Kenya's elected Commission Members to attend respective meetings under UNCLOS and

e) Participate in the drafting of deep-sea mining regulations in Kingston, Jamaica.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1045. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Delineation of the outer limits of Kenya's Continental Shelf and exploring possibilities for extension;

b) Ensured continued participation and contribution of the two Kenyan representatives at the International Seabed Authority (ISA), Legal and Technical Commission (LTC) and in the CLCS sessions;

c) Involvement in the ongoing negotiations for the development of regulations for the Deep-Seabed Mining in Kington, Jamaica; and

d) Participated in the intergovernmental preparation for entry into force of the BBNJ Agreement.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Merchant Shipping Act, Cap.389;

(ii) Maritime Zones Act, Cap 371;

(iii) Kenya Maritime Authority Act, Cap. 370;

(iv) Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378;

(v) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(vi) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap. 387;

(vii) Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. 75;

(viii) Kenya Ports Authority Act, Cap. 391; and

(ix) Kenya Defence Act, Cap. 199.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Environmental Management Authority;

(ii) The Survey of Kenya;

(iii) Kenya Coast Guards Service;

(iv) Kenya Maritime Authority;

(v) Kenya Fisheries Services;

(vi) Kenya Defence Forces; and

(vii) Kenya Ports Authority.

3.20.3 Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management

1046. Kenya is bound by the Declaration pronounced on 22nd April, 2016, by virtue of being a member of the African Union. The Declaration is an affirmation of the importance of good land administration and management covered under African Geodetic Reference Framework (AFREF).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Declaration:

a) Promote cooperation between and among all UN-GGIM regional committees in setting up global frameworks, common standards and application of best practices in geospatial information management to achieve good and sustainable land governance;

b) Share and distribute geospatial and land information to improve and secure land and property rights for all;

c) Develop geospatial information elements for land governance as a subset of the UN-GGIM fundamental data themes aligned with the SDGs, considering the ISO 19152 Land Administration Domain Model and progress in multi-dimensional cadaster and city models; and

d) Integrate geospatial and statistical information and the improvement of institutional coordination between National Geospatial and Mapping Agencies and National Statistical Offices in the context of the Agenda 2030, the SDGs and the 2020 Round of Censuses.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

The Government has established Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame (KENREF) to implement the requirements under the Declaration.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

The Survey Act, Cap. 299.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame (KENREF); and

(ii) Kenya Institute of Survey and Mapping (KISM).

3.20.4 African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa, 2012

1047. The African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa, 2012, provides for co-operation and co-ordination of border management actors at all levels. It also provides for capacity building through institutional reforms, acquisition and proper use of modern technology, and continuous training of personnel based on the needs and changing nature of African borders. Inclusion and active involvement of local communities in the management of borders is also encouraged.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Develop a National Border Governance Policy that takes African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (REC) policies and legislative blueprints into account;

b) Develop National Roadmaps and implement the Strategy at national and bilateral levels; and

c) Regular reporting to the RECs/AU on the implementation of the Strategy.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1048. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Established a Secretariat on Border Management Control to enhance border management along Kenya's international borders;

b) Cross border co-operation and harmonization of policies which will lead to improved vigilance on border security and reduction of cross border conflicts, territorial disputes and research on inter-territorial challenges such as the hyacinth problem in Lake Victoria;

c) Launched and operationalized the Border Patrol, Administration and Border Survey Units. There have also been cross border consultative meetings among security agencies, CEWARNs and national focal points; and

d) Continues to train personnel at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) and International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) to enhance border control and use of development and peace initiatives along cross border areas involving community members.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, Cap. 200;

(ii) National Police Service Act, Cap. 84; and

(iii) Survey Act, Cap. 299.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS);

(ii) National Police Service (NPS);

(iii) Secretariat on Border Management Control; and

(iv) Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

3.21 LANDS AND PUBLIC WORKS (DONE BY GRP 2)

1049. Constitution, 2010, Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Vision 2030 and Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy, Executive Order No. 2 of November, 2023, National Spatial Plan 2015–2045 and the Bottoms – Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) ushered in a new era in land use, management and administration at National, County and Community level.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Formulating and implementing national land policies, undertaking physical and rural land use planning,administering public land, managing land settlement programmes and overseeing land adjudication to promote sustainable, equitable and orderly use of land resources

b) Facilitate land transactions, registration and secure land tenure while developing and managing land information systems that enhance efficient, transparent and accessible land administration and service delivery.

c) Undertake survey and mapping services, develop and maintain the national spatial data infrastructure and provide land and property valuation services to support planning,development,investment and informed decision making.

d) Manage public land banks,oversee the administration of public land as provided by the constitution and deliver effective land related services through effective governance, coordination and continuous improvement of service delivery.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1050. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Reviewing the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy in the administration, utilization and management of land. A multi-sectoral steering committee has been put in place to spearhead the review in current financial year;

b) Developed the National Land Use Policy, 2024 which is geared to optimize utilization of land and land-related resources for sustainability at the national and county levels;

c) Developed the National Spatial Plan, 2015–2045 which guides on the long-time development of the country. It covers the entire territory of Kenya and defines the general trends and directions of spatial development for the country;

d) Reviewing and harmonizing of Sectoral laws and policy framework to align with the Constitution, National Land Policy, 2009 and National Land Use Policy, 2017;

e) Developed the Physical and Land use Planning Hand Book aligned to the Physical and Land use Planning Act, 2019, Land Value (Amendment) Act, 2019, Sectional Property Act, Cap. 286;

f) Reviewing the Survey Act, Cap. 299, which is at public participation stage;

g) Developing the Land Surveying and Mapping Bill, 2023, Land Surveyors Bill, 2023, Physical Planners Bill, 2023, Valuers (Amendment) Bill, 2022 and the Estate Agents Bill, 2022;

h) Published adjudication programs as a key milestone in the community land registration process, as it sanctions the commencement of the steps leading to registration of community land. Cumulatively, the published adjudication programs contain two hundred and fifty-nine (259) communities;

i) Participated in the Annual World Bank Land and Property Research Conference from 29th April to 1st May, 2026, in Washington, D.C. The theme of the conference was, *"Securing Land Tenure and Access for Climate Action: Moving from Awareness to Action";*

j) Implementing the National Land Information Management System (NLIMS) also known as ArdhiSasa;

k) Digitalized Mombasa Island and Isiolo, while Marsabit, Baringo and Mombasa Mainland are ongoing in line with the Government National Digital Master Plan 2022–2032;

l) Established one (1) new land registry in South Imenti and decentralized Registry Index Map (RIM) amendment centres in Thika, Lamu, Samburu, Nyamira, Kilifi, Kwale, Kuria, Siakago and Bomet;

m) Implementing the Land Title Conversion Programme. The objective of the programme is to consolidate land registration processes for ease of doing business;

n) Issued a total of 231,459 title deeds from the subdivision, leases, adjudication sections and settlement schemes. A total of 3,746 land less persons were settled during the period under review;

o) Developed Land Value Indexes for twenty seven (27) counties which are to be presented before Parliament for approval;

p) Prepared fourteen (14) spatial plans that are awaiting publication;

q) Developed 207 geodetic controls established in Nairobi City (52), Kiambu (72), Machakos (35) and Kajiado (48) Counties. Most land parcels in Nairobi and Murang'a have been geo-referenced aiding in generation of sectional property titles;

r) Completed Local Physical Land Use Development Plan for Ol Kalou and stakeholder's validation. Reconnaissance survey and base map for Holili has also been completed; and

s) Finalized the preparation of the Physical and Land Use Planning Handbook which has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretary for approval.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Land Policy, 2009;

(ii) National Land Use Policy, 2017;

(iii) Land Value (amendment) Act, 2019;

(iv) Survey Act, Cap. 299;

(v) Land Act, Cap. 280;

(vi) Community Land Act, Cap. 287;

(vii) Physical and Land Use Planning Act, Cap. 303;

(viii) National Land Commission Act, Cap. 281;

(ix) Land Registration Act, Cap. 300;

(x) Environmental and Land Court Act, Cap. 8D; and

(xi) Sectional Properties Act, Cap. 286.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation

(i) National Land Commission (NLC);

(ii) Land Control Boards (LCB);

(iii) Environment and Land Court (ELC);

(iv) Land Surveyors Board (LSB);

(v) Valuers Registration Board (VRB); and

(vi) Physical Planners Registration Board (PPRB).

3.22 PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (DONE BY GRP 2)

1051. The construction industry in Kenya constitutes a pivotal sector underpinning the country's infrastructure development and economic growth. The industry is a pivotal sector underpinning the country's infrastructure development and economic growth. It involves a broad spectrum of specialized professionals and stakeholders responsible for the planning, design and development of safe and sustainable structures for human habitation. As a strategic pillar in Kenya's development, especially in the context of rapid urbanization and population growth, the sector operates within a comprehensive framework of legal, institutional and regulatory policies. These frameworks are shaped by government initiatives, urban migration dynamics and foreign direct investments, all driving the modernization and expansion of the construction landscape

1052. In recognition of the critical importance of disaster risk reduction and urban resilience, the Government of Kenya ratified and adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2015. This complements other key international instruments including the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda and aligns with the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. These commitments underscore Kenya's dedication to fostering safer built environments resilient to natural and human-induced hazards.

1053. To institutionalize disaster risk reduction within the building sector, Kenya established the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and developed a National Action Plan covering 2015-2018. Concurrently, the East Africa Disaster Risk Reduction Parliamentary Platform was formed, providing legislative oversight and advocacy. The National Building Inspectorate was designated as the focal point agency within the building and construction sector for achieving Global Target D of the Sendai Framework, which emphasizes substantial reduction in disaster-induced damage to critical infrastructure

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and minimize disruption to essential services such as health and education facilities by 2030, enhancing their resilience against hazards.

b) Develop measures leading to substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses and communities;

c) Promote the establishment and adoption of quality standards, certifications and recognition awards focused on disaster risk management within the construction and building industry.

d) Review, revise or develop new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices that are contextually suitable for local conditions—including informal settlements—strengthening capacities for implementation, enforcement and monitoring to ensure disaster-resilient infrastructure.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2025–2026)

1054. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Secured the Global Vice-Chair position in the Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate (ICBC) which facilitates international cooperation and policy alignment to address climate-resilient construction globally;

b) Operationalized the New Building Code, 2025, designed to enhance building safety, promote resilience against hazards and improve the general health standards;

c) Joined the Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Coalition in May, 2025, which strengthens Kenya's capacity to design, build and maintain infrastructure resilient to natural disasters;

d) Initiated development of an Integrated E-Buildings Approval and Management System, a digital platform streamlining building approvals;

e) Participated in the UN-Habitat Executive Board from 21st to 22nd April, 2026. The Governing Council focused on implementing the Strategic Plan 2026–2029 and preparation in the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Mid-Term review of the new urban agenda;

f) Conducted a comprehensive audit targeting approximately 2,500 buildings, including ongoing constructions, with immediate demolition actions for structures failing to meet prescribed safety and habitation standards;

g) Strengthened data collection, inspection protocols and auditing of building safety through a robust Building Safety Information Management System (BSIMS) to improve regulatory oversight and enforcement;

h) Established a multi-sectoral technical committee on Safe Buildings, incorporating members from various state agencies tasked with vetting, investigating incidents of building failures and addressing professional misconduct;

i) Reviewing the Buildings Maintainance policy, 2025, National Public Works Policy, 2025, and the National Construction Authority Act, 2011;

j) Conducted awareness on building safety compliance, disaster preparedness and the significance of adhering to statutory construction codes nationwide to developers, homeowners and the general public;

k) Incentivized the adoption of green building technologies and materials that reduce environmental footprints enhancing energy efficiency in line with Kenya's commitments under the Paris Agreement; and

l) Piloted smart sensor technologies and real-time monitoring systems in key public infrastructures and high-rise buildings to detect structural weaknesses, enabling early warning systems and preventive maintenance.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Construction Authority Act, Cap. 118;

(ii) Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act, Cap. 525;

(iii) Engineers Act, Cap. 530;

(iv) Affordable Housing Act, 2024;

(v) Physical and Land Use Planning Act, Cap. 303; and

(vi) County Government Act, Cap. 265.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Construction Authority (NCA);

(ii) National Building Inspectorate (NBI);

(iii) Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK);

(iv) Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors (BORAQS); and

(v) Kenya Building Research Centre (KBRC).

PART IV

TREATIES SIGNED BY KENYA

4.0 INTRODUCTION: INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF SIGNATORIES TO AN UNRATIFIED TREATY

1055. Kenya is a signatory State to several treaties and conventions that she is yet to ratify. Where a State has signed a treaty subject to ratification, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, requires such States to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty. This interim obligation is well recognized in international practice and is applicable until the State indicates a clear intention not to become a party to the treaty. However, a signature by a State imposes no legal duty to ratify the respective treaty.

1056. In line with the said provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Government implements the following treaties of which Kenya is a signatory State but is yet to ratify.

4.1 TREATIES SIGNED BY KENYA

4.1.1 Convention on Cluster Munitions

1057. The Convention was adopted in Dublin, Ireland on 30th May, 2008, and opened for signature at Oslo, Norway on 3rd December, 2008. The Convention entered into force on 1st August, 2010. Kenya signed the Convention on 3rd December, 2008.

1058. The Convention is legally binding international instrument prohibiting cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians, and the establishment of a framework for cooperation and assistance for the care and rehabilitation of survivors, the clearance of contaminated areas, risk education, and the destruction of prohibited cluster munitions.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Abide by the general prohibition not to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer cluster munitions;

b) Destroy its stockpile of treaty-defined cluster munitions within eight years of entry into force of the treaty for that State;

c) Develop a national plan and budget to provide cluster munitions victims with medical care, rehabilitation, and psychological support and to closely consult with and actively involve cluster munitions victims;

d) Seek and receive aid from other parties and international institutions; and

e) Encourage non-members to ratify the Convention. The Convention however allows for military cooperation between States regardless of membership, even if states not party to the treaty might engage in prohibited activities.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1059. The Government participates in various activities under the Convention to promote its support for the Convention.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya's Military Manual on Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) (1997); and

(ii) Kenya Defence Forces Act, CAP.199

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

4.1.2 OAU Convention on Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa

1060. The Convention was adopted on 3rd July, 1977, in Libreville, Gabon and entered into force on 22nd April, 1985.

1061. Kenya signed the Convention on 17th December, 2003.

1062. The Convention's objective is to eradicate mercenaries and mercenarism.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Prevent its nationals or foreigners on its territory from engaging in any mercenary acts;

b) Prevent entry into or passage through its territory of any mercenary or any equipment destined for mercenary use;

c) Prohibit on its territory any activities by persons or organisations who use mercenaries against any African State member of the Organization of African Unity or the people of Africa in their struggle for liberation;

d) Communicate to the other Member States of the Organization of African Unity either directly or through the Secretariat of the OAU any information related to the activities of mercenaries as soon as it comes to its knowledge;

e) Forbid on its territory the recruitment, training, financing and equipment of mercenaries and any other form of activities likely to promote mercenarism;

f) Take all the necessary legislative and other measures to ensure the immediate entry into force of this Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1063. The Government has continued not to provide mercenaries and combatants Prisoner of War Status (POW).

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya Defence Forces Act, CAP.199; and

(ii) Kenya's Military Manual on the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC, 1997).

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

4.1.3 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

1064. The Optional Protocol was adopted on 25th May, 2000. Kenya signed the Protocol on 8th September, 2008.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as provided for by the Protocol;

b) Adopt legislative measures that ensure prohibition of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

c) Adopt appropriate measures to protect the rights and interests of child victims of the practices prohibited under the Protocol at all stages of the criminal justice process; and

d) Take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1065. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Signed a code of conduct for hoteliers to protect children and curb child prostitution;

b) Implementing the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya (2018–2022) extended to 2026;

c) The Government established a child online protection system to protect Kenyan children against online child abuse; and

d) The Government established an Anti-Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) Unit which investigates, advises and monitors CSEA reported cases. Guidelines are being developed on the same.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) National Children's Policy Kenya, 2010;

(ii) Children's Act, CAP.141;

(iii) National Police Service Act, CAP.84; and

(iv) Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, CAP.79C.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Council for Children Service;

(ii) National Police Service (NPS);

(iii) Children's Court;

(iv) Child Welfare Society of Kenya; and

(v) Communications Authority of Kenya (CA).

4.1.4 International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance

1066. The Convention was adopted on 20th December, 2006, and entered into force on 23rd December, 2010. Kenya signed the Convention on 6th February, 2007.

1067. The Convention addresses the concerns of missing and disappeared persons. The Convention places an obligation on states to investigate acts of enforced disappearance and to bring those responsible to justice.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Take necessary measures to criminalize and investigate enforced disappearance;

b) Taking action to stop enforced disappearance by ensuring effective control over all detention facilities, creating and maintaining official detainee registers, and ensuring quick access to legal representation and medical care;

c) Cooperation with other States including by sharing information and providing reciprocal legal assistance; and

d) Submission of periodic reports to the Committee on Enforced Disappearance on the measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the Convention.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

None.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Constitution, 2010;

(ii) National Coroners Service Act, 2017; and

(iii) Prevention of Torture Act, 2017.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

None.

4.1.5 WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)

1068. The WCT was concluded in 1996, and entered into force in 2002. Kenya signed the Treaty on 20th December, 1996.

1069. The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) provides for two subject matters to be protected by copyright: computer programs, whatever the mode or form of their expression and compilations of data or other material (databases), in any form, which, by reason of the selection or arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide legal remedies against the circumvention of technological measures (e.g., encryption) used by authors in connection with the exercise of their rights, and against the removal or altering of information, such as certain data that identify works or their authors, necessary for the management (e.g., licensing, collecting and distribution of royalties) of their rights ("rights management information");

b) Adopt, in accordance with its legal system, the measures necessary to ensure the application of the treaty; and

c) Ensure that enforcement procedures are available under its law so as to permit effective action against any act of infringement of rights covered by the treaty.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1070. The Government has provided protection against circumvention of TPMs as provided for under national legislation.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Copyright Policy, 2020; and

(ii) Copyright Act, 2001.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO).

4.1.6 WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)

1071. The Treaty was concluded in 1996, and entered into force in 2002. Kenya signed on 20th December, 1996.

1072. The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) deals with the rights of two kinds of beneficiaries: performers (actors, singers, musicians, etc.) and producers of phonograms (persons or legal entities that take the initiative and have the responsibility for the fixation of sounds).

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Provide for legal remedies against the circumvention of technological measures (e.g., encryption) used by performers or phonogram producers in connection with the exercise of their rights;

b) Adopt, in accordance with its legal system, the measures necessary to ensure the application of the treaty; and

c) Ensure that enforcement procedures are available under its law so as to permit effective action against any act of infringement of rights covered by the treaty.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

None.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Copyright Policy, 2020; and

(ii) Copyright Act, 2001.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO).

4.1.7 Locarno Agreement establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

1073. The Locarno Agreement, concluded at Locarno, Italy in 1968, and amended in 1979, establishes a classification for industrial designs (the Locarno Classification).

1074. Kenya signed the Agreement on 8th October, 1968.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Indicate in official documents reflecting the deposit or registration of industrial designs the numbers of the classes and subclasses of the Classification to which the goods incorporating the designs belong.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1075. The Government has published all applications for registration of industrial designs in the monthly Industrial Property Journal indicating the class under which the specific industrial design is being sought to be registered.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

Industrial Property Act, 2001.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI).

4.1.8 The Trademark Law Treaty

1076. Trademark Law Treaty was adopted on 27th October, 1994, to standardize and streamline national and regional trademark registration procedures through the simplification and harmonization of certain features of those procedures, thus making trademark applications and the administration of trademark registrations in multiple jurisdictions less complex and more predictable. It entered into force on 1st August, 1996. Kenya signed the Treaty on 28th October, 1994.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Apply the provisions of the Paris Convention concerning trademarks to service marks;

b) Allows for a term of ten years for the initial registration of the trademark, with the option of its renewal for a further term of ten years; and

c) Register service marks and apply to such marks the provisions of the Paris Convention which concern trademarks.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1077. The Government through the Madrid System registers Trade Marks at the Kenya Industrial Property Institute and facilitates registration of Trade Marks the International Bureau at the World Intellectual Property Organization.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Trade Marks Act, Cap. 506; and

(ii) Industrial Property Act, 2001.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya Industrial Property Institute; and

(ii) Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks.

4.1.9 The Energy Charter Treaty

1078. The Energy Charter Treaty is an international agreement that establishes a multilateral framework for cross-border cooperation in the energy industry.

1079. Kenya signed the Treaty on 20th March, 2017.

1080. The International Energy Charter is a declaration of political intention aimed at strengthening energy cooperation between the Signatory States and which does not bear any legally binding obligation or financial commitment. The Treaty covers all aspects of commercial energy activities including trade, transit, investments and energy efficiency.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Strengthening energy cooperation between the State Parties;

b) Work to promote access to international markets on commercial terms, and generally to develop an open and competitive market, for Energy Materials and Products and Energy-Related Equipment;

c) Work to alleviate market distortions and barriers to competition in Economic Activity in the Energy Sector;

d) Ensure that within its jurisdiction it has and enforces such laws as are necessary and appropriate to address unilateral and concerted anti-competitive conduct in Economic Activity in the Energy Sector; and

e) Promote access to and transfer of energy technology on a commercial and non-discriminatory basis to assist effective trade in Energy Materials and Products and Investment.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1081. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Attracted new investment projects with an estimated total capital outlay of KSh 3.025 billion. Out of this, foreign contribution amounts to KSh. 1.327 billion and local contribution KSh. 1.698 billion;

b) Developed a Case and Inquiry Management System (CMS) which enabled easier online facilitation of new investment projects;

c) Developed e-Regulations platform to provide easy access to investment procedures e.g., starting a business in Kenya;

d) Established online investment facilitation portals to streamline more accurate and transparent access to investment procedures; and investment opportunities. The investment facilitation portals are Business Regulation and the Investment Opportunities Portal;

e) Issues Investment Certificates;

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Energy Act, 2019; and

(ii) Investment Promotion Act, 2004

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA); and

(ii) Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest).

4.1.10 The African Charter on Statistics

1082. The African Charter on Statistics was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in February, 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and it came into force on 8th February, 2015. Kenya signed the Charter on 25th January, 2010. The African Charter on Statistics is a legal instrument to regulate statistical activity and acts as a tool for advocacy and the development of statistics in Africa.

I. Key Obligations for State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Accept the objectives and principles enshrined in the African Charter on Statistics to reinforce her national statistical policies and systems; and

b) Undertake to institute appropriate legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to ensure conformity with the Charter.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

KNBS developed and launched the Second Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics

(KSDS II) in July 2025

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Data Dissemination Policy, 2016;

(ii) Statistics Act, 2006; and

(iii) Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis Act, 2006.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS); and

(ii) Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).

4.1.11 The 2010 Nile Basin Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA)

1083. The Nile River Basin negotiations started in 1997, to come up with the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework which was opened for signature on 19th May, 2010. Kenya signed on 19th May, 2010.

1084. The Framework gives the riparian States equal opportunity to have equitable and reasonable access to water resources of the Nile River.

I. Key Obligations of State Parties/Kenya under the Treaty:

a) Equitable and reasonable utilization of water resources of the Nile River;

b) Protection and conservation of the Nile River Basin and its ecosystems;

c) Cooperation management and development of waters of the Nile River System to facilitate achievement of water security and other benefits;

d) Observe the rules and procedures established by the Nile River Basin Commission for exchanging information concerning planned measures;

e) Regular exchange of data and information;

f) Conduct environmental impact assessment and audits;

g) Subsidiarity in the development and protection of the Nile River Basin;

h) Prevention and mitigation of harmful conditions;

i) Emergency Situations; and

j) Protection of the Nile River Basin and related installations in time of armed conflict.

II. Specific Measures Taken by the Government Pursuant to the Outlined Obligations, Limited to the Period under Review (2024–2025)

1085. The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:

a) Gazetted six basin areas, namely Rift Valley Basin Area, Lake Victoria North Basin Area, Lake Victoria South Basin Area, Athi River Basin Area, Tana Basin Area and Ewaso Ngiro North Basin Area on 3rd December, 2021. In addition, the Government, the Basin Water Committees for each Basin Area were established in 2022;

b) Implementing the MoU on Sio-Malaba-Malakisi with the Government of Uganda on the Malaba water supply project and Malaba sewerage project with the help of the African Development Bank;

c) Re-negotiating with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt an MOU on an Egyptian grant to the Republic of Kenya for the implementation of technical cooperation in water resources development and management projects (WRDMP) in Kenya. The negotiations involve increasing the grant from Egypt from USD 5.5 million to USD15 million and the projects to be implemented;

d) The Government of Kenya and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt drilled 150 boreholes to provide water for domestic use;

e) Developing the water amendment bill, 2023 to onboard Public Private Partnership as a funding option in the water sector; and

f) Formulating Water Services Regulations, 2021, Water Harvesting and Storage Regulations, 2021 and Water Resources Regulations, 2021.

III. Existing Legal and Policy Framework:

(i) Water Act, 2016; and

(ii) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2021 on National Water Policy.

IV. Existing Institutions and Mechanisms Established to Ensure a Co-ordinated National Approach Towards Implementation:

(i) National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority (NWHSA);

(ii) Water Resources Authority (WRA);

(iii) Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF);

(iv) Kenya Water Institute (KWI);

(v) Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA); and

(vi) Water Services Regulatory Board (WSRB).

PART V

MATRIX

MATRIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

MATRIX TABLE OF CONTENTS 435

DIPLOMACY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES 448

1. The1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
2. The Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Acquisition of Nationality
3. The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
4. The 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Optional Protocol concerning the Aquisiton Nationality
5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes
6. The 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations
7. The 1948 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN Specialized Agencies
8. Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
9. General Convention on Privileges and Immunities on the AU (General Convention)
10. EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Co-ordination
11. EAC Protocol on Privileges and Immunities

PEACE AND SECURITY 455

1. Geneva Convention I for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Geneva Convention III relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts; Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem
2. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) 1997
3. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC)

4. Protocol for the Prohibition of the use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare
5. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
6. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
7. The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)
8. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC)
9. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction
10. Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union
11. East African Community Protocol on Co-operation in Defence Affairs
12. East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security
13. Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking in the East African Region
14. Mutual Defence Pact between Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda
15. Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
16. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
17. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
18. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
19. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism
20. International Convention Against Taking of Hostages
21. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
22. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
23. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
24. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
25. The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa

26. Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States (CEWARN)
27. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION **492**

1. Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
2. Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)
3. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
4. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
5. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
6. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
7. International Convention for the Protection of all Persons From Enforced Disappearance
8. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
9. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
10. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities
11. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
12. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)
13. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)
14. Great Lakes Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children
15. The Great Lake Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
16. The African Youth Charter
17. Conventions on the Status of Refugees
18. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
19. Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
20. Great Lakes Protocol on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination

21. UN Standard Minimum Rules For The Treatment of Prisoners—Mandela Rules
22. United Nations Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985) (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (1990) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
23. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules For Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)
24. Body of Principles for the Protection of Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
25. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter Country Adoption
26. Madrid International Plan of Ageing (2002)
27. Protocol on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for Older Persons
28. Protocol on the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on Persons with Disabilities

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT **542**

1. Protocol Amending the Marrakech Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization
2. WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA)
3. General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994)
4. General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS)
5. World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
6. World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT) Agreement
7. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
8. World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
9. Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement
10. The World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement System
11. WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)
12. East African Community Protocol on Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures
13. EAC Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income
14. Cotonou-Partnership Agreement (ACP-EU Agreement)

15. East African Community (EAC)/European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)
16. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market
17. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union
18. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union
19. Marking of Weights (Parkages Transported by Vessels Convention) No. 27 of 1929

STANDARDIZATION **557**

1. The Metre Convention
2. East Africa Community Protocol on Standardization, Quality Assurance Metrology and Testing (EAC SQMT)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY **558**

1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
2. Berne Convention for the Protection of Artistic and Literary Works
3. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid, 1891)
4. Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)
5. Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks
6. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite
7. Marrakech Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled
8. Beijing Treaty on Audio-visual Performances
9. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
10. Patent Law Treaty (PLT)
11. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (1971)
12. The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **564**

1. Dakar Framework for Action, Education for All (EFA) Agreement

2. Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States
3. Africa Continental Strategy for TVET (2025–2034)
4. Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme
5. Protocol on the Establishment of the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA)
6. Protocol on the establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission
7. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission
8. The Africa Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA)

OUTER SPACE **575**

1. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
2. Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects (Liability Convention)
3. Agreement on the African Resource and Environment Management Satellite Constellation Initiative (ARMC)

ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE **579**

1. The African Charter On Democracy Elections And Governance (ACDEG)

HEALTH **580**

1. WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)
2. Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (ITP)
3. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
4. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
5. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
6. Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC)

TRANSPORT **586**

Air Transport **586**

1. Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of International Carriage by Air (1999 Montreal Convention)
2. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991 Montreal)
3. Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment (Cape Town Convention) and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971 Montreal Convention)
5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988 Montreal)
6. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952 Rome Convention)
7. Protocol to amend the Rome Convention of 1952 on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1978 Montreal)
8. Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Civil Aviation Safety and Security Oversight Agency (CASSOA)
9. Search and Rescue Agreement Co-operation in Air Accident Investigations
10. EAC Multilateral Agreement on Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigations
11. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948 Geneva Convention)
12. Convention for Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (1929 Warsaw)
13. Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 (1955 Hague)
14. Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963 Tokyo)
15. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970 Hague)
16. International Civil Aviation Organization (1944 Chicago Convention)
17. Protocols relating to Articles 50(a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation
18. Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts commited on Board Aircraft (Montreal Protocol 2014)

Road Transport **600**

1. Geneva Convention on Road Traffic Accident
2. Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968
3. The Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, 2007
4. Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP)

5. Lamu Port - South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor
6. 1993 COMESA Protocol for the Establishment of Third-Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme Road Transport Market Liberalisation
7. Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport between the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
8. Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Agreement

Rail Transport **608**

1. Protocol for the Development and Operation of the Standard Gauge Railway

LAW OF THE SEA **610**

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Maritime Transport **612**

1. Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006 as amended
2. International Convention for The Safety of Life At Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 1974)
3. Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROTOCOL, 78)
4. Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 as amended (SOLAS PROT. 1988)
5. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997 as amended (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT. 1997)
6. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-Keeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended (STCW 1978)
7. International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL 1966) as amended by the 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention (1998 Protocol)
8. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 as amended (TONNAGE 1969)
9. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended (COLREG 1972)
10. International Convention for Safe Containers as amended (CSC), 1972
11. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) 1979 as amended
12. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended (FAL 1965)
13. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter, 1972, as amended by the London Protocol

(London Convention 1972)

14. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT 1992)
15. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (FUND PROT 1992)
16. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA PROT. 2005)
17. International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (Salvage 1989)
18. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC 1990)
19. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM 2004)
20. International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (Bunkers 2001)
21. Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC PROT. 1996)
22. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS 2001)
23. African Maritime Transport Charter, 2010 (Revised 2014)
24. Nairobi International Convention on Removal of Wrecks, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007)
25. Dock Work Convention, No. 137 of 1973
26. Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as amended (No. 185)
27. Convention C188 on Work in Fishing Convention 2007
28. Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on Safety of Fishing Vessels
29. International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995

FISHERIES **636**

1. United Nations Fish Stock Agreement, for Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA)1995
2. Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
3. International Convention for Regulation of Whaling, 1946
4. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
5. UN 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement



6. UN 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement
7. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Fisheries Strategy (COMESAFS)
8. The Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization

ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE **642**

1. Minamata Convention on Mercury
2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
3. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. Paris Agreement on Climate Change
5. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
6. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
7. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity
8. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
9. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
10. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal
11. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)
12. Rotter Dam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
13. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
14. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats (RAMSAR Convention)
15. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (CMS)
16. Convention on the Law of the Non – Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997 UN Watercourses Convention)
17. Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean
18. Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora
19. Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Algiers Convention)

20. East Africa Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management
21. East African Community Protocol on Cooperation in Meteorological Services
22. East Africa Community Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin

AGRICULTURE **661**

1. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
2. International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
3. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
4. International Grains Agreement
5. International Sugar Agreement 1969 (ISA)
6. International Coffee Agreement (ICA)
7. Convention on the African Migratory Locust

ICT, RADIO REGULATIONS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS **666**

1. East African Community Protocol on Information, Communications and Technology
2. Dubai Convention on International Telecommunication Regulations, 2012

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION **669**

1. United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
2. African Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption
3. African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT **673**

Fundamental Conventions **673**

1. Forced Labour Convention, 29 of 1930
2. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 98 of 1949
3. Equal Remuneration Convention, 100 of 1951

4. Abolition of False Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957
5. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111 of 1958
6. Minimum Age Convention, 138 of 1973
7. Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No.182 of 1999

Governance Conventions **677**

1. Labour Inspection (Industry) Convention, 81 of 1947
2. Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 129 of 1969
3. Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, No. 144 of 1976

Technical Conventions **679**

1. Unemployment Convention, 2 of 1919
2. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention No. 11 of 1921
3. Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921
4. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 32 of 1932
5. Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 94 of 1949
6. Migration for Employment Convention No. 97 of 1949
7. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951 No. 99
8. Dock Work Convention, 137 of 1973
9. Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 143 of 1975
10. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 19 of 1925
11. Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 26 of 1928
12. Convention Concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 63 of 1938
13. Employment Service Convention, 88 of 1948
14. Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised),89 of 1948

15. Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 118 of 1962
16. Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 131 of 1970
17. Holidays With Pay Convention (Revised), 132 of 1970
18. Workers' Representatives Convention, 135 of 1971
19. Paid Educational Leave Convention, 140 of 1974
20. Rural Workers' Organizations' Convention, 141 of 1975
21. Human Resources Development Convention, 142 of 1975
22. Nursing Personnel Convention, 149 of 1977

SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE **692**

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Fight against Doping in Sport
2. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
3. The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)
4. The UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions
5. The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage—The World Heritage Convention (WHC)

DELIMITATION, DEMARCATION AND DELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES **702**

1. Declaration on the African Union Border Programme (AUBP)
2. Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management
3. African Union Strategy for Enhancing Border Management in Africa (2012)

DIPLOMACY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES			
1.	**1961 VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS** **Adopted:** 18th April, 1961 and 24th April, 1963. **Entered into force:** 24th April, 1964. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** Adhere to the set rules on diplomatic relations in its diplomatic engagement		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Hosts one hundred and five (105) Embassies and High Commissions with residence in Kenya. It has thirty-five (35) Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Kenya with residence in other countries; three (3) Consulate Generals and thirty-two (32) Honorary Consulates. In addition, Kenya hosts sixty seven (67) International Organizations and UN Agencies, with Host Country Status; *b)* H.E. the President, made twenty (20) outbound visits between July, 2025, and June, 2026. During the same period, other heads of state and high level Government representatives made eighteen (18) inbound state and official visits to Kenya; *c)* Fulfils its duty by ensuring that it grants diplomatic immunity to all diplomatic missions and diplomatic agents accredited to Kenya, in addition to delegations attending certain international meetings and conferences in her territory; *d)* Facilitates state protocols and hosting of diplomatic conferences and meetings; *e)* Conducts quarterly briefing for the diplomatic corps in Kenya and quarterly meetings with the Host Country Liaison Committee; *f)* Processes authority for the acquisition of assets for diplomatic missions and organizations and undertook the management of claims for tax and duty refunds for diplomatic staff, missions and organizations in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation; *g)* Processes requests for exemption of stamp duty for resident	▪ Abuse of privileges and immunities.	▪ Strict adherence to the law of the receiving State.

	diplomatic and consular missions who are purchasing land; approved requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for zero-rated regular Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Information System (IPMIS); *h)* Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges, and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament; and *i)* Hosted thirty-three summits and events.		
2.	**OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY** **Adopted:** 24th April, 1963. **Entered into force:** 19th March, 1967. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To adhere to the set rules on consular relations in its engagement with foreign missions in the country.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government does not confer Kenyan nationality to a child whose father or mother is a member of a diplomatic mission resident in Kenya.		
3.	**THE 1963 VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS** **Adopted:** 24th April, 1963. **Entered into force:** 19th March, 1967. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To adhere to the set rules on consular relations in its engagement with foreign missions in the country		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Hosts thirty-five (35) honorary consulates and consulates generals; *b)* Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for consulate generals and honorary consulates and undertook the management of claims for tax and duty refunds for consulate staff and missions in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation;		

	c) Implement the Kenya Diaspora Policy, 2024; *d)* Processed requests for exemption of stamp duty for resident consular missions who are purchasing land; approved requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for Zero Rated Regular VAT & Excise Duty Exemptions, and Annual Blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Information System (IPMIS); and *e)* Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges, and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.		
4.	**1963 VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS AND THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY** **Adopted:** 24th April, 1963. **Entered into force:** 20th March, 1971. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To adhere to the set rules on consular relations in its engagement with foreign missions in the country		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Hosts one hundred and five (105) Embassies and High Commissions with residence in Kenya. It has thirty-five (35) Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Kenya with residence in other countries; three (3) Consulate Generals and thirty-two (32) Honorary Consulates. In addition, Kenya hosts sixty seven (67) International Organizations and UN Agencies, with Host Country Status; and *b)* Does not confer Kenyan nationality to a child whose father or mother is a member of a consular mission resident in Kenya.		
5.	**OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES** **Adopted:** 24th April, 1963. **Entered into force:** 20th March, 1971. **Kenya acceded to the Convention on:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To lodge disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the convention that lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	None.		
6.	**THE 1946 CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS** **Adopted:** 13th February, 1946. **Entered into force for each State on date of deposit of Ratification/Accession Instrument:** 17th September 1946 **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st July, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To grant privileges and immunities to the UN, necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes on the Kenyan territory. The Government must respect the immunity that the UN, UN officials and its representatives have from every legal process including its property and assets and the inviolability of its premises unless waived by the Secretary General.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Grants certain privileges and immunities to UN Agencies and Programmes, and their officials and delegates attending UN meetings in Kenya—Officials are granted privileges and immunities in the interests of the United Nations, not for personal gain; *b)* Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for UN Agencies and Programmes and undertook the management of claims for their tax and duty refunds in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentation; *c)* Processes UN requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approves applications for zero-rated regular VAT and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Management Information System (IPMIS); and *d)* Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges, and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.	▪ Misuse of privileges and immunities.	▪ Strict adherence to the law of the receiving State.

7. THE 1948 CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

Adopted: 21st November, 1947.
Entered into force: 2nd December, 1948.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 1st July, 1965.
Obligation to Government: Grant the UN Specialised Agencies privileges and immunities necessary for the fulfilment of their purposes in the Kenyan territory. The Government is to respect the immunity that the Specialised Agencies, their officials and representatives have from every legal process including their property and assets and the inviolability of their premises.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Grants certain privileges and immunities to all these UN Agencies and Programmes, and their officials and delegates attending UN meetings in Kenya; *b)* Processed authority for the acquisition of assets for UN Agencies and Programmes and undertook the management of claims for their tax and duty refunds in addition to the management of the protocol registry and documentations; *c)* Processed UN requests for the purchase of duty-free goods and motor vehicles and approved applications for zero-rated regular VAT and excise duty exemptions, and annual blanket VAT exemptions on the Integrated Protocol Management Information System (IPMIS); *d)* Exempted from the requirement of obtaining work permits or passess for their dependants; *e)* Introduced a new class of permit for staff of the United Nations working in neighbouring hardship countries but have chosen to reside in Kenya; and *f)* Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of privileges and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.	▪ Misuse of privileges and immunities	▪ Strict adherence to the law of the receiving State

8.	**AGREEMENT ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW)** **Kenya Signed:** 28th March, 2001. **Kenya Ratified:** 24th March, 2014. **Entered into force:** 19th February, 2015. **Obligation to Government:** To grant the OPCW, its officials and representatives' privileges and immunities within the territory of Kenya to facilitate the independent exercise of their functions.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government continues to grant OPCW and its officials, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of its functions.		
9.	**GENERAL CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE OAU (GENERAL CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 25th October, 1965. **Entered into force:** 25th October, 1965. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 25th October, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** Member States are to grant the AU, its officials and representatives' privileges and immunities within their territories for independent exercise of their functions.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Grants certain privileges and immunities to the AU, its organs, its officials as well as delegates attending AU meetings in Kenya; *b)* Actively implementing the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 through NEPAD/APRM capacity building workshops to enhance implementation and reporting of the Agenda by County Governments; *c)* Abolished Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) requirements for travelers from African countries except for the State of Libya and Federal Republic of Somalia; *d)* Introduced a new permit for citizens from EAC Member States working, residing or doing business in Kenya which is issued gratis; and *e)* Reviewing the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, to streamline the provision, administration and management of		

	privileges and immunities. The Privileges and Immunities (Amendment) Bill, 2023, is pending before Parliament.		
10.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON FOREIGN POLICY COORDINATION** **Adopted:** 3rd December, 2010. **Signed :** 3rd December, 2010. **Ratified:** 20th November, 2012. **Obligation to Government:** To safeguard the common values, fundamental interests and independence of the Community. To collaborate on diplomatic and consular matters and harmonize efforts in addressing regional needs in the international fora.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Kenya participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission to observe the 2025 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania held on 29th October, 2025; and *b)* Kenya participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission, to observe the 2026 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the Republic of Uganda held on 16th January, 2026.	▪ Slow pace of negotiations and consultations	▪ Fast track negotiations on EAC Diaspora Policy
11.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES** **Adopted:** 30th April, 2015. **Kenya Ratified:** 13th June, 2018. **Obligation to Government:** The Protocol aims to accord the Community, its organs, institutions and persons employed in different capacities in its service with such immunities and privileges as are accorded to similar international organizations in the territories of the partner states.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participated in the 13th Joint Meeting of the Sectoral Councils on Foreign Policy Coordination, Interstate Security and Cooperation in Defence Affairs, held from 30th March to 2nd April, 2026, Nairobi; *b)* Introduced a new permit for citizens from EAC Member States working, residing or doing business in Kenya which is issued gratis; *c)* Participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission to observe the 2025 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania held on 29th October, 2025; and *d)* Participated in the EAC Elections Observer Mission, to observe the 2026 Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the Republic of Uganda held on 16th January, 2026		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">PEACE AND SECURITY</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">GENEVA CONVENTIONS (CONVENTION I - IV AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS I, II, AND III)
Adopted: 12th August, 1949.
Entered into force: 21st October, 1950.
Kenya acceded on: 20th September, 1996.

Additional Protocol I
Adopted: 8th June, 1977.
Kenya acceded on: 23rd February, 1999.
Entered into Force: 7th December, 1978.

Additional Protocol II
Adopted: 8th June, 1977.
Kenya acceded on: 23rd February, 1999.
Entered into Force: 7th December, 1978.

Additional Protocol III
Adopted: 8th December, 2005.
Signed on: 30th March, 2006.
Ratified: 28th October, 2013.

Obligation to Government: The Geneva Conventions and Protocols oblige parties to an armed conflict and combatants to conduct hostilities or armed conflict in accordance and in strict compliance with generally accepted principles and rules of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
(a) Continued participation as a Troop Contributing Country (TCC) in the United Nations and African Union peace support operations, integrating pre-deployment training on the protection of civilians, treatment of detainees, and conduct of hostilities in accordance with the Geneva</td><td>▪ Evolving asymmetrical threats in mission areas complicating traditional IHL application.</td><td>▪ Standardize pre-deployment curricula to include scenario-based IHL training for asymmetrical warfare.</td></tr>
</table>

	Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols; *(b)* Between September 2025 – February 2026, KDF conducted execution of Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) activities in North Eastern Kenya and the Boni Forest through medical Outreach and flood Emergency Response; *(c)* Conducted a sensitization seminar aimed at fostering integrity and ensuring maritime operations comply with Geneva Convention II on 10th September, 2025; *(d)* Strategic engagement on Oversight and Accountability was held and it focused on strengthening internal mechanisms to investigate and report any potential breaches of IHL by KDF personnel on 8th October, 2025; *(e)* Reaffirmed its commitment to the Safe Schools Declaration at the Fifth International Conference in Nairobi. This measure implements Additional Protocol I and II by strengthening the protection of educational facilities from military use and attack during armed conflict on 27th November, 2025; *(f)* Joined a communiqué reaffirming that all parties to a conflict must comply with the Geneva Conventions, specifically highlighting the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in December, 2025; *(g)* Hosted regional technical training on ammunition safety and security under the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, enhancing safe weapons and ammunition management consistent with humanitarian law obligations in January, 2026; *(h)* Held the New Year morale-building engagement where the Commander Kenya Army emphasized the need for KDF personnel to adhere to the rules of war in non-international and international settings on 7th January, 2026; *(i)* Launched the Planning Conference for a regional military exercise that incorporate practical drills on the treatment of Prisoners of War (GC III) and the evacuation of the wounded and sick (GC I) on 10th February, 2026; and	▪ Logistic constraints and security risks in remote areas impeding the delivery of relief. ▪ Technical complexity in distinguishing between civilian vessels and dual-use maritime assets. ▪ Difficulty in applying "proportionality" during tactical operations with high civilian density. ▪ Adapting Geneva Conventions to cyber and ICT threats is complex and requires technical expertise.	▪ Strengthen CIMIC planning and coordination with local authorities for rapid deployment. ▪ Develop a Maritime IHL Handbook for KDF Navy personnel to guide real-time decision-making at sea. ▪ Integrate collateral damage estimation (CDE) technology into tactical planning for urban operations. ▪ Develop specialized ICT-IHL task force to implement protective measures for civilian infrastructure.

	(j) Participated in the 3rd round of State Consultations in Switzerland regarding IHL in the Use of Information and Communication Technologies. This measure addresses the adaptation of the Geneva Conventions to modern warfare, particularly protecting civilian infrastructure (hospitals and power grids) from cyber threats on 16th February, 2026.		
2.	**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (CWC) ,1997** **Adopted:** 1992. **Entered into force:** 29th April, 1997. **Kenya signed on:** 15th January, 1993. **Kenya Ratified:** 25th April, 1997. **Obligation to Government:** To prohibit the production and use of chemical weapons; To destroy all chemical weapons (including chemical weapons abandoned outside the State parties territory); To render assistance to other State Parties and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) - OPCW is an organisation that has an inspection regime to verify States commitments; and to render international co-operation in the peaceful use of chemistry in relevant areas.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* 30 September 2025 Concluded a four-month national training programme on counter-proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats with international partners to strengthen detection, investigation and response capacities to chemical weapons threats. *b)* 16 October 2025: Convened a national validation workshop for the draft CBRN National Action Plan to enhance coordination and preparedness for chemical incident prevention and response. *c)* In November 2025: Kenya participated in the Annual Meeting of National Authorities at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. The delegation provided updates on Kenya's progress in advancing national CWC legislation and resolving chemical transfer discrepancies. *d)* 27 November 2025: Launched the National Action Plan on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN)	▪ Rapidly evolving nature of chemical and biological agent delivery systems. ▪ Limited specialized laboratory infrastructure for high-level hazardous material analysis. ▪ High cost of maintaining and replacing specialized protective equipment and sensors.	▪ Institutionalize the CBRN training curriculum within the KDF School of Infantry. ▪ Upgrade the Government Chemist and KDF labs to OPCW-certified reference standards. ▪ Allocate a dedicated annual budget line for CBRN protective gear lifecycle management.

	Security, establishing national mechanisms for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery from chemical hazards. *e)* 27 November 2025: Conducted a national chemical emergency simulation exercise to test national response systems. *f)* 25–28 November 2025: Participated in the 27th Annual Meeting of National Authorities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, strengthening international cooperation and compliance with CWC implementation measures. *g)* January–March 2026: The Kenya Defence Forces and national security agencies continued operational training and preparedness activities on CBRN defence and hazardous material response in support of Kenya's obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention. *h)* 22 November 2025: Integrated CWC compliance metrics into the 2025/2026 Performance Contracts for military and civilian leadership to bolster maintenance of chemical defense Capabilities and legal compliance into the accountability cycle. *i)* 27–30 January 2026: Kenya conducted a major National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) in Nairobi focused on chemical and radiological risk mitigation. This exercise allowed the KDF and other security agencies to test command and control arrangements during a simulated complex chemical incident. *j)* February 2026: The Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) initiated the integration of "Chemical Incident Response" modules into regional training exercises, to ensures that Kenyan troops are prepared to operate in environments where toxic chemicals may be used as weapons. *k)* 16 February 2026: Kenya contributed to the 3rd Round of State Consultations on the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the context of IHL. A key focus for the Kenyan delegation was the protection of chemical industrial sites from cyber-sabotage, which could		

	lead to a toxic chemical release. *l)* 3 March 2026: Participation of Kenyan technical experts in the OPCW-sponsored Regional Training Cycle on Assistance and Protection to enhance the technical capacity of the KDF and the Government Chemist to provide medical and protective assistance in the event of a chemical weapons attack.		
3.	**CONVENTION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (BTWC)** **Adopted:** 16th December, 1971. **Opened for signature on:** 10th April, 1972. **Entered into force:** 26th March, 1975. **Kenya acceded to the Convention on:** 7th January, 1976. **Obligation to Government:** To never under any circumstances develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain bacteriological or biological weapons, microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes nor their means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes, or in armed conflict.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* 30 September 2025: Concluded a four-month national training programme on countering chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) threats, strengthening national capacity to detect and investigate clandestine biological-related threats and hazardous laboratories. *b)* 29 October 2025: Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to align domestic legislation with Article IV of the BTWC. The Bill is yet to be finalized and placed before Parliament. *c)* November 2025 – March 2026 Continued strengthening national biosecurity coordination mechanisms via a multi-agency approach s0 as to support implementation of obligations under the Biological Weapons Convention.	▪ Limited availability of specialized forensic tools for clandestine lab detection. ▪ Delays in the legislative calendar hindering the formalization of Article IV obligations. ▪ Difficulty in aggregating biological research data from private and	▪ Procure advanced mobile CBRNE detection and field-sampling laboratory kits. ▪ Fast-track the Biosecurity Bill through the National Assembly. ▪ Establish a mandatory national data-reporting portal for all biological research

	d) 11 November 2025: Submitted the annual Confidence-Building Measures (CBM) report to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), fulfilling transparency obligations under the BTWC. *e)* 26 November 2025: Hosted the African Regional Conference on the Universalization and Effective Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention to strengthen biosafety, biosecurity and biological disarmament cooperation. *f)* 27 November 2025: Launched the National Action Plan on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation, establishing a national framework for prevention, detection and response to biological and other hazardous threats. *g)* 28 November 2025: MoD participated in the validation of the National CBRN Preparedness and Response Action Plan, establishing a coordinated military-civilian framework for biological threat mitigation. *h)* 27 January 2026: KDF technical experts and the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) launched a four-day National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) to test command and control protocols for responding to large-scale biological incidents. *i)* 4 February 2026: Kenya submitted a formal Working Paper (BWC/MSP/2025/WP.22) to the Meeting of States Parties in Geneva, outlining national progress in scientific cooperation and biosecurity oversight. *j)* 6 February 2026: MoD and the Ministry of Health validated the second-generation National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS II) 2026–2030, integrating military medical assets into the national biodefense strategy. *k)* 10 February 2026: KDF Planning Conference for field Exercise 2026 integrated "Biological Disaster Management" as a core thematic area for regional military interoperability training. *l)* 5 March 2026: National Defence University-Kenya (NDU-K) conducted a stakeholders' consultative meeting to	academic sectors. ▪ Insufficient specialized personnel trained in long-term biological risk mitigation. ▪ Slow enactment process	entities. ▪ Develop a continuous professional development (CPD) track for national CBRN experts. ▪ Fast track enactment

	review the specialized curriculum for the degree program in Biosafety and Biosecurity for defense personnel.		
4.	**PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE** **Adopted:** 17th June, 1925. **Entered into force:** 8th February, 1928. **Kenya acceded to the Protocol on:** 6th July, 1970. **Obligation to Government:** To take measures to account for secure production, use, storage, and transport of such materials; To adopt regulations for physical protection of facilities, materials and during transport; To license registration of facilities and people handling biological materials; To conduct reliability check of personnel; To take measures to account for, secure, physically protect means of delivery**;** To adopt regulations for genetic engineering work; and not to produce, develop, stockpile or otherwise acquire bacteriological weapons; To adopt legislation or regulations related to safety and security of biological materials.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developing the National Forensic Science Bill, 2025, intended to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty; *b)* Completed a national counter-proliferation training programme on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) threats with international partners to strengthen national capacity to detect and respond to prohibited chemical or biological agents on 30th September, 2025; *c)* Validated the draft Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) National Action Plan to operationalize domestic response to poisonous gas threats on 16th October, 2025; *d)* Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to establish penal sanctions for the use of bacteriological methods of warfare on 29th October, 2025; *e)* Hosted the African Region Conference on the Biological Weapons Convention in Nairobi, reaffirming its commitment to the absolute prohibition of bacteriological warfare as established by the 1925 Protocol on 26th November, 2025;	▪ Rapid evolution of synthetic agents outpacing existing detection hardware. ▪ Overlapping jurisdictional mandates between government agencies. ▪ Complexities in defining "dual-use" biological research under penal sanctions. ▪ Vulnerability of critical chemical infrastructure to sophisticated cyber-sabotage.	▪ Acquire advanced spectral analysis tools for rapid field agent identification. ▪ ▪ Institutionalize a Joint Operations Command (JOC) for streamlined CBRN incident response. ▪ Fast-track the Strategic

	f) Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy to modernize detection and containment of asphyxiating and poisonous gases on 27th November, 2025; *g)* Commenced a four-day National Tabletop Exercise (TTX) to test inter-agency protocols for responding to large-scale chemical and biological incidents on 27th January, 2026; *h)* Held a Planning Conference for a field training exercise (FTX) integrating "Chemical and Biological Disaster Management" into regional military training to ensure adherence to non-use protocols during joint operations on 10th February, 2026; *i)* Advocated for the protection of chemical and biological infrastructure from cyber-interference that could result in the accidental release of prohibited toxic agents on 16th February, 2026; and *j)* Reviewed its advanced curriculum for the degree program in Biosafety and Biosecurity to ensure military officers are trained in the legal prohibitions of the 1925 Protocol on 5th March, 2026.		Goods Control Bill that provides for the definition and sanctions. ▪ Designate chemical industrial systems as Critical National Information Infrastructure.
5.	**COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY (CTBT)** **Adopted:** 18th September, 1996. **Opened for signature :** 24th September, 1996. **Entered into force:** Has not yet entered into force. **Kenya signed :** 14th November, 1996. **Kenya Ratified:** 30th November, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** Each State Party undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control. Each State Party undertakes to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion**;** Non-Nuclear-weapon States Parties undertake not to acquire or produce nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, presenting research on seismic	▪ Lack of high-resolution laboratory	▪ Establish a national

	monitoring, geohazard analysis and International Monitoring System (IMS) technologies supporting verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty from 8th to 12th September, 2025; *b)* Operates national monitoring capabilities through International Monitoring System (IMS) stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, while maintaining scientific cooperation and data-sharing with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to support verification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty between September, 2025 and March, 2026: *c)* Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference (SnT2025) to enhance technical capabilities in detecting and verifying prohibited nuclear explosions on 8th September, 2025; *d)* Conducted a technical site visit to the Infrasound Monitoring Station (IS32) in Karura to ensure continuous operational readiness of the International Monitoring System (IMS) on 10th October, 2025; *e)* Submitted the updated National Authority directory to the CTBTO, confirming its role in the inter-institutional treaty implementation framework on 11th November, 2025; *f)* Completed scenario-based training on radionuclide analysis to strengthen national expertise in identifying particulate signatures of nuclear tests on 11th December, 2025; *g)* On 12th February, 2026, Kenya's Permanent Mission in Vienna confirmed the country's intent to host a regional capacity-building workshop on CTBT legal and technical implementation in late 2026; *h)* Integrated nuclear non-proliferation and test-ban compliance into the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) mainstreaming guidelines for the 2026/2027 cycle on 24th February, 2026; and *i)* Initiated a routine calibration exercise of the Primary Seismic Station (PS24) equipment to maintain high-fidelity data transmission to the International Data Centre (IDC) on 4th March, 2026.	equipment for in-depth particulate isotope analysis. ▪ High logistical costs and regional travel coordination for technical delegates. ▪ Low awareness of nuclear compliance among civilian researchers and innovators.	radionuclide laboratory certified by the CTBTO for sample analysis. ▪ Allocate a specific budgetary provision for the 2026 CTBT Regional Workshop. ▪ Launch a national awareness campaign on nuclear non-proliferation for the STI sector.

6. TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)

Adopted: 12th June, 1968.
Entered into force: 5th March, 1970.
Kenya signed on: 1st July, 1968.
Kenya Ratified: 11th June, 1970.
Obligation to Government: To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology and furthers the goal of nuclear disarmament.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulating the Strategic Goods Control (SGC) Bill, 2026, that aims to establish controls for the trade in chemical, biological, nuclear or radiological goods that may be used for non-peaceful purposes; *b)* Submitted its annual National NPT Implementation Report to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, detailing national measures to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons on 15th September, 2025; *c)* Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, strengthening expertise in nuclear monitoring and verification relevant to NPT obligations from 8th to 12th September, 2025; *d)* Maintained operation of IMS Stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, while collaborating with the CTBTO to support nuclear test monitoring consistent with NPT verification commitments between September, 2025 and March, 2026; *e)* Continued inter-agency capacity building and technical training on nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, and safety measures for peaceful nuclear applications between October, 2025 and February, 2026; *f)* Participated in the Africa Regional NPT Seminar 2025 in Nairobi, reinforcing regional cooperation on nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, and verification mechanisms in November, 2025;	▪ Gaps in localizing international verification standards for national monitoring. ▪ Limited number of specialized personnel in nuclear safeguards and safety. ▪ Security vulnerabilities in the transport of radioactive sources between sites. ▪ Low awareness of dual-use export controls within the scientific community. ▪ Legislative backlog delaying the gazettement of radiation safety protocols.	▪ Establish a nuclear-technical expert exchange program with the CTBTO. ▪ Expand the national scholarship program for nuclear science and law. ▪ Procure specialized escorted transport vehicles for radioactive materials. ▪ Integrate nuclear non-proliferation training into national research guidelines. ▪ Engage parliamentary committees for the expedited passage of proposed legislation.

	g) Hosted an IAEA Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) mission to evaluate the national legal framework for nuclear safety in accordance with NPT Article IV from 20th to 29th October, 2025; *h)* Conducted an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission to secure nuclear and radioactive materials from 10th to 21st November, 2025; *i)* Launch of the Kenya National CBRN Strategy, establishing a multi-agency framework to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear materials on 27th November, 2025; *j)* Completed advanced training on radionuclide detection to enhance national capabilities for verifying the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons on 11th December, 2025; *k)* Held a Planning Conference for Field Training Exercise (FTX) 2026 integrating "Nuclear and Radiological Risk Mitigation" into regional military training modules on 10th February, 2026; *l)* Integration of NPT compliance into the 2026/2027 STI mainstreaming guidelines on 24th February, 2026; *m)* Drafted the Nuclear Regulatory (Radiation Protection and Safety) Regulations, 2026 to strengthen the legal foundation for the peaceful application of nuclear technology. Regulations currently undergoing legislative review by Parliament on 25th February, 2026; *n)* Conducted routine verification and calibration of monitoring equipment to ensure data transmission for global oversight on 4th March, 2026; and *o)* Inauguration of the new cancer treatment linear accelerater (LINAC) Machines under the Ray of Hope Initiative in May, 2026 in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).		
7.	**AFRICAN NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE TREATY (TREATY OF PELINDABA)** **Adopted:** 11th April, 1996. **Entered into force:** 15th July, 2009. **Kenya signed on:** 11th April, 1996. **Kenya Ratified:** 15th November, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** Take appropriate legal, policy and administrative measures to prevent and punish any prohibited nuclear activity; renunciation of nuclear explosive devices; prevention of stationing of nuclear explosive devices in the territory; prohibition of testing of nuclear explosive devices;		

declaration, dismantling, destruction or conversion of nuclear explosive devices and the facilities for their manufacture; prohibition of dumping of radioactive wastes; peaceful nuclear activities; verification of peaceful uses.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Submitted its annual report to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy detailing national measures to prevent the development, acquisition, or stationing of nuclear weapons on 15th September, 2025; *b)* Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, reinforcing expertise in nuclear monitoring, verification and compliance relevant to the Treaty of Pelindaba from 8th to 12th September, 2025; *c)* Operated IMS Stations I32KE and PS24 and the National Data Centre, ensuring regional compliance with nuclear non-proliferation and verification obligations between September, 2025 and March, 2026; *d)* Validated the draft National Action Plan (NAP) for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) risks to operationalize Article 10 of the Treaty regarding toxic waste and radiological safety on 16th October, 2025; *e)* Finalized the technical review of the Biosecurity Bill to align domestic penal sanctions with regional non-proliferation standards on 29th October, 2025; *f)* Conducted inter-agency capacity building and technical training on nuclear safeguards, verification, and nuclear security measures in line with the Treaty of Pelindaba between October, 2025 and February, 2026; *g)* Hosted and participated in the Africa Regional NPT Seminar 2025, promoting regional cooperation on nuclear-weapon-free zone implementation and verification mechanisms in November 2025; *h)* Hosted the first IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission to audit the security of nuclear materials and facilities from 10th to 21st November, 2025; *i)* Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy to prevent	▪ Inconsistent inter-agency data flow regarding the non-stationing of nuclear devices. ▪ High operational costs of maintaining remote seismic and infrasound monitoring sites. ▪ Legislative backlog delaying the criminalization of non-proliferation breaches. ▪ Skill gaps in advanced nuclear forensic analysis among traditional security personnel.	▪ Formalize a mandatory quarterly reporting template for all port and border authorities. ▪ Ring-fence a specialized maintenance fund within the annual budget for IMS stations. ▪ Prioritize the submission of the Biosecurity Bill for Parliamentary approval. ▪ Sponsor security technical officers for specialized nuclear forensic fellowships at the IAEA.

	the stationing or transit of nuclear explosive devices through Kenyan territory on 27th November, 2025; *j)* Completed advanced training on radionuclide detection and forensic analysis to support the Treaty's verification and compliance monitoring requirements on 11th December, 2025; *k)* Reviewed annual targets to ensure the protection of nuclear research infrastructure, fulfilling the Article 11 obligation to prohibit attacks on nuclear installations on 15th January, 2026; *l)* Issued a public notice for the procurement of advanced radiation and nuclear detection equipment to strengthen border surveillance against illicit nuclear trafficking on 20th January, 2026; and *m)* Conducted routine calibration of monitoring equipment to ensure high-fidelity data transmission to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) on 4th March, 2026.		
8.	**THE HAGUE CODE OF CONDUCT AGAINST BALLISTIC MISSILE PROLIFERATION (HCoC)** **Kenya subscribed to the Code on:** 25th November, 2002. **It entered into force in:** November, 2002. **Obligation to Government:** To provide Prelaunch Notifications (PLNs) on ballistic missiles, space launch vehicle launches and test flights.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Submitted its annual HCoC report to the HCoC Secretariat, providing updates on national measures to prevent development, testing, or proliferation of ballistic missile systems on 15th September, 2025; *b)* Participated in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2025, in Vienna, strengthening expertise in missile monitoring, verification, and national compliance with HCoC obligations from 8th to 12th September, 2025; *c)* Maintained operational monitoring and coordination mechanisms to ensure adherence to HCoC guidelines on ballistic missile development and testing between September, 2025 and March, 2026;	▪ Lack of high-altitude radar coverage to monitor regional ballistic movements. ▪ Inconsistencies between national data formats and international reporting standards. ▪ Weak cross-border intelligence sharing	▪ Acquire long-range early warning radar systems for strategic airspace surveillance. ▪ Standardize the National Data Centre's reporting templates to align with HCoC.

	d) Conducted a compliance audit of the National Data Centre (NDC) to ensure continued adherence to international transparency and notification standards for dual-use launches on 10th October, 2025; *e)* Hosted a bilateral military delegation to discuss strategic cooperation and regional stability, reaffirming Kenya's commitment to missile non-proliferation on 24th October, 2025; *f)* Conducted an inter-agency technical training on ballistic missile risk mitigation, export controls and verification measures in line with HCoC commitments between October, 2025 and March, 2026; *g)* Hosted and participated in regional workshops on missile non-proliferation and verification, enhancing national and regional compliance with the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation in November, 2025; *h)* Launched the Kenya National CBRN Strategy, which includes inter-agency protocols for the detection and interdiction of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction on 27th November, 2025; *i)* Advocated for the protection of critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks that could compromise the integrity of space launch and missile monitoring systems on 16th February, 2026, in Geneva; *j)* Launched the Planning Conference for the 2026, Field Training Exercise (FTX), integrating complex security challenges into regional drills to address missile-related risks on 10th February, 2026; *k)* Advocated for the protection of critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks that could compromise the integrity of space launch and missile monitoring systems on 16th February, 2026, in Geneva; and *l)* Conducted a routine maintenance cycle for the National Data Centre's monitoring interfaces to ensure high-fidelity data exchange with the HCoC and CTBTO verification networks on 4th March, 2026	on illicit missile technology transit. ▪ Cyber-vulnerabilities in telemetry and satellite-linkages used for monitoring.	▪ Operationalize a regional real-time notification hub for ballistic-related activities. ▪ Reinforce the National Data Centre's cyber-defenses against signal jamming and spoofing.

9. CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Adopted: 18th September, 1997.

Opened for signature on: 3rd December, 1997.

Entered into force: 1st March, 1999.

Kenya signed on: 5th December, 1997.

Kenya Ratified: 23rd January, 2001.

Obligation to the Government: To prohibit the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and to destroy any anti-personnel mines that may exist.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Submitted its annual transparency report to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Mine Action Secretariat, detailing stockpile destruction and mine clearance activities on 30th September, 2025; *b)* Completed a nationwide inventory verification of remaining anti-personnel mine stockpiles in compliance with the treaty's destruction obligations on 15th October, 2025; *c)* Completed the destruction of 100% of verified anti-personnel mine stockpiles under national programs and simultaneously conducted joint mine-risk awareness campaigns in affected counties to educate civilians on hazard reporting on 27th November, 2025; *d)* Integrated anti-personnel mine awareness and compliance modules into pre-deployment training for peacekeeping and operational units on 1st January, 2026; *e)* Participated in the 22nd Meeting of States Parties (22MSP) in Geneva, reporting on national progress in maintaining a mine-free status and supporting regional victim assistance programs on 1st December, 2025; *f)* Completed a refresher course on the identification and safe destruction of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) acting as anti-personnel mines in asymmetric conflict zones on 11th December, 2025;	▪ ▪ ▪ Difficulty in capturing data on improvised mines used by non-state actors. ▪ Public misconception that cleared areas are 100% safe without continuous monitoring.	▪ ▪ ▪ Deploy specialized Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams, UAV surveillance, community reporting, and a centralized database to improve real-time collection and analysis of mine-related information. ▪ Establish permanent community-based surveillance committees in former mine zones.

	g) Reviewed progress on mine clearance, victim assistance, and compliance with reporting obligations under the Ottawa Treaty on Anti-Personnel Mines on 15th February, 2026; *h)* Flagged off a rehabilitated fleet of field ambulances and operational vehicles in Nairobi to enhance medical evacuation capabilities for victims of blast-related injuries on 3rd March, 2026; and *i)* Presented the FY 2026/2027 Budget Estimates to Parliament, including allocated funding for the continuous training of KDF personnel in demining and IED-disposal techniques on 5th March, 2026.		
10.	**PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN UNION** **Adopted:** 9th July, 2002. **Entered into force:** 26th December, 2003. **Kenya signed on:** 7th July, 2003. **Kenya ratified the Protocol on:** 19th December, 2003. **Obligation to Government:** To anticipate and prevent disputes and conflicts; To facilitate timely and efficient response to conflict and crisis situations in Africa; To undertake peace-making and peace-building functions to resolve conflicts where they have occurred.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to be a Troop Contributing Country (TCC) towards international concerted efforts of restoring peace in Somalia (AUSSOM), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Mali (MINUSMA) and South Sudan (UNMISS); *b)* Deployed Kenyan troops to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from 2024–2025 following a decision endorsed and adopted by regional leaders at the third East African Community (EAC) Heads of State Conclave on Peace and Security in Eastern DRC; *c)* Continues to participate in peace keeping operations in Somalia (AUSSOM), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Central African Republic (MINUSCA), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Lebanon (UNFIL);	▪ High cost of sustaining long-term deployments across diverse regional theatres. ▪ Fragmented coordination between national focal points and AU PSC structures. ▪ Rapidly evolving asymmetric threats requiring real-time doctrinal updates.	▪ Secure predictable financing through the UN-AU Framework on Peace and Security. ▪ Establish a permanent National AU-PSC Coordination Desk within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ▪ Establish a mobile training team to update curricula based on emerging theater intelligence.

	d) Hosted and co-led the High-Level Panel Review of the AU Governance, Peace, and Security Frameworks in Nairobi to recalibrate the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) from 1st to 5th September, 2025; *e)* Participated in the AU Peace and Security Council preparatory workshop in Nairobi to enhance national coordination on AU PSC obligations on 10th September, 2025; *f)* KDF personnel and AUSSOM Sector II leadership launched a specialized Air Liaison Officer Training Course in Kismayo to enhance aviation and medical evacuation capabilities for AU peace missions on 23rd September, 2025; *g)* Hosted a national inter-agency meeting to review procedures for implementing AU PSC mandates in regional peace support operations on 15th November, 2025; *h)* Participated in the AU PSC briefing on post-ATMIS security arrangements, contributing to the strategic planning for the transition to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) on 15th December, 2025; *i)* Supported the UN Security Council Resolution 2809, which authorized the renewal of the AU-led AUSSOM mandate until 31st December, 2026 to sustain peace gains in Somalia on 23rd December, 2025; *j)* KDF troops transitioned from the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) framework on 1st January, 2026; *k)* Integrated AU PSC guidelines into pre-deployment training for troops contributing to AU and UN peacekeeping missions on 5th January, 2026; *l)* AUSSOM-KDF troops conducted a major community outreach and medical camp in Kulmis and Tuulo Xubi, Somalia, to strengthen civil-military cooperation and regional stability on 8th January, 2026; *m)* Participated in the AU PSC session to adopt the 2025	▪ Difficulty in quantifying "conflict prevention" success for official reporting.	▪ Develop impact-based KPIs to measure the effectiveness of early warning initiatives.

	Report on the Activities of the PSC and the State of Peace and Security in Africa on 3rd February, 2026; *n)* Submitted National Progress Report to the AU on compliance with AU PSC Protocol obligations, including early warning, conflict prevention, and peace support initiatives on 12th February, 2026; *o)* Participated in the 39th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa, advocating for sustainable financing of AU-led peace support operations under the AU Peace Fund from 14th to 15th February, 2026; and *p)* EASF Director and Kenyan technical experts launched a Combined Air Operations Manual Development Workshop to standardize air-power capabilities for the regional standby force on 23rd February, 2026.		
11.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN DEFENCE AFFAIRS** **Adopted:** 28th April, 2012. **Entered into force:** 19th November, 2015. **Kenya signed on**: 28th April, 2012. **Kenya Ratified:** 7th October, 2015. **Obligation to Government**: To enhance collective efforts to promote peace, security and stability within the EAC region.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Integrates EAC defence cooperation guidelines into pre-deployment and training programs for troops assigned to regional missions; *b)* Participated in the EAC Defence Chiefs meeting in Nairobi to review regional defence cooperation and joint operational frameworks on 15th September, 2025; *c)* Chaired the 41st Central Council Consultative Committee Meeting in Nairobi to harmonize expert recommendations into regional defence policies on 18th September, 2025; *d)* Hosted and concluded the 41st EAC Sectoral Council on	▪ Divergent military doctrines among EAC partner states complicating training. ▪ Diverse SOPs across member states delay rapid cross-border operations. ▪ Multinational combat readiness limited	▪ Standardize curriculum among EAC partner states. ▪ Harmonize SOPs through annual workshops and practical joint exercises. ▪ Conduct joint pre-exercise briefings and simulation

	Cooperation in Defence Affairs, where partner states pledged stronger military unity and intelligence sharing to safeguard regional peace on 21st September, 2025; *e)* Hosted a joint EAC military planning workshop to harmonize standard operating procedures for cross-border peace support operations on 10th October, 2025; *f)* Conducted a nationwide recruitment drive for General Duty Recruits and Specialist Officers to bolster the KDF's human resource capacity for regional peace support and joint operations on 5th November, 2025; *g)* Conducted a joint regional exercise with EAC partner states focusing on interoperability, logistics, and coordinated response to security threats from 13th to 25th October, 2025; *h)* In collaboration with regional partners, validated the training special ideas and thematic areas during the Initial Planning Conference (IPC) for the 14th EAC Armed Forces Command Post Exercise (CPX) on 17th November, 2025; *i)* Submitted the National Progress Report on EAC defence cooperation, highlighting joint exercises, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building initiatives on 20th February, 2026; *j)* Under the regional stabilization framework, conducted civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) activities, including medical camps in Somalia, to foster regional security and community trust on 8th January, 2026; *k)* In collaboration with the East African Standby Force (EASF), launched a Combined Air Operations Manual workshop to standardize Regional Air-Power Doctrine and Rapid Deployment Protocols on 23rd February, 2026; and *l)* In collaboration with Multi-National Partners, commenced Exercise 'Justified Accord, 2026' in Nairobi and Isiolo to enhance Multi-National Combat Readiness and air-to-ground integration in East Africa on 24th February, 2026.	by differences in training, equipment, and air-ground integration.	drills to enhance interoperability and rapid deployment capability.

12. EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON PEACE AND SECURITY

Adopted: 30th November, 2012.
Kenya signed on: 15th February, 2013.
Kenya Ratified: 23rd March, 2017.
Obligations to Government: Under Article 124 of the Treaty establishing the East African Community (EAC), Partner States agreed that peace and security are prerequisites to social and economic development within the Community and vital to the achievement of the objectives of the Community. The Protocol identified over 20 objectives for fostering regional peace and security. These include combating terrorism and piracy, peace support operations, prevention of genocide, disaster management and crisis response, management of refugees, control of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and combating transnational and cross-border crimes**.**

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Integrates EAC Peace and Security Protocol guidelines into national pre-deployment training for personnel assigned to regional peace support missions; *b)* Convened the EAC Defence Experts Working Group (DEWG) in Nairobi to align national security policies with regional counter-terrorism and conflict prevention strategies on 15th September, 2025; *c)* Participated in a joint EAC regional tabletop exercise on coordinated response to cross-border security threats on 10th October, 2025; *d)* Conducted regional joint operations planning with EAC partner states to strengthen interoperability and rapid deployment capabilities on 5th November, 2025; *e)* Hosted bilateral talks with the Somali National Armed Forces to strengthen cross-border intelligence sharing and coordinated maritime security on 19th September, 2025; *f)* Launched the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP III) 2025–2029 on Women, Peace, and Security on 25th November, 2025; *g)* Conducted advanced training on disaster management and humanitarian response to enhance national readiness for regional emergency interventions on 11th December, 2025;	▪ Disparities in human rights and IHL standards among various regional partner forces. ▪ Slow pace of harmonizing diverse national counter-terrorism legal frameworks. ▪ Jurisdictional sensitivities regarding maritime surveillance in contested waters. ▪ Logistical bottlenecks in sustaining rapid deployment across diverse EAC terrains.	▪ Harmonize joint training to align with EAC human rights protocols. ▪ Fast-track the adoption of a unified EAC Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy. ▪ Establish a Joint Maritime Information Sharing Center for shared littoral awareness. ▪ Establish strategic regional logistics hubs to support rapid deployment forces.

	h) Transitioned its operational command under the new African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) framework to sustain regional peace gains on 1st January, 2026; *i)* Reaffirmed the country's commitment to the EAC-led Nairobi Process for the restoration of peace in Eastern DRC on 5th February, 2026; and Together with regional partners commenced Exercise 'Justified Accord 2026' in Nairobi to enhance multinational interoperability in crisis response and peace support operations on 24th February, 2026.		
13.	**PROTOCOL ON COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION** **Adopted and signed on**: 13th January, 2001. **Obligation to Government:** To co-operate with other Partner States in offering mutual legal assistance in the investigation and prosecution of illicit drug trafficking.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Hosted an EAC regional workshop in Nairobi on harmonizing legislation and enforcement strategies to combat drug trafficking across member states on 15th September, 2025; *b)* Concluded the 41st EAC Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs, adopting a regional roadmap for enhanced intelligence sharing to disrupt transnational narcotics supply chains on 21st September, 2025; *c)* Conducted joint border security operations to intercept illegal drug shipments along key transit corridors on 10th October, 2025; *d)* Validated the National CBRN Action Plan, integrating forensic protocols for identifying precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug manufacture on 10th October, 2025; *e)* Intercepted a stateless vessel east of Mombasa,	▪ Disparate penal codes across member states causing legal loopholes for traffickers. ▪ High operational costs of sustained blue-water patrols and stateless vessel boarding. ▪ Complexities in maintaining the chain of custody for high-volume high-seas evidence.	▪ Adopt a harmonized EAC Regional Model Law on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. ▪ Incorporate Satellite-based Vessel Tracking Systems to optimize interception sorties. ▪ Draft a Joint Protocol for the handling and disposal of high-seas drug evidence. ▪ Conduct frequent intelligence-led updates to maritime boarding

	seizing 1,024 kg of methamphetamine valued at KSh. 8.2 billion in coordination with Regional Maritime Fusion Centres on 21st October, 2025; *f)* Established a Multi-Agency coordination centre in Mombasa to lead the forensic search and judicial processing of high-seas drug seizures on 24th October, 2025; *g)* Held a National Inter-Agency coordination meeting to review intelligence-sharing protocols and strengthen regional cooperation on drug interdiction under the EAC Protocol on 5th November, 2025; *h)* Led an exercise in Mombasa, training Multi-Agency units in maritime counter-narcotics operations and the legal rules of engagement for vessel interdiction from 17th to 20th November, 2025; *i)* Entered a Strategic Partnership with International Agencies to train law enforcement on dismantling regional trafficking networks on 11th January, 2026; *j)* Integrated drug trafficking awareness and interdiction modules into pre-deployment training for peacekeeping and operational units on 12th January, 2026; *k)* Launched a crackdown on criminal gangs in coastal counties, specifically targeting the nexus between juvenile gangs and the regional drug trade on 16th January, 2026; *l)* Submitted National Progress Report to the EAC Secretariat on measures taken to combat drug trafficking, including joint operations, capacity building, and regional cooperation initiatives on 20th February, 2026; *m)* Held a Planning Conference for the 2026 Field Training Exercise (FTX) integrating maritime security and narcotics interdiction as a core	▪ Rapid evolution of narco-trafficker tactics outpacing traditional boarding drills.	procedures and introduce advanced, scenario-based interdiction training supported by regional information-sharing and modern surveillance technologies.

	training pillar for the East African Standby Force on 10th February, 2026; and *n)* As part of the EAC experts group on Illicit Drug Trafficking, submitted a regional assessment report to the UNODC to strengthen cross-border enforcement synergy on 25th February, 2026		
14.	**MUTUAL DEFENCE PACT BETWEEN KENYA, UGANDA AND RWANDA** **Signed:** 20th February, 2014. **Ratified:** 7th October, 2015. **Obligation to Government:** The Mutual Defence Pact aims to establish and operationalize a mechanism for mutual defence among Member States.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	**RECOMMENDATION**
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continuous joint military trainings with Uganda and Rwanda towards mutual preparedness in defence; *b)* Participated in the 41st Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs in Nairobi to strengthen coordinated military strategies and intelligence sharing on regional security threats on 21st September, 2025; *c)* Participated in the 2nd Land Forces Commanders Symposium in Kigali, Rwanda, advancing interoperability, operational coordination and collaboration among regional land forces on 24th October, 2025; *d)* Conducted a high-level working visit to review the bilateral defence cooperation framework on 5th November, 2025; *e)* Together with Rwanda concluded high-level defence consultations in Kigali, agreeing to expand cooperation in training, technology integration, capacity building, regional security coordination, joint innovation and technology integration for regional stability on 7th November, 2025; *f)* Dispatched technical experts to Kigali for the NCIP Defence Cluster meeting to refine legal frameworks for mutual defence on 8th January, 2026;	▪ Administrative delays in the periodic review and renewal of bilateralinstruments. ▪ Limited domestic funding for joint research and technology integration projects. ▪ Legal complexities in harmonizing national laws with regional mutual defence pacts. ▪ Rapidly evolving cyber and information warfare tactics outpacing traditional diplomacy.	▪ Implement streamlined administrative procedures and digital tracking systems to accelerate the review and renewal of bilateral instruments. ▪ Allocate a dedicated "Innovation Fund" within for bilateral tech-ventures. ▪ Fast-track the legislative review. ▪ Establish a Regional Hybrid Threat Intelligence Cell for

	g) Engaged in regional defence diplomacy to exchange intelligence on asymmetric and hybrid threats on 26th February, 2026; and *h)* Participated in the Multi-Agency Expert Working Group (MEWG) held at the EAC headquarters Arusha, Tanzania on the Mutual Defence Pact from 22nd to 24th September, 2025.		real-time cyber-alerting.
15.	**OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT** **Adopted:** 30th November, 1999. **Signed on**: 8th September, 2000. **Kenya ratified the Protocol on:** 28th January, 2002. **Entered into force:** 12th July, 2002. **Obligation to Government**: To ensure children are not recruited to serve in armed conflict or other forms of military engagement.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducts Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law training, including modules on the protection of children in armed conflict, for newly Commissioned Officers and Service members. *b)* Published the KDF recruitment advertisement on 14th September, 2025 strictly mandating a minimum entry age of 18 years for all cadres to ensure compliance with Article 2 of the Protocol; *c)* Conducted a verification exercise on 16th September, 2025 of National Identity Cards and academic certificates at the start of the recruitment cycle to prevent the enlistment of minors; *d)* Integrated child protection and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) obligations into Defence Performance Contracts for the 2025/2026 cycle on 22nd September, 2025; *e)* Deployed recruitment oversight teams to 374 sub-county centers to monitor age-compliance and documentation	▪ Evolving nature of child recruitment by non-state actors in mission areas. ▪ Regional disparities in birth registration. ▪ Difficulty in quantifying the qualitative impact of IHL compliance for appraisals.	▪ Strengthen field-level monitoring, early-warning mechanisms, and community engagement programs to prevent and respond to child recruitment by non-state actors. ▪ Mandate digital verification of age through the National Integrated Identity Management System. ▪ Develop specific KPIs that measure the frequency and quality of IHL training

	integrity during the nationwide enlistment drive on 14th October, 2025; *f)* Facilitated a KDF Chaplains and Imams retreat to reinforce moral and legal frameworks concerning the protection of vulnerable populations, including children in conflict zones on 21st January, 2026; *g)* Dispatched KDF peacekeepers to the Eastern DRC (Mbau area) to conduct humanitarian outreach and community engagement fora focused on child protection on 5th February, 2026; and *h)* Hosted a meeting to review the welfare and safety of children within military ecosystems on 5th March, 2026.	▪ Language barriers and localized trauma hindering effective child protection forums.	conducted. ▪ Incorporate local language translators and trauma-informed care into peacekeeping outreach.
16.	**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (PALERMO CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 15th November, 2000. **Entered into force:** 29th September, 2003. **Kenya accession on:** 16th June, 2004. **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.** **Adopted:** 15th November, 2000. **Entered into force:** 25th December, 2003. **Kenya accession on:** 5th January, 2005. **Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Adopted:** 15th November, 2000. **Entered into force:** 28th January, 2004. **Kenya accession on:** 5th January, 2005. **Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking In Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.** **Adopted:** 31st May, 2001. **Kenya Ratified:** 5th January, 2005. **Entered into force:** 3rd July, 2005. **Obligation to Government:** The Convention requires the Government to take measures to prevent, suppress and punish transnational organized crimes.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Participated in the Regional Conference on Strengthening Cross-Border Coordination in Nairobi to harmonize regional prosecution and interdiction strategies on 16th September, 2025; *b)* Participated in the 41st Sectoral Council on Cooperation in Defence Affairs in Nairobi, strengthening regional collaboration against transnational organized crime including terrorism, arms trafficking and cross-border criminal networks on 21st September, 2025; *c)* Intercepted a vessel 630 km off the coast of Mombasa, seizing 1,024 kg of methamphetamine in a record-breaking counter-narcotics operation on 10th October, 2025; *d)* Participated in the 2nd Land Forces Commanders Symposium in Kigali, Rwanda, focusing on interoperability and joint strategies to counter transnational security threats including trafficking and organized criminal networks on 24th October, 2025; *e)* Held consultations on intelligence sharing and coordinated regional responses to transnational security threats including organized crime and illicit arms flows on 5th November, 2025; *f)* Agreed with Rwanda to expand cooperation in training, intelligence sharing and security coordination to address regional organized crime, trafficking and illicit weapons proliferation on 7th November, 2025; *g)* Reaffirmed its commitment to protecting schools and civilians in conflict environments, strengthening safeguards against trafficking, recruitment and exploitation of vulnerable populations during armed conflict on 27th November, 2025; *h)* Commenced "Operation Red Card 2.0" in coordination with INTERPOL, leading to 27 arrests in Kenya linked to transnational fraudulent investment schemes on 8th December, 2025;	▪ Variations in extradition laws and prosecution standards across regional states. ▪ Inadequate deep-sea surveillance assets to monitor the vast Exclusive Economic Zone. ▪ Rapidly shifting patterns of illicit arms flows through porous border points. ▪ Limited domestic funding for joint technological innovation against organized crime.	▪ Harmonize regional penal codes to facilitate seamless cross-border legal proceedings. ▪ Acquire long-range maritime patrol aircraft and satellite-based vessel tracking systems. ▪ Deploy advanced biometric and thermal imaging sensors at strategic border corridors. ▪ Allocate a dedicated bilateral security innovation fund for joint tech-ventures.

	i) Hosted the Multinational Operation Southern Readiness, 2026 to enhance maritime domain awareness and interdict illicit trafficking in the Indian Ocean on 4th February, 2026; and *j)* Launched the INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Foundation Course in Nairobi to equip security officers with global databases for tracking transnational criminals on 5th March, 2026.		

17. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS

Adopted: 15th December, 1997.
Entered into force: 23rd May, 2001.
Kenya acceded to it: 16th November, 2001.
Obligation to Government: To establish jurisdiction over and make punishable, under their domestic laws, the offences described in the Convention, to extradite or submit for prosecution persons accused of committing or aiding in the commission of the offences, and to assist each other in connection with criminal proceedings under the Convention.
Enhance international cooperation among state parties in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of the acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Co-hosted the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) workshop in Nairobi on securing major sporting events to prevent bombing threats ahead of AFCON 2027 on 25th September, 2025; *b)* Inaugurated the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to harmonize regional best practices in explosive threat mitigation on 7th October, 2025; *c)* Concluded a three-day technical exchange with international security experts on identifying current C-IED trends and emerging explosive threats on 9th October, 2025; *d)* Held bilateral talks with Federal Republic of Germany to expand cooperation on C-IED technology and intelligence sharing on 21st January, 2026;	▪ Rapidly evolving IED trigger mechanisms outpacing traditional electronic countermeasures. ▪ Increasing use of dual-use commercial precursors and 3D-printed explosive components. ▪ Technical gaps in domestic digital forensic Capabilities for analyzing	▪ Continuously upgrade electronic countermeasure systems and conduct regular technical training and intelligence-sharing to adapt rapidly to emerging IED trigger mechanisms. ▪ Mandate a National Precursor Chemical Registry to monitor high-risk industrial sales. ▪ Fast-Track the SGC Bill for regulation and enforcement of dual-use goods.

	e) Launched a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT and NCTC to strengthen proactive disruption of IED construction networks on 28th January, 2026; *f)* Collaborated with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to enhance technological capacity for cyber-surveillance of terrorist communications on 5th February, 2026; *g)* Attended the World Defence Show in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to review and acquire advanced detection systems for explosive materials and suicide vests towards combating terrorism on 10th February, 2026; and Enacted the Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025 to counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing.	IED electronics. ▪ Limited resources in the implementation of the TF issues under the FATF Action Plan. ▪ Limited scope in the monitoring and oversight of the Faith Based Organizations providing public benefit activities. ▪ The Regulations for the VASPs is yet to be finalized	▪ Strengthen national digital forensic Capacity through specialized training, modern forensic laboratories, and technical cooperation with regional and international partners. ▪ Enhance resource mobilization for effective implementation of the provisions the Act. ▪ Collaborate with the Registrar of societies to undertake risk profiling of FBOs operating in high-risk regions of Kenya. ▪ Fast track the development of the VASPs Regulations to operationalize the VASP Act.
18.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ACTS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM** **Adopted:** 13th April, 2005. **Entered into force:** 7th July, 2007. **Kenya signed:** 15th September, 2005. **Kenya Ratified:** 13th April, 2006. **Obligation to Government:** To adopt measures to establish criminal offences under its national law and to make them punishable by appropriate penalties for criminal acts established in the Convention; To cooperate in preventing terrorist attacks by sharing information and assisting other State Parties in criminal investigations and extradition proceedings.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulated the Strategic Goods Control Bill, 2026, intended to establish controls for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) dual use items that may be used for non-peaceful purposes; *b)* Co-hosted the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism	▪ Difficulty in defining technical thresholds for dual-use CBRN items in domestic law.	▪Fast-track enactment and operationalization of the Strategic Goods Control (SGC) Bill to establish clear legal definitions and

	(UNOCT) workshop in Nairobi on securing major sporting events to prevent bombing threats ahead of AFCON 2027 on 25th September, 2025; *c)* Inaugurated the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to harmonize regional best practices in explosive threat mitigation on 7th October, 2025; *d)* Concluded a three-day technical exchange with international security experts on identifying current C-IED trends and emerging explosive threats on 9th October, 2025; *e)* Held bilateral talks with Federal Republic of Germany to expand cooperation on C-IED technology and intelligence sharing on 21st January, 2026; *f)* Launched a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT and NCTC to strengthen proactive disruption of IED construction networks on 28th January, 2026; *g)* Collaborated with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to enhance technological capacity for cyber-surveillance of terrorist communications on 5th February, 2026; *h)* Attended the World Defence Show in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to review and acquire advanced detection systems for explosive materials and suicide vests towards combating terrorism on 10th February, 2026; and *i)* Enacted the Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025 to counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing.	▪ Inconsistent regional reporting on IED components, hindering trans-border threat analysis. ▪ Rapid adaptation by terrorists to existing electronic counter-measure (ECM) frequencies.	technical thresholds for regulating dual-use CBRN materials. ▪Establish standardized regional reporting frameworks and shared databases for IED components to improve cross-border intelligence analysis and information exchange. ▪Continuously upgrade ECM systems with adaptive frequency Capabilities and integrate real-time intelligence to counter evolving terrorist triggering methods.
19.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM** **Adopted:** 9th December, 1999. **Entered into force:** 10th April, 2002. **Kenya signed on:** 4th December, 2001. **Kenya Ratified:** 27th June, 2003. **Obligation to Government:** To take steps to prevent and counteract the financing of terrorism, terrorists and terrorism organisations; To consider, where		

appropriate, adopting regulatory measures to prevent and counteract movements of funds suspected to be intended for terrorist purposes without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements; and to intensify the exchange of information concerning international movements of such funds.

Enhance international cooperation among state parties in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, and its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulated the Strategic Goods Control Bill, 2026, intended to establish controls for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) dual use items that may be used for non-peaceful purposes; *b)* Co-hosted the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) workshop in Nairobi on securing major sporting events to prevent bombing threats ahead of AFCON 2027 on 25th September, 2025; *c)* Inaugurated the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to harmonize regional best practices in explosive threat mitigation on 7th October, 2025; *d)* Concluded a three-day technical exchange with international security experts on identifying current C-IED trends and emerging explosive threats on 9th October, 2025; *e)* Held bilateral talks with Federal Republic of Germany to expand cooperation on C-IED technology and intelligence sharing on 21st January, 2026; *f)* Launched a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT and NCTC to strengthen proactive disruption of IED construction networks on 28th January, 2026; *g)* Collaborated with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to enhance technological capacity for cyber-surveillance of terrorist communications on 5th February, 2026; *h)* Attended the World Defence Show in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to review and acquire advanced detection systems for explosive materials and suicide vests towards combating terrorism on 10th February, 2026; and *i)* Enacted the Virtual Assets Service Providers Act, No. 20 of 2025 to counter the financing of terrorism and proliferation financing.	▪ Rapidly evolving use of decentralized virtual assets (cryptocurrency) by non-state actors. ▪ High socio-economic vulnerability in border regions facilitating local recruitment through funding. ▪ Lack of a legal framework to allow the BRS to report on Beneficial Owner information	▪ Strengthen regulatory frameworks and financial intelligence Capabilities to monitor, trace, and disrupt illicit use of decentralized virtual assets by non-state actors. ▪ Implement targeted socio-economic development and community resilience programs in border regions to reduce vulnerability to recruitment through financial inducements. ▪ Fast track the enactment of the Trust Bill to provide a legal obligation to BRS to report on BO information.

20. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST TAKING OF HOSTAGES

Adopted: 17th December, 1979.
Entered into force: 3rd June, 1983.
Kenya acceded to the Convention on: 8th December, 1981.
Obligation to Government: To establish jurisdiction over the offense of taking of hostages; To make offenses in the Convention punishable by appropriate penalties; To take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostages and secure their release and to facilitate the departure of the hostages.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Held the 7th Annual African Counter-IED (C-IED) Conference in Nairobi to address the nexus between explosive threats and hostage-taking scenarios from 7th to 9th October, 2025; *b)* Facilitated the counter-terrorism training program with the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Centre (IMCTC) in Nairobi to disrupt the logistical and financial networks supporting kidnappings on 5th December, 2025; *c)* Dispatched technical experts to Kigali, Rwanda for the Northern Corridor Integration Projects (NCIP) cluster meeting to refine collective conflict resolution and rescue frameworks on 8th January, 2026; and *d)* Participated in the Multi-National Exercise "Southern Readiness 2026" to enhance Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) drills for maritime hostage rescue on 17th February, 2026.	▪ Increasing use of victim-operated IEDs to complicate hostage rescue operations. ▪ Divergent national legal frameworks for cross-border hot pursuit and rescue missions.	▪ Enhance specialized counter-IED and hostage rescue training, including scenario-based drills on victim-operated devices and improved intelligence-led operational planning. ▪ Negotiate and adopt bilateral or regional agreements harmonizing legal frameworks to enable coordinated cross-border hot pursuit and rescue operations.

21. OAU CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TERRORISM

Adopted: 1st July, 1999.
Entered into force: 6th December, 2002.
Kenya signed o: 10th December, 2001.
Kenya Ratified: 28th November, 2001.
Protocol to the Convention Adopted: 1st July, 2004.
Kenya signed: 28th June, 2008.

Obligation to Government: Review of national laws, and establish criminal offences for terrorist acts; to consider, as a matter of priority, the signing or ratification of instruments related to terrorism; establish jurisdiction over terrorism as defined in the Treaty. Refrain from acts aimed at supporting or financing terrorists or providing safe havens for terrorists. States are expected to provide mutual legal assistance. States are required to establish jurisdiction over terrorism if committed in their territory by their nationals or over vessels flying its flag and to inform the Chairperson of the AU Commission of the jurisdiction they have established over terrorism. The Protocol is to enhance effective implementation of the Convention to give effect to Article 3 (d) of the Protocol relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security council of the AU.

Enhance the effective implementation of the Convention and to give effect to Article 3(d) of the Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, on the need to coordinate and harmonize continental efforts in the prevention and combating of terrorism in all its aspects, as well as the implementation of other relevant international instruments.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducted joint maritime patrols with regional partners to secure the Northern Corridor against the movement of illicit goods used to fund terrorism on 11th October, 2025; *b)* Concluded a five-day advanced counter-terrorism training with the IMCTC in Nairobi to improve regional inter-agency cooperation on 5th December, 2025; *c)* Engaged with United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) to synchronize regional counter-terrorism efforts with international support frameworks on 5th February, 2026; and *d)* Participated in the NCIP Ministerial Policy Committee in Kigali to finalize regional legal frameworks for collective defense against terrorism on 20th February, 2026.	▪ Overlapping maritime jurisdictions hindering seamless pursuit of illicit vessels. ▪ Divergent inter-agency data formats stalling the fusion of financial intelligence.	▪ Establish a unified regional maritime command for real-time corridor monitoring. ▪ Standardize regional digital reporting templates for all counter-terrorism agencies.

22. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

Adopted: 14th December, 1973.
Entered into force: 20th February, 1977.
Kenya acceded on: 16th November, 2001.
Obligation to Government: To take measures to establish offences outlined in the Convention in their territory or jurisdiction, promote international cooperation to prevent such crimes, accord each other international assistance relating to criminal proceedings instituted to punish such acts, among others.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Facilitated the secure credential presentation ceremony for new members of the diplomatic community to ensure the safety of arriving envoys on 3rd September, 2025; *b)* Reaffirmed its commitment to protecting the Diplomatic Corps during a high-level briefing for heads of international organizations in Nairobi on 11th September, 2025; *c)* Facilitated and completed the "Kenya@100 Capstone Training" in Nairobi, which included modules on the legal protections afforded to international dignitaries on 26th September, 2025; *d)* Signed a cooperation agreement with the Centre for United Nations Peace Keeping (CUNPK), India to, inter alia, enhance specialized safety and security training for personnel deployed in international missions on 20th October, 2025; *e)* Hosted the "Silent Warrior 2025" conference in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for protecting high-value international partners on 11th December, 2025; *f)* Conducted a "Mission Readiness" review to ensure constant preparedness for responding to external security challenges involving diplomatic assets on 9th January, 2026; and *g)* Launched a trilateral peace mediation cooperation with the UK and Finland to safeguard regional stability and diplomatic interests on 6th March, 2026.	▪ Managing high-profile traffic flow in urban areas without compromising envoy safety. ▪ Technical gaps in rapid-response Capabilities for protecting mobile diplomatic assets. ▪	▪ Implement a dedicated VIP Green-Corridor protocol for diplomatic credentialing events. ▪ Strengthen rapid-response Capabilities by deploying specialized mobile protection units with advanced communication, armored transport, and real-time threat monitoring.
23.	**CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL** **Adopted:** 9th December, 1994. **Entered into force:** 15th January, 1999. **Kenya acceded to the Convention:** 19th October, 2004. **Obligation to Government:** To take measures to establish jurisdiction over the crimes committed in their territory, prosecute or extradite offenders, accord each other mutual assistance in the criminal proceedings for such offences and promote international cooperation to prevent the commission of crimes against UN and associated personnel.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Concluded advanced IMCTC-led training in Nairobi on disrupting financial networks that target and threaten international security personnel on 5th December, 2025; *b)* Co-organized a capacity consultation workshop with the UNOCT to assess frameworks for responding to IED threats against UN personnel on 28th January, 2026; *c)* Partnered with the UNODC for a high-level seminar in Nairobi to promote the legal implementation of conventions protecting international personnel on 3rd February, 2026; and *d)* Dispatched KDF instructors to Zambia to deliver the "Explosive Hazard Awareness Training" (EHAT) for regional personnel deployed in UN missions on 10th February, 2026.	▪ Inconsistencies between domestic criminal law and international diplomatic conventions.	▪ Harmonize domestic criminal laws with international diplomatic conventions through legislative reform and enforcement guideline updates.
24.	**CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL (CPPNM) AND THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL** **Adopted:** 3rd March, 1980. **Entered into force:** 8th February, 1987. **Kenya acceded:** 11th February, 2002. **Obligation to Government:** To combat nuclear Terrorism.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulated the Strategic Goods Control Bill, 2026, which is before National Assembly and has undergone First Reading, which seeks to establish controls for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) dual use items that may be used for non-peaceful purposes;	▪ Complexity in regulating legitimate industrial dual-use items without stifling economic growth.	▪ Implement a targeted dual-use export control framework that balances security requirements with streamlined procedures to support legitimate trade and

	b) Participated in the Regional CBRN Risk Mitigation meeting in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for detecting illicit nuclear material movement on 16th September, 2025; *c)* Facilitated the "Kenya@100 Capstone Training" in Nairobi, including modules on the strategic security of dual-use materials on 26th September, 2025; *d)* Inaugurated the 7th Annual African C-IED Conference in Nairobi, addressing the prevention of explosive-triggered radiological dispersal device on 7th October, 2025; and *e)* Partnered with the UNOCT for a capacity consultation workshop to strengthen the response to the terrorist use of radioactive materials on 28th January, 2026.	▪ Limited technical interoperability of nuclear detection hardware at shared border points. ▪ Rapidly evolving chemical and biological threats outpacing traditional training curricula.	economic growth. ▪ Standardize radiation detection protocols and equipment across all EAC member states. ▪ Continuously update training programs with adaptive, scenario-based modules and integrate emerging chemical and biological threat intelligence.
25.	**THE NAIROBI PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF THE PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION AND HORN OF AFRICA** **Adopted:** 21st April, 2004. **Entered into force:** 5th May, 2006. **Kenya became a State party to the Protocol on:** 6th September, 2005. **Obligation to Government:** To criminalize the illicit manufacturing of, trafficking in, possession and use of Small Arms and Light Weapons; To review national procedures for issuing and withdrawing SALW licenses and maintain databases of licenses of SALW; To maintain inventory of SALW held by security forces and other state bodies; To mark each SALW with unique marking providing the name and place of the manufacturer and serial number; To provide mutual legal assistance and cooperation in the eradication of illicit manufacturing, trafficking and possession of SALW.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulated Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill, 2026, which provides provisions for the management, control, regulation and licensing, manufacturing, importation, exportation, transfer, transhipment, transportation, sale, repair, storage, possession and use of small arms and light weapons;	▪ Inconsistent regional reporting standards for the movement of modular weapon parts.	▪ Establish standardized regional reporting protocols and a centralized tracking system for modular weapon parts to ensure consistency and interoperability.

	b) Facilitated the Regional Inter-Agency Workshop in Nairobi to harmonize protocols for detecting illicit cross-border arms movements on 16th September, 2025; *c)* Conducted a deep-sea interdiction operation 340 Nautical Miles off the Mombasa coast to disrupt maritime smuggling routes used by arms traffickers on 10th October, 2025; *d)* Conducted a training exercise at sea focusing on Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) drills to curb illicit firearms trafficking at sea on 17th November, 2025; *e)* Held a bilateral exchange with Germany on advanced technology for tracing illicit weapon components on 21st January, 2026; *f)* Engaged with USAFRICOM to synchronize intelligence sharing on regional weapon-smuggling networks linked to Al-Shabaab on 5th February, 2026; and *g)* Finalized "Operation Red Card 2.0," which included the seizure of hardware used by organized criminal groups for illicit activities on 18th February, 2026.	▪ Rapid evolution of 3D-printed and ghost-gun components bypassing traditional sensors. ▪ Intelligence gaps between international surveillance data and local tactical response units.	▪ Procure advanced metallurgical and chemical scanning technology for weapon tracing. ▪ Enhance integration by establishing real-time intelligence-sharing platforms and joint liaison teams between international surveillance agencies and local tactical units.
26.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONFLICT EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR IGAD MEMBER STATES (CEWARN)** **Adopted:** 9th January, 2002. **Entry in to force:** 1st August, 2003. **Obligation to Government:** Kenya as a Member State of IGAD is obligated under the Protocol to contribute to the resources of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) and disseminate information to the authorized networks under the Protocol.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducted a regional inter-agency workshop in Nairobi to harmonize cross-border intelligence-sharing protocols under the CEWARN framework on 16th September, 2025; *b)* Convened the "Silent Warrior 2025" conference in Nairobi to review doctrines for rapid response to	▪ Gaps in cross-border data compatibility and secure digital transmission between IGAD states.	▪ Develop interoperable data standards and secure digital communication channels to enable seamless cross-border information sharing among IGAD states.

	early warning triggers on 11th December, 2025; and *c)* Conducted a "Conflict Analysis and Prevention" simulation exercise in Nairobi for regional officers to test CEWARN response timelines on 3rd March, 2026.	▪ Complexity of integrating real-time climate and food security variables into tactical response cycles.	▪ ▪ Implement integrated decision-support systems that fuse real-time climate and food security data to guide timely and informed tactical responses
27.	**TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER** **Opened for signature on:** 5th August, 1963. **Entered into force:** 10th October, 1963. **Acceded on:** 11th June, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** To abstain from carrying out nuclear tests and explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, under water, or in any other environment if such explosions cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State that conducts an explosion.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducted a strategic workshop to ensure satellite projects remain compliant with outer space non-weaponization treaties on 5th September, 2025; *b)* Participated in the Regional CBRN Risk Mitigation meeting in Nairobi to enhance cross-border radiological monitoring and illicit material detection on 16th September, 2025; and *c)* Reaffirmed Kenya's position during the World Space Week that its space program is dedicated strictly to peaceful research and Earth observation on 4th October, 2025.	▪ Dual-use nature of Earth observation technology complicating non-weaponization verification.	▪ Establish clear usage guidelines and robust monitoring mechanisms to ensure Earth observation technology remains non-militarized while supporting civilian applications.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVEW (UPR)

Adopted: 3rd April, 2006.
Obligation to Government: To improve the human rights situation in their country and to fulfil their human rights obligations.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government is implementing the recommendations to the 4th National Report under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process which was submitted on 31st January, 2025. Kenya was reviewed on 1st May, 2025.</td><td>▪ Lack of resources to convene the various line MDAs responsible for the implementation of the recommendations;
▪ Lack of awareness on human rights obligations across MDAs; and
▪ Fragmented information regarding GOK achievements and programmes</td><td>▪ Strengthen the resource capacity of the SDOJ in line with our mandate to coordinate reporting, protection and promotion of human rights;
▪ Enhance training and capacity building across gok on human right; and
▪ Need to enhance reporting on GoK achievements programmes and measures publicly</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)
Adopted: 10th December, 1948.
Obligation of the Government: Governments commit themselves and their people to measures which secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of the human rights set out in the Declaration.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Ensuring clean energy transition by 2030, criminalizing enforced disapperances and having inclusive social protection mechanisms;

b) Developed and Enhanced Single Registry that contains data of the poor and vulnerable persons in Kenya. Piloting was done in two Counties (counties; Vihiga and Makueni and data collection progressively done and was finalized for the 47 Counties in December, 2024. The Registry contains data for 4.4 million households. Additional data collection has been done in 8 counties</td><td>▪ Inadequate participation in the peer review mechanisms
▪ Inadequate monitoring, enforcement and implementation of the Bill of Rights</td><td>▪ Fast track peer review participation
▪ Adhere to the laid down procedures and requirements</td></tr>
</table>

	by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA): Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu and Marsabit; On demand registration will be undertaken continuously to update the data; *c)* Developed training curriculums on Child and Social Protection which are domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Thirteen (14) trainings have been done (six social protection and eight child protection) at KSG by March, 2026. The curriculum is still undergoing review;		
	d) Reviewing the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2018–2023. The establishment of Community of Practice (CoP) for the Social Protection Sector is key in the dissemination of information and moving the social protection agenda forward; *e)* In the process of increasing the beneficiaries of Inua Jamii to 2.5 million by 2025 in line with its commitment given during the Kenya Social Protection Conference held at the KSG, Kabete, where the theme was "Scaling Up Investment in Social Protection for the Delivery of Kenya's Vision 2030 and achievement of SDGs". The current figures for 2024/2025 are as follows: The Older Persons Cash (OPCT) are 1,149, 215, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) are 430,998 and Persons with Severe Disability (PWSD-CT) are 63,946. Currently, *Inua Jamii* payments are done monthly through E- Citizen Platform and MPesa. The Mpesa payment was introduced from February, 2025, it is aimed at solving the problem of some beneficiaries travelling for long distances to the banks to get their stipends. *f)* Reviewing the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights, 2014. A baseline assessment was conducted to review the progress in implementing the policy actions and identify the emerging human rights issues; *g)* Implementation of the Strategy for the Extension of Social Protection Coverage to Workers in the Informal and Rural Economy on 12th October, 2023. The Strategy provides clear guidelines to extend coverage and ensure adequacy of social protection for workers in the informal and rural economy; Roll out	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation

	has currently commenced in the four Counties of Mombasa, Busia, Kisumu and Nakuru; and *h)* The Social Protection Act, 2025 was accented on 30th of July 2025 and became effective on 19th August 2025. Regulations for the Act and the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) have been developed. Public participation for the Regulations and RIA is took place on 5th of March 2026.		
3.	**THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICCPR)** **Adopted:** 16th December, 1966. **Entered into force:** 23rd March, 1976. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 1st May, 1972. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure the recognition of the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. It elaborates, in accordance with UDHR, civil and political rights and freedoms that are guaranteed to every human being.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVE	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing recommendations from the Human Rights Committee on the 4th Periodic State Report; *b)* Reviewing the Kenya Mental Health Policy to align it with the Health Act, CAP. 241; *c)* Implementing the Public Benefits Organizations Act, No. 18 of 2013. This Act consolidates all legislation governing civil society organizations; *d)* Developing a National Access to Information Policy, 2023, which is undergoing public consultations. The policy developed in line with Access to Information principles and best practices, seeks to promote, protect, fulfill, enhance and secure access to information in Kenya; *e)* Enacted the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Laws (Amendment) Act, 2023, which introduces extensive disclosure obligations for companies, branches, limited liability partnerships (LLPs) and foreign LLPs which reinforces the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing in Kenya; *f)* Implementing the National Plan of Action for Combatting	▪ Slow review process.	▪ Fast track the review process.

	Trafficking in Combating Trafficking in personsPersons (2022–2027). The Strategy provides a road map for Capacity building for law enforcement officers through the use of intelligence- led investigations that will result in the successful prosecution of offenders; and *g)* Developing Public Participation Policy (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2023) and the Public Participation Bill, 2024.		
4.	**THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ICESCR)** **Adopted:** 16th December, 1966. **Entered into force:** 3rd January, 1976. **Kenya became a State party to the Covenant:** 1st May, 1972. **Obligation to Government:** Commit to undertake measures to secure the universal and effective recognition, observance, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their people.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	**RECOMMENDATION**
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Digitizing all government services; *b)* In the process of increasing the beneficiaries of Inua Jamii to 2.5 million by 2025 in line with its commitment given during the Kenya Social Protection Conference held at the KSG, Kabete, and the theme was "Scaling Up Investment in Social Protection for the Delivery of Kenya's Vision 2030 and achievement of SDGs". The figures for 2025/2026 are as follows: The Older Persons Cash (OPCT) are 1,149,215, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) are 430,998 and Persons with Severe Disability (PWSD-CT) are 63,946. Currently, Inua Jamii payments are done monthly through E- Citizen Platform and MPesa. The MPesa payment was introduced in February, 2025, to ease payment towards the beneficiaries; *c)* Developed an Enhanced Single Registry that contains data of the poor and vulnerable persons in Kenya. Piloting was done in Vihiga and Makueni counties. Data collection was progressively done and finalized for the 47 counties in December, 2024. The Registry contains data for 4.4 million households. This includes additional data collection done in 8 counties by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA): Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu and Marsabit On demand		

	registration will be undertaken continuously to update the data. *d)* Implementing the Economic Inclusion Programme (EIP) for social protection covering a total of 15,000 extremely poor households in five counties (Kisumu, Muranga, Marsabit, Makueni and Taita Taveta). The Programme has increased access of these targeted poor households to skills, productive inputs, assets, savings, and economic opportunities with an aim of improving their livelihood and aiding their graduation from extreme poverty; Phase two of the program commencing on 6th March, 2026. Implementing the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018–2023; *e)* Reviewing the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (2018–2023); *f)* Submitted its reponse to the list of issues raised by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2023, on the 6th Periodic State Report in April, 2024; Kenya is due to present and defend its 6th periodic report on ICESR in Feb/March 2026; *g)* Developed training curriculums on Child and Social Protection and are domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Thirteen (14) trainings were done (six social protection and eight child protection) at KSG by March, 2026; *h)* Established the Community of Practice (CoP) for the Social Protection Sector for knowledge sharing in social protection interventions in Kenya. The CoP Kenyan Chapter had held six (6) webinars by March, 2026; *i)* Enlisted over 1800 Lay Volunteer Counselors (LVCs) across the country to provide psychosocial support, guidance and counseling services including referral services to families and older persons in distress. 635 LVCs have been trained on various skills for effective service delivery. The target is to train the remaining 1065 LVCs; *j)* Celebrated International Day of the Families annually on 15th May. In 2025, the theme was "*Building families: strengthening communities through intergenerational solidarity for a peaceful Kenya"* and the celebrations were held at Pride Inn Hotel, Nairobi;	▪ Inadequate funds. ▪ Inadequate understanding of the concerns of Persons with Disabilities	▪ Increased funding to cover those who qualify. ▪ Sensitization and awareness creation.

	k) Implementing the National Positive Parenting Programme through training in the following counties; Kisumu, Meru, Kilifi, Baringo, Nyeri, Samburu, Narok, Wajir, Marsabit, Migori, Garissa, Embu and Turkana.The Programme is aimed at enhancing parents and caregivers' skills, behaviors, beliefs, practices and attitudes on parenting; Development of the Standard Operating Procedures has been finalized;		
	l) Empowering the youth, women and persons living with disabilities have been empowered through Affirmative Action funds such as: Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) and reservation of at least thirty percent (30%) of the Government tenders through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) initiative;	▪ Inadequate funds towards implementation of Ending Drought Emergency (EE).	▪ Adopt a human rights-based approach to governance and service delivery at all levels ▪ Enhance capacity of the targeted groups to effectively uptake the resources reserved for them more so under the AGPO
	m) Designed a programme aimed at assisting the street connected children and youths to be assisted through Street Families' Rehabilitation Trust Fund (STRF) either cash or kind. Government is designing an integrated programme to take care of the adolescents and children in the street by rehabilitating and reuniting them with their families; *n)* Implementation of the The National Policy on Rehabilitation of Street Families 2024: County Chapters have been established and dissemination is ongoing; *o)* Street Families Information Management System to help in management of street families programs has been developed; *p)* Formulation of the Street Families Rehabilitation Bill is ongoing; *q)* Designed a program aimed at assisting the street connected children and youths to be assisted through cash or kind. It is also designing an integrated programme to take care of the adolescents and children in the street by rehabilitating and reuniting them with their families. *r)* Implementing drought and climate information, preparedness, response, coordination and resilience building through various programmes and projects. One of these projects is the Hunger	▪ Inadequate funding. ▪ Inadequate finance to cover the poor and vulnerable population	▪ Mobilize alternative sources of funding for upscaling the project.

	Safety Net Programme (HSNP) in which regular bi-monthly cash transfers of KSh. 2,700 to each of the 133,800 households in eight arid counties of Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River and Samburu. In addition, the Programme has a scalability component that provides cash transfers to up to KSh. 300,000 additional registered households affected by calamities such as drought;		
	s) Launched a Strategy for the Extension of Social Protection Coverage to Workers in the Informal and Rural Economy in Kenya, 2023. The Strategy provides clear guidelines to extend coverage and ensure adequacy of social protection for workers in the informal and rural economy; Roll out has currently commenced in Mombasa, Busia, Kisumu and Nakuru counties; *t)* Developed training curriculums on Child and Social Protection which are domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Thirteen (14) trainings have been done (six social protection and eight child protection) at KSG by March, 2026.The curriculum is undergoing review; *u)* The Social Protection Act, 2025 was accented on 30th of July 2025 and became effective on 19th August 2025. Regulations for the Act and the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) have been developed. Public participation for the Regulations and RIA took on 5th of March 2026.	▪ Delay in enactment.	▪ Increase budgetary allocations to EDE projects and explore alternative sources of funding. ▪ Fast track enactment.
5.	**THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (ICERD)** **Adopted:** 7th March, 1966. **Entered into force:** 4th January, 1969. **Kenya acceeded on:** 13th September, 2001. **Obligation to Government:** Prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the National Policy on Disability, 2024, to align it to the Constitution and the Convention. *b)* Developing the Representation of Special Interest Groups Laws	▪ Slow legislation process	▪ Fast-track the process ▪ Resource mobilization and

	(Amendment) Bill, 2019, to promote the representation of women, persons living with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minority groups. *c)* Preparing its combined 10th and 11th periodic state reports.	▪ Financial constraints. ▪ Inadequate institutional capacity to implement the provisions of the relevant legislations	allocation of adequate funds. ▪ Strengthen institutional and human capacity of National Cohesion and Integration Commission
6.	**THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT (CAT)** **Adopted:** 10th December, 1984. **Entered into force:** 26th June, 1987. **Kenya acceeded on:** 21st February, 1997. **Obligation to Government:** To prevent torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for its citizens.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the recommendations issued by the Committee Against Torture to the 3rd Periodic Report; *b)* Developed a Prosecution Rapid Reference Guide that includes specimen charge sheet with all the possible offences under the Prevention of Torture Act, Cap. 88 to ensure effective and efficient prosecution of torture cases; and *c)* Developed the Public Finance Management Act (Victim Protection Fund) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting public participation.	▪ Under reported cases.	▪ Enhance sensitization.
7.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS FROM ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE** **Adopted:** 20th December, 2006 **Entered into force:** 23rd December, 2010. **Kenya Ratified:** 6th February, 2007 **Obligation of the Government:** Take necessary measures to criminalize and investigate enforced disappearance		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is reviewing the legal framework through The Multi-Agency Committee on the Review of the Legislative, Policy and Institutional Framework for the Protection from Enforced Disappearance and Extra Judicial Killings In Kenya, with a view to criminalize enforced disappearances.		

8. THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (UNCRC)

Adopted: 20th November, 1989.

Entered into force: 2nd September, 1990.

Kenya Ratified: 30th July, 1990.

Obligation of the Government: States Parties are obliged to respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Placed 445,940 households under the Cash Transfer program for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC). This is meant to cushion the children against poverty and to protect their rights. The payment for the program is KSh. 2,000 monthly through E-Citizen Platform and Mpesa.	▪ Increasing number of child abuse cases; Persistent cultural beliefs and perceptions on the place of a child in the society.	▪ Strengthen institutions dealing with children's issues. ▪ kEnhance public awareness on the rights of the child and what constitutes child abuse.
b) Implentation of the Nutritional Improvement Cash and Health Education (NICHE) programme 2019-2024. The programme aims at improving nutrition outcomes for children under three years, expectant and lactating mothers. The target is for CT-OVC beneficiaries. The cash top up for NICHE beneficiaries is a minimum of KSh. 500 and a maximum of KSh. 1000 per household. In 2024/2025, the Program was upscaled to six counties, namely Marsabit, West Pokot, Turkana; Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Samburu, Tana River and Isiolo. The households increased to 47,000. Preparations for the commencement of the second phase of the project are ongoing, it will cover 25 more counties;	▪ Inadequate resources to support children programmes and children in conflict with the law.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and strengthen institutions dealing with children's issues ▪ Improve on data collection, management and analysis for effective planning and resource allocation for children's programmes;
c) Nutrition counselling and positive parenting programmes have been undertaken for 47,000 households;	▪ Inadequate resources to cover more vulnerable households	▪ Increased funding.
d) Under the Presidential Bursary Fund, KSh. 400 million is allocated annually to pay school fees for public boarding secondary school children who are orphaned and from poor families—22,000 students have benefitted annually; *e)* Awarded 12,000 students with the *Elimu* scholarships, including refugee learners; basic education;	▪ High poverty levels.	▪ Expand outreach of social protection programmes to households with orphans and vulnerable children.



	f) Celebrates annually the International Day of the Girl Child on 11th October, World Adoption Day on 9th November, and the Day of the African Child on 16th June in line with the convention. The Day of the African Child was celebrated in launched in Bungoma County and celebrated on 16th June, 2025, in Makueni. International Day of the Girl Child celebrations were done in various counties in October National celebrations of the World Orphans Day are done every year in May. The World's Children's Day, was held on 20th November, 2025, in Kilifi County. The celebrations of the International Missing Children Day are held annually on 25th May; The World Day Against Trafficking in Persons observed on 30th July;	▪ Inadequate resources for country wide coverage	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
	g) Established and operationalized Kenya Children Assemblies (KCA) in all the counties and sub-counties to enable children voice their concerns and articulate children's issues with the three arms of Government. This is to enhance child participation as enshrined under the convention. The composition of the Assembly is gender-balanced and includes children with disabilities. In 2024, celebrations were done in various counties and new officials were elected.;	▪ Inadequate resources to organize country wide celebrations in all the 47 counties. ▪ Not all children have access to this structure.	▪ Improve budgetary allocation. ▪ Upscale the Kenya Children Assemblies structure to the division and locational level.
	h) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children, 2022–2032.	▪ Inadequate funds to cover more counties	▪ Increase budgetary allocation
	i) Submitted the 6th and 7th reports on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was published in the UN Committees website and Kenya is waiting for feedback;		
	j) Formulating the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) Programme which aims to provide every child with a social coverage as enshrined under Article 2 of the Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A Feasibility Study and Design of the UCB Programme has been done. A pilot of the UCB is being conducted in three counties (Kajiado, Embu and Kisumu) targeting around 8,300 children. The cash transfer is KSh. 800 per month for 12 months. There is also a cash plus component which involves positive parenting, nutritional counselling and child protection. The impact assessment reports have been prepared and validated; The Fiscal Space Analysis for the Child- Sensitive Social Protection in Kenya was launched on 28th February, 2025.	▪ Dissemination of information has not been fully done.	

	k) Implementing the National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya (2023–2027); *l)* Established children offices across the country, Children Advisory Commitees (CAC) in all the 47 counties, 300 sub-counties offices, toll free 24-hour Child Helplines (116 and 1195), Child Protection Centres (CPCs) in Malindi, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kakamega, Garissa and Siaya, Child Protection Units (CPUs), Rescue Centres (RC), Gender Violence Recovery Centres (GVRC) and 51 Safe Spaces for women and girls, Child Help desks in police stations, 24 Child Protection Units (CPUs) and more Children's Courts across the country; *m)* Recruited 2100 Child Protection Volunteers (CPVs), to strengthen child protection at the community level; *n)* Ensures children matters are heard in the court chambers in camera and prohibits participation of the public or press; *o)* Continues to carry out de-worming and the immunization programme for learners. The Government has also provided free access to health/medical services for children under the age of five (5) years in public medical facilities. *p)* Established Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to capture disaggregated data into fortu-two (42) different case categories, including sex, disability, geographical location, family earning and parental status. The system has been rolled out in all the 47 counties and 400 sub-counties, 31 Statutory Institutions and 220 Charitable Children's Institutions (CCI's). To further enhance child protection in the country, a Child Protection Costing Model has been developed; *q)* Developing Guidelines on Admission of Refugees to Institutions of Basic Education and Training. It has also allowed the use of Kenya curriculum, Kenya National Examinations and disbursement of early grade material in refugee schools; *r)* Disseminated of the Response Plan on Violence Against Children 2024/2025, in thirty-five (35) counties; In 2024, National consultations were done to review the existing Plan with a view to developing a new commitment plan that Kenya will implement up to 2027;	▪ Inadequate funds to complete the national plan ▪ Financial constraints ▪ The CPCs, CRCs, CPUs centres lack country wide coverage.	▪ Enhance resource allocation ▪ More resources to be allocated to increase countrywide coverage.

	s) Disemminating and implementing the Children Act, CAP. 141— Seven Regulations have been developed: the Children (National Council for Children Services) Regulations, the Charitable Children Institutions Regulations, the Children (Adoption) Regulations, Foster Care Regulations, Children Welfare Programmes Regulations, the Children (Kafaalah) Regulations and the Children Care and Protection Regulations; *t)* Reviewing the National Children Policy Kenya, 2010, which is awaiting public participation.. The Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy, 2024 is being developed and is awaiting submission to the Cabinet; *u)* Implementing the National Plan of Action 2022–2026 to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA). An Outreach Tool that seeks to empower children with skills has been developed to enable them keep safe online and is awaiting launching; *v)* Commemorated Safer Internet Day on 11th February, 2025, in Machakos County. The County Children's Assemblies are continuously being trained on online safety. Children Trainer of Trainers (TOTs) have been brought on board; *w)* Developing the National Manual for Social Service Workforce and the National Standard Operating Procedures on the same; and *x)* Undertaking an assessment of the harmful practices and developing Guidelines for Children of Imprisoned Mothers.		
9.	**THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD (ACWRC)** **Adopted:** 1st July, 1990. **Entered into force:** 29th November, 1999. **Kenya became a party:** 25th July, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** To promote and protect the rights and welfare of the African Child.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the international human rights and constitutional principle of the Best Interest of the child through the court system. *b)* Celebrates annually on 16th June, the Day of the African Child. The launch was done on 9th June, 2025, in Bungoma and the national		

	celebrations were held on 16th June, 2025 in Wote, Makueni County. The theme is *"Planning and budgeting for children's rights: Progress since 2010;*		
	c) Implementing the National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya, (2023–2027);	▪ Inadequate funds.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
	d) Established children offices across the country. As of 2025, Child Advisory Commitees (CAC) in all the 47 counties and 300 sub-counties have been operationalized. Toll free 24-hour Child Helplines (116 and 1195) have been established and awareness on their existence created. Child Protection Centres (CPCs), Child Protection Units (CPUs) and Rescue Centres (RC) have been established and are operational;	▪ The centres are few and officers not adequately equipped to handle the reported children issues	▪ capacity building of officers handling children issues
	e) Gender Violence Recovery Centres (GVRC), have also been established in all level five hospitals in the country and are at different stages of operations in terms of facilities, staffing financing and other operational costs. Online Training of 444 Children Officers on GBV has been undertaken;		
	f) Established Child Help desks in police stations, 24 Child Protection Units and more Children's Courts across the country. In addition, toll free 24-hour Child Helplines (116 and 1195) have been established and awareness on their existence created. Additional eight (8) children's officers have been trained and posted in the period under review as call centers counselors. Child Helpline 116 has been integrated into CPIMS;	▪ Limited awareness.	▪ Create awareness
	g) Implementing the Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE) which were launched on 22nd June, 2023. The guidelines seek to supervise, network and direct children's issues such as defilement, child labour, child trafficking and separation from families, amongst others in times of emergencies have been pre-tested in five Counties. Implementation has been done in twelve (12) Counties by May, 2025: Coordination teams on emergencies have been established in twenty-eight (28) counties; FP to update	▪ Limited awareness	▪ Create awareness
	h) Incorporated Anti-Female Genital Mutilation content in the school curriculum and established the Anti-FGM and Child Marriage Prosecution Units to fast-track the prosecution of FGM and child	▪ Cultural beliefs and resistance to the law.	▪ Sensitization and awareness

	marriage cases with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP);	▪ Medicalization of FGM.	▪ Vigilance in implementing the law.
	i) Building the capacity of teachers on Sexual and Gender Based Violence to reduce and ultimately eradicate the practice in various counties. The capacity building has been undertaken in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kwale, Kilifi, Kajiado, Machakos, Meru, Nakuru and Baringo; *j)* Establishment of the National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) to facilitate access to justice and provide legal aid to persons in need including children. ODPP has created a Children Victims and Witness Support Division which handles prosecution and diversion of children and juveniles who have committed offences under the Sexual Offenses Act, Penal Code and other laws;		▪ Further training of teachers
	k) Continues to coordinate rehabilitation activities for street families by the Street Family Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) Board of Trustees through its Secretariat and a second census for the street families will be done by June, 2025;	▪ Continuous growing number of street families.	▪ Community initiative to strengthen the family institution
	l) Developed, as a member of the WeProject Global Alliance developed, the National Plan of Action, 2022–2026, to tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA). In addition, an Outreach Tool has been developed and is awaiting launching. The tool seeks to empower children with skills to enable them keep safe online. The country commemorated Safer Internet day on 11th February, 2026 in Kabete County. The County Children's Assemblies are continuously being trained on online safety, children TOTs have been brought on board. *m)* Developing the National Manual for Social Service Workforce on OCSEA as well as the National Standard Operating Procedures on the same; *n)* Streamlined the procurement of textbooks for schools to ensure that the book to child ratio of 1:1 is achieved; FP Basic Education to update *o)* Disseminated the Response Plan on Violence Against Children, 2024/25, that has been done in thirty-five (35) counties; a review of the existing plan is ongoing to respond to emerging issues with a		

	view to developing a new commitment plan that Kenya will implement up to 2027.		
	p) Developing a Policy on Refugees and Asylum Seekers which is at the Cabinet awaiting approval; *q)* Reviewing the Basic Education Act, CAP. 211 to comprehensively provide for special needs education to ensure proper education of learners with special needs; *r)* Implementing a National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya 2022–2032; *s)* Implementing the Concluding Observations of Kenya's 2nd and 3rd Periodic Report. Preparation of the 4th Periodic Report is ongoing and will take into account the Concluding observations; *t)* Implementation of the National Policy on the Rehabilitation of Street Families, and as a follow up, County Chapters have been established and dissemination is ongoing; *u)* Development of Street Families Information Management System to help in management of street families' programs. Development of Street Families Rehabilitation Bill is ongoing; *v)* Established the National Council for Children's Services to exercise general supervision and control over the planning, financing and coordination of child right activities and to advise the Government on all aspects related to children; *w)* As of July 2025, approximately 5.2 million children aged 2–14 years have received de-worming treatment across all 47 counties. This represents 87% coverage of the annual target. *x)* In 2025 alone, **5.9 million albendazole** tablets for deworming were procured; *y)* Priority has been given to high-burden counties including **Kakamega, Kisii, Kilifi, Kitui, Bungoma, Busia, Migori, and Kwale**, where worm prevalence and immunization gaps remain high; *z)* The programme is integrated with **routine immunization outreach** services to enhance efficiency. Children have been receiving missing doses of **measles-rubella, polio, and pentavalent vaccines** during school-based and community health days;		

	aa) Deworming is integrated into national platforms: **NEMIS (Education Management Information System)** and **DHIS (District Health Information System)** for seamless monitoring; and *bb)* The rollout of **digital health tools** like the Electronic Community Health Information System (e-CHIS) improved tracking of under-vaccinated children—triggering outreach and raising MR2 uptake by over 10 %.		
10.	**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES** **Adopted:** 13th December, 2006. **Entered into force:** 3rd May, 2008. **Kenya Ratified:** 19th May, 2008. **Obligation to Government:** To promote, protect and ensure the free and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. To promote, protect and ensure the free and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments (2022 – 2025). The Action plan outlines key legislations, policy actions, reforms and programmes implemented to address disability inclusion; *b)* Implementing the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guideline in all the Counties. The Guidelines were developed with the International Classification of Functioning and Health (ICF) model and aims to provide a standard process, unified and consistent language for conducting the assessment and categorization of persons with disabilities; *c)* On boarded registration of persons with disabilities and registration of organizations for and of persons with disabilities onto the e-Citizen Portal., enhancing accessibility and efficiency, persons with disabilities registering through this e-Citizen portal are issued with a disability certificate which is system generated;	▪ Slow achievements in implementation of the recommendations. ▪ More deserving cases are not reached. ▪ Very few PWDs enjoy this programme due to low awareness.	▪ More commitment to be put in the implementation. ▪ Need to expand the programme to accommodate all deserving cases. ▪ Level of awareness should be enhanced.

	d) Implementation of the Status Report on disability inclusion following the second assessment. The 2nd Status Report on Disability Inclusion in Government highlights the progress made in Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties during the 2023/2024 financial year, in achieving disability inclusion.	▪ The private sector is not applying the same to its employees with disabilities.	▪ Need for the law to be adhered to by all.
	e) Implementing various programmes to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities through the National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities (NDFPWD). The programmes include, provision of assistive devices and services to persons with disabilities to enable them live an independent life with dignity. Allocation of Kshs. 259 million annually to the Fund is done;	▪ The training has been outdated and does not meet market demands.	▪ More resources should be availed to adopt competence-based training.
	f) Reviewing the National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2015–2022). This is through the establishment of a Disability Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the disability agenda in the Country;		
	g) Implementing a Cash Transfer Programme for 62, 654 PWDS through the Social Assistance Programme (*Inua Jamii)*. More beneficiaries are expected to be added in 2025;	▪ Very few PWDs get to participate in the celebrations.	▪ More resources should be availed to increase the number of participants.
	h) Ensured that 30% of public procurement is reserved for PWDS, Women and Youth. Affirmative action measures have been put in place to cater for the welfare of persons with disability;		
	i) Registered 3,900 persons with albinism under other National Persons with Albinism Sunscreen Support Program which provides sunscreen lotion, protective clothing, eye care services and skin cancer screening and treatment for persons with albinism;		
	j) Initiated an Autism and Related Developmental Disabilities Programme to improve the quality of life among 12,000 persons with Autism and related developmental disabilities which includes, cerebral palsy, down syndrome, epilepsy and intellectual disabilities;		
	k) Continues to register qualified persons with disabilities seeking employment under the National Council for Persons with Disabilities Career Portal and links them to potential employers**;**		
	l) Implemnts the Ustawi Education and Tunza mentorship programmes that are aimed at enhancing retention, 100% transition and completion rates among learners with disabilities for eventual		

	engagement in employment; *m)* Implementing disability mainstreaming in various MDAs as part of their Performance Contracting obligations; *n)* Celebrates annually important events in disability calendar events including the World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD), World Down Syndrome Day, International Albinism Awareness Day (IAAD) and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPWD). *o)* Reviewed the Persons with Disabilities Act, CAP.133 and the Bill was assented on 8th May 2025; *p)* Implementing programmes in Vocational Rehabilitation Centres to help in uplifting of persons with disability; *q)* Celebrates the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3rd December; and *r)* The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority monitors participation of PWDs in public procurement through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) by Youth, Women and PWDs.		
11.	**CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)** **Adopted:** 18th December, 1979. **Entered into force in:** 3rd September, 1981. **Accession on:** 9th March, 1984. **Obligation to Government:** To incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women, establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure effective protection of women against discrimination and ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, institutions, organisations or enterprises.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continuously putting measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination; *b)* Implementing the provisions of the Equalization Fund to redress ethno-regional economic inequalities, which benefit women directly and indirectly; *c)* Monitoring incidences of gender inequality through the National	▪ Inadequate personell ▪ Financial constraints ▪ Slow uptake on development of county specific action plans	▪ Employ more personell ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Continous capacity building ▪ Increased funding

	Gender Equality Commission on ways to eliminate gender discrimination; *d)* Participated in the Commission on The Status of Women (CSW69) held from 9th to 21st March, 2025, in New York on the 30th Anniversary of Beijing Platform for Action Declaration and is now implementing the twelve (12) critical areas of BPFA; *e)* Implementing the Strategy on achieving SDG 5 on Gender Equality and Empowerment of all women and Girls – (2020–2025) which is intended to fast-track realization of the gender related indicators within the broader 2030 agenda for sustainable development; *f)* Continues to implement the incorporate Anti-Female Genital Mutilation content in the school curriculum; *g)* Established Anti FGM and Child Marriage Prosecution Units to fast track the prosecution of FGM and child marriage cases with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; *h)* Continues to commemorate key international days for special interest groups. During these commemorations, the Government carries out public education and awareness creation campaigns on various matters affecting special interest groups. The specific annual days include International Women's Day in March, International Day of Families in June, World Elder Abuse Awareness Day in May, and International Day of the Girl Child in October, Day of the African Child in June, International Day of Persons with Disabilities in December, International Youth Day in August, International Day of Rural Women in October, and International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation in February; *i)* Established the Multi-Agency Working Committee on the ratification of ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers and 190 on Elimination of GBV and Harassment in the World of Work; *j)* Implementing the Joint Kenya Government and UN Agencies programme on ending gender-based violence including through the training of duty bearers such as the National Police Service, Judiciary, Prosecution and Health practitioners; *k)* Strengthened measures for detection, prohibition, prevention, response, investigation and prosecution of computer and cybercrimes;	▪ Inadequate human resource ▪ Lack of forensic labs at county referral hospitals ▪ Inadequate resources	▪ Need to post staff to the centers ▪ Establish forensic labs ▪ Allocate more funds

	l) Facilitated access to justice by establishing twelve (12) specialized GBV courts to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of GBV matters in a manner that protects the rights of the vulnerable survivors. *m)* Developed a strategy to address the challenges dealing with access to justice for the poor and marginalized persons; *n)* Strengthened the Small Claims Court to ensure simplicity of procedure, speedy resolution of cases, accessibility and services offered at low cost; *o)* Implemented and enforced rules governing wages, leave and rest, health and safety, the special position of children and women and termination of employment; *p)* Implementing of the Economic Empowerment Programs: Affirmative Action Funds which provide accessible and affordable credit facilities to support women entrepreneurs and marginalized groups; Hustler Fund - access to affordable housing and market linkages to people at the bottom of the social pyramid; and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO); *q)* Collected, analyzed and disseminated gender disaggregated data by sex, gender, ethnicity, disability, and age, to inform policy and programmes on women and girls, as well as assist in the tracking of progress in the achievement of the gender-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals; *r)* Enhanced access to education for the girls through provision various scholarships including: Elimu (Education) Bursaries; Wezesha (Empowerment) Scholarship; National Development Fund for Persons With Disabilities NDFPWD fund; National Education Management Information System NEMIS; Kenya Pipeline Company KPC; Jomo Kenyatta Foundation; County Bursaries; National Government Constituencies Development Fund NGCDF; and Affirmative Action Funds. The scholarships have ensured that more girls from vulnerable families can now access education; *s)* Continued to implement the school feeding programmes in Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) areas and free sanitary towels to all public primary schools countrywide to retain girls in school; *t)* Continued to implement the Competency-Base Curriculum (CBC). The), the curriculum focuses on the importance of a learner's		

	ability to develop skills and acknowledge and apply those competency skills to solve daily life challenges; and *u)* Implemented the Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) Basic Modules Handbook to assist the healthcare system at all the four tiers to operationalize the community strategy by providing appropriate training for CHVs to enable them take charge of appropriate interventions at tier for CHV, as well as identify, monitor and link expectant mothers to facilities to access maternal health.		
12.	**THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS (ACHPR)** **Adopted:** 27th June, 1981. **Entered into force:** 21st October, 1986. **Kenya ratified:** on 23rd January, 1992. **Obligation to Government:** To adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Bill of Rights under Chapter Four of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; *b)* Reviewing several legislations to align them with the Constitution and the respective international human rights standards. The Persons with Disability Act, 2003 was reviewed, and enacted as the Persons with Disability Act, 2025, on 8th May 2025. Regulations to implement the Mental Health Act, 2022 is being developed; *c)* Prepared a report on the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. With the recognition of the right to citizenship and nationality for Nubian and Shona communities as well, and people of Rwanda descent, the Committee observed that the Pemba people from the coast should be recognized.	▪ Inadequate participation in the peer review mechanisms. ▪ Weak monitoring, enforcement and implementation of the Bill of Rights.	▪ The Government should maintain participation in the peer review mechanisms and readily address human rights issues arising from the reviews. ▪ Devise innovative ways to monitor adherence to the human rights standards as set out in the Constitution.
	d) Developing an Enhanced Single Registry that will contain data of the poor and vulnerable persons in Kenya. Piloting was done in two Counties Vihiga and Makueni. Data collection was progressively done and finalized for the 47 counties in December, 2024. The		

	Registry contains data for 4.4 million households which includes additional data collected by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in 8 counties: Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Samburu and Marsabit. Updating of the data will be done continuously. *e)* Training curriculums on Child and Social Protection have been developed and trainings are domiciled at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). Thirteen (13) trainings have been done, five (5) social protection and eight (8) child protection at KSG by June, 2025; The curriculum is undergoing review; *f)* Increasing the beneficiaries of *Inua Jamii* to 2.5 million by 2025 and has introduced monthly payment scheme for the beneficiaries through E-Citizen Platform and MPesa. The Mpesa payment was introduced in February, 2025, and aimed at solving the problem of beneficiaries travelling for long distances to the banks to get their stipends; *g)* Held six (6) webinars for knowledge sharing in social protection interventions in March, 2026; *h)* Implementing the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights—Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2014, in recognition of its primary responsibility to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with Constitution of Kenya, 2010; *i)* Continues to submit its periodic reports regularly to the ACHPR; and The Social Protection Act, 2025 was accented on 30th of July 2025 and became effective on 19th August 2025. Regulations for the Act and the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) have been developed. Public participation for the Regulations and RIA took take place on 5th of March 2026. *j)* Formulating the Social Protection Bill, 2024 that will be submitted to the cabinet. *k)* Continued to ensure gender issues are integrated in policies, legislation, plans and programme through the gender mainstreaming approach which is anchored on the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019 and implemented through a National Action Plan (2023-2027);	▪ Low public awareness and understanding of the guaranteed human rights and fundamental freedoms.	▪ Enhance public awareness and sensitization including training of law enforcement officials.

	l) The Judiciary has developed and implemented the AJS Policy which seeks to promote the involvement of women in community-led dispute resolution processes; by recognizing women's roles as active participants rather than passive subjects. *m)* Ensure the effective implementation of the legislation on SGBV, such as the Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015. The PADV rules (2020) allow survivors or their representative to apply for protection orders and file a complaint against a suspected person; *n)* Appropriate measures have also been taken to facilitate reporting, protecting and assisting survivors and potential victims of Gender-based Violence. Both state and non-state actors have established Toll free lines examples of which include 1195,116,1198,999/991,08007200000, gender desks at Police stations, community structures such as GBV technical working groups, community policing, Talking boxes in schools and public places among other initiatives; *o)* Development of GBVRC and Safe Spaces guidelines and implementation of Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Rules to enhance access to justice. The waiver of P 3 form fee has also enhanced access to justice; *p)* Implements and monitors the twelve (12) GEF commitments which is undertaken every three months; *q)* Implemented the Guidelines for the Management of County Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres which are critical for ensuring that survivors have access to quality essential services; *r)* Establishing a GBV survivors fund through a co-financing model in partnership with private sector, civil society and other stakeholders: A collaborative effort involving CSOs has led to the establishment of Jasiri Fund that provides substantial support for GBV survivors. A dignity pack has also been introduced by the government to alleviate the burdens faced by survivors and provide essential support for their well-being; *s)* The other programmes that are contributing towards the realisation of the rights to dignity include: Free sanitary towels distribution to all public schools in Kenya, introduction of GBV survivors Fund (Jasiri Fund) jointly initiated by civil society organizations namely CREAW, GROOTS and CCGD, the national Government affirmative		

	Action funds that continue to give women, youth and persons with disabilities a life line and improvement of their well-being; *t)* Activated GBV Task Force, National and County GBV Working Groups, introduced the Triple Threat Framework and expanded utilization of ICT for Access to justice as mitigation to the heightened risks faced by the country and individuals during crisis situations. Various county governments also provided tele counsellors to support GBV helplines. In partnership with the Association of Physically Disabled – Kenya, the counties further utilized the existing helplines in order to reach PWD survivors and creating greater awareness on the available GBV support services; *u)* Established governance structure, the multi-sectoral GEF Leadership structure, encompassing the National Advisory Committee, the National Steering Committee and the county-level leadership, to guide execution of the national action on accelerating efforts to end GBV/FGM and other harmful practices by 2026; *v)* Developed a comprehensive FGM case-tracking tool to be used by the Anti-FGM Prosecution Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Anti-FGM Board; *w)* Kenya -Finland Bilateral Programme has catalysed transformational change in GBV prevention and response, strengthening collaboration and capacity for service delivery, governance, and community-led initiatives in the three target Counties of Bungoma, Kilifi, and Samburu. Achieved through Developing tools for collaboration and collective leadership; embracing a new approach to building capacity , confidence, and commitment by supporting a critical mass of legal and moral duty bearers to complete certified professional trainings to establish consistent core competencies across the workforce; strengthening policy implementation; *x)* Reviewed the National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024; Developed the National Policy on women Economic Empowerment, 2024; Reviewing the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019 and The National Policy on the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019; *y)* Implementation of the national guidelines for engaging men and boys in FGM elimination through a joint programme between the Anti-FGM Board and Men End FGM Foundation. The Anti-FGM Board		

	upscaled sensitization programme targeting elders from hotspot counties. As a result, the elders as custodians of culture made declarations to abandon FGM in their communities, Examples include; Samburu, Kuria, Maasai among others; *z)* Various public education programmes continue to be undertaken such as Best Me Mentorship Clubs, counselling within schools as well as integration of human rights content into the curriculum. Teachers have also undergone training to serve as gender champions in schools, especially in addressing GBV in the sector; *aa)* Administrative measures have been taken through the development and enforcement of the Teachers Service Commission Code of Ethics, Public Service Officers Code of Ethics as well as the Government's 9-point agenda on women's rights under the Bottom-up Transformation Agenda; *bb)* On Child protection, the Children's Act, CAP. 141 among other laws protect the rights and welfare of children. The Government has also undertaken the following measures: Developed Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE) to support the coordination and supervision, of issues affecting children such as defilement, child labour, child trafficking and separation from families, amongst others in times of emergencies; Established Child Protection Centres (CPCs) to provide comprehensive services to victims of child abuse.; Established a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to capture disaggregated data into thirty-six (36) different case categories including sex, disability, geographical location, family earning and parental status; Established toll free 24-hour Child Help Line 116 and 1195.		
13.	**PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA (MAPUTO PROTOCOL)** **Adopted:** 1st July, 2003. **Entered into force:** 25th November, 2005. **Kenya ratified:** on 6th October, 2010. **Obligation to Government:** To eliminate all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate policies, laws and other measures. To include the principle of equality between men and women, integrate gender perspective in policy decisions, legislation and development plans, programmes and activities in all other spheres of life.		

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the National Action Plan (2023–2027) to ensure gender issues are integrated in policies, legislation, plans and programme through the gender mainstreaming approach which is anchored on the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019; *b)* Developed and implemented the Alternative Justice System (AJS) Policy which seeks to promote the involvement of women in community-led dispute resolution processes; by recognizing women's roles as active participants rather than passive subjects; *c)* Implementing measures to facilitate reporting, protecting and assisting survivors and potential victims of Gender-Based Violence. Both state and non-state actors have established toll free lines examples of which include 1195,1196,999,112,0800720600, gender desks at Police stations, community structures such as GBV technical working groups, community policing, talking boxes in schools and public places among other initiatives; *d)* Implemented the Guidelines for the Management of County Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres which are critical for ensuring that survivors have access to quality essential services; *e)* Establishing a GBV survivors' *Jasiri* Fund by a co-financing model in partnership with private sector, civil society and other stakeholders;	▪ Inadequate resources for every three months.MFE ▪ Slow implementation of the guidelines	▪ Allocate more funds ▪ Enhance sensitization ▪ Enhance resourcing
f) Activated GBV Task Force, National and County GBV Working Groups; *g)* Provided tele-counsellors to support GBV helplines in partnership with the Association of Physically Disabled-Kenya. The counties further utilized the existing helplines to reach PWD survivors and create greater awareness on the available GBV support services; *h)* Established governance structure, the multi-sectoral Generational Equality Forum (GEF) Leadership structure, encompassing the National Advisory Committee, the National Steering Committee and the county-level leadership to guide execution of the national action on accelerating efforts to end GBV/FGM and other harmful practices by 2026;	▪ Lack of central gender data repository	▪ Establish a central gender data repository

	i) Developed a comprehensive FGM case-tracking tool to be used by the Anti-FGM Prosecution Unit in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Anti-FGM Board; *j)* Implementing the Kenya-Finland Programme focusing to end SGBV, FGM and other harmful practices in Bungoma, Kilifi and Samburu counties;	▪ Reluctance to abandon harmful practices. ▪ Cultural and patriachial hinderances ▪ Technology facilitated SGBV	▪ Enhance Capacity building ▪ Enforce cyber crime protection programmes
	k) Reviewing the National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2024; the National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019 and The National Policy on the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation, 2019. Developed the National Policy on women Economic Empowerment, 2024; *l)* Implementing the national guidelines for engaging men and boys in FGM elimination; *m)* Various public education programmes continue to be undertaken such as Mentor me Mentorship Club, counselling within schools, as well as integration of human rights content into the curriculum; *n)* Administrative measures have been taken through the development and enforcement of the Teachers Service Commission Code of Ethics, Public Service Officers Code of Ethics and the Government's 9-point agenda on women's rights under the Bottom-up Transformation Agenda; *o)* Developed Child Protection in Emergency Guidelines (CPiE) to support the coordination and supervision of issues affecting children such as defilement, child labour, child trafficking and separation from families, amongst others in times of emergencies; and *p)* Established Child Protection Centres (CPCs) to provide comprehensive services to victims of child abuse and a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to capture disaggregated data into thirty-six (36) different case categories, including sex, disability, geographical location, family earning and parental status.		

14. GREAT LAKES PROTOCOL ON THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Adopted and Signed: December, 2006
Entered into Force: June, 2008
Obligation of Government: The Protocol recognizes the need to prevent sexual violence and the exploitation of women and girls. States guarantee to put in place regional mechanisms for providing legal, medical, material and social assistance, including counselling and compensation, aimed at providing legal assistance to women and girls who are victims and survivors of rape as well as other acts of sexual violence and exploitation.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Enhanced coordination of the County GBV Working groups (restructuring and operationalization); *b)* Sensitized on 2nd Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 UNSCR 1325; *c)* Disseminated the GBV resource pack, GBVRC Safe and Protective Spaces guidelines and the National GBV Toll-free helpline 1195 to all counties; *d)* Supports the utilization of the established shelters/safe homes for GBV and FGM survivors: 52 safe homes in 14 counties for Civil Society organizations and 2 refurbished Government safe houses in Nairobi and Migori counties;	▪ Existence of amprphous working groups ▪ Inadequate implementation of Knap objectives ▪ Inadequate public sensitization and awareness of GBV and SGBV frameworks ▪ Inadequate government funded safe spaces	▪ Capacity builds the duty bearers ▪ Capacity build and sensitize communities ▪ Enhance sensitization solution ▪ Establish more shelters
e) Implementating of the Kenya-Finland Bilateral Programme on strengthening Prevention of and Response to GBV. The Kenya-Finland bilateral GBV programme complements and continues to support the strengthening of the duty-bearers' capacity to provide GBV first-response services and accountability; *f)* Developed and is implementing the Model County policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) to provide guidance to the County Governments on critical elements and considerations for Policy on SGBV; *g)* Reviewed the National Policy on Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014; *h)* Developed the localization tools for integration of 2nd KNAP into	▪ Slow implementation of the policy	▪ Enhance sensitization

	CIDPs and community mechanisms; *i)* Documented the role of women in peace and security in Kenya—a Booklet on the role of women in peace committees is available; and *j)* Disseminated the survey report on Violence against Children (VAC) in forty-seven counties. Awareness creation and community engagement with the theme "*Spot it Stop it"*.		
15.	**GREAT LAKES PROTOCOL ON THE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)** **Adopted:** 15th December, 2006 **Entry into force:** June, 2008 **Obligations to Government:** To establish a legal framework for the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and a legal basis for their implementation in national law. To also ensure legal protection of the physical and material needs of IDPs and reinforce Kenya's commitment to prevent and eliminate the root causes of displacement induced by conflict.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* developing a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons, 2025, which will be subjected to public participation; and *b)* Established the National Consultative Co- ordination Committee to handle funds allocated for the resettlement and reintergaration of IDPs and also provides for preventative and protective measures.	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
16.	**AFRICAN YOUTH CHARTER (AYC)** **Adopted:** 2nd July, 2006. **Kenya signed the Charter:** 28th June, 2008. **Kenya became a State party to the Charter on:** 23rd January, 2014. **Obligation to Government:** Member States are to protect the youth against all forms of discrimination.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed the Kenya Youth Development Index (KYDI) which is an evidence based authoritative source of youth development data and information and guides policy makers in formulation of evidence-based youth policies interventions and helps in prioritization for funding;	▪ Fragmentation of different programmes/initiatives by various actors in the youth space ▪ Low uptake of the fund in some areas. ▪ High number of applicants which	▪ Leverage on existing frameworks /actors /Harmonized approach to addressing youth issues ▪ Awareness creation and capacity building on Affirmative Action Funds to the youth and youth

b) Developing the Youth Bill, 2024, which promote youth development, participation and empowerment; *c)* Conducted *Kikao-Gava Mashinani* forums which are a series of co-ordinated youth dialogue with various public service providers aimed at addressing challenges faced by the youth; *d)* Reserved 30% of Government procurement for enterprises owned by women, youth and PWDs; *e)* Celebrated the International Youth Day (IYD) on 12th August, 2025, at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. The 2025 theme was, *"Youth Advancing Multilateral Cooperation through Technology and Partnerships"*; *f)* Celebrated the National Youth Week (NYW) on 6th August, 2025, at Pwani University as a build up of activities on the International Youth Day, focusing on various sub-themes namely:*"Digital Inclusion and Accessibility; Tech Innovation; Partnerships and Global Exchange; Eco-Tech & Community Action and Digital Rights & Mental Wellness"*. A total of 250,000 youth attended the various activities physically and also virtually; *g)* Trained 3,920 through *Vijana Vuka Na Afya* (VIVA) programme in informal settlements located in the 3 beneficiary counties of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu in 2026; *h)* Formulating the Creative Economy Policy and Bill, 2025; *i)* Reviewing the National Youth Council Act No.10 of 2009, to align it to the Constitution and international best practices and incorporate emerging issues; and *j)* Commenced the Social Emotional Skills Development (SESD) countrywide, in February, 2026, as part of the On the Job Experience (OJE) component targeting 80,000 youth, focusing on communication, leadership, financial literacy and workplace readiness to increase employability thorugh the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) project.	surpasses the available slots. ▪ Negative perception towards entrepreneurship/self-employment. ▪ High demand/applicants. ▪ Limited resources ▪ Fragmentation of different programs /initiatives by various actors in the youth space.	groups. ▪ Rally stakeholders for partnerships and collaborations and replication of the program to other counties. ▪ Promote a culture of entrepreneurship through training, internship, business incubation and mentorship. ▪ Initiate partnership and collaboration to support the initiative. ▪ Lobby for more resources and partnerships. ▪ Fast track the enactment of youth sector regulations and coordination regulations and leveraging on the existing frameworks/actors/harmonized approach to addressing youth issues.

17. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF THE REFUGEES

Adopted: 28th July1951.
Entered into force: 22nd April, 1954.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 16th May, 1966.
Obligation to Government: The Convention grants refugees and asylum seekers basic rights while in the host country. Parties to the Convention are required to co-operate wiunder Article 35.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Kenya is one of the ten (10) developing countries hosting eighty six percent (86%) of the world's 22 million forced migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. The principle of non-refoulement takes no account of the potential financial, social, political and environmental impact on the receiving country and the convention places no requirement on burden sharing between states;	▪ The refugees have been abusing the liberal provisions of the Act.	▪ Review and enhance screening of refugees and asylum seekers.
b) The Government has established a Refugee Affairs Committee that assists the Commissioner for Refugees in the recognition of persons as refugees under the Refugees Act, 2021;	▪ Identification and vetting is procedural.	▪ Review and enhancing screening of refugees
c) The Government has formed a Technical Working Group (TWG) to develop regulations for the implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021 and an action plan in response to the refugee status;	▪ Reluctance of the refugees to leave the host country	▪ Monitor refugees' movement and activities with a view to taking appropriate action in the interest of national security
d) A Refugee Appeals Board established under the Act hears appeals of persons aggrieved by the refugee determination status made by the Commissioner;	▪ Reluctance of the refugees to leave the host country.	▪ Monitor refugees' movement and activities with a view to taking
e) A Refugee Appeals Board established under the Act hears appeals of persons aggrieved by the refugee determination status made by the Commissioner;	▪ Reluctance of the refugees to leave the host country ▪ Engagement in criminal and terrorist activities. ▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ appropriate action in the interest of national security. ▪ Government to outsource more funding from international community including the UN.

18. THE ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)

Adopted: 17th July, 1998.
Ratified: 15th March, 2005.
Obligation to Government: The Statute creates individual criminal responsibility for international crimes namely: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and obliges State parties to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court to prosecute and punish perpetrators of these international crimes committed on their territories and by their nationals.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Government provides the necessary cooperation and assistance to the Court in line with the obligations of Part 9 of the Rome Statute; *b)* Kenya has also been submitting regular annual contributions to the court and is updated. The assessed contribution for the Republic of Kenya to the ICC for the year 2025 is €258,549. This arises from outstanding contributions in 2024 of €107,362 and the 2025 assessed contribution of €49,337 and a host state loan of €1850;	▪ Limited external cooperation framework.	▪ Negotiate conclusion of MOUs.
c) Developing the Witness Protection (Reciprocal Protection Arrangements) Regulations, 2022;	▪ Slow enactment process	▪ Fast track the enactment
d) The twenty -third session of the Assembly of State Parties to the Rome Statute took place from 2nd to 7th December, 2024 in the World Forum Convention Center in the Hague.Kenya was represented in the Session by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; the Ministry of Foreign and DiasporaAffairs; and Kenya Mission at the Hague; *e)* The Assembly adopted, by consensus, the following two key governance initiatives; (i) The implementation of a tenure policy at the Court for staffat the p5, and Director levels as of 1st January, 2025. (ii) The introduction of a moratorium on the recruitment of staff of non-parties as of 1st January, 2025.This will assist in improving state parties represtantion in the court in line with the principles of Geographical Represantation and Gender balance.		

	f) The Assembly agreed that a Special Session on the review of ammendments on the Crime of Aggression shall be held at the United Nations Headquarters, from 7th to 9th July, 2025; *g)* State Parties to the Rome Statute met in Kampala, Uganda, for the 1st reviewof the rome statute in 2010 and adopted, by consensus, two resolutions that ammmended the crimes under the jurisdiavtion of the court being; (i) Resolution 5—which amended Article 8 of the Rome Statute on war crimes; and (ii) Resolution 6—which followed the instructions in Aricle 5(2) of the Rome Statute to provide a definition and a procedure for the jurisdiction of the court over the crime of aggression. *h)* Kenya has not ratified the Kampala ammendments highlighted above. It isexpected that the review conference in 2025 will focus on expanding the retricted jurisdictional regime on the Crime Aggression; *i)* A Kenyan national, Ms. Sanyu Diana Awori elected as a member of the ICC's Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) for the period 2024-2026; and		
	j) There is an Inter-Ministerial Committee on ICC matters which is led by the Office of the Attorney-General.		

19. CONVENTION ON THE NON-APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS TO WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Adopted: 26th November, 1968.
Entered into force: 11th November, 1970.
Kenya acceded on: 1st May, 1972.
Obligation to the Government: To comply with the Nuremberg Principles.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government continues to honour its obligation to uphold the non-applicability of statutory limitations on the war crimes, and crimes against humanity in line with the International Crimes Act, CAP. 60.		

20. GREAT LAKES PROTOCOL ON PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

Adopted: December, 2006.
Entered into force: June, 2008.
Kenya became a Party: December, 2006.
Obligation to the Government: To prevent and punish the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity including all forms of discrimination. To establish a national committee on the prevention and punishment of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity including all forms of discrimination.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has established a National Mechanism for the prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes in compliance with the Protocol.		

21. THE UN STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS – MANDELA RULES

Adopted: 30th August, 1955.
Entered into force: 31st July, 1957.
Obligation of the Government: The Rules provide that there shall be no discrimination of prisoners and detainees on basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. It is the responsibility of all member States to ensure that all prisoners and detainees should be treated with respect for their human dignity with regard to their conditions of detention such as health, complaints records, work and creation treatment and discipline among others.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Magereza Ruiru Hospital, renamed Wanini Kireri Magereza Level 4 hospital was handed over for operationalization and constitution of a management board to oversee the operations of the hospital; *b)* Launched the "He for He Triple Decker bed Campaign" on 18th May 2025 at Nairobi West Prison as a step aimed at providing every inmate with a decent sleeping environment to ensure that all inmates are treated with dignity and humanity. The Catholic Men's Association donated 105 triple decker beds during the launch; *c)* Commissioned the Shimo la Tewa Women's Prison workshop, on 15th May 2025, in Mombasa in collaboration with non- state stakeholders as a rehabilitation initiative. The state-of- the- art	▪ Inadequate resources to facilitate the program.	▪ Fast tracking of the review of the Acts. ▪ Mobilization of resources.

	facility includes a fully equipped bakery, textile studio and a modern laboratory each designed to provide inmates with valuable vocational training and promote their successful reintegration into society; *d)* Enhanced access to healthcare within the correctional facilities through registration of 8000 inmates under the Social Health Authority (SHA) at the Langata Women's Maximum Prison; *e)* Sensitized about a hundred (100) Officers in Charge and six hundred (600) Human Rights Officers as trainers of trainers on human rights (Mandela Rules). Approximately 300 prison officers have been trained on the Mandela rules country-wide. In partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross, prison officers from four Kamiti prison facilities have been trained on safe and humane prison management, which aims to promote a safe and humane approach to prisoner management and ensure effective prison management; *f)* Conducted a five (5) days training on Counter Terrorism, for prison officers from 17th to 21st February, 2025 in Eldoret; *g)* Established Human Rights Committees in 35 prisons to promote sustainability and integration of the Mandela Rules culture within the prisons;	▪ Budget and medical supplies constraints. ▪ Lack of regulations to operationalize the law.	▪ Increase medical supplies and funding. ▪ Develop regulations.
	h) Leveraging on the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda on housing and settlement pillar, the Government seeks to provide affordable housing for the uniformed and non-uniformed staff; *i)* Implementing formal education for prisoners and so far 108 examination centres (59 in primary and 59 in secondary) have been registered under formal education out of the 135 prison facilities. The Government has deployed 22 intern teachers in different prison institutions to impart knowledge to the inmates; *j)* Enrolled a total of 5308 inmates in formal education (3197 in primary and 2111 in secondary) and 6227 inmates in vocational training courses. 252 candidates have undertaken National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) examinations in the correctional service institutions; *k)* Continues to provide chaplaincy services to offenders for spiritual nourishment and character reformation;		

	l) The Government is finalizing the National Correctional Services policy, 2025; *m)* Formulated the Kenya Correctional Services Bill, 2025, to repeal the Prisons Act, CAP. 90, and the Probation of Offenders Act, CAP. 64 to consolidate the existing laws into one legislation for correctional services; *n)* The Government is formulating the Mental Health policy, manual and training curriculum customized for correctional services; *o)* The Government facilitated the studies of 11 serving inmates, culminating in conferment of degrees in law (LLB) from the University of London, in a ceremony held at the Kamiti Maximum Prison on 26th November, 2024; *p)* Improvement of welfare of the inmates has been up-scaled with continuous provision of personal hygiene produts such as sanitary towels, soaps and blankets in collaboration with development partners; and *q)* Facilitated participation in the 4th Intercontinental Online Chess Championship for Prisoners 2024 in Nairobi West Prison, Kamae Borstal Institution and Youth Correctional Training Centre. Prisoners participated in the event marking the first time the country has been part of the competition. The tournament had representation from over 50 countries with 115 teams.	▪ Inadequate water supply.	▪ Rain water harvesting and storage, borehole drilling and connection to the existing water infrastructure.
22.	**UNITED NATIONS RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF JUVENILES DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY (1985) (THE BEIJING RULES), THE UNITED NATIONS RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF JUVENILES DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY (1990) AND THE UNITED NATIONS GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.** **Adopted:** 29th November, 1985 **Entered into force:** 2nd April, 1991. **Obligation of the Government:** To guarantee juveniles the benefit of meaningful activities and programmes which would serve to promote and sustain their health and self-respect, to foster their sense of responsibility and encourage those attitudes and skills that will assist them in developing their potential as members of society.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Government established rehabilitation schools to provide	▪ Inadequate funds to facilitate full implementation of the Act.	▪ Government to increase funds to KPS to fully implement the Children's Act.

	rehabilitation services for children aged between 10 and 14 years. There are ten (10) rehabilitation schools, eight (8) for boys and two (2) for girls. The maximum duration for holding the children in the institutions is three (3) years. Additionally, there are fourteen (14) Children Remand Homes for those children whose cases are before the courts of law. *b)* Training of prevention and countering violent extremism has been done to the officers handling the juveniles in the institutions. Establishment of tailor -made education programmes with 5 Remand Homes have been done. Rehabilitation of 200 juveniles through education programmes in 28 statutory children's institutions. Vocational training in 9 Rehabilitation Schools is being undertaken. There has been the enhancement of institutions CPIMS module to capture all data of children in the institution;		
	c) A National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya 2022–2032 has been developed. There is an implementation tool which has been developed to operationalize the strategy. Regional Coordinators from the Directorate of Children's Services, Directorate of Social Development and National Council for Persons with Disabilty have prepared Workplans to guide in the. Sensitization has been carried out in all the in 47 counties;	▪ Full operationalization	▪ Fast-track enactment of the Borstals Institutions Bill 2020
	d) The Kenya Prisons Service Borstal Institutions contain and train young offenders. The young offenders are held separately from adults. The Kamae Girls Borstal Institution at Kamiti Prison for rehabilitation of young female offenders (15–17 years) is complete and operational.	▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and resource mobilization.
	e) On mental health initiatives, a guidance and counselling unit has been established at the Kamae Girls Borstal Institution, Kamiti Prison as part of the reforms targeting institutions dealing with children and young persons in conflict with the law.	▪	▪
	f) The Government has introduced formal and informal education for young offenders with a fully-fledged Directorate of Education. 174 candidates were examined in KCSE in 2024 and 198 candidates registered for 2025 examination. Out of the 174 candidates examined for 2024 KCSE, 14 qualified for placement in Tertiary institutions. 122 candidates were examined for Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA) in 2024 and 373 registered in 2025. 16		

	candidates have been registered for Kenya Junior School Education Assessment (KJSEA) in 2025. *g)* Supervision of 96 children in conflict with the law under diversion by the Probation and Aftercare Service. Pre-sentence reports for children in conflict of the law submitted to the courts of law as per the requirements of the Children Act, Cap. 141, translating to 3332 reports for boys and 343 for girls before placement to probation hostels. *h)* Probation Community Resource and Training Centres for rehabilitation of juvenile offenders offering vocational training, computer skills training, social skills program in Likoni and Webuye. 334 youth offenders in Likoni and 667 in Webuye have been trained under these rehabilitative measures. These trainings have benefitted local communities and resultantly, reduced the rate of criminal activities among the youth and children in those areas.		
	i) Implementation of the Record of Discussions with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Community Based Crime Prevention, supervision, rehabilitation and reintegration of children and young persons in conflict with the law. In addition, the Government has initiated the pilot volunteer program in five counties aimed at identifying and selecting Community Probation Volunteers.		
23.	**UNITED NATIONS STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (THE TOKYO RULES)** **Adopted:** 14th December, 1990. **Entered into force:** 11th July, 1991. **Obligation of the Government:** The Standard Minimum Rules provide a set of basic principles to promote the use of non-custodial measures, as well as minimum safeguards for persons subject to alternatives to imprisonment. The Rules are intended to promote greater community involvement in the management of criminal justice, specifically in the treatment of offenders, as well as to promote among offenders a sense of responsibility towards society.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Supervision of 55,837 offenders on non-custodial measures by the Probation and Aftercare Services which is a significant number with effect on adherence to the Tokyo Rules. Suitability assessment through social inquiries was conducted for 6,021 inmates to determine their release on non-custodial measures;		

	b) The Government is reviewing the Probation of Offenders Act, Cap. 64 and the Community Service Orders Act, No. 10 of 1998. *c)* Participated in the JICA-UNAFEI (United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) on 17th April, 2025, to mark the International Day for Community Volunteers Supporting Offender Reintegration	▪ UnCo-ordinated efforts by the actors.	▪ Enhance sensitization of the of policies
24.	**BODY OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS UNDER ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT** **Adopted:** 9th December, 1988. **Obligation of the Government:** To undertake that no person under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No circumstance whatever may be invoked as a justification for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to conduct decongestion program aimed at decongesting the prisons leading to the release of 512 inmates from custody; *b)* The Government has remitted unexpired portion of sentences for two thousand, one hundred and thirty-five (2135) petty or minor offenders of good conduct convicted to sentences of six (6) months and two thousand, six hundred and sixty-four (2664) offenders with sentence balances of six (6) months and below to serve, pursuant to Gazette Notice No. 6487 dated 23rd May, 2025; *c)* The Government extended clemency to thirty-one (31) petitioners serving life sentences and granted conditional release, and repatriation to one foreign national (a citizen of an East African Community (EAC) Partner State). The Government remitted and released twenty-five (25) prisoners; and *d)* The Government submitted 3471 pre-bail reports to courts to ascertain bail terms.	▪ Cases of torture are still being reported.	▪ Enhance implementation of the principles by the stakeholders.

25. THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND COOPERATION IN RESPECT OF INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION

Adopted: 29th May, 1993.
Entered into force: 1st May, 1993.
Kenya ratified the Convention : 1st June, 2007.
Obligation to the Government: To ensure that only children who deserve to be adopted undergo the process and that no rights of a child are violated in the process.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Guidelines for the Alternative Family Care of Children, 2014, are being implemented.	▪ Low awareness and ignorance about the law and procedure of adoption in Kenya.	▪ Enhanced public awareness on adoption procedures.
b) Implementing the National Care Reform Strategy for Children in Kenya 2022–2032.	▪ Stigma and cultural beliefs associated with adoption of children.	▪ Sensitization to reduce stigma associated with adoption/adopted children.
c) Celebrations for the World Adoption Month are held in November every year.	▪ Celebrations not done in all the 47 counties due to inadequate resources	▪ Allocation of adequate funds for countrywide celebrations.
d) On 12th September, 2019, the Government imposed a total ban on Inter-country and Foreign Resident Adoptions. The moratorium is still in place.		
e) The National Council for Children Services has been designated as the Central Authority to regulate adoption matters in the country as per the Children's Act, 2022.	▪ The adoption process is perceived to be expensive and for childless couples ▪ Dissemination of the guidelines has not been done countrywide due to lack of resources	▪ Subsidize the fee charged for adoption of children in Kenya, so as to be in line with free maternity services in Kenya. ▪ Allocation of more funds for sensitization on the guidelines.

26. MADRID INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON AGEING

Adopted: April, 2002.
Obligation to the Government: The Madrid Plan obliges UN Member States to ensure supportive environments for older persons and development: advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments while the Vienna Plan seeks to ensure realization of UN principles stipulating the rights of the older persons to independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment and dignity.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Government runs Cash Transfer programmes for vulnerable members of the society such as older persons, orphans and persons with severe disabilities through the Social Assistance Program. A total of 1,149,215 older persons are in the Cash Transfer Programme. Monthly payment is done through E-Citizen and Mpesa; *b)* The Government observes the International Day of Older Persons on 1st October, every year. In 2025, the celebrations for the Older Persons' Day were observed at Dagoretti, Nairobi themed Ageing with Dignity: It emphasized the role of older persons in development, the necessity of accessible healthcare, and fight against neglect. *c)* A model centre at Mwea Community Capacity Support Centre in Kirinyaga County has been established and is expected to provide long term care for vulnerable older persons. Plans are underway to establish the second home in Malindi;	▪ Inadequate resources to support programmes for older persons. ▪ Existence of institutions for older persons which do not follow the guidelines.	▪ Allocation of resources to facilitate finalization of the policies and Bills for implementation. ▪ Monitoring of institutions to ensure they follow the guidelines.
	d) Guidelines for institutions of Older Persons arebeing implemented *e)* The Government has recruited a total of one thousand eight hundred (1800) Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) that have been engaged in all the forty-seven (47) counties to help in family strengthening and parenting support programmes. The Government has trained 635 of the LVCs on various skills for effective service delivery. *f)* Implementation of a National Positive Parenting Programme is ongoing to equip parents and caregivers with positive skills for parenting roles and responsibilities to sustain stable families; *g)* Kenya is implementing the New Urban Agenda under UN Habitat to facilitate easy access of older persons to cities and facilitate their urban operations. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project has been implemented in the six (6) marked major routes are within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area. The Nairobi metropolitan area covers the counties of Nairobi, Kiambu, Kajiado, Machakos and Murang'a. The project is being designed to have special facilities for the older persons in order to ease their travelling needs. *h)* The Government has intensified sensitization against abuse of elderly	▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation.	▪ Increase budgetary allocation.

	persons *i)* The Government is formulating the Older Persons' Bill 2025, it has undergone public participation and is awaiting the incooporation of comments. *j)* The National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing is being implemented through the NSSF Act and NHIF Act which provide for social protection and assistance, and welfare of old people and other vulnerable members of society. *k)* The Government runs Cash Transfer programmes for vulnerable members of the society such as older persons, orphans and persons with severe disabilities through the Social Assistance Program in the State Department for Social Protection. Currently, a total of 1,149,215 older persons are in the Cash Transfer Programme.		
	l) The Government has signed an MOU with six (6) financial service providers namely: Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, National Bank, Cooperative Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust and Post Bank. The service providers are expected to cascade payment services closer to the beneficiaries. *m)* The Government observes the International Day of Older Persons on 1st October, every year. The celebrations give an opportunity to highlight the important contributions that older people make to society, raise awareness and take stock on measures taken to realize the rights of older persons in the country. The 2023 celebrations for the Older Persons' Day were observed on 3rd October in Laikipia County. The theme of the celebrations was Fulfilling the Promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for Older Person. As part of the build-up activities, a symposium was held on 2nd October, 2023 in Gigiri, Nairobi. This is was an opportunity to raise awareness on the issues and challenges of ageing in today's world. *n)* A model centre at Mwea Community Capacity Support Centre in Kirinyaga County has been established and is expected to provide long-term care for vulnerable older persons. The Cabinet Secretary, responsible for Social Protection launched the Kirinyaga Rescue Centre for Older Persons in June, 2021. Similar centres are expected to be replicated country wide.		

	o) The Government has recruited one thousand eight hundred (1800) Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) that have been engaged in all the forty-seven (47) counties to help in family strengthening and parenting support programmes. The Government has trained 635 of the LVCs on various skills for effective service delivery. The target is to train the remaining 1065. *p)* The Government developed and launched the Positive Parenting Skills Manual on 15th May, 2023. Development of a National Parenting Programme whose purpose is to prepare parents and caregivers (grandparents) for parenting roles and responsibilities, train them to have and sustain stable families for a stronger society. *q)* The World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is observed annually on the 15th of June, as a UN designated day. The 2023 celebrations were observed physically in Kajiado County. Preparations for the 2024 celebrations for World Elder Abuse Awareness Day are underway. *r)* Kenya is implementing the New Urban Agenda under UN Habitat to facilitate easy access of older persons to cities and facilitate their urban operations. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project being implemented in the six (6) marked major routes are within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area. The Nairobi metropolitan area covers the counties of Nairobi, Kiambu, Kajiado, Machakos and Murang'a. The project is being designed to have special facilities for the older persons in order to ease their travelling needs. *s)* The Government is developing Older Members of Society Bill, 2024 and reviewing the Older Persons Policy that seek to give effect to Article 57 of the Constitution. The Bill has undergone public participation and has been submitted to the Attorney Generals Office. *t)* Kenya is set to submit the Country Position Paper for the 14th Session of the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing in New York in May, 2024. As a follow up an Intergovernmental Working Group on Human Rights was established. *u)* The Government has intensified sensitization against abuse of elderly persons *v)* Formulating the Older Persons' Bill, 2025, it has undergone public participation and is awaiting the incooporation of comments.		

27. PROTOCOL ON AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES RIGHTS FOR OLDER PERSONS

Adopted: 31st January, 2016.
The Protocol is yet to enter into force
Kenya ratified the Convention : 15th November, 2021.
Obligation to the Government: Integrate, design and implement its laws or policy framework in a manner that will meet the individual and collective needs of older people.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The National Policy on Older Persons and Ageing is being implemented which provides for social protection and assistance, and welfare of old people and other vulnerable members of society.	▪ Inadequate resources to support programmes for older persons.	▪ Allocation of resources to facilitate finalization of the policies and Bills for implementation. ▪ Fast track the enactment of the Social Protection Act, 2025.
b) The Government runs Cash Transfer programmes for vulnerable members of the society such as older persons, orphans and persons with severe disabilities through the Social Assistance Program. A total of 1,149,215 older persons are in the Cash Transfer Programme. Monthly payment is done through E-Citizen and Mpesa;	▪ Elder abuse is observed due to erosion of cultural and moral values. ▪ Lack of institutional mechanisms to cater for the needs and requirements of the elderly. ▪ Inadequate data on eligible elderly persons.	▪ Government should undertake a moral values campaign. ▪ Fast-track the enactment of the Bill into law to protect the elderly. ▪ Government should establish institutional mechanisms to cater for the elderly. ▪ The Government should intensify registration campaigns.
c) The Government observes the International Day of Older Persons on 1st October, every year. In 2025, the celebrations for the Older Persons' Day were observed at Dagoretti, Nairobi themed Ageing with Dignity: The importance of strengthening Care and Support systems for Older Persons Worldwide.	▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation.	▪ Increase budgetary allocation.
d) A model centre at Mwea Community Capacity Support Centre in Kirinyaga County has been established and is expected to provide long-term care for vulnerable older persons. Plans are underway to establish the second home in Malindi.		

	e) The Government has recruited one thousand eight hundred (1800) Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) that have been engaged in all the forty-seven (47) counties to help in family strengthening and parenting support programmes. The Government has trained 635 of the LVCs on various skills for effective service delivery. *f)* The Government is implementing the National Positive Parenting Programme to equip parents and caregivers with positive skills for parenting roles and responsibilities to sustain stable families; *g)* The World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is observed annually on the 15th of June, as a UN designated day. The 2025 celebrations for World Elder Abuse Awareness Day were held at Kenya Institute of Special Education, Nairobi themed Addressing abuse of older adults in long term care facilities through data and action;		
	h) Kenya is implementing the New Urban Agenda under UN Habitat to facilitate easy access of older persons to cities and facilitate their urban operations. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project has been implemented in the six (6) marked major routes are within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area. The Nairobi metropolitan area covers the counties of Nairobi, Kiambu, Kajiado, Machakos and Murang'a. The project is being designed to have special facilities for the older persons in order to ease their travelling needs; *i)* The Government is developing Older Persons Bill, 2025 and reviewing the Older Persons Policy that seek to give effect to Article 57 of the Constitution. The Bill has been submitted to the Attorney General's Office. *j)* Kenya submitted the Country Position Paper for the 14th Session of the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing in New York in May, 2024. The United Nations General Assembly gave a resolution on 3rd April, 2025 by establishing a new intergovernmental working group on the human rights of older persons. *k)* The Government has intensified sensitization against abuse of elderly persons.		

28. PROTOCOL ON AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES RIGHTS ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Adopted: 29th January, 2018

The Protocol is yet to enter into force

Kenya ratified the Convention on: 15th November, 2021

Obligation to the Government: Create awareness on the persons with disability, advocate for legislations that protect them, have them recognized and enjoy rights as other humans, be respected.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments (2022 – 2025). The Action plan outlines key legislations, policy actions, reforms and programmes implemented to address disability inclusion. It highlights the commitments and needed collaboration between the Government of Kenya and its partners both from the public and private sector to implement the Commitments; *b)* Implementing the Disability Medical Assessment and Categorization Guideline in all the Counties. The Guidelines were developed with the International Classification of Functioning and Health (ICF) model and aims to provide a standard process, unified and consistent language for conducting the assessment and categorization of persons with disabilities; *c)* On boarded registration of persons with disabilities onto the e-Citizen Portal. This accomplishment marks a crucial step towards enhancing accessibility and convenience for individuals with disabilities, eliminating the necessity for them to undertake lengthy journeys to county offices for registration services. The registration process also aligns with the principles of inclusivity and equal access to government services; *d)* The Government is implementing various programmes to improve the welfare of persons with disabilities through the National	▪ Slow implementation of the provisions	▪ Enforcement for implementation to be enhanced.

	Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities (NDFPWD). The programmes include provision of assistive devices and services to persons with disabilities to enable them live an independent life with dignity; provision of education scholarship and bursary grants to assist persons with disabilities access education and training; Provision of grants to groups of persons with disabilities to enable them engage in economic activities to earn them sustainable livelihoods. Also to strengthen advocacy and awareness on disability matters through organizations of persons with disabilities. The Government has continued to allocate Kshs. 259 million annually to the Fund;	▪ Long-time taken before such instruments are passed and adopted.	▪ Lobby members of the Cabinet to pass the National Disability policy.
	e) A National Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2015–2022). This is through the establishment of a Disability Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the disability agenda in the Country. The Committee which draws membership from state and non-state actors, supports the State Department for Social Protection The Committee also supports in the implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments of 2018 and 2022;	▪ Long-time taken before such instruments are passed and adopted	▪ Lobby Members of Parliament to pass the amendments to the Act
	f) The Government is implemnting a Cash Transfer Programme for PWDs to ensure support for people with disabilities through the Social Assistance Program through the Inua Jamii program. Currently, 63,946 persons with severe disabilities continue to receive cash transfers from the Programme. The programme is meant to enhance the capacities of caregivers through regular and predictable cash transfers thereby improving the livelihoods of persons with severe disabilities and mitigating the effects of the disability on the household;	▪ More deserving cases are not reached.	▪ Need to expand the programme to accommodate all deserving cases
	g) The Government has ensured that 30% of public procurement is reserved for PWDs, Women and Youth. The Government has also put in place affirmative action measures to cater for the welfare of persons with disability. These include tax exemptions on income, extension of retirement age up to 65 years, amongst others. Persons with disability have been granted representation in public service to meet the constitutional threshold of five percent (5%). Also put in	▪ Very few PWDs enjoy this programme due to low awareness	▪ Level of awareness should be enhanced

	place is the facilitation of recommendation for modification of affordable housing units to suit the needs of persons with disabilities; and, facilitation of recommendation for waivers on costs incurred during construction and modification of buildings to ensure access by persons with disabilities.		
	h) The National Council of Persons with Disability has registered 3,900 persons with albinism for support under other National Persons with Albinism Sunscreen Support Program which provides sunscreen lotion, protective clothing, eye care services and skin cancer screening and treatment for persons with albinism In 2023/2024, The Government also initiated an Autism and Related Developmental Disabilities Programme to improve the quality of life among 12,000 persons with Autism and related developmental disabilities which includes, cerebral palsy, down syndrome, epilepsy and intellectual disabilities. Kshs. 70 million has been allocated in the same period, to implement this Programme through the National Council for Persons with Disabilities;	▪ The training has been outdated and does not meet market demands.	▪ More resources should be availed to adopt competence-based training
	i) A new registration system to register persons with disabilities has been developed and validated by stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, disabled persons organizations, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs. The new system provides real time socio-economic data which is particularly important for evidence-based planning and budgeting programs activities. Persons with disabilities registered through this system will be issued with new registration cards which have security features that will prevent the cards from being duplicated. With the increased level of security, the system will be linked with other key information systems in the country. This includes the Ministry of Health and Kenya Revenue Authority. This allows real-time cross referencing, sharing and authentication of data.	▪ Inadeqate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and mobilization of resources
	j) Registered qualified persons with disabilities seeking employment and linking them to potential employers. The main goal of the portal is to provide equal career development to persons with disabilities. The portal has so far registered over 5,000 persons with		

disabilities seeking employment and 400 employers. The NCPWD Career Portal provides a platform for both jobseekers and employees with disabilities and employers' interface to address barriers to employment for persons with disabilities;

k) Celebrates annually important events in disability calendar events including; the World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD) World Down Syndrome Day, International Albinism Awareness Day (IAAD) and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPWD);

l) The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025 was assented to by the President on 5th May, 2025. It aims to be aligned with the Constitution of Kenya and provision under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, African Union Disability Agenda and the East African Community Disability Policy;

m) Implemented programmes in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers specialized to offer skills training tailored to PWDs

n) Annually, the country observes the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3rd December;

o) A new registration system to register persons with disabilities has been developed and validated by stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, disabled persons organizations, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs;

p) Developing guidelines to standardize the disability assessment process across the country. The guidelines are now fully devolved to the County Director of Health;

q) The Draft National Policy on Disability has been reviewed and aligned with the Constitution and Convention and is awaiting approval by Cabinet;

r) Implementation of the National Action Plan for implementation of the Global Disability Summit Commitments (2022 – 2025); and

	s) Accessibility to emergency information is done through disaster warnings and emergency instructions communicated in accessible formats, including sign language and Braille; Public institutions and Counties are developing evacuation plans considering PWDs needs.		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">PROTOCOL AMENDING THE MARRAKESH AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

Adopted: 27th November, 2014.
Signature: 3rd December, 2015.
Ratification on: 10th December, 2015.
Obligation to Government: Implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Publishing regular reports on the implementation of the Protocol in Kenya;
b) Formulating the Trade Development Bill, 2022;
c) Enhancing inter-agency collaboration and promoting the sharing of available resources through Joint Border Committees (JBC);
d) Implementing Agreements and MoUs with various member states of the WTO to facilitate cross-border trade; and
e) Established a National Trade Faciltation Committee, Kenya Electronic Single Window System and Kenya Trade Portal Link Investors www.tradebarriers.org portal.</td><td>▪ Reservations among Member States.

▪ Inadequate awareness on the existence of the portal.</td><td>▪ Confidence building through continuous consultations and negotiations among Member States.

▪ Enhance awareness creation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA)
The FSA is a multilateral trade and sustainability agreement aimed at reducing harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and depletion of global fish stocks. It establishes binding disciplines on fisheries subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, fishing of overfished stocks, and fishing on the unregulated high seas.
Adopted: WTO members at the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2022.
The government deposited its instrument of ratification on 15th September 2025,</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
f) The government deposited its instrument of ratification on 15 September 2025;
g) National Assembly debated and approved FSA</td><td>• Balancing local fishing livelihoods with obligations to phase out harmful subsidies
• Limited technical Capacity and resources to fully monitor and enforce</td><td>• Leverage WTO SDT provisions to access technical assistance and training on compliance, monitoring, and reporting
• The need to formalize protocols</td></tr>
</table>

	ratification in June 2025; *h)* WTO members concluded Fish 1 in 2022 (IUU fishing, overfished stocks, unregulated high seas); and *i)* Ongoing negotiations on Fish 2, which aim to discipline subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing (OC/OF).	MCS across Kenya's maritime zones. • Complex reporting and transparency requirements to WTO under FSA • Fish 2 negotiations are politically sensitive because they affect industrial fishing subsidies by major fishing nations. • Technical complexity in defining what subsidies cause overcapacity and overfishing.	for data sharing between KeFS, KCGS, and the State Department. • Work with local fishers to implement sustainable fishing practices while phasing out harmful subsidies. • At MC14: The government should support a balanced Fish 2 outcome that disciplines harmful subsidies while protecting small-scale and artisanal fishers through SDT provisions. • The need by government to conduct a national assessment of fisheries subsidies to identify which ones could be affected under Fish 2 rules.
3.	**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1994 (GATT 1994)** **Replaced with WTO 1995** **Adopted:** October 1947. **Kenya became a member on:** 1st January, 1995. **Obligation to Government:** Liberalization of trade in goods through reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and discrimination.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is reviewing the Services Schedule under the EAC Common Market Framework.	▪ NTBs, TBT and stringent SPS Measures still hamper market access of Kenyan goods to international destinations	▪ Capacity building to value chain actors on SPS measures and TBT issues such as standards. ▪ Addressing NTBs through bilateral and regional engagements with trading partners
4.	**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE AND SERVICES (GATS)** **Kenya became a member on:** 1st January, 1995. **Obligation to Government:** To facilitate the liberalization of trade in services.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is participating in the review of Annex 5, the Revised Schedule of Commitments on the Progressive Liberalization of Services under the EAC Common Market Protocol.	▪ Trade in services is still highly regulated in many countries thus hindering market access.	▪ Kenya to continue participating in the negotiations on trade in services at the WTO. ▪ National legislation will have to be guided by the Goods Schedule to the WTO since it contains commitments for market access and National Treatment in the sectors that Kenya has designated.
5.	**THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT (TFA)** **Adopted:** 2013. **Kenya ratified:** 10th December, 2015. **Entered into force:** 22nd February, 2017. **Obligation to Government:** To improve market access for goods (agricultural and industrial products) and services, improve trade in environmental goods and services, simplify and improve WTO rules on trade and ensure that the country has policy space to address its developmental concerns including Vision 2030 and Bottom- Up Agenda.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Electronic Single Window System to facilitate international trade by reducing delays and lowering costs associated with clearing of goods at the Kenya's ports of entry;	▪ Delays and high costs associated with clearing goods.	▪ Fast track the process and lower costs
	b) Conducted the National Needs Assessment on Trade Facilitation; *c)* Implementing trade facilitation Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various member states of WTO; and *d)* Facilitating ease of doing business through the Kenya Trade Portal which was established to link investors to trade opportunities.	▪ Inadequate awareness of the existence of the portal.	▪ Enhance awareness creation.

6. WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (WTO/TBT) AGREEMENT

Adopted: May, 2013.
Obligation to Government: To use international standards in trade of goods, and avoid unnecessary barriers to trade.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Providing conformity assessment for goods leaving and entering the country. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is the designated WTO/TBT National Enquiry Point (NEP). The NEP seeks to address trade barriers for Kenyan producers to enhance access to international markets.	▪ The standards are developed on inquiry causing delay. ▪ Inadequate understanding on matters to do with NTBs	▪ Early development of standards.

7. WTO TRADE RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES (TRIMS)

Adopted: 1994.
Entered into force: 1st January,1995.
Obligation to Government: Facilitate investment across international frontiers to increase the economic growth of all trading partners while ensuring free competition.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Retained exemptions under Article III, XI and XVIII of GATT which allows specified derogation from these provisions by virtue of their economic development needs; and *b)* Established "enquiry points" offices that provide information about the country's technical regulations, test procedures, and adherence to various international standards.	▪ Inadequate knowledge of existence of enquiry points.	▪ Increase public awareness about the enquiry points.

8. WTO/TRIPS AGREEMENT (TRADE RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS)

Entered into force: 1st January, 1995.
Kenya became a State party to the Agreement on: 1st January, 1995.
Obligation to Government: Reduce distortions and impediments to international trade and reciprocate protection of IP rights.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulating Intellectual Property Bill, 2021; *b)* Building Capacity sector through continuous employment of Patent Examiners from various disciplines including Engineers, Biotechnologists, Bio-Chemists, Physicists and Biologists to consider applications in their respective fields; *c)* Reviewing Article 71.1 of TRIPS; and *d)* Ongoing discussions on pandemics response and non-violation of Article 66.2 of TRIPS.	▪ Lengthy process of enactment delays implementation e.g. Geographical Indications Bill is still pending. ▪ Limited public awareness and knowledge of the Agreement.	▪ Fast-track the enactment of the Geographical Indications Bill. ▪ Enhance sensitization and awareness creation.
9.	**PROTOCOL AMENDING THE TRIPS AGREEMENT** **Adopted:** 6th December, 2005. **Signature:** 7th July, 2015. **Accession:** 21st July, 2015. **Entry into force:** 23rd February, 2017. **Obligation to Government:** To improve health care through easy access to affordable versions of patented medicines needed to address public health problems (such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and other epidemics).		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Employed Patent Examiners from various disciplines, including engineers, biotechnologists, biochemists, physicists and biologists to consider applications in their respective fields; and *b)* Developed Kenya National TradeNet System (KESWS) which allows new pharmaceutical products to be imported efficiently. It also enables importers to obtain product registration certificates from the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, which then issues an import permit for each consignment.		
10.	**THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEM** **Adopted:** 1994. **Entered into force:** 1st January, 1995. **Obligation to Government:** Comply with the all the WTO multi-lateral agreements.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Enhancing domestic legal capability to handle the dispute settlement process nationally and recommends initiatives to the general council for improvement in the dispute settlement process; and *b)* Implementing trade remedies, and investigates cases of dumping and subsidizing publishing reports with a view of assisting in initiating the dispute resolution process.	▪ Appellate Body paralysis since 2019 due to non-appointment of judges, leading to delays in dispute resolution. ▪ Developing countries sometimes face resource and technical constraints in filing or defending cases. ▪ Lengthy procedures can delay remedies. ▪ Compliance and enforcement of rulings can be slow, particularly when major economies are involved. ▪ Rising protectionism and unilateral trade measures challenge the system's authority	• Active Participation in MC14. To shape reforms on trade facilitation, agricultural subsidies, and fisheries subsidies. • Advocate for outcomes that support developing countries and LDCs (Least Developed Countries). • Build legal and technical Capacity for trade officers to file, defend, or participate in disputes effectively. • Collaborate with regional blocs like the African Union and COMESA to strengthen collective bargaining power. • Seek technical assistance from WTO and donor agencies for trade negotiation skills, dispute handling, and Capacity building. • Advocate for flexibility and special treatment for developing countries in future WTO agreements.
11.	**WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) AGREEMENT ON APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTO-SANITARY MEASURES (SPS AGREEMENT)** **Adopted:** 15th April, 1994. **Date of ratification:** 1st January, 1995. **Entry into force:** 1st January, 1995. **Obligation to Government:** Disease reporting, certification of animals and animal products for export. Facilitation of safe trade without undue barriers.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developing Animal Health Bill, 2023, Veteinary Public Health Bill, 2023 and Animal Welfare Bill, 2023;	▪ Inadequate funding to participate in all activities such as Inter-	▪ Improve budgetary allocation to trade facilitation activities and

	b) The Food Safety Policy, 2023 is before the Senate and the Food and Feed Safety Coordination Bill, 2023 is currently under consideration by the Senate after being passed by the National Assembly;	Ministerial Trade Missions to prospective market countries and international WTO and SPS meetings.	strengthening this function within the Directorate of Veterinary Services.
	c) Reviewing the Veterinary Practice and Veterinary Medicines Bill, 2024 and conducted public participation; and	▪ Inadequate technical and technological capacity	▪ Increase technical and technological capacity at Directorate of Veterinary Services on the single window system
	d) The Livestock Bill, 2021 has been presented before the National Assembly and is currently undergoing the legislative process.	▪ Low awareness of the existing requirements by stakeholders.	▪ Create awareness.
12.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON SANITARY AND PHYTO-SANITARY (SPS) MEASURES** **Adopted:** 12th July, 2013. **Ratified in:** June, 2016. **Not entered into force** awaiting ratification by other Partner States. **Obligation to Government:** To review existing laws, regulations and administrative actions that are inconsistent to the SPS Protocol and harmonize Kenya's SPS regulatory environment to conform to the Protocol.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the 5th Edition of the Standard Operating Procedures of Inspecting Maize, Beans and Rice for Pest of Phytosanitary Importance in the EAC which was adopted by EAC Partner States; National Livestock Policy, 2020;	▪ Ratification by other Partner States is pending, limiting the protocol's full implementation. ▪ Existing national laws and regulations may conflict with EAC SPS standards, creating legal uncertainty. ▪ Limited capacity in inspection services, laboratories, and certification agencies to enforce SPS standards effectively. ▪ Low awareness among farmers, traders, and processors about regional SPS requirements. ▪ Insufficient resources for Capacity building, infrastructure upgrades, and surveillance activities.	▪ The need to Engage regional stakeholders to fast-track ratification, enabling the Protocol to enter into force. ▪ b. Conduct comprehensive review of SPS-related laws and regulations, and amend inconsistencies with EAC standards. ▪ Strengthen Institutional capacity

	b) Participating in the development of the Draft East African Community Seed and Plant Varieties Bill, 2021.		
13.	**EAC AGREEMENT FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME** **Adopted:** 30th November, 2011. **Signed on:** 30th November, 2011. **Kenya ratified in:** February, 2015. **Obligation to Government:** To co-operate in monetary and financial matters and ensure that our systems cater for taxation matters to avoid instances of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is participating in the review of the EAC Double Taxation Agreement to provide the modalities for implementation		
14.	**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (ACP-EU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT)** **Adopted:** June, 2000. **Entered into force in:** 2003. **Kenya has been a party to the Agreement since:** 1975 **Obligation to Government:** To co-ordinate implementation and necessary revisions of the Agreement between African, Caribbean and Pacific member countries with the European Union whose main objective is poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The 2000 Cotonou Agreement was initially concluded for 20 years and expired on 29 February 2020. Its application was extended repeatedly to 31 October 2023 pending the conclusion of a new partnership framework. On 15 November 2023, the EU and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) signed the new Partnership Agreement (commonly referred to as the "Samoa Agreement"), replacing the Cotonou Agreement. The new agreement's provisional application began in January 2024, and it is progressively being ratified by member states for full entry into force. With the new Partnership Agreement in place, the government's obligations now fall under the **OACPS-EU**		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Attracts EU support in different sectors among them infrastructure, agriculture and emergencies; *b)* Holds Executive powers of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement EU-ACP Secretariat and has advanced in		

	eliminating tariffs by ensuring that 60% of goods exported to European countries are free of taxes; and *c)* The Economic Partnership Agreement between the Government and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Kenya-UK EPA) is being implemented within existing administrative and legal frameworks.	▪ Delays in contracting and disbursement of EU funds.	▪ Improve on utilization and reporting of EU funds and committing all the resources under the National Indicative Programme (NIP).
15.	**EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY (EAC) EUROPEAN UNION (EU) ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (EPAS)** **Date of Adoption:** 16th October, 2014. **Date of Signing:** 1st September, 2016. **Date of Ratification:** 20th September, 2016. **Obligation to Government:** To coordinate implementation of the EAC-EU EPA.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Non-Ratification of the EAC/EPA Agreement by the other EAC Partner States led to conclusion of a separate arrangement between Kenya and the EU for continued market access to the EU; *b)* Ratified the EPA and deposited the Instrument of Ratification and continues to lobby the other EAC Partner States to ratify the Agreement; *c)* Conducted national sensitisation and exporter Capacity - building workshops held between July and December 2025 in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Eldoret, Kenya, organised by the State Department for Trade in collaboration with the EU Delegation to Kenya. The workshops focused on rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, and compliance requirements for accessing EU value chains; *d)* Participated in the EAC Council of Ministers meeting held in Arusha, Tanzania in October, 2025, where Kenya advocated for wider accession of EAC Partner States to the EPA under the principle of variable geometry, noting that the Agreement currently applies to Kenya while remaining open to other Partner States; *e)* Hosted and participated in the EPA Implementation Review	Unwillingness by some Member States to join the EAC/EPA Agreement	Sensitization of Member States on the importance of ratification of the Agreement.

	Mission conducted in Nairobi, Kenya in January, 2026, jointly undertaken by the European Union and the Government of Kenya. The review assessed progress in customs cooperation, non-tariff barrier reduction, and small and medium enterprise readiness for EU market access; and *f)* Participated in a WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14) side event held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in March, 2026, where Kenya highlighted the EPA as a WTO-consistent model of regional economic integration and positioned it as complementary to both the EAC integration agenda and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).		
16.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY COMMON MARKET** **Adopted:** 20th November, 2009. **Signed on:** 20th November, 2009. **Ratified:** 2010. **Entered into force:** 1st July, 2010. **Obligation to Government:** To accelerate economic growth and development by maintaining a liberal stance towards the four Freedoms of Movement for all the factors of production and two Rights between themselves. These Freedoms and Rights include: Free Movement of Goods, Free Movement of Persons, Free Movement of Labour/Workers, Right of Establishment, Right of Residence, Free Movement of Services and Free Movement of Capital.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	All measures, challenges and recommendations under the Customs Union Protocol (No. 14 below) apply to the achievement of free movement of goods under the Common Market Protocol.		
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participated in the EAC multi-sectoral high level dialogue held from 18th to 20th February, 2026, in Kigali, Rwanda, which deliberated on matters affecting regional trade; *b)* Participated in the 3rd edition of the East African Business and Investment Summit and Expo, held on 24th and 25th February, 2026, in Nairobi, kenya. The expo connects business leaders and Government policy makers in discussing and formulating strategies to accelerate and reposition the East African private sector to harness the regional trade and investment opportunities;	▪ Barriers to increased cross-border trade and investment in the region have been hampered as follows: ▪ Under the Free movement of goods, the Partner States have deviated from their commitments through application of tariff equivalent measures, resulting to an increase in Non-Tariff Barriers.	▪ Fast track implementation of the Common Market Protocol objectives

	c) Participated in the high level bilateral meeting of the ministers responsible for the EAC affairs, held from 25th to 27th March, 2026, in Juba, South Sudan, to address barriers to trade, investments and other matters affecting regional intergration between the 2 countries; and *d)* Participated in the 25th Summit of the EAC Heads of State, held on 7th March, 2026, Arusha, Tanzania, which among others, issued directions on the regional efforts to eliminate non- tariff barriers.	▪ Under the Free movement of services, EAC Partner States remain non-compliant in implementing their commitments ▪ Under the free movement of Capital, EAC Partner States continue to maintain some restrictions against the freedom of movement of capital. ▪ Barriers to increased cross-border trade and investment in the region have been hampered as follows: ▪ Under the Free movement of goods, the Partner States have deviated from their commitments through application of tariff equivalent measures, resulting to an increase in Non-Tariff Barriers. ▪ Under the Free movement of services, EAC Partner States remain non-compliant in implementing their commitments, with the total number of Non-Conforming Measures (NCMs) rising. ▪ Under the free movement of capital, EAC Partner States continue to maintain some restrictions against the freedom of movement of capital	
17.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CUSTOMS UNION** **Adopted:** 2nd March, 2004. **Kenya signed:** 2nd March, 2004. **Entered into force:** 2nd March, 2004 **Obligation to Government:** To establish a free trade area (or zero duty imposed) on goods and services traded amongst themselves and agreed on Common External Tariff (CET), whereby imports from countries outside the EAC zone are subjected to the same tariff when sold to any EAC Partner State.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Deposited the instrument of ratification of the amendment to article 24(2)(a) of the Protocol on the establishment of the EAC Custom Union with the EAC Secretary General, on 25th February, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania; and *b)* Participated in the 18th Sectoral Council on Finance and Economic Affairs (SCFEA), held from 11th to 15th May, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania, which considered issues related to customs and trade policy harmonization, among other matters.	▪ Lack of implementation of the Single Custom Territory by all Partner States ▪ Differences in Policy, Legal and Regulatory frameworks of the Partner States ▪ Lack of similar infrastructure by the Partner States - in terms of railways, road networks and border facilities. ▪ Lack of uniform capacities of key institutions such as the Revenue Authorities of the Partner States ▪ Non-submission of country list of levies, fees and charges for harmonization by some Partner States ▪ Non-transmission of e-certificates of origin by some Partner States ▪ Lack of appointment of members of the Regional One Stop Border Post Steering Committee by all Partner States ▪ High cost of sensitising and capacity building of public and private sector stakeholders in the Partner States ▪ Lack of a single regional currency to facilitate ease of exchange and reduce foreign exchange losses associate with conversion currencies to facilitate trading; ▪ Connectivity in terms road and air transport flagged out by exhibitors	▪ Partner States to fully implement the EAC Single Customs Territory. ▪ Harmonization of the Policy, Legal and regulatory frameworks ▪ Investment in infrastructure including improving road networks, railways, inland waterways and border facilities. ▪ Prioritizing automation and integration of the customs business systems. ▪ Capacity building ▪ Fast track compilation and submission of the comprehensive list of levies, fees and charges ▪ Fast track the transmission of e-certificates of origin by all Partner States ▪ Fast-track the operationalisation of One Stop Border Post Management Committees by all Partner States ▪ The EAC Secretariat and Partner States to mobilize additional resources ▪ Fast track implementation of the EAC monetary union including actualizing the EAC single currency; ▪ Lowering of Transport costs between the Partner States ▪ EAC Secretariat to follow up with the SACU Secretariat to submit their revised tariff offer. ▪ The EAC Secretariat, in

		as expensive. ▪ Providing timely response by SACU on its revised tariff offer to the EAC; ▪ Finalising consultations by the EAC and SACU on the modalities for sensitive products and submitting their positions; and ▪ Mobilising adequate financial resource to develop the EAC-SACU Motor Vehicle (Automobile) Strategy. ▪ Lack of adequate financial resources to implement the regional strategy ▪ Lack of awareness of potential production and trade opportunities provided by the AfCFTA ▪ Lack of convergence by Partner States on the products to be assigned under Category B and C. ▪ Slow submission of legal input on the proposed amendments	collaboration with Partner States, be directed to fast track consultations on the modalities for sensitive products. ▪ Both the EAC and SACU Secretariats need to mobilise adequate financial resource to develop the EAC-SACU Motor Vehicle (Automobile) Strategy. ▪ Partner States to mobilize adequate resources ▪ Sensitization and awareness creation ▪ The EAC Secretariat to continue convening dedicated meetings of Principal Secretaries` who are to guide on the outstanding tariff lines for Category B and C ▪ Fast track the submissions
18.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY MONETARY UNION (EAMU)** **Adopted:** 30th November, 2013. **Entered into force:** 30th November, 2013. **Kenya Ratified:** 28th November, 2014. **Obligation to Government:** To harmonize monetary and fiscal policies; harmonize financial, payment and settlement systems; harmonize financial accounting and reporting practices; harmonize policies and standards on statistical information; and establish an East African Central Bank.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participating in the development of a Masterplan on EAC Payment System Cross-Border Mobile Money Transactions Regulatory Framework; and		
	b) Participated in the debate on Bills in the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) meant to establish three institutions that will support the EAC Monetary Institute.	▪ Non-operationalization of Key institutions of EAMU: East Africa Monetary Institute, Surveillance,	▪ There is need to fast track finalization of EAMU Bills to aid the establishment of the East

	These institutions are: The East African Statistics Bureau; East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission; and the East African Financial Service Commission. The debates on the Bills were concluded in November, 2024, and submitted for Presidential Assent.	Compliance and Enforcement Commission, Financial Services Commission and the Statistics Bureau). **Global Challenges** ▪ Geopolitical tensions such as the Middle East crisis and the Russia-Ukrainian war which caused supply chain disruptions and hence led to high costs of imported inputs. ▪ The tight global financial conditions such as the increase in the Federal Fund rate has increased the cost of external borrowing and also led to capital flight from the EAC region ▪ The volatility in global oil prices has affected production costs hence affecting overall productivity in the region and revenue collection for oil exporting Partner States. ▪ More frequent global and regional shocks – e.g. pandemics, wars, climate change related shocks, etc. ▪ **Regional Challenges** ▪ Conflicts within the region might pose major challenges on regional demand and stability. ▪ Failure to follow regional agreements for example the persistence of Non-tariff Barriers, stay of application on the EAC Common External Tariff (CET) and issues related to rules of origin pose major risks to regional trade. ▪ Climate change and its related impacts for example the regular occurrence of the droughts within the region has affected food production and thus prices.	African Monetary Union by 2031 ▪ Fast track the operationalization of the key institutions for the establishment of the Monetary Union (EAMI, Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission, Financial Services Commission and the Statistics Bureau). ▪ Promote import replacement to mitigate the negative impact of external shocks. ▪ Improve domestic savings for example through initiatives aimed at mobilizing funding from our people in the diaspora, domestic apital market development and improving savings culture. ▪ Explore Public Private Partnerships and build capacity of technical experts in negotiating PPPs. ▪ Need to develop a regional/national climate change strategy and to mobilize climate financing from the Multilateral Institutions. ▪ Expedite the establishment of a stabilization fund for the region to help in the management of shocks. ▪ Develop and implement regional value chain as part of industrial strategy. ▪ Deliberately build capacity of regional contractors to be able to implement large projects.

		▪ Multiple membership of Partner States also affect Partner State commitments to EAC Agreements. ▪ Divergence from the Macroeconomic Convergence Criteria partly due to external shocks like the Covid-19 pandemic and divergence in the coping mechanisms which were adopted by Partner States. ▪ The need to bridge the infrastructure gap coupled with insufficient domestic revenues has increased debt exposure for most EAC Partner States. ▪ Lack of capital and capacity of regional contractors to implement large projects, which results into use of foreign capital and companies leading to capital outflow.	
19.	**MARKING OF WEIGHTS (PACKAGES TRANSPORTED BY VESSELS CONVENTION), NO. 27 OF 1929** **Adopted:** 11th November, 1921. **Entered into force:** 9th March, 1932. **Kenya Ratified:** 9th February, 1971. **Obligation to Government:** The Convention requires that any package or object weighing one (1) Metric Tonne and above consigned within the territory of any Member State shall have its gross weight clearly marked on it before it is loaded.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Provision of services through twenty-one (21) zonal offices at Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Wundanyi, Nyeri, Thika, Meru, Embu, Machakos, Mwingi, Nakuru, Garissa, Eldoret, Kitale, Kericho, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Kisii, Homa Bay and Kisumu; and *b)* Conducting inspection services in line with the Weights and Measures Act CAP. 513 and Trade Descriptions Act, 2019.	Traffic overflow	Enhance virtual weighbridges.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">STANDARDIZATION</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">THE METRE CONVENTION

Date of adoption: 20th May, 1875.
Date of Ratification: 1st January, 2010.
Obligation to Government: To establish the degree of equivalence of national measurement standards thereby providing Governments and other parties with a secure technical foundation for wider agreements related to international trade, commerce and regulatory affairs.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Adopted a total of 525 standards: 23 are indigenous designated as East African Standards 22 ; Africa Standards 20; and 460 are international standards; and

Kenya participates in International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) activities.</td><td>▪ Inadequate resources (personnel, equipment, funds, facilities etc.) to fully participate the Internationa Bureau of Weights and Measures.

▪ Limited finances, inadequate manpower to enforce calibration of weights and measures among concerned players in the sector.</td><td>▪ Mobilization of resources.

▪ Training and Capacity building.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">EAC PROTOCOL ON STANDARDIZATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE, METREOLOGY AND TESTING

Concluded in: 2010.
Obligation to Government: To formulate and apply a common policy on standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced and traded within the Community.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government participated in the 47th meeting of the Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance, and Investment (SCTIFI) held on 26th November, 2025, in Nairobi, Kenya.</td><td>▪ Delays in finalizing the review of the EAC SQMT Act and approval of Metrology Bill, 2021 by organs of the Community</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">PARIS CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Adopted: 20th March, 1883.
Entered into force: 1883, 1900, 1911, 1925, 1934, 1958, 14th July, 1967, amended 1979.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 14th June, 1965 to Paris Convention and 26th October, 1967 to Stockholm Act.
Obligation to Government: Amending/enacting intellectual property laws to comply with the Agreement on patents, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, trade names and geographical indications.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Receives and processes trademarks that seek to claim priority under the convention. Such priority claims are taken into consideration when the filing date for the respective application is being given to the applicants;
b) Implementing the Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509; and
c) Actively involved in protecting and enforcing Industrial Property Rights.</td><td>▪ Limited awareness by applicants on priority date limitations that jeopardizes the novelty requirement and the eventual acquisition of industrial property rights.
▪ Manual system of application that is slow and cumbersome.
▪ Inadequate financial resources in the implementation and administration of industrial property rights.</td><td>▪ Public awareness creation and support on outreach programs by the Government.
▪ Automation to give effect to system notifications and reminders to applicants before expiry of priority dates.
▪ Mobilize additional financial resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">BERNE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS

Adopted: 9th September, 1886.
Entered into force: 11th March, 1993.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 11th March, 1993.
Obligation to Government: Recognize the copyright of works of authors from other signatory countries in the same way it recognizes the copyright of its own nationals.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government ensures protection of copyrights while conscious of exceptions and limitations in the Copyright Act, CAP. 130.	▪ Limited public awareness and knowledge on copyright and related rights. ▪ Inadequate financial resources. ▪ Weak enforcement of copyrights.	▪ Enhance public sensitization and awareness creation on Intellectual Property (IP). ▪ Mobilize additional financial resources. ▪ Establish partnerships. ▪ Enforce copyright and related rights.
3.	**MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS** **Adopted:** 1891. **Entered into force:** 14th April, 1891 (amended 1900, 1911, 1925, 1934, 1957, 1967, and finally 28th September, 1979). **Kenya became a State party to the Agreement on:** 26th June, 1998. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that Kenyan nationals secure protection for their marks applicable to goods and services by filing the said marks at the International Bureau of Intellectual Property.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Governmet has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Established a trade mark division that registers trademarks under the Madrid system; *b)* Launched an enhanced online filing platform via eCitizen for national IP applications; patents, designs and utility models; *c)* Publishes Trade Marks applications that designates Kenya under Madrid System in the monthly Kenya Industrial Property Journal; and *d)* Formulating a national intellectual property policy and strategy.	▪ Inadequate resources to support attendance of meetings at WIPO, outreach and creation of awareness programs and activities. ▪ Low levels of public awareness and knowledge on Trade Marks.	▪ Increase funding to facilitate attendance of Madrid related Meetings in WIPO in order to contribute to the development of the Madrid System of registration. ▪ Resource mobilization and provision of adequate funds to facilitate implementation. ▪ Enhance public awareness and sensitization through funding programs geared towards public awareness.
4.	**PATENT CO-OPERATION TREATY (PCT)** **Adopted:** 1970. **Entered into force in:** 1970. **Kenya became a State party to the Treaty on:** 8th March, 1994. **Obligation to Government:** Protection and registration of patents, enacting intellectual property laws to comply with the Treaty.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government transmitted all the International Patent applications that were filed by Kenya residents to WIPO. Launched an enhanced online platform via eCitizen for national patents, utility models and industrial designs.	▪ Inadequate resources to support the programs and activities. ▪ Inadequate skills by users of the PCT system.	▪ Resource mobilization for the programs and activities. ▪ Improve skills and competencies of personnel and PCT users.
5.	**SINGAPORE TREATY ON THE LAW OF TRADEMARKS** **Adopted:** 27th March, 2006. **Entered into force:** 16th March, 2009. **Kenya signed the Treaty on:** 28th March, 2006. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure protection and registration of trademarks.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Registrar of Trade Marks protects trademarks under the Trade Marks Act, CAP. 506 of the Laws of Kenya.	▪ Human resource challenges	▪ Registration of sound marks and holograms
	Registration of three (3) dimensional Trade Marks available to applicants.	▪ Low levels of public awareness.	▪ Enhance awareness amongst members of the public. ▪ Consider non-traditional marks.
	The Kenya Industrial Property Institute is in the process of adopting on-line filing or e-filing of trade mark applications.	▪ Capacity constraints ▪ Financial Constrain	▪ Enhance Capacity building. ▪ Increase funds to facilitate e-filing.
6.	**BRUSSELS CONVENTION RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMME-CARRYING SIGNALS TRANSMITTED BY SATELLITE** **Adopted:** 1974. **Kenya signed on:** 21st May, 1974. **Ratified:** 6th January, 1976. **Obligation to the Government:** To take adequate measures to prevent the unauthorized distribution on or from its territory of any programme-carrying signal transmitted by satellite		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Governmet has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Protection of transmission by wire or wireless means including satellite transmission as incorporated in the Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and		

	b) Encouraging use of the National Rights Registry Platform (NRRP) for the registration, viewing and downloading copyright certificate.	▪ Inadequate awareness and technical Capacity	▪ Increase public awareness and Capacity building.
7.	**MARRAKESH TREATY TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO PUBLISHED WORKS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE BLIND, VISUALLY IMPAIRED OR OTHERWISE PRINT DISABLED** **Adopted:** 27th June, 2013. **Kenya signed on:** 28th June, 2013. **Kenya Ratified:** 2nd June, 2017. **Obligation to the Government:** To introduce a set of limitations and expectations to copyright rules in order to permit reproduction, distribution and making available of published works in formats designed to be accessible to Visually Impaired Persons, and to permit exchange of these works across borders by organizations that serve those beneficiaries.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government ensures that the provisions of the Treaty are incorporated in the national legislations, including audio visual work.		
8.	**BEIJING TREATY ON AUDIO-VISUAL PERFORMANCES** **Adopted:** 24th June, 2012. **Kenya signed on:**26th June, 2012. **Ratified:** 15th November, 2019. **Obligation to Government**: To grant performers four kinds of economic rights for their performances fixed on audiovisual fixations such as motion pictures: the right of reproduction, the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of making available.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government incorporates protection and remedies for audio visual performers in the national legislation.		
9.	**NAIROBI TREATY ON THE PROTECTION OF THE OLYMPIC SYMBOL (1981)** **Kenya signed on:** 24th October, 1981. **Ratified:** 18th November, 1981. **Obligations to the Government:** To protect the Olympic symbol, comprising of five interlaced rings against use for commercial purposes (in advertisements, on goods, as a mark, etc.) without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Refusing to register any mark that is similar to the Olympic	▪ Monitoring the use of the	▪ Ensure the use of the Olympic

	Symbol; *b)* Invalidating the registration of marks similar to the Olympic Symbol, contravening the Nairobi Treaty; *c)* Monitoring and reporting any applications or invalidations regarding registration of marks similar to the Olympic Symbol; and *d)* Implementing Industrial Property Act, Cap. 509.	Olympic symbol without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee. ▪ Enforcement of the offence is difficult partly because of lack of awareness by enforcement agencies and authorities.	symbol is done with authorization. ▪ Strengthen enforcement mechanisms and create awareness to the relevant enforcement agencies.
10.	**PATENT LAW TREATY (PLT)** **Adopted:** 2000. **Entered into force in:** 2005. **Kenya acceded on**: 8th March, 1994. **Obligation to the Government:** To seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in each of a large number of countries by filing an "international" patent application.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	Domesticated in the Industrial Property Act, 2001 administered by KIPI.	▪ Lack of awareness by applicants. ▪ Inadequate technical personnel and limited funding.	▪ Enhanced awareness to users ▪ Increase personnel and more financial resource
11.	**GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRODUCERS OF PHONOGRAMS AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION OF THEIR PHONOGRAMS (1971)** **Adopted:** 1971. **Kenya signed on:** 4th April, 1972. **Ratified:** 6th January, 1976. **Obligation to the Government:** To protect a producer of phonograms who is a national of another Contracting State against the making of duplicates without that producer's consent; against the importation of such duplicates, where the making or importation is for the purpose of distribution to the public; and against the distribution of such duplicates to the public.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Incorporated the protection of producers of sound recordings as laid out the Copyright Act, Cap. 130; and *b)* Incorporated provisions on take down notice and ISP liability in the Copyright Act, Cap. 130 to protect copyright owners in the digital environment		

12.	**THE AFRICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING RELATED TO NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AFRA)** **Acceded:** 4th February, 2016 **Obligation to the Government:** Promote cooperative research, development and training in nuclear science and technology.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Supports this initiative through allocation and disbursement of recurrent grants to National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation; *b)* Pilots the Nuclear Science Education in secondary schools, two schools for pilot programme have been selected; *c)* Reviewing the Secondary School Curriculum with an aim of incorporating nuclear science technology in secondary schools; and *d)* Participates in AFRA project designs that ensures peaceful application of nuclear technology that contribute to National and Regional goals.		

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
1.	**DAKAR FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION: EDUCATION FOR ALL (EFA) AGREEMENT** **Signatory Date**: 26th to 28thApril, 2000. **Obligation to Government**: To develop National Education for All (EFA) goals.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Released a total of KSh. 17,658,668,369.69 in April, 2026, in capitation funds to primary, junior, senior and special needs education schools through the Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) programs; *b)* Prepared draft guidelines for the transition and placement of learners to Grade 10 and is currently in the process of subjecting the draft document to stakeholders' engagement and validation exercise; *c)* Implementing the mid-year series of the KCSE examination, administered in July every year targeting candidates wishing to repeat the KCSE exams, those who may have missed sitting the exams due to sickness or other unexpected hardships and adult candidates; *d)* Working on integrating the use of Orbit Readers and phase out Braille machines in the administration of the KCSE examinations to candidates with visual impairments to align with best global assessment practices; *e)* Increased enrolment and retention of girls and boys in pre-primary, primary, junior, senior and secondary education, particularly in ASAL counties and informal settlements through the following: (i) Digitization of contents to reach the un-reached; (ii) Strengthen the management of education data through the implementation of a unified information management system (NEMIS/KEMIS); (iii) Provision of sanitary towels to girls in primary and secondary schools to ensure equity in access to learning opportunities; and (iv) Implementation of school feeding programme amounting to	▪ Delay in disbursement of funds. ▪ Shortage of teachers. ▪ Inadequate infrastructure. ▪ Insufficient funding. ▪ High cost of living. ▪ Retention of learners. ▪ Lack of time for co-curricular activities for learners. ▪ Financing Gaps at policy Design , dissemination and and implementation Stage ▪ Policies developed without clear costed implementation plans ▪ Weak alignment to Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).	▪ Timely disbursement of funds. ▪ Enhanced budgetary allocations. ▪ Recruit and train more teachers. ▪ Improve infrastructure. ▪ Strengthen the Directorate of Audit of schools for quality assurance ▪ Normalize the school calendar. ▪ Instituting a National Policy Quality Assurance Framework. ▪ Mandate costed implementation plans before approval. ▪ Strengthen inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms. ▪ Integrate policies into Programme-Based Budgeting and national

	KSh. 3,000,000,000.00 in selected primary schools in ASALs, slums and pockets of poverty areas. *f)* Adopted a whole Government approach to facilitate the mop up exercise aimed at ensuring every child attains the next level of school towards implementing the 100% transition policy; *g)* Transitioning of 46,000 intern teachers to permanent positions in January 2025**;** *h)* Processing of the employment of 8,707 teachers on permanent and pensionable terms of service to replace those who exited service through natural attrition; *i)* Formulating and revising the following policies and legislations to facilitate the implementation of the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER) Report: (i) National Education Policy, 2025; (ii) Draft STEM Education &Training Policy, 2025; (iii) Draft Education and Training Sector Gender Policy, 2025; (iv) Draft Teacher Education and Training Policy, 2026; (v) Draft Education Sector Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2026. (vi) Basic Education Bill, 2025; (vii) Basic Education Scholarships and Bursaries Bill, 2025; (viii) Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (Amendment) Bill, 2025; (ix) Kenya National Examination Council (Amendment) Bill, 2025; (x) Teachers Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2025; (xi) Kenya Literature Bureau (Amendment) Bill, 2025; (xii) Education Appeals Tribunal Bill, 2025; (xiii) T echnical and Vocation Education and Training Bill, 2025; (xiv) Universities Bill, 2025; (xv) Tertiary Education Placement and Funding Bill, 2025; (xvi) Kenya National Qualification Framework (Amendment)	▪ Reliance on donor financing without sustainability planning. ▪ Regulatory gaps limiting enforcement. ▪ Policies inadequately disseminated and implementers unaware of policy provisions	M&E systems. ▪ Establish a centralized digital repository within the MoE of approved policies for transparency and tracking. ▪ Strengthen the Capacity of the Directorate of policy development .

	Bill, 2025; (xvii) Science and Technology Innovation (Amendment) Bill, 2024; *j)* Implementing the new financing model for Universities and TVET institutions; *k)* Rolling out CBET curricula in technical and vocational training which make training outcome based and have micro credential that facilitate multiple entry and exit that favour youth and adults who are working, in order to ensure lifelong learning; *l)* Establishment of an additional 55 TVET institutions in order to enhance access to technical and vocational training; *m)* Enhance quality of training by equipping of 29 TVET institutions in order to build the capacity of institutions provided employment - oriented skills development; *n)* Providing ICT equipment and digital integration in 21 TVET institutions to build capacity and offer online and blended learning; *o)* Increased enrolment and retention, particularly, in ASAL counties and informal settlements through the following: 1. Building the capacity of TVET institutions to offer online and blended learning through improvement and deployment of digital infrastructures, digitization of contents to reach provide access to remote places, and youth available outside formal learning hours; 2. Rollout TVET MIS in all TVET to enhance education data management; *p)* Adopted a whole Government approach to facilitate the mop up of Not in Education Employment or Training youth through sustained awareness, outreach and marketing of TVET; *q)* Provision of TVET KSh. 5.2B capitation and KSh. 5B scholarships; and *r)* Has increased student funding in Universities from KSh. 83,276,289,789.00 in the Financial Year 2024–2025to KSh. 97,452,328,233.00 in the Financial Year 2025–2026.		

2. THE DJIBOUTI DECLARATION ON REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON REFUGEE EDUCATION IN IGAD MEMBER STATES

Adopted: 14th December, 2017.
Kenya acceded on: 14th December, 2017.
Obligation to Government: To ensure that every refugee, returnee, and members of host communities have access to quality education in a safe learning environment within our respective countries without discrimination.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Government launched the Education and Training Policy, 2022 on 28th March, 2025 as part of the broader Shirika Plan for the inclusion of refugees and Asylum seekers— a landmark initiative aimed at integrating refugees into national systems and services; *b)* Refugee education has been mainstreamed within national sector planning frameworks, including the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) 2023–2027, the Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning (KPEEL) Programme, and the Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEEQIP) (2026) These frameworks incorporate targeted interventions to enhance access, equity, quality, and transition for learners in refugee-hosting counties; *c)* In furtherance of the IGAD Regional Action Plan under the Djibouti Declaration, the Ministry of Education has initiated the development of a Costed Strategy on Education and Training for Refugees and Host Communities (2026–2028) to guide coordinated planning, financing, and implementation. Additionally, Draft Guidelines on Accelerated Education Programmes (AEP) are under development to standardize alternative learning pathways for overage and out-of-school refugee and host community learners; *d)* Refugee learners in Dadaab, Kakuma, and urban areas are enrolled in registered public and private basic education institutions and follow the national curriculum under the Competency-Based Education (CBE) framework. All refugee learners participate in national assessments and examinations administered and certified by the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC). They are further captured within the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS), ensuring inclusion in national data and planning systems; *e)* Refugee and host community teacher trainees have been enrolled in	▪ Resource constraints ▪ Legal and policy-related barriers on the status of refugee schools ▪ Limited financing for refugee-specific interventions; ▪ Competing national priorities affecting resource allocation; ▪ inadequate tracking of refugee-targeted indicators within programme performance frameworks. ▪ Resource mobilization gaps for implementation once approved. ▪ Fragmented implementation of Accelerated Education Programmes (AEPs) across partners. ▪ Overcrowding in refugee-hosting schools. ▪ Inadequate secondary school transition Capacity . ▪ Documentation challenges for some refugee learners.	▪ Resource mobilization to provide education for refugees. ▪ Review Basic education Act to transition refugee schools to public system ▪ Introduce clearly defined refugee-disaggregated indicators within NESSP M&E frameworks. ▪ Ring-fence targeted allocations within programme-based budgets for refugee-hosting counties. ▪ Strengthen joint planning between MoE and county governments in Turkana and Garissa. ▪ Institutionalize annual refugee education performance reviews within sector review processes ▪ Fast-track validation and Cabinet endorsement of the Costed Strategy.

	public Teacher Training Colleges as part of inclusive teacher development efforts. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) pathways have been strengthened in collaboration with the Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA). In addition, teachers in refugee-hosting contexts participate in national Teacher Professional Development (TPD) programmes to enhance instructional quality and alignment with national standards; and *f)* The Ministry of Education continues to engage with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in advancing harmonization of qualifications frameworks, refugee education standards, and regional data reporting mechanisms in line with the Djibouti Declaration commitments.	▪ Interoperability gaps between NEMIS and refugee registration databases. ▪ Insufficient pre-service training slots for refugee and host Community teacher trainees in TTCs. ▪ Slow uptake and operationalization of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). ▪ Teacher shortages and high turnover in hardship areas. ▪ lack of a structured TSC recognition and career progression for refugee teachers. ▪ Slow progress in aligning national qualifications to the IGAD Regional Qualifications Framework. ▪ Limited regional data harmonization. ▪ Weak cross-border recognition of refugee-acquired skills. ▪ Limited technical coordination platforms at the operational level.	▪ Develop a clear financing roadmap aligned to Shirika Plan commitments. ▪ Standardize AEP curriculum, certification, and transition pathways. ▪ Expand infrastructure under KPEEL/SEEQIP and other capital grants in refugee-hosting counties. ▪ Strengthen secondary school expansion and scholarship pathways. ▪ Simplify documentation protocols for exam registration. ▪ Enhance system interoperability between NEMIS and refugee management system ▪ ▪ Expand scholarship quotas for refugee and host community teacher trainees. ▪ Operationalize structured RPL frameworks through the Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA). ▪ Review TSC regulations to formalize recognition and registration of qualified refugee teachers ▪ Strengthen structured

			Teacher Professional Development (TPD) tailored to refugee contexts. ▪ Accelerate referencing of the Kenya National Qualifications Framework to the IGAD RQF. ▪ Establish a dedicated national focal point for IGAD education reporting. ▪ Develop regional mutual recognition arrangements for refugee qualifications. ▪ Strengthen technical working groups for regular regional data exchange under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
3.	**AFRICA CONTINENTAL STRATEGY FOR TVET (2025-2034)** **Adopted** in March 2025		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Government has institutionalized dual training in TVET institutions with initiatives currently covering 88 public TVET institutions, in partnership with 2583 industries. The initiative has so far benefited 7876; *b)* Alignment of Kenya National Qualifications Framework with Africa Continental Qualification Framework (ACQF); *c)* Establishment of 144 Jitume Digital Laboratories in TVET institutions; and *d)* Rollout of RPL in 33 TVET institutions.	▪ Funding to support trainees in dual training ▪ Funding for potential RPL candidates	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation

4. INTER-AFRICAN CONVENTION ESTABLISHING AN AFRICAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

Date of Adoption: 1 August 1975

The Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programmed is regional Convention aimed at promoting technical co-operation programmes to ensure sufficiency of skilled personnel within Africa.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Ministry of Education is working on having partnerships with more universities.	▪ Inadequate funding for scholarships for specialized training	▪ Resource mobilization from Member States and development partners.

5. PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR EAST AFRICA (IUCEA)

Adopted: 13th September, 2002.

Signed: 13th September, 2002.

Obligation to Government: To provide technical and financial support to IUCEA to facilitate implementation of programmes and projects under the Council, participate in technical meetings for policy development and furthering Kenya's interests in the region and encourage development of mutually beneficial collaboration among Universities and Governments, public and private sector and other organizations for sustainable socio-economic development.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
a) Implementing the EAC students and staff mobility Programme, which enables students from countries within the EAC Region to pay same fees as local students; *b)* Implementing the EAC Scholarship Programme undertaking a Master's programme in areas of Mathematics, Engineering, Informatics, Science, Technology and Business Science; *c)* Formulating the EAC TVET Harmonization Strategy; *d)* Kenya Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; *e)* Kenya participated in an Experts and Stakeholders Engagement Forum on the Draft Harmonized Guidelines for Collection and Management of Higher Education Data in the East African Community, held on 16th - 18th July, 2025 in Nairobi, Kenya; and	▪ Technology challenges ▪ Non-compliance by partner states to implement uniform fees for East Africans in higher education instituions	▪ Fast track the process. ▪ IUCEA to flag out and sanction institutions that are not compliant with the council directives

	f) Kenya participated in a Regional Validation Workshop on the Fee Structure Model for Higher Education Institutions, held on 7th –8th August, 2025 in Bujumbura, Burundi.		
6.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN KISWAHILI COMMISSION** **Concluded on:** 18th April, 2007. **Kenya Ratified:** 2010. **Obligation to Government:** To establish the East African Kiswahili Commission as a tool for providing advice to the Partner States on all matters relating to Kiswahili research, teaching, learning and development.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Hosted the 3rd EAC World Kiswahili Language Day and 2nd East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC) International Day on 5th–7th July, 2024, in Mombasa; *b)* Translated the National Kiswahili Council of Kenya Bill, 2021 into Kiswahili language. The Bill is now awaiting to be enacted by the National Assembly and seeks to establish the National Kiswahili Council of Kenya to promote the development of Kiswahili as a lingua franca of the Partner States; *c)* Developing the 2nd East African Kiswahili Commission Strategic Plan (2023–2027); *d)* Kenya Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; *e)* Kenya participated in the World Kiswahili Day Celebrations, held from 6th – 7th July, 2025 in Kigali, Rwanda; *f)* Kenya participated in a meeting of Legislative Draftspersons and Kiswahili Experts to draft the amendments to the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Kiswahili Commission from 4th 8th August, 2025, in Entebbe, Uganda; and	▪ Slow progress in amendment of the Protocol. ▪ Limited awareness on the programme	▪ EAKC Secretariat to fast track the process. ▪ Sensitize the public on available opportunities.

	g) Kenya participated in a regional stakeholder meeting to validate the Draft EAC Kiswahili language Policy Framework, 7th 8th October, 2025 in Entebbe, Uganda.		
7.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION** **Adopted:** 18th April, 2007. **Entered into force:** 1st July, 2014. **Obligation of Government:** To promote and co-ordinate the development, management and application of science and technology in the EAC.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Startup Act, 2024; *b)* Implementing the East African Regional Science Technology Innovation Policy; *c)* Implementing the East African Regional Intellectual Property (IP) Policy, 2023–2033; *d)* Approved the Concept Note for the development of Establishment of the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) Headquarters in Rwanda; *e)* Participated in the 20th Sectoral Council for Education, Science, Technology, Culture and Sports, to review matters affecting the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA), East Africa Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO), East African Kiswahili Commission (EAKC), held on 23rd September, 2025, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; *f)* Participated in the meeting of the evaluation of the applications of innovation and entrepreneurship challenge for Creating Opportunities for Youth and Women in Africa held from 15th to 16th February, 2026, in Kigali, Rwanda; *g)* Participated in the 4th edition of East African Community Regional Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Conference held from 30th March to 1st April, 2026, in Kigali, Republic of Rwanda. The conference convened regional and global stakeholders to explore how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can drive a resilient, inclusive and innovative East Africa region;	▪ Lack of adequate funding	▪ Provision of adequate funding

	h) Participated in the EAC Digital Transformation Strategy Regional Validation Workshop, held from 26th to 27th January, 2026, in Nairobi, Kenya. The draft strategy presents a comprehensive regional framework built around four strategic pillars: Harmonized Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Environment, Digital Connectivity and Infrastructure, Digital Economy, Digital Skills and Innovation. The harmonized strategy positions the EAC as a digitally empowered, secure, and integrated regional community capable of delivering cross-border digital services and fostering inclusive growth; and *i)* Participated in the National Consultations on the development of the EAC Regional Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy held from 29th to 30th January, 2026, in Nairobi, Kenya. The EAC Regional Artificial Intelligence Strategy, will guide the responsible, ethical and inclusive development, governance, and deployment of AI technologies in support of sustainable development and regional integration.		

8.	**AFRICA REGIONAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING RELATED TO NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AFRA)** **Kenya became a party in:** 1991. **Fifth Extension of Agreement on:** 4th April, 2015. **Acceded to the 5th Extension of the Agreement on:** 4th February, 2016. **Obligation to Government:** To promote and develop the use of nuclear science and technology, through regional cooperation, safely and cost effectively in order to meet the challenges of socio-economic development on the African continent.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Supports this initiative through allocation and disbursement of recurrent grants to National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation;		

	b) Pilots the Nuclear Science Education in secondary schools and already, two schools for pilot programme have been selected. The Government has already appointed a team to review the Secondary School Curriculum with an aim of incorporating nuclear science technology in secondary schools. This will help demystify nuclear science and technology; and *c)* Participates in AFRA project designs that ensures peaceful application of nuclear technology that contribute to National and Regional goals.	▪ Over-reliance on donor funds to implement AFRA projects. ▪ Low levels of public awareness and knowledge on the benefits of nuclear science and technology for the country.	▪ Undertake budgetary allocations for implementation of projects including through partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders. ▪ Enhance public awareness, education and training on the benefits of nuclear science and technology. ▪ Enhance inter-agency collaborations.

OUTER SPACE

1. TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE INCLUDING THE MOON AND OUTER CELESTIAL BODIES

Ratified: 27th January, 1967.
Entered into force: 10th October, 1967.
Adopted: 19th December, 1966.
Obligation to Government: To regulate outer space activities.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulating a Kenya Space Bill, 2026, and reviewing of the Kenya Space Policy, 2016, to implement the treaty; *b)* Hosted a workshop on High-Altitude Operations in Nairobi to develop safety protocols and technical standards for near-space activities on 3rd September, 2025; *c)* Finalized the development and testing phase of the Electrical Power Subsystem for the African Development Satellite (AfDevSat) to enhance regional peaceful cooperation on 9th September, 2025; *d)* Signed a bilateral cooperation agreement with the Federal Republic of Nigeria to strengthen ties in space science, technology, and peaceful exploration on 22nd September, 2025; *e)* Commenced World Space Week 2025 in Laikipia to promote public awareness and education on the peaceful use of outer space as the province of all mankind on 4th October, 2025; *f)* Initiated a technical dialogue with UAE-based Marlan Space to explore commercial partnerships for Earth Observation data utilization on 22nd October, 2025; *g)* Officially launched the Regional Centre for Earth Observation Training in Malindi to build indigenous technical capacity for space-derived data analysis on 29th October, 2025; *h)* Convened government, academia and industry stakeholders to strengthen national capacity in satellite data utilization for sustainable development, disaster management and environmental monitoring on 9th December,	▪ Limited inter-agency collaboration. ▪ Absence of a domestic legal regime to govern private space actors and liability. ▪ Bureaucratic friction in synchronizing bilateral data-sharing and intellectual property. ▪ Low public awareness of the socioeconomic benefits of space beyond defense. ▪ High costs associated	▪ Strengthen collaboration among agencies. ▪ Fast track the enactment and operationalization of the Kenya Space Agency Bill, 2026. ▪ Streamline bilateral agreements with standardized protocols and legal frameworks to facilitate efficient data-sharing while protecting intellectual property rights. ▪ Launch targeted outreach and education campaigns highlighting the civilian and economic benefits of space technology and applications. ▪ Promote the use of open-

	2025; *i)* Co-organized the Kenya Space Innovation and Investment Forum 2025 in Nairobi to promote the peaceful use of outer space, space technology innovation and international cooperation in space activities from 9th to 10th December, 2025; *j)* Established a formal partnership between the Kenya Space Agency and Dedan Kimathi University of Technology (DeKUT) to advance space research and innovation on 16th December, 2025; *k)* Initiated "Project Centinela" to enhance satellite monitoring Capabilities for environmental conservation and disaster risk reduction on 15th January, 2026; *l)* Selected to host the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) Programme 2026, promoting international cooperation in space science education and peaceful space activities on 26th January, 2026; *m)* Participated in the Third Italy-Africa Space Leaders Meeting to coordinate regional policy on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities on 10th February, 2026; and *n)* Issued a public astronomical advisory and awareness notice on a rare planetary alignment, promoting peaceful scientific observation and public engagement in space science on 28th February, 2026.	with proprietary high-resolution Earth Observation (EO) data.	source and shared EO data platforms while negotiating cost-sharing agreements for high-resolution proprietary datasets.
2.	**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS (LIABILITY CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 29th November, 1971. **Entered into force:** 1st September, 1972. **Kenya acceded:** 25th September, 1975. **Obligation to Government:** To bear international liability and responsibility for all space objects launched within their territory.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Finalized a strategic collaboration framework with the Nigerian National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA) on mission control standards on 22nd September, 2025; *b)* Conducted a technical seminar at JKUAT during World Space Week on "Responsible Behavior in Outer Space" to educate stakeholders on liability risks on 6th October, 2025;	▪ Limited inter-agency collaboration. ▪ Lengthy legislative process. ▪ Complexity of assigning legal liability for	▪ Strengthen collaboration among agencies. ▪ Fast-track the process. ▪ Develop clear international legal frameworks assigning liability for modular space

	c) Initiated a technical exchange with UAE-based Marlan Space to review international best practices for the insurance and indemnification of space launches on 22nd October, 2025; *d)* Engaged with the US-based OSPRI delegation to explore strategic collaboration on space traffic management to minimize orbital debris risks on 5th December, 2025; *e)* Facilitated the Space Innovation and Investment Forum 2025, where the need for legal frameworks to protect the state from third-party liability was emphasized on 9th December, 2025; *f)* Launched "Project Centinela," a dedicated monitoring initiative to enhance satellite tracking and prevent unauthorized or hazardous orbital maneuvers on 15th January, 2026; *g)* Participated in the 3rd Italy–Africa Space Leaders Meeting to refine the bilateral operational protocols for the Malindi Space Centre on 10th February, 2026; *h)* Submitted the finalized Draft Kenya Space Bill 2026 to the Parliamentary Committee on Defence to formalize the mandatory registration and licensing of all Kenyan space objects on 3rd March, 2026.	fragmented and modular space hardware. ▪ Prohibitive costs of commercial space insurance for emerging sovereign space programs. ▪ Lack of real-time orbital debris monitoring assets within the East African region. ▪ Potential for unlimited state liability for third-party commercial space activities.	hardware based on component ownership and operational responsibility. ▪ Establish government-backed insurance schemes or public-private partnerships to reduce commercial space insurance costs for emerging sovereign space programs. ▪ Invest in regional real-time orbital debris monitoring infrastructure and collaborate with international space surveillance networks for data sharing. ▪ Fast track the KSA Bill 2026 and international agreements that clearly define and limit state liability for third-party commercial space activities.
3.	**AGREEMENT ON THE AFRICAN RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SATELLITE CONSTELLATION INITIATIVE** **Adopted:** 7th December, 2009. **International obligation:** To develop a constellation of satellites to provide real time, unrestricted and affordable access to satellite data to support effective environmental and resource management in Africa.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Launched Space Sector Communities of Practice and Africa Earth Observation (EO) Challenge 2025 to bolster EO data innovation tied to continental satellite initiatives on 18th July, 2025; *b)* Announced hosting of the Kenya Space Innovation & Investment Forum (including Africa EO Challenge) to promote pan-African EO collaboration on 10th December, 2025; and	▪ Limited inter-agency collaboration. ▪ Limited indigenous technical expertise to convert raw satellite data into actionable intelligence.	▪ Strengthen collaboration among agencies. ▪ Develop targeted Capacity - building programs and specialized training to enhance local expertise in processing and analyzing

	c) Continued national Capacity strengthening for EO data utilization and infrastructure development through Kenya Space Agency to support shared constellation benefits.	▪ Fragmented data-sharing protocols between African states hindering joint satellite benefits.	satellite data for actionable intelligence. ▪ Establish standardized, interoperable data-sharing frameworks and regional coordination platforms to enable seamless collaboration among African states.

ELECTIONS, DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE			
1.	**THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON DEMOCRACY ELECTIONS AND GOVERNANCE (ACDEG)** **Adopted:** 30th January, 2007 **Entered into force:** 15th February, 2012. **Kenya acceded to the Charter on:** 7th January 2021. **Obligation to Government:** Promote adherence, by each State Party, to the universal values and principles of democracy and respect for human rights; the rule of law premised upon the respect for, and the supremacy of, the Constitution and constitutional order in the political arrangements of the State Parties; and the holding of regular free and fair elections.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to align the laws of Kenya and independent institutions with the provisions of the Charter; *b)* Developed an assessment Matrix on the implementation of the Charter; *c)* Sensitized stakeholders on provisions of the Charter; and *d)* Developing the initial country report on the Charter.	▪ Slow legislative process ▪ Budgetary Constraints	▪ Fast track the enactment process ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation

HEALTH			
1.	**WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL (FCTC)** **Adopted:** 21st May, 2003. **Entered into force:** 27th February, 2005. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 25th June, 2004. **Obligation to Government:** To protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by implementing tobacco control measures.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Increased taxation by 15% on tobacco products to discourage consumption of tobacco and related products; *b)* Reviewing the National Guidelines on Tobacco Ceasation, 2017; *c)* Conducting end term evaluation of the National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2019–2023; *d)* Developing Tobacco Control Strategic Plan 2026–2031; *e)* Implementing guidelines for labeling and packaging, including graphic health warnings; *f)* Reviewing the Tobacco Control Act, Cap. 245A and prioritizing the new and emerging tobacco products within the Act; and *g)* Established the County Multisectoral Enforcement and Compliance Committees in the 47 counties.	▪ Inadequate enforcement of enacted legislation. ▪ Inadequate alternative livelihood opportunities available to tobacco growing communities. ▪ Inadequate funding to the Tobacco Control Board and the Ministry of Health Programme to support TC activities. ▪ Resistance from the Tobacco Industry and re-innovation of new products to defeat the restricting regulations. ▪ Delay in implementation of Tobacco Control Regulations	▪ Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) should strengthen modalities for effective enforcement of legislation. ▪ Train tobacco growing communities on alternative livelihood opportunities. ▪ Increased allocation to Tobacco control programmes, increase awareness creation activities in the public and in tobacco growing communities. ▪ Tobacco Board to continually implement Strategies to counter the Industry with support from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA). ▪ All relevant Government agencies should commit to implementing and enforcing the Regulations in its entirety.

2. PROTOCOL TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS (ITP)

Adopted: 12th November, 2012.
Opened for signature on: 10th January, 2013.
Kenya signed Protocol on: 22nd May, 2013.
Kenya Ratified: 15th July, 2019
Obligation to Government: To combat illegal trade in tobacco products through control of the supply chain and international cooperation.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewing the National Guidelines on Tobacco Ceasation, 2017; *b)* Conducting end term evaluation of the National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan, 2019–2023; *c)* Developing Tobacco Control Strategic Plan 2026–2031; *d)* Committed to eliminating illicit trade, including the track and trace system, which has made the country a regional center of excellence in prevention of illicit trade; and *e)* Implementing tobacco free farms project where over 12,400 farmers have shifted from tobacco farming to viable alternatives.	▪ Inadequate Budget. ▪ Influx of counterfeit tobacco products.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance surveillance at entry points and local markets.

3. THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (1961)

Amended by the Protocol: 25th March, 1972.
Entered into force: 8th August, 1975.
Kenya ratified the Convention: 9th February, 1973.
Obligation to Government: To combat drug abuse by Co-ordinated international action.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Regulates the practice of pharmacy, manufacture and trade in drugs and poisons. This is to achieve the highest standards of safety, efficacy and quality of all drugs, chemical substances and medical devices that are locally manufactured, imported, exported,	▪ Delay in the review process. ▪ Influx of counterfeit drugs. ▪ Financial and capacity	▪ Fast track the review process. ▪ Enhance training and capacity building.

	distributed, sold, or used to ensure the protection of the consumer as envisaged by the laws regulating drugs in Kenya; *b)* Conducts market registration, testing and surveillance on drugs in the Kenyan market; *c)* Submits periodic reports under the Convention to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) that monitors and supports state compliance under the Convention; and *d)* Enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2025.	constraints.	☐ Provide adequate financial resources and budgetary provisions to relevant institutions.
4.	**CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1971** **Adopted:** 21st February, 1971. **Entered into force:** 16th August, 1976. **Kenya ratified:** 18th October, 2000. **Obligation to the Government:** To implement the provisions of the Convention and cooperate with other State parties to exercise control over psychotropic substances and synthetic drugs.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Maintains membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) which considers all matters pertaining to the aims of the Convention and its implementation. The Commission assists the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. It also advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; *b)* Operationalized online systems for reporting which include the National Drug Control System and International Import and Export System, reducing the time taken to procure products; and *c)* Implementing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, Cap. 245 in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.	▪ Influx of counterfeit drugs in the market. ▪ Low public awareness on counterfeit drugs. ▪ Inadequate capacity and human resource constraints.	▪ Increase public awareness and sensitization campaigns especially on recent trends. ▪ Intensify surveillance at the border points and the retail outlets. ▪ Increase public awareness and sensitization campaigns especially on recent trends. ▪ Enhance capacity building and recruitment of experts in the relevant field.

5. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Adopted: 20th December, 1988.
Entered into force: 11th November, 1990.
Kenya Acceded: 19th October, 1992.
Obligation to Government: To provide comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals; and to cooperate in extradition process.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Presidential declaration of Alcohol and Drug Abuse as a national emergency on 31st December, 2025: The Ministry guided all Level 3 facilities and upwards to provide treatment services for alcohol and substance use, collaborate with County governments to establish 1 rehabilitation facility per county and draft a National Strategy for Prevention and Management of Health Impacts of Alcohol Use, 2026–2030; *b)* Formulation of a National Policy For The Prevention, Management & Control of Alcohol, Drugs & Substance Abuse: The policy will provide a harmonized national framework for implementation of drug control interventions across different sectors; *c)* Capacity building for Magistrates and other Judicial officers on the existing policies and legislation for emerging alcohol and drug abuse; and *d)* Designation of 4 drug courts to handle cases related to possession and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.	▪ Financial constraints and inadequate human resources to combat drug trafficking. ▪ Inadequate financial, human and technical resources to effectively implement the National Policy at the national and county levels. ▪ The designated courts limit geographical coverage and accessibility, resulting in case backlogs, delays in the adjudication of drug-related offences, and increased costs for accused persons, witnesses, and law enforcement agencies required to travel long distances to access the specialized courts. ▪ Kenya is a transit route for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	▪ Increase budgetary and human resources to institutions combating drug trafficking. ▪ Develop and implement a sustainable resource mobilization strategy by increasing government budgetary allocations, strengthening county government investment in drug control programmes. Strengthen capacity building for health care workers. ▪ Develop and implement a sustainable resource mobilization strategy by increasing government budgetary allocations, strengthening county government investment in drug control programmes. Strengthen capacity building for health care workers. ▪ Expand the Drug Court

			programme by designating additional courts across the country, particularly in regions with a high burden of drug-related offences. ▪ Strengthen continuous judicial education through regular specialized training on alcohol and drug legislation, emerging substances, forensic evidence, sentencing practices, and treatment-oriented interventions to promote consistency and effectiveness in the administration of justice. ▪ Strengthen regional and international cooperation to combat drug trafficking.
6.	**PROTOCOL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN HEALTH RESEARCH COMMISSION (EAHRC)** **Kenya Signed:** 13th September, 2008. **Obligation to Government:** To coordinate, conduct, in the region, and source, gather and disseminate findings from research for policy formulation and practice. and promote health research.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: a) Participating in the amendment of the Protocol to address issues of the Governing Board and to provide clarity in the mandate of the Commission; b) Implementing the EAC Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (EAC-MRH) Programme to harmonize technical requirements and optimize processes for medicines regulation, to facilitate timely access to safe, affordable, efficacious and quality essential medicines, vaccines and medical devices for treatment, management		

	and diagnosis of diseases of public health importance; c) Participating in a Regional Programme on Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (EAC-MRH) since March, 2012: The initiative has established a joint assessment of medicinal product dossiers approach in the assessment of safety, quality and efficacy of medicinal products before a marketing authorization is granted; and d) Implementing a Project on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) that will strengthen the capacity of partner states to prevent and address infectious diseases at hot spot areas in the region.		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">TRANSPORT</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="4">AIR TRANSPORT</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">CONVENTION ON THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES OF INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY AIR, (1999 MONTREAL CONVENTION)
Adopted: 28th May, 1999.
Entered into force: 4th November, 2003.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 7th January, 2002.
Obligation to Government: To adhere to uniformity and predictability of rules relating to the international carriage of passengers, baggage and cargo.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Ensure that consumers are informed of their rights and responsibilities through sensitization (educating and protecting consumers);
b) Continues to address consumer’s complaints through the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal;
c) Reviewing the Civil Aviation (Consumer Protection) Regulations, 2020; and
d) Enforces policies, rules, regulations and procedures relating to the rights of consumers.</td><td>▪ Some air travelers do not know their rights.
▪ Some cases take long in proving liability.</td><td>▪ Government to remain committed to ensuring that passengers rights are not violated by airlines.
▪ Should try as much as possible to have cases take short time as possible.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">CONVENTION ON THE MARKING OF PLASTIC EXPLOSIVES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETECTION (1991 MONTREAL)
Adopted: 1st March, 1991.
Entered into force: 21st June, 1998.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 22nd October, 2002
Obligation to Government: To ensure no explosive including plastic explosive accesses the airport.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Undertake surveillance measures to prohibit the manufacture, storage, transport or entry of unmarked plastic explosives in Kenya;</td><td>▪ Culprits are keen on advancing ways of transporting explosives undetected.</td><td>▪ The Government should maintain thorough screening of persons, cargo, luggage, mail and any</td></tr>
</table>

			automobile accessing the airport.
	b) Implement the anti-terrorism framework to reduce the ability and risk of terrorists utilizing plastic explosives;	▪ Culprit may be prosecuted and found not guilty and set free.	▪ The agencies responsible in prosecution of terrorism cases should ensure provision of incriminating evidence in order for the suspect not to go scot-free.
	c) Deploys the Anti-Terrorism Police Units (ATPUS) to all airports serving international flights and continuously shares information and terrorism with other ICAO member states;	▪ Inadequate trained police officers.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation for training of skilled personnel.
	d) Ensures no aircraft carrying weapons or explosives (dangerous goods) is permitted to fly over Kenyan airspace without permission; and	▪ An airline may not be honest in their declaration of cargo when overflying Kenyan air space.	▪ Government should ensure compliance of laws regulating overfly aircrafts in Kenya airspace and actual declaration by airlines.
	e) Implementing the Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations, Legal Notice No. 128 of 2020.	▪ Currently the Regulations are in draft form.	▪ Fast track the process.
3.	**CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT (CAPE TOWN CONVENTION) AND THE PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT ON MATTERS SPECIFIC TO AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT (2001 CAPE TOWN)** **Adopted:** 16th November, 2001. **Entered into force:** 1st March, 2006. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 13th October, 2006 **Obligation to Government:** To facilitate the acquisition and use of mobile equipment of high value or particular economic significance		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Facilitated air operators to acquire aircraft at a discount due to assurance to the sellers that their interests in such equipment are recognized and protected;	▪ The cost of Aircraft is high, hence fewer purchases are made	▪ Government to remain committed to facilitating individuals and companies seeking to procure aircraft equipment
	b) Negotiates for avoidance of double taxation for Kenyan airline companies. In reciprocity, the Government continues to grant tax waivers on items to be used in aircraft during flight and spare parts on board foreign	▪ Differences in National laws of States in some instances make it difficult to conclude an MoU on avoidance of double taxation	▪ The Government through the National Treasury should be keen on signing a clause on double taxation with the States to which

	aircraft; *c)* Continues to register aircrafts according to ICAO guidelines and issued licenses; *d)* Ensures that airlines submit aircraft documents for analysis and scrutiny before allowing the vessel to fly into the country such as registration certificate, air operator's certificate, air worthiness certificate, aircraft insurance among others; *e)* Implementing its commitment under ICAO, which requires review of the regulations every two years; and *f)* Liaises with the International Registry established under the Cape Town Convention to ensure harmonization of all interests in aircraft and aircraft parts.		Kenyan carriers operate. ▪ The Government should continue getting ICAO documents, manuals and guidance materials in order to be current with new development in aviation.
4.	**CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION (1971 MONTREAL CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 23rd September, 1971. **Entered into force:** 26th January, 1973. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 11th January, 1977. **Obligation to Government:** To prohibit and punish behavior which threatens the safety of civil aviation.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducts security surveillance to enhance deterrence; *b)* Conducts body screening on passengers by security personnel at check points as well as the second screening points leading to the sterile area;	▪ Terrorism activities are planned in secrecy. ▪ An item may go through screening undetected.	▪ The Government should continue to provide intelligence and security to deter any unlawful activities. ▪ Government should ensure continued screening at both primary screening yards and access gates.

	c) Confiscates all unwanted and undeclared items by passengers;	▪ Currently, the scanner is unfunctional.	▪ KAA should carry out urgent repairs on the scanner and stop manual screening.
	d) Deploys anti-terrorism personnel and Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) to airports serving international flights;	▪ Both machine screening and physical screening are not 100% fool proof.	▪ KAA should remain committed to safety and security through screening of passengers, luggage's, cargo and motor vehicles accessing the airports.
		▪ Inadequate number of officers.	▪ Increase number of officers.
	e) Collaborates with airlines to report any suspicious item or passenger to the security personnel;	▪ Technology outdated.	▪ Continue to update the CCTV system and employing new technology.
	f) Enforce declaration and surrender of firearms to the pilot and returns at the destination; and	▪ Airlines fail to disclose the suspicious passengers with security personnel.	▪ The government to ensure that the airlines have reported the suspicious passengers.
	g) Installed CCTV in all strategic areas at airport.		
5.	**PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION (1988 MONTREAL PROTOCOL)** **Adopted:** 24th February, 1988. **Entered into force:** 6th August, 1989. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 5th October, 1995. **Obligation to Government:** Prosecute acts of violence against a passenger on board an aircraft on flight as it can endanger the safety of aircraft		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ensured safety of passengers at airports and recognize unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize the safe operation of such airports;	▪ In some instances, it's hard to punish a culprit who is a National of a non-contracting State.	▪ Government should be committed to punishing passengers whose behaviour threatens the safety of aircraft on flight.
	b) Continuous surveillance to prohibit any unlawful act which threaten the safety of civil aviation;	▪ Some passengers resist arrest	▪ Government should ensure thorough training of security personnel to overcome such

			resistant persons.
	c) Committed to take necessary legal action for any person trying to commit or committed violence against a passenger which threaten the safety of aircraft; *d)* Restricted access to the control tower and air navigation facilities are guarded by security personells such as regular police, GSU and AP officers; *e)* Regular security patrols by KAA and GSU officers around the airports; *f)* Construction of watch towers to continuously keep surveillance all-round international airports in Kenya; *g)* Continuously prosecute criminals who commit acts of sabotage, violence, destruction or damage, giving false information, terrorism among others; and *h)* Domesticated the protocol for suppression of unlawful acts of violence at the international airports.	▪ Some air navigational facilities are located in remote areas. ▪ Some airports do not have a security patrol road around their fence.	▪ Only authorized persons should access air navigational facilities. ▪ The security officers attached at the air navigational facilities should be rotated on a scheduled basis. ▪ KAA should ensure construction of a security patrol road around all airports to enable frequent patrols by airport security.
6.	**CONVENTION ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FOREIGN AIRCRAFT TO THIRD PARTIES ON THE SURFACE (1952 ROME CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 7th October, 1952. **Entered into force:** 4th February, 1958. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 5th July, 1999. **Obligation to Government:** To adhere to the rates set in the Convention for compensation of persons who suffer damage caused by foreign aircraft on the surface		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ensuring that the foreign aircraft compensates for any damage caused on the ground within her territory; and *b)* Ensuring that evaluation of liability is reasonable so as not	▪ There is no legal framework on compensation	▪ Establishment of a legal framework ▪ Government should ensure that

	to exceed the damage caused and hinder the development of air transport.		any compensation arising from damage on the ground is based on the rates set in the convention
7.	**PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE ROME CONVENTION OF 1952 ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FOREIGN AIRCRAFT TO THIRD PARTIES ON THE SURFACE (1978 MONTREAL)** **Adopted:** 23rd September, 1978. **Acceded on:** 25th July, 2002. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 23rd October, 2002. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure adequate compensation to those who suffer damage caused by a foreign aircraft on the ground		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ensuring that the foreign aircraft compensates any damage caused within her territory;	▪ Inadequate harmonization on the use of foreign currency for compensation.	▪ The Government should remain committed to ensuring that the compensation rates set in the protocol apply in case of damage caused by foreign aircrafts to a third party on the surface.
	b) Domesticated the compensation rates as set in the Protocol;	▪ Lengthy period for compensation.	▪ The Government should ensure adequate compensation is done in case of damage occurring on the surface caused by a foreign aircraft to a third party.
	c) Monitoring and assessing the safety and security measures to ensure that all aerodromes are safe and secure to operate;	▪ KCAA inspectors are fewer compared to the number aircraft.	▪ KCAA should ensure full compliance by operators on fulfilment of the insurance requirement.
	d) Issues certificates to approved maintenance organizations in compliance with the regulations;	▪ Sometimes victims want to be paid more.	▪ In the event of damage caused by a foreign aircraft to a third party on the surface the Government should ensure that fast and commensurate compensation is done.

	e) Ensuring that fire engines are on stand-by in case of an emergency to limit the damage; *f)* Reviewing the civil aviation regulations 2020 which deals with various aspects of aviation; and *g)* Facilitating the adoption of the ICAO Standard Approved Recommended Practices (SARPs) to ensure safe, secure and orderly operation of air transport.	▪ Failure of the navigation facilities ▪ Outdated screening machines	▪ Regularly update the navigation facility with new technology. ▪ Acquisition of new screening machines.
8.	**PROTOCOL ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY OVERSIGHT AGENCY (CASSOA)** **Adopted on** :18th April, 2007. **Entered into force:** 18th April, 2007. **Obligation to Government:** To meet the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) requirements, developing consensus among Partner States in coordinating activities, sharing technical expertise and facilities and achieving effective oversight of civil aviation safety and security.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Implemented the CASSOA Protocol on Harmonization of the Civil Aviation Regulations in the EAC region in several areas: Revised Aircraft Operations, Airworthiness and Personnel Licensing Security and Aerodromes; and Air Navigation Regulations; Kenya is participating in the development of CASSOA Regulations; *b)* Developing the competition, dispute settlement and consumer protection regulatory mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of liberalization of Air Transport in the Region in collaboration with the EAC Secretariat, CASSOA and other EAC partner states; and ***c)*** Participated in the inauguration of the Centre for Aviation Medicine (CAM) on 21st February, 2025, in Nairobi.	▪ Slow pace in implementation of the harmonized regulations by partner states.	▪ Fast track implementation process by the other partner states for optimal benefits
9.	**SEARCH AND RESCUE AGREEMENT CO-OPERATION IN AIR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS.** **Adopted:**13th September, 2003. **Signed on:** 13th September, 2003. **Obligation to Government:** To cooperate in the activities of Interstate search and rescue services.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Roadmap for the Operationalization of the EAC Search and Rescue Agreement; *b)* Acquiring droppable survival and medical kits for the responding units; and *c)* Mapping of aircraft wreckages, single points of contacts and SAR assets and personnel.	▪ Slow implementation process.	▪ Lobby partner Ssates to fast-track implementation process of the Agreement.
10.	**EAC MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT ON AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS** **Adopted on**: 28th June, 2019 **Signed on:** 29th June ,2019 **Ratified on**: 22nd January, 2024 Obligation to Government: Establishes a framework for legal collaboration between Partner States in managing investigations into aircraft accidents and incidents.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Roadmap and Operationalization of the EAC Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation Agreement; and *b)* Implementing the Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) for operationalization of the EAC Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Agreement.		
11.	**CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF RIGHTS IN AIRCRAFT (1948 GENEVA CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 19th June, 1948. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 15th January, 1997. **Obligation to Government**: To recognize rights of individuals and private companies to own aircraft.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Recognizes the rights of property in aircraft, purchase and ownership/possession under lease and mortgages; *b)* Registers all aircraft in the country and issues aircraft	▪ Fast changing aviation technology and the introduction of drones.	▪ The Government should Fast-track the gazettement of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

	licenses; *c)* Approves lease agreements for aircraft operators, formulates and implements aircraft lease regulations; *d)* Gives technical advice to aircraft owners on civil aviation issues; and *e)* Complies with ICAO Standard ~~Approved~~ and Recommended Practices (SARPs) on private airstrips and helipads which recognize the rights of individuals and companies to own and operate aircraft, either for private or commercial purposes.	▪ There are over 600 aerodromes country wide making it difficult for the Government to effectively maintain them. ▪ The Aircraft lease regulations are in the process of being formulated. ▪ Lack of security personnel. ▪ Encroachment by the neighbouring communities in the airports. ▪ Lack of navigation facilities.	▪ The Government should give priority to the commercially viable aerodromes. ▪ The KCAA to fast-track the process of formulating Aircraft lease regulations. ▪ Add more security personnel. ▪ Set up fences to prevent encroachment. ▪ Acquisition of navigation facilities.
12.	**CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY AIR (1929 WARSAW)** **Adopted:** 12th October, 1929. **Acceded:** 7th October, 1964. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 12th December, 1963. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure compensation for damage or loss of luggage or goods while on carriage by air and of persons in case of death or injury while on board a flight,		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementation of Civil Aviation Act, CAP. 394; *b)* Ensure Air travel agents issue tickets for passengers, luggage goods and consignment in accordance to the provisions of the Convention; *c)* Ensure The date, departure and destination are indicated in the ticket; *d)* Ensure Airlines are liable for death, injury or damage occasioned by air carriage; *e)* Ensure Airlines are liable for damage occasioned by delay	▪ Some air travellers do not know their rights	▪ The KCAA consumer protection unit and the NCAART should continuously undertake sensitization programmes to educate the air travellers on their rights

	of persons or goods; *f)* Formulating the Sessional Paper No. 6, 2024 on the National Civil Aviation Policy; *g)* Ensures that all travel agents are licensed. Ticketing of passengers, cargo and consignment is done either at a travel agent's office or at an airline's office; *h)* Committed to receiving, in advance, the passenger, cargo and consignment manifest and analyse the data;	▪ Brokers are not licensed and can give untrue information ▪ Inadequate compliance to the regulations	▪ Ticketing of passengers, cargo, luggage and mail should be done at travel agent office or airline office ▪ Enforcement of the regulation
	i) Verifies the passengers, cargo and consignment against the manifest on a continuous basis; and *j)* Ensure the airlines and travel agents comply with the regulations.		
13.	**PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY AIR (1955 HAGUE PROTOCOL)** **Adopted:** 28th September, 1955. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 6th July, 1999. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that compensation for the damage, loss, delay resulting from international carriage of persons, luggage, cargo, goods and consignment is done according to the rules under the Protocol.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	**RECOMMENDATION**
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ensures operators comply and adjust their compensation amounts to be in line with the minimum compensation levels prescribed by Montreal Convention, 1999;		▪ The Government should be committed to adhering to the objectives of the protocol.
	b) Made it mandatory for all operators to have insurance cover that is adequate to meet the requirements of The Hague Protocol 1955 before issuance of an air transport license;	▪ Currently the Regulations is pending approval from Parliament.	▪ KCAA should finalize and fast-track the gazettement of the Regulations on Operation of Aircraft for Commercial Air Transport.
	c) Formulating rules of procedures on the National Civil Aviation Administrative Review Tribunal (NCAART), 2023;	▪ Currently, KCARs are under review	▪ KCAA should finalize and fast-track the gazettement of the.KCARs.

	d) Formulating the Sessional Paper No. 6, 2024 on the National Civil Aviation Policy; and *e)* Continues to oversee the airlines and travel agents' operations by ensuring the following: (i) Air travel agents issue tickets for passengers, luggage, goods and consignment in accordance with the regulations of the convention; (ii) The date, departure and destination are indicated in the ticket; (iii) Airlines are liable for death, injury or damage occasioned by air carriage; and (iv) Airlines are liable for damage occasioned by delay of persons or goods.	▪ NCAART Regulations are in the process of formulation and CPU has no regulations.	▪ The NCAART and CPU should develop their respective Regulations.
14	**CONVENTION ON OFFENCES AND CERTAIN OTHER ACTS COMMITTED ON BOARD AIRCRAFT (1963 TOKYO)** **Adopted:** 14th September, 1963. **Entry into force:** 4th December, 1969. **Acceded:** 22nd June, 1970. **Obligation to Government:** To prosecute as an offence any act jeopardizing the safety of persons, aircraft or property on board civilian aircraft while in-flight		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMANDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Put in place mechanism to ensure continuous screening on passengers and cargo as well as conducting security surveillance of the airports to ensure safety; *b)* The Magistrate's Court at JKIA continues to prosecute offences committed on board aircraft; *c)* Banning of prohibited items on board an aircraft; a designated bin has been provided for collection of prohibited items at airports serving international flights;	▪ Outdated surveillance technology. ▪ Passengers who are in most cases eye witnesses are not available to testify in the case. ▪ Hearing and verdict may be made hurriedly especially when the suspect is transiting. No time for adequate investigation.	▪ Update surveillance technology. ▪ The Government should continue adhering to the objectives of the convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. ▪ The magistrate should try to be thorough as much as possible in offences that require such a short time.

	d) Deploys security personnel at airports to provide security to air travellers; and *e)* Deployed security agents to deal with acts that threaten the safety of persons and property.		
15.	**CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT (1970 HAGUE)** **Adopted:** 16th December, 1970. **Entered into force:** 14th October, 1971. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 11th January, 1977. **Obligation to Government:** To prevent acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft by providing security at the airport		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMANDITIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reports to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) any incidence of aircraft hijacking; *b)* Cooperates with other state parties in prosecution of offenders under the convention; *c)* Continues screening of passengers, cargo and luggage to ensure no weapon or prohibited item gets into the aircraft; *d)* Continues using explosive tracing machines at JKIA; and *e)* Uses canines to help in sniffing explosives and drugs.	▪ At peak hours screening may not be thorough as passengers are checking in at the same time	▪ KAA should increase the number of cargo and passengers screening machines
16.	**INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (1944 CHICAGO CONVENTION)** **Adopted:** 7th December, 1944. **Entered into force:** 4th April, 1947. **Acceded:** 1st May, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To develop minimum standards to govern safety and security of international civil aviation.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Participated in the 9th ICAO Africa and Indian Ocean (AFI) Aviation week in Libreville, Gabon from 15th to 19th July, 2024, to discuss the progress made in implementing ICAO Global and Regional Plans and interventions to enhance aviation safety, security and facilitation in the Region.		

	b) Participated in the 10th ICAO Africa and Indian Ocean (AFI) Aviation week in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe from 26th to 30th May, 2025 *c)* Hosting the 37th ICAO International Air Transport Association (IATA) ground handling conference in Nairobi from 13th – 15th May, 2025. *d)* Participated in the 42nd Session of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly in Montreal, Canada from 23rd September – 3rd October, 2025. It reviewed global progress, adopted new policies and resolutions, and set the strategic agenda for international civil aviation over the 2025–2028 triennium.		
17.	**PROTOCOLS RELATING TO ARTICLES 50(A) AND 56 OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION** **Signed at** Montreal on 6th October, 2016 that amends Articles 50 (a) and 56 increasing ICAO Council Membership from 36 to 40 and ICAO Air Navigation Commission Membership from 19 to 21. **Obligation to Government:** To note the amendment to Articles 50 (a) and 56 of the Chicago Convention which increases the number of ICAO Council Members from 36 to 40 and Air Navigation Commission membership from 19 to 21.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to lobby for support for representation in the ICAO Council under Part II and representation in the Air Navigation Commission. *b)* Established an Air Navigation Services Department that deals with air navigation services on a continuous basis in line with the Civil Aviation Regulations.	▪ As the aviation industry grows globally, the need for more representation will arise. ▪ Lobbying for support by other States requires time and resources.	▪ There is adequate membership representation in the ICAO council and air navigation commission. ▪ Avail resources to support the campaign.
18.	**PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION ON OFFENCES AND CERTAIN OTHER ACTS COMMITTED ON BOARD AIRCRAFT (MONTREAL PROTOCOL 2014)** **Adopted:** 4th April, 2014 **Entered into force:** 1st January, 2020. **Acceded:** 7th June, 2022. **Obligation to Government:** To address the issue of rising incidents of unruly and disruptive behaviour on board aircraft by significantly improving the ability of States to expand jurisdiction over relevant offences and acts to the State of landing and the State of the operator.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government continuously implements the Protection of Aircraft Act, CAP. 68 to give effect to the provisions of the Tokyo Convention, 1963, on Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.	▪ To be established upon implementation of the Protocol.	▪ KCAA to undertake sensitization of the aviation industry and general public on the coming into force of the Protocol as well as implication on the flying public on acts that may be considered unruly and disruptive behaviour on board aircraft. ▪ To enhance offences in the penal laws to ensure that unruly and disruptive behaviours punishment is deterrent

ROAD TRANSPORT			
1.	**GENEVA CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT** **Entered into force:** 19th September, 1949. **Kenya became a state party on:** 21st May, 1977. **Obligation to Government:** To develop and promote safety of national road traffic by establishing uniform rules agreed upon internationally.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The National Electric Mobility Policy, was launched in February the policy was developed to align with global decarbonization goals and promote safer, cleaner transport systems. The policy integrates safety standards for electric vehicles and charging infrastructure, supporting uniform traffic rules and sustainable mobility ; *b)* Secured financing for development and construction of BRT Line 2 which will serve only fully electric buses in an effort to mitigate the effects of climate change; *c)* Ongoing deployment of smart traffic signals, real-time surveillance, and automated enforcement systems to improve traffic flow and reduce accidents. The system also digitizes penalty payments, enhancing compliance and transparency.; *d)* Standardized the curriculum for driver training and testing for use in all driving schools in Kenya (outdated) However Driver testing has also been automated to improve the quality of motorists licensed to operate on Kenyan roads;		
	e) Finalization of the review of the Integrated National Transport Policy, 2012 to incorporate emerging issues such as electric mobility, climate resilience, and data-driven road safety interventions;(Cabinet Memorandum has been prepared)	▪ Inadequate coordination amongst the various implementing Partners	▪ Adopt multi-agency approach to road safety
	f) Undertakes the sensitization programme dubbed: *Usalama Barabarani* among other programmes that aim to sensitize	▪ Slow review process	▪ Fast track the review

	motorvehicle operators and pedestrians in a bid to curb road accidents; *g)* Implementing the National Road Safety Action Plan, 2024–2028 by conducting road safety audits and the government, is also working to address road framework impediments by redesigning the Nithi Bridge and adding a second carriageway to the Rironi–Mau Summit Road; *h)* Several projects have already been completed, including the Kibarani/Makupa Causeway, road widening and traffic separation on the Salgaa–Sachangwan stretch, and the installation of gantry signs and improved signage along the Kinungi–Ihindu–Karai section; and *i)* The Cabinet Secretary signed the traffic rules and regulations on Drink Driving, Motor Vehic;e Inspection, School Transport and Operation of Commercial Vehicles.	▪ Poor response from targeted persons	▪ Multi-agency approach
2.	**VIENNA CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC, 1968** **Adopted:** 8th November, 1968. **Entered into force:** 21st May 1977 **Kenya became a state party on:** 9th September, 2009. **Obligation to Government:** To develop and promote rules on all aspects of road traffic and safety.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Enforced licensing and accreditation of driving schools and instructors, with mandatory refresher courses and continuous professional development; *b)* Preparing a feasibility study to inform the proposal of the establishment of the Road Accident Fund. The proposal has been forwarded to Parliament for deliberation. Currently the court is in charge of calculating compensation for the family of the deceased persons involved in road accidents; *c)* Implemented the National Road Safety Action Plan, 2024–2028 to identify and initiate major development projects to support Kenya's Road Safety Goals; *d)* Reviewing the National Transport and Safety Authority Act,	Inadequate coordination amongst the various implementing partners.	Adopt multiagency approach to road safety.

	CAP. 404, and the Traffic Act, CAP. 403 with the support of World Bank an Expression of Interest was tendered to onboard a consultant to review the Traffic Act.		
3.	**THE NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT AGREEMENT, 2007** **Signed on**: 18th November, 1995 and Revised on 7th October, 2007. **Entered into force:** 6th December, 2012. **Obligation to Government:** To ratify and implement the agreement to ensure freedom of transit through member States, safeguard right to access to and from the sea for landlocked countries, develop and integrate the regional transport facilities and services, facilitate inter-State and transit trade and yearly subscriptions.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The government is has sought Cabinet approval for the ratification of the amendments of the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement and its Protocol; *b)* The Government of Kenya, in collaboration with the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority (NCTTCA), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), FIA Foundation, Smart Freight Centre, NTSA, and other partners, conducted a training program aimed at enhancing road safety and reducing transport emissions along the Northern Corridor; *c)* The government convened multilateral meetings between Member States of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, South Sudan, and Uganda to assess the progress of cross-border infrastructure and multimodal transport projects; *d)* The high-level discussions brought together government ministries, agencies, and development partners to explore strategies for enhancing regional connectivity, trade facilitation, and policy harmonization *e)* Adopted the use of electronic cargo and truck tracking systems at One-Stop-Border-Posts (OSBP) which efficiently addressed truck clearance delays and long queues at the border posts;	▪ Budgetary constraints due to unpaid subscription arrears from a number of Member States. ▪ Varying national interests and priorities across member states.	▪ The member states to ensure payment of subscription are paid in time. ▪ Countries to adopt a harmonize approach

	f) Implementing the ongoing projects in 2023/2024 included in Performance Based Maintenance Contracts on the following routes: Mombasa–Malaba (929 km); Mau Summit–Busia (247 km); Isebania–Ahero–Kakamega–Kitale–Lokichar–Nadapal (892 km); Voi–Taveta (110 km); Athi River–Namanga (245 km); *g)* NCTTCA undertook a study to identify alternative border points to ease congestion at Busia–Malaba border post. Through the study, Lwakhakha and Nadapal were identified as alternative border points. The study also took note that there is need to develop a border station at Lokiriama, Kenya/Nakiloro, Uganda; *h)* The Lwakhakha border point is currently operational and increasingly used by trailers to avoid the congestion at Malaba/Busia, serving as a key alternative; and *i)* The governmemt has allocated 10 hectares of land for South Sudan in the Naivasha Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to facilitate cargo consolidation and clearing, aimed at accelerating cargo movement and reducing reliance on Mombasa.		
4.	**NORTHERN CORRIDOR INTEGRATION PROJECTS (NCIP)** **Established in**: 2013 between the Heads of State of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan. **Obligation to Government:** Strengthen cooperation to speed up infrastructure and ease of movement of people, goods and services across the regions.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the directives of the 14th NCIP Summit at different levels in the various clusters of NCIP. Each of these clusters are chaired by Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda but Co-ordinated by the different Government agencies in those countries; *b)* Implementing directives from the 14th Summit in most of the following clusters; *c)* Connection between SGR and Meter gauge railway was done in Naivasha easing the transfer of goods and onwards	▪ Geopolitical dynamics and lack of political goodwill	▪ Enhance diplomatic engagements

	transportation to various destinations; *d)* Refined Petroleum & Oil Products Pipeline—the Kisumu Oil Jetty (KOJ) is complete and awaiting completion of Bukasa Oil Jetty in Uganda; *e)* Rehabilitation of Kisumu port has facilitated transportation of fuel from Kisumu through Lake Victoria using KR vessels to Port Bell; *f)* Installing the Commodity Exchange (COMEX)—Trading and Settlement System (TSM) and Market Information System (MIS). Kenya has established COMEX on agricultural and non-agricultural exchange. Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda decided to establish a joint exchange and warehouse receipting system to allow transparency in pricing and standards of agricultural products; and *g)* Developing of the One-Stop-Border-Posts (OSBP) and the Single Custom Territory (SCT) to ease movement of goods and services, and the costs of imports and exports in the region; *h)* Held a Joint and Ministerial meeting on the SGR cluster from 2nd–3rd May, 2024. The partner states agreed to jointly mobilize resources to expedite the completion of construction of the remaining SGR sections from Naivasha–Malaba, Kenya and subsequently to Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and DRC to realise the full benefits of lower transportation cost, reduced road maintenance cost and accidents, reduction of carbon footprint due to modal shift from road to rail in addition to supporting social economic development along the entire corridor.		
5.	**LAMU PORT – SOUTH- SUDAN ETHIOPIA TRANSPORT (LAPSSET) CORRIDOR** **Established in:** 2nd March, 2013 **Obligation to Government:** To foster transport linkage between Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia and promotion of socio-economic development along the corridor.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Constructed 1.2 km of the 1st three berths of the Lamu Port. Berth 1 is operational and offering cargo trans-shipment.	▪ Financial constraints	▪ Prioritizing the project.

	The port is on the verge of being equipped in readiness for its full commission and operation. The 2nd berth will be receiving equipment for operationalization; *b)* Construction of Lamu–Ijara–Garissa (250km), Lokichar–Nadapal (338km) and Garissa–Isiolo (258km) roads which are at an advanced stage; *c)* Conducted preliminary feasibility study of the railway project for the Kenyan and Ethiopian route and is expected to proceed to the technical designs review for a seamless railway line; *d)* Completed the Front-End Engineering Designs (FEED) for the Crude Oil Pipeline (COP).The source of water has been identified while land acquisition is ongoing which will pave way for final investment decision on the COP; *e)* Rehabilitation and expansion (lengthening of cargo shed) of the Isiolo Airport(runway and related facilities) is ongoing; *f)* Developed Preliminary Master Plan ,Integrated Transport and Infrastructure Master plan and Investment Framework for Lamu Port City. The feasibility and preliminary design were undertaken and are expected to proceed to Detailed Engineering Design stage; *g)* Signed a bilateral agreement with the Government of Ethiopia to jointly pursue the development of the LAPSSET SGR; *h)* Development of Lamu Special Economic Zone and area was designated and gazetted vide Legal Notice of 24th September 2024; *i)* Grading of access roads to the SEZ and ongoing preparation of Physical Land use and Development Plan for the SEZ; *j)* Coordination of land acquisition for the LAPSSET corridor , the government has undertaken preliminary survey, inspection and valuation of Lamu-Lokichar (824km) ; *k)* The government will convene and host a summit between leaders from Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Sudan in Lamu to discuss reviving the corridor and securing resources required for full implentation;and		

	l) Reached consensus on the technical and commercial proposals which specified the equipment to be deployed as well as fees and charges to be levied on operationalization of the 1st berth of Port of Lamu, Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) and the Lamu Port Consortium (LPC).		

6. 1993 COMESA PROTOCOL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE SCHEME ROAD TRANSPORT MARKET LIBERALISATION

Adopted: 1993.

Obligation to Government: To recognize the validity of the Yellow Card in its territory and to enact laws and regulations for the establishment of the Card Scheme and particularly for the designation of its National Bureau.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Regulates, supervises and licenses and reinsurers; and	▪ Different tariffs are applied by different member states	▪ Harmonization of tariffs
b) Implementing the Transport Transit Trade Facilitation Programme (TTTFP).		

7. TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT ON ROAD TRANSPORT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Adopted: 29th November, 2001.

Entered into force: 29th November, 2001.

Obligation to Government: Harmonize policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, natural resources, and promotion of free movement of goods, services, and people and the establishment of residence.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the EAC Secretariat programme to operationalize the Tripartite Agreement on Road Transport, which will require financial support;	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
b) The government entered into an agreement referred to as Busia Metro Agreement deal between Kenya and Uganda to expand roads and border infrastructure at the Busia crossing to ease movement and trade.	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enahance budgetary allocation

	c) Kenya-Uganda Expressway: This multinational project is undergoing feasibility and market sounding to create a bankable regional investment that will cut travel time on the Northern Corridor. *d)* Nairobi-Nakuru-Malaba Highway: Recent updates highlight the prioritisation of dualling this highway to improve logistics along the shared corridor reaching the Uganda borderand *e)* Implementing the Transport Transit Trade Facilitation Programme (TTFP).		
8.	**REGIONAL CUSTOMS TRANSIT GUARANTEE (RCTG) AGREEMENT** **Obligation to Government:** To facilitate efficient movement of goods in transit in the COMESA region under a system of secure seals and motor vehicles standardized declaration documents.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Digitized and intergrated the Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG Carnet) with the National Customs IT Systems; and	▪ Downtime on the system	▪ Enhance bandwidth and administrative user support
	b) Implementing transit and customs measures to remove trade and transport barriers.	▪ Different trade measures and tariffs between the Member states	▪ Harmonize trade tariffs from various Partner States

RAIL TRANSPORT			
1.	**PROTOCOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY** **Signed** :May, 2014. **Obligation to Government:** To expedite economic growth and development of the Parties by reducing the cost of doing business and increase the region's competitiveness		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES **ENCOUNTERED**	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Continuois maintenance and rehabilitation of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) to achieve interoperability and supporting road networks on Nairobi–Nakuru–Eldoret–Malaba as part of Phase II of the SGR Project; *b)* Created a Railway Development Levy Fund supported by a 1.5% levy on the cost of all imports to support the railway development. The Fund is used to support the construction of the SGR currently there are plans to mobilize resources through securitization of fund to finance SGR expansion; *c)* [Public participation was conducted on the Railway Bill, 2024; *d)* Developing the SGR Phase 2B: Naivasha–Kisumu (262 km), SGR Phase IIC: Kisumu–Malaba (107 km) simultaneously. The two contracts also include acquisition of additional locomotives and rolling stock; *e)* The government signed an addendum to the commercial contract for the Naivasha–Kisumu Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Phase 2B. The addendum allows the project to be funded by securitising a portion of the Railway Development Fund; *f)* Phase 2B SGR alignment route covering 262 km has been delineated and marked by the team undertaking the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study; *g)* The government launched reefer wagons for transporting perishables and fresh produce. The initiative is part of the development of a Cool Logistics Corridor designed to streamline the movement of temperature-sensitive goods from	▪ High cost of Construction ▪ Slow technology transfer ▪ Resistance from the truck transport operators against the use of the SGR ▪ High cost of land compensation	▪ Resource mobilization and increase in budgetary allocation. ▪ Fast track technology transfer ▪ Sensitization of transporters on the benefits of the use of the SGR ▪ Increase budgetary allocation

	inland consolidation centres to the Port of Mombasa for export; *h)* The government launched of the Mombasa Commuter Rail service offering direct access to the Mombasa Central Business District,from the Railway terminus in Mombasa; *i)* Developing a new port on Lake Victoria in Kisumu during the construction of SGR Phase 2B and SGR Phase 2C; and *j)* Acquired 430 wagons designed to facilitate freight operation on the railway network (230 wagons designed to facilitate operations on the Standard Gauge Railway line and 200 wagons designed for operations on the Metre Gauge Railway line).		

LAW OF THE SEA

(I)

1. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)

Adopted: 10th December, 1982.
Entered into force: 16th November, 1994.
Ratified: 2nd March, 1989.
Kenya became a member to the Convention on: 29th July, 1994.
Obligations to Government: To delineate its maritime zones, sustain its marine environment, b, monitoring and surveillance of territorial waters and generally regulate its ocean affairs in accordance with the Convention.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed Marine Fisheries Regulations, 2024, to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; *b)* Developed National Maritime Transport Policy, 2024, and National Maritime Education and Training Policy, which was subjected to stakeholders' validation and currently awaiting transmission to Cabinet for consideration and approval; *c)* Developed International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Regulations, on the prevention of pollution by ships, to operationalize the provisions on prevention, control and preservation of pollution of the marine environment under the Merchant Shipping Act, CAP. 389; *d)* Maintains a register of ships containing the names, and particularly of ships flying its flag and assumes jurisdiction over each ship flying its flag, seafarers in respect of administrative, technical and social matters concerning the ship; *e)* Taken measures necessary to ensure safety at sea with regard to the construction, equipment and seaworthiness of ships, the manning of ships, labour conditions and the training of crews,	▪ Weak Capacity to enforce and fight against Illegal unreported and unregulated fishing in Kenya's EEZ. ▪ Limited legal framework (Regulations) that provides for comprehensive development and governance of the oceans and fisheries resources. ▪ Limited legal framework that provides for engagement with the private sector in respect of Joint Ventures. ▪ Unpredictable weather forecasts.	▪ Fast-track the development of Regulations to operationalize the various legal instruments. ▪ Fast-track the gazettement of Regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 ▪ Fast-track the development of Legal Rules of engagement with the private sector ▪ Employ modern technology in weather forecast

	taking into account the applicable international instruments; the use of signals, the maintenance of communications and the prevention of collisions; *f)* Carries out its flag and port state responsibilities by conducting inspections of ships to ensure compliance. Flag state control was exercised on 45 Kenyan registered vessels through the survey and inspection program, while 121 inspections of foreign vessels calling Kenyan ports under the port state control program; *g)* Issues notices and weather broadcasts to mariners from time to time to ensure safe navigation in waters under Kenyan jurisdiction; and *h)* Enforce controls to prevent and punish in line with Fleet and Industrial Supply Centre (FISC) laws within the contiguous zone.		

(II) MARITIME TRANSPORT

1. MARITIME LABOUR CONVENTION (MLC), 2006 AS AMENDED

Adopted: February, 2006.
Kenya ratified it: 31st July, 2014.
Entry into Force: 20th August, 2013.
Obligation to Government: To ensure that ships flying its flag are duly inspected and certified in accordance with international standards set out in MLC, 2006 in terms of decent working and living conditions for seafarers and that Kenyan seafarers are apprised of their rights set out in the MLC 2006 while on-board ships flying a flag of a Member State.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Published and implementing the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour) Regulations, 2024; *b)* Licensed twelve (12) seafarers recruitment and placement agencies and nineteen (19) medical practitioners; *c)* Issued Marine notices on seafarers matters comprising registration of recruitment and placement agencies, submission of legitimate documentation in relation to employment of seafarers among other aspects; *d)* Inaugurated the Kenya Seafarers Wage Council on 4th April, 2025, Kilifi County; *e)* Submitted the annual report to International Labour Organization on application of the MLC 2006 Convention and reporting as required; *f)* Inspected and evaluated recruitment and placement agencies and medical practitioners; *g)* Carried out inspection of vessels to ascertain compliance with the Convention; and *h)* Developed National Maritime Education and Training Policy which awaits Cabinet approval.	▪ Lengthy legislative process ▪ Lengthy legislation development process ▪ Inadequate training facilities, trainers and equipment mandatory for STCW Certification. ▪ Inadequate budget allocations affecting programme implementation. ▪ Low maritime awareness and limited skilled human resources for international conventions implementation. ▪ Policy guidance gaps and unresolved frameworks.	▪ Fast track the process ▪ Amends incorporated in the draft MLC regulations ▪ Fast-track the process. ▪ Increase budgetary allocation to maritime institutions for enforcement, training and infrastructure. ▪ Expand partnerships with IMO and regional bodies for advanced training and technical assistance. ▪ Harmonize regulations with international standards to foster private sector participation and compliance. ▪ Strengthen national reporting mechanisms on international obligations such as periodic comprehensive reports to Parliament and UN bodies. ▪ Scale up maritime education, skills training and awareness campaigns nationally.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 1974)

Adopted: 1st November, 1974.
Entered into force: 25th May, 1980.
Kenya ratified the convention on: 21st July, 1999.
Entry into force for Kenya on: 21st October, 1999.
Obligation to Government: To ensure that ships under their flag comply with its requirements, and a number of certificates are prescribed in the Convention as proof that this has been done.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Exercises flag state control over 45 ships registered in Kenya through surveys, inspection and audits in compliance with applicable requirements of SOLAS Convention and its associated Codes; *b)* Issued mariners notices on ship safety compliance requirements; *c)* Operationalized a system of assigning Maritime Mobile Safety Identities (MMSI) to Kenyan ship equipped with GMDSS equipment. In addition, a system is in place to register Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB); *d)* Ensure continued operation of 24-hour Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre equipped with radio facilities to receive ship to shore distress/safety message and transmit/broadcast shore to ship distress coordinating or safety messages; *e)* Published the Merchant Shipping (Recognized Organizations) Regulations, 2024, domesticating the Recognized Organization Code; *f)* Carried out sensitization requirements and enforcement of flag State vessels; *g)* Authorized Recognized Organizations to carry out survey and certification of Kenya ships	▪ Inadequate legal framework. ▪ Delay in the finalization of the Agreements/MOUs. ▪ Delay in the finalization of the Policy.	▪ Review and update of the legal framework. ▪ Expedite the finalization process for the Agreements/MOUs. ▪ The policy is undergoing stakeholder validation in both Coastal and Inland waters Counties.

	wherever they may be on behalf of the Authority in accordance with the Merchant Shipping (Recognized Organization) Regulations, 2024; and *h)* Developed 11 regulations to domesticate the different SOLAS Chapters which include: (i) Merchant Shipping (Construction-Structure, Subdivision and Stability, Machinery and Electrical Installations) Regulations; (ii) Merchant Shipping (Construction — Fire Protection, Fire Detection and Fire Extinction) Regulations; (iii) Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances and Arrangements) Regulations; (iv) Merchant Shipping (Radio Communication) Regulations; (v) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Navigation) Regulation; (vi) Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Cargoes and Oil Fuels) Regulations; (vii) Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Dangerous Goods) Regulations; (viii) Merchant Shipping (Nuclear Ships) Regulations; (ix) Merchant Shipping (Safety of High-Speed Craft) Regulations; (x) Merchant Shipping (Bulk Carrier Safety) Regulations; and (xi) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Ships Operating in Polar Waters) Regulations. *i)* Kenya chairs the working group on Capacity building under the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC); *j)* Implemented Maritime Security Regulations and		

	International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code by conducting port security assessments of the Cruise terminal, Conventional (berths 1–12), Shimanzi Oil Terminal, Kipevu oil terminal, Kipevu container terminal 1 (berths 13–18) and Mbaraki wharf, and conducted annual audits of Base Titanium Limited, Southern Engineering Co. Ltd. (SECO) and Lamu port facilities; *k)* Trained law enforcement agencies, ship and port facility personnel on ship and port security and the ISPS Code implementation. Kenya conducted two training workshops in Mombasa and Kisumu, as well as a tabletop security exercise for ports in Mombasa; *l)* Undertakes monitoring of the waters near Kenya–Somalia Border through the Maritime Joint Operation Centre based at the Lamu Navy Station; *m)* Developing the National Maritime Security Strategy, 2025 in partnership with the IMO, which seeks to establish the National Maritime Security Committee and the National Maritime Security Risk Register and is awaiting stakeholders engagement for finalization; *n)* Collaborated with international security agencies such as the United States Coast Guard (USCG), British Navy, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Capacity building on combating maritime crime through training and equipping; *o)* Established information sharing centers such as the Regional Maritime Rescue Coordination Center (RMRCC) and Joint Operations Committee (JOC). These centers provide 24/7 monitoring of waters in the region and are points of contact for ships in distress;		

	p) Participated in the US Coast Guard International Port Security Program Exercise at the Port of Mombasa, Bamburi Cement Wharf and KMA Headquaters; *q)* Participated in the review and finalization of the Maritime Security Risk Register for Kenya on 12th May, 2025; *r)* Participated in the Fisheries Inter Agency In-Shore Patrol for Mombasa; *s)* Participated in Interpol's Project Compass Crime Scene Investigations Training; and *t)* Organized a training workshop for ISPS implementation for vessels accessing the Port of Lamu.		
3.	**PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA 1974 AS AMENDED (SOLAS PROT., 78)** **Adopted:** 17th February, 1978. **Entered into force:** 1st May, 1981. **Kenya acceded:** 7th March, 1994. **Obligation to Government:** To carry out unscheduled inspections and/or mandatory annual surveys thus strengthening Port State Control inspections.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Carried out 121 inspections at foreign vessels calling the port of Mombasa to verify maintenance of compliance with applicable provisions of SOLAS Convention and associated Codes; and		
	b) Reviewed Merchant Shipping (Port State Control) Regulations, 2011, to ensure uniformity with the current resolutions in force—IMO Resolutions A.1138 (31) on Port State Control Procedures and the Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control for the Indian Ocean Region.	▪ Delay in the finalization of the policy.	▪ The Policy is undergoing stakeholder validation.

4. PROTOCOL OF 1988 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974 AS AMENDED (SOLAS PROT., 1988)

Adopted: 11th November, 1988.
Entered into force: 3rd February, 2000.
Kenya acceded: 7th July, 2015.
Government Obligation: To undertake Co-ordinated system of surveys and certification.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Enhanced implementation of harmonized ship survey and certification provisions; *b)* Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Loadlines) Regulations, 2024, incorporating the survey requirements under the Protocol; and *c)* Developed MARPOL Convention Regulations incorporating the survey requirements under the Protocol.	▪ Inadequate legal framework.	▪ Review and update of legal framework and MOU's.

5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO AND BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 AS AMENDED (MARPOL/MARPOL PROT., 1997)

Adopted: 2nd November, 1973, 1978, 1997.
Entered into force: 2nd October, 1983, 19th May, 2005.
Kenya ratified MARPOL and acceded to Annexes I–V & Accepted Annex VI: 15th December, 1992.
Kenya acceded to MARPOL PROT. 1997: 14th January, 2008.
Obligation to Government: To prevent and minimize pollution from routine operations and/or accidents caused by ships and control and/or minimize pollution by oil from operational measures, provide a discharge criterion including the need for reception facilities, measures of handling and carriage of harmful substances that pose a risk to the marine environment, disposal of garbage from ships and prevention of air pollution from ships.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Carries out surveillance in Kenyan territorial waters to prevent unauthorized discharge of oil, sewage, garbage or harmful substances from ships; *b)* Conducts workshops to create awareness on	▪ Inadequate legal framework. ▪ Weak coordination of Stakeholders. ▪ Inadequate resources to implement the MTCC Project.	▪ Review and update of legal framework. ▪ Enhance collaboration amongst Stakeholders. ▪ Full support in the MTCC Project.

	prevention of ships sourced pollution; *c)* Continues to put measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in collaboration with the IMO through the Maritime Technology Cooperation Center for Africa Region (MTCC Africa); *d)* Developed regulations to fully domesticate Annex I to VI of MARPOL Convention as follows: (i) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Oil from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex I; (ii) Merchant Shipping (Control of Pollution by Hazardous Noxious Liquids Substances in Bulk) Regulations for MARPOL Annex II; (iii) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form) Regulations for MARPOL Annex III; (iv) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex IV; (v) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex V; (vi) Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulations for MARPOL Annex VI; and (vii) Merchant Shipping (Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations. *e)* Continues to raise awareness, in collaboration with the IMO, through workshops, conferences and meetings and encourages states within the region on the need to ratify, domesticate and implement conventions aimed at the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; *f)* Implementing the GloLitter Partnerships Project	▪ Lack of cooperation from the relevant stakeholders. ▪ Insufficient reception facilities ▪ Minimal monitoring measures.	▪ Enhance cooperation through awareness creation. ▪ Enhancement of the reception facilities at the Port. ▪ Enhancement of monitoring measures.

	which aims at assisting developing countries to prevent and reduce marine litter, especially plastic marine litter; *g)* Implementing of the Green Voyage 2050 Partnerships Project—The project is supporting developing countries, including Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in meeting their commitment towards relevant climate change and energy efficiency goals, for international shipping, through supporting the Initial IMO GHG Strategy; *h)* Participated in the 9th Green Shipping Summit from 28th to 29th January, 2025 held in Rotterdam, Netherlands. The Summit focused on shipping decarbonization through operational, technical and digital excellence: Making the most of innovation and collaboration; *i)* Conducted environmental impact assessment study in relation to the construction of the search and rescue centers around Lake Victoria; *j)* Conducted preliminary investigations into marine spills within port limits in collaboration with relevant stakeholders; *k)* Conducted oil spill training and exercises to build Capacity for oil spill preparedness and response in strategic water bodies in conjunction with Oil Spill Mutual Group among other relevant stakeholders; *l)* Developed and engaged stakeholders on the Charter for Marine Spills Preparedness and Response Coordination; *m)* Developed a collaborative framework on enforcement of marine pollution measures within waters under Kenyan jurisdiction; and *n)* Participated in international deliberation on Reduction of Green House Gas Emissions in		

	London in April, 2025. The International Maritime Organization negotiated key measures to reach their 2024 decarbonization targets.		
6.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCH-KEEPING FOR SEAFARERS, 1978, AS AMENDED (STCW 1978)** **Adopted:** 7th July, 1978. **Entered into force:** 28th April, 1984. **Accession:** 15th December, 1992. **Entry into force for Kenya:** 15th March, 1993. **Obligation to Government:** To apply the minimum standards for countries in relation to training, certification and watch keeping for seafarers.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Issued seafarer certification as listed: - (i) Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC)]—8895 (ii) Basic Safety Training (BST)—3688 (iii) Security Awareness Training (SAT)—3537 (iv) Proficiency in Survival craft and rescue boat (PSCRRB)—174 (v) Medical First Aid (MFA) —18 (vi) Personal Survival Techniques (PST) —165 (vii) Designated Security Duties (DSD) —115 (viii) Bridge Resource Management—6 (ix) Basic Oil and Chemical Familiarization (BOC) —16 (x) Basic Liquified Gas Familiarization (BG) —3 (xi) Advanced Firefighting (AFF)—105 (xii) Able Seafarer Engine III/5—21 (xiii) Ratings Engine III/4—62	▪ limited opportunities for sea-time training. ▪ Inadequate human Capacity and limited financial resource.	▪ Monitor implementation of the Convention to enhance reporting. ▪ Up-scale sea time training. ▪ Capacity building and increased budgetary allocation. ▪ Development of sufficient procedures and creating training opportunities. ▪ Enhance Training of Trainers programme. ▪ Preparation and execution of MOUs towards advancement of shipboard training opportunities for Kenyan seafarers.

	(xiv) Able seafarer deck III/5—29 (xv) Rating deck II/4—64 (xvi) Able seafarer deck II/5—29 (xvii) Electrotechnical Rating III/7—8 (xviii) Certificate of Competency (Deck) —9 (xix) Certificate of Competency (Engine) —22 *b)* Approved 11 institutions to offer MET Courses and 2 institutions to offer MTL Courses on maritime and education training; including curriculum, facilities and instructors compliant in line with the Convention; *c)* Audited 11 institutions that offer MET Courses and 2 institutions that offer MTL Courses on maritime education to ensure compliance with training standards; *d)* Implementing the amendments to the Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 2016 to reflect updates to the STCW Convention since 2016; *e)* Conducted independent evaluation as required by the Convention to confirm Kenya's continued full and complete implementation of the Convention for purposes of maintaining its status as a 'white list country'; *f)* Placement of 2528 seafarers on ships under recognition agreements executed under regulation I/10 of the Convention; and *g)* Developed the National Maritime Education and Training Policy, 2025, awaiting Cabinet approval. *h)* Development of the Bandari Maritime Academy Bill		

7.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LOAD LINES, 1966 (LL 1966) AS AMENDED BY THE 1988 PROTOCOL TO THE LOAD LINES CONVENTION (1998 PROTOCOL)** **Signed:** 5th April, 1966. **Entered into force:** 21st July, 1968. **Accession on to the LL1966:** 12nd September, 1975 **Accession to the 1988 Protocol:** 7th July, 2015. **Adoption of 1988 Protocol:** November, 1988. **Entered into force**: 3rd February 2000. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure stability and avoid excessive stress on the ship's hull as a result of overloading.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Published and implements the Merchant Shipping (Load lines) Regulations, 2024;		
	b) Carried out inspection of Kenyan vessels to which the Load line Convention applies under flag state control program to verify maintenance of ship structures to Load line Convention standards;	▪ Inadequate legal framework.	▪ Review and update the legal framework
	c) Conducted Port state control inspection on a total of 121 foreign ships in Kenyan ports to verify compliance with Load line Convention;	▪ Inadequate technical Capacity and limited financial resources.	▪ Capacity building and increase resource mobilization.
	d) Determined the Load lines for Kenyan ships.		
8.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF SHIPS, 1969 AS AMENDED (TONNAGE 1969)** **Adopted:** 23rd June, 1969. **Entered into force:** 18th July, 1982. **Accession:** 15th December, 1992. **Entered into force for Kenya:** 15th March 1993. **Obligation to Government:** To implement the Universal Tonnage measurement system which is used in determining port and harbour dues, pilotage charges, insurance premiums, manning levels, maritime statistics and limitations of liability.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following:	▪ Inadequate technical and financial	▪ Capacity building and increase budgetary

	a) Implements the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement) Regulations, 2024; and	resources.	allocation.
	b) Inspected 121 foreign ships to confirm that the ships had valid international tonnage certificates.	▪ Delay in the finalization of the Regulations	▪ Fast track the review of the Merchant Shipping Act, 2009
9.	**CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA, 1972, AS AMENDED (COLREG 1972)** **Adopted:** 20th October, 1972. **Entered into force:** 15th July, 1977. **Accession:** 15th December, 1992. **Entered into force for Kenya:** 15th December, 1992. **Obligation to Government:** To apply the minimum standards for acceptable forms of navigational aids and establish mandatory traffic separation schemes for ship navigation to avoid collisions and enhance safety in navigation.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Carried out 45 inspections of Kenyan registered vessels to verify arrangement of lights, shapes and sound signaling devices under the flag state control program;	Insufficient legal framework	Review and update the legal framework.
	b) Carried out 121 inspections of foreign vessels calling Kenya ports to verify compliance with installation requirement and operation familiarization of COLREG 72 under the port state control program;	Delays in finalization of the MOUs between the agencies	Expedite the finalization process for the MOUs.
	c) Mapped and maintained aids to navigation to enhance collaboration between agencies; and *d)* Implementing Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collision) Regulations, 2024.	Inadequate technical capacity and limited financial resources. Illegal construction/structures interfering with safe navigation.	capacity building and increase resource mobilization. Expedite decisions to demolish illegal construction/structures interfering with safe navigation. Enhance monitoring mechanism.

<table>
<tr><td>10.</td><td colspan="3">INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SAFE CONTAINERS, AS AMENDED (CSC) 1972

Adopted: 2nd December, 1972.
Entered into force: 6th September, 1977.
Accession: 2nd February, 2000.
Obligation to Government: To maintain a high level of safety of human life in the transport and handling of containers by providing generally acceptable test procedures and related strength requirements.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government is conducting inspection for compliance of containers with standards in Kenyan ports for efficient and effective implementation of the CSC, 1972.</td><td>▪ Inadequate technical capacity and limited financial resources.</td><td>▪ Capacity building and increase resource mobilization.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td colspan="3">INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) 1979 AS AMENDED

Adopted: 27th April, 1979.
Entered into force: 22nd June, 1985.
Accession: 15th December, 1992.
Obligation to Government: To utilize the international search and rescue plan so that no matter where accidents occur, the rescue of persons in distress at sea is Co-ordinated by a search and rescue organization and, when necessary, by co-operation between neighbouring search and rescue organisations.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government is undertaking the following:
a) Coordinated five (5) maritime incidents within East Africa’s designated Maritime Search & Rescue Region (SRR);
b) Build the capacity of the Maritime Regulator to provide Search & Rescue services through development partnership within the European Union. They provided a donation of five (5) Search & Rescue boats;
c) Established partnership between the Regulator and five riparian County Governments through MoUs;
d) Developed Standard Operating Procedures and SAR Mobilization Guidelines, aimed at building synergies</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	between the Regulator, Coastal County Governments, Beach Management Units and other stakeholders; and *e)* Hosted two (2) Search and Rescue On-Scene Command training for stakeholders within coastal and inland waters where forty (40) Search and Rescue personnel/responders from key stakeholders were trained.		
12.	**CONVENTION ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAFFIC, 1965, AS AMENDED (FAL 1965)** **Adopted:** 9th April, 1965. **Entered into force:** 5th March, 1967. **Acceded:** 10th November, 2006. **Obligation to Government:** To prevent unnecessary delays in maritime traffic and to secure the highest practicable degree of uniformity in formalities and other procedures.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Facilitated clearance of cargo under the National Single Window System streamlining the required documentation and approval processes for clearance. In addition, created awareness to stakeholders on emerging issues in the maritime sector; *b)* Automated licenses/certificates processing for the Maritime Transport Operators with the payment of the requisite fees' payment integration with the E-citizen gateway; *c)* Sustained the coordination for the Mombasa Port and Northern Corridor Community Charter for purposes of monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the Key Indicators; *d)* Launched the Maritime Single Window System (MSWS) in compliance with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (FAL Convention);	▪ Inadequate collaboration among State agencies. ▪ Inadequate technical Capacity and limited financial resources.	▪ Enhance collaboration among State agencies. ▪ Capacity building and increase resource mobilization.

	e) Reviewing the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, 2024; *f)* Implementing the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Transport Operators) Regulations, 2024; *g)* Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which is awaiting Cabinet approval; and *h)* Enhanced awareness on the IMO guidelines for the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of wildlife on ships engaged in international maritime traffic adopted in April, 2024.		
13.	**CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972, AS AMENDED BY THE LONDON PROTOCOL (LONDON CONVENTION 1972)** **Adopted:** 13th November, 1972. **Entered into force:** 30th August, 1975. **London Protocol adoption:** 7th November, 1996. **London Protocol entry into force:** 24th March, 2006. **Accession to the London Convention 1972:** 7th January, 1976 **Accession to the London Protocol:** 14th January, 2008. **Obligation to Government:** To contribute to the international control and prevention of marine pollution by prohibiting the dumping of certain hazardous materials.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is undertaking the following: *a)* Increased its surveillance and enforcement Capabilities to prevent dumping of wastes; *b)* Organized and facilitated national stakeholder's workshop in conjunction with the IMO and Glolitter Project initiative on effective and efficient implementation of the Convention; and *c)* Organized marine litter awareness campaigns to sensitize the public on the impacts of dumping wastes into the sea. This also entailed beach clean-up activities.	▪ Inadequate technical capacity and limited financial resources	▪ Capacity building and increase resource mobilization.

14.	**PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969 (CLC PROT 1992)** **Adopted:** 27th November, 1992. **Entered into force:** 30th May, 1996. **Accession on**: 2nd February, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that adequate compensation is available to persons who suffer oil pollution damage resulting from maritime casualties involving oil-carrying ships.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* sensitized relevant stakeholders on the application of the Protocol; and *b)* Established the National Marine Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan to provide a framework for response to oil pollution damage.	▪ Inadequate cooperation and support from the private sector ▪ Failure by oil importing companies in Kenya to submit reports.	▪ Improve coordination amongst stakeholders ▪ Timely reporting by the companies.
15.	**PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971 (FUND PROT., 1992)** **Adopted:** 27th November, 1992. **Entered into force:** 30th May, 1996. **Accession on**: 2nd February, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** Provide compensation for pollution damage and give relief to ship-owners in respect of the additional financial burden imposed on them by the 1992 Civil Liability Convention, such relief being subject to conditions designed to ensure compliance with safety at sea and other conventions		
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Submits annual reports to the IOPC Fund Secretariat; *b)* Issues IOPC clearance letters to various oil companies in implementation of the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992;		

	c) Sensitized relevant stakeholders on the application of the Fund Protocol; and *d)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025 which is due for Cabinet approval.		
16.	**CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION (SUA, 1988) AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF,1988 (SUA PROT 1988)** **SUA 1988 adoption:** 10th March, 1988. **Entered into force:** 1st March, 1992. **Accession to the SUA & SUA PROT.1988:** 21st January, 2002. **Contribution of Convention and Obligation to Government:** To take appropriate action against persons committing unlawful acts against ships including seizure of ships by force; acts of violence against persons on board ships; and the placing of devices on board a ship which are likely to destroy or cause damage.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government in partnership with the IMO and the support of the Republic of India is establishing a regional information sharing center to enhance maritime domain awareness.		
17.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON SALVAGE, 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)** **Adopted:** 28th April, 1989. **Entered into force:** 14th July, 1996. **Accession:** 21st July, 1999. **Obligation to Government:** To establish a reward mechanism for salvors who engage in work in the nature of salvage operations in the event a ship is in involved in an incident or an accident.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government continues facilitating cooperation between salvors and ship owners where necessary in the event of a salvage operation.	▪ Delay in conducting stakeholder engagement ▪ Limited surveillance	▪ Fas Enhanced surveillance. t track the process of stakeholder engagement ▪ Review of the existing legal framework reate awareness on salvage.

18.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON OIL POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND CO-OPERATION, 1990, AS AMENDED (OPRC 1990)** **Adopted:** 30th November, 1990. **Entered into force:** 13th May, 1995. **Accession:** 21st July, 1999. **Obligation to Government:** To establish measures for dealing with pollution incidents, either nationally or in co-operation with other countries, and to provide assistance to other countries in the event of a pollution emergency.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed and launched a National Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan;	▪ Inadequate legal framework.	▪ Endorsement of the reviewed national oil spill response Contingency Plan. ▪ Carry out regular drills.
	b) Developed and engaged stakeholders on the Charter on Marine Spill Response Preparedness Plan.	▪ Inadequate cooperation among key stakeholders	▪ Stakeholders mapping. ▪ Enhance Collaboration and support in the implementation of the manuals.ance cooperation among key stakeholders
19.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF SHIPS' BALLAST WATER AND SEDIMENTS (BWM 2004)** **Adopted:** 13th February, 2004. **Entered into force:** 8th September, 2017. **Accession on:** 14th January, 2008. **Obligation to Government:** To prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments and enforcing the set-out standard for management and control of ships ballast water and sediments.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducted 121 Port State Control inspections to check on ballast water management certificates on board ship. *b)* Conducted surveillance in waters under Kenyan jurisdiction to prevent unauthorized discharge of ballast water from ships; and	▪ Limited technical and financial capacity	▪ Capacity building and increase budgetary allocation.

	c) Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which awaits Cabinet approval.		
20.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR BUNKER OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 2001 (BUNKERS 2001)** **Adopted:** 23rd March, 2001. **Entered into force:** 21st November, 2008. **Accession:** 7th July, 2015. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that adequate, prompt, and effective compensation for damage caused by oil spills, when carried as fuel in ships' bunkers		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: - *a)* Continues to intervene and ensure adequate prompt and effective compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by oils from bunkers; *b)* Conduct safety inspections of vessels undertaking bunkering operations; *c)* Developed National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval; and *d)* Collaborate to adhere with provisions of the Convention in collaboration with relevant agencies.	▪ Delay in conducting public participation	▪ Fast track the process of public participation.
21.	**1996 PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON LIMITATION OF LIABILITY FOR MARITIME CLAIMS (LLMC PROT., 1996)** **Adopted:** 2nd May, 1996. **Entered into force:** 13th May 2004. **Accession on:** 7th July, 2015. **Obligation to Government:** To limit the liability of ship owners and salvors, except where it is proved that the loss resulted from his personal act or omission, committed with the intent to cause such a loss, or recklessly and with knowledge that such loss would probably result.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewed the limits set under the Merchant Shipping Act, Cap. 389 to be consistent with the limits set under the Convention; and	▪ Limited technical and financial capacity	▪ Develop capacity and increase budgetary allocation.

	b) Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval.		
22.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF HARMFUL ANTI-FOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS, 2001 (AFS 2001)** **Adopted:** 5th October, 2001. **Entered into force:** 17th September, 2008. **Accession on:** 7th July, 2015. **Obligation to Government**: To prohibit and/or restrict the use of anti-fouling coatings to new and existing ships, fixed and floating platforms, floating productions and/or storage units, regardless of size after January 2003.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following:- *a)* Developing National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval; *b)* Carried out inspections to ensure compliance with provisions of the Convention; and *d)* Developed collaborative framework with relevant agencies on enforcement measures.	▪ The Merchant Shipping Act has not fully implemented the provisions of the 1996 Protocol.	▪ Review of the Merchant Shipping Act, 2009.
23.	**AFRICAN MARITIME TRANSPORT CHARTER, 2010 (*Rev.* 2014)** **Adoption**: 26th July, 2010. **Kenya Ratified:** 28th March, 2014. **Obligation of Government:** To co-operate in the implementation of maritime conventions and regulations, particularly in the areas of safety, security, protection of the maritime environment and maritime labour.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Re-appointment as the Chair of the Africa Association of Maritime Authority (AAMA); *b)* Continues to establish measures to fully operationalize the headquarters of AAMA in Kenya;	▪ On course	▪ Enhanced participation

	c) Participates in Africa Association of Maritime Authority (AAMA) Meetings and Conferences where constitutional documents have been developed; and, *d)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, to incorporate aspects of the Charter which awaits Cabinet approval.		▪ Public Participation currently being undertaken
24.	**NAIROBI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON REMOVAL OF WRECKS, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007)** **Adopted:** 18th May, 2007. **Entered into force:** 14th April, 2015. **Ratified:** 14th April, 2015. **Obligations to Government:** To remove or have hazards removed from the coastline.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Declared abandoned vessels removal which interfere with safety of navigation causing damage to the marine environment; *b)* Developing the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates provisions of the Convention; and *c)* Developed a collaborative framework on enforcement of relevant provisions of the Convention.		
25.	**DOCK WORK CONVENTION, NO. 137 OF 1973** **Adopted:** 25th June 1973. **Entered into force:** 24th July 1974. **Accession on:** 9th April 1979. **Obligation of Government:** Afford protection to dock workers in their professional life and put in place appropriate mechanisms which are responsive to the dynamic work activities within the Port.		

	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Modernizing the Port of Mombasa to make it internationally competitive; *b)* Registered the Kenya Dockers Union to champion for the welfare of Dock Workers; *c)* A total of 15,998 safety and health inspections were carried out by Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) Officers to ensure compliance with the provision of this convention; and *d)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy to incorporate relevant provisions of the Convention which awaits Cabinet approval.		
26.	**SEAFARERS' IDENTITY DOCUMENTS CONVENTION (REVISED), 2003, as amended (NO. 185)** **Adopted:** 19th June, 2003. **Entered into force:** 9th February, 2005. **Kenya ratified:** 5th October, 2021. **Obligation of Government:** Facilitation of entry by seafarers into the territory of members, for the purposes of shore leave, transit, transfer or repatriation by standardizing the seafarer's Identity document		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developing a collaborative framework with relevant agencies for effective implementation of the Regulations; *b)* Commenced the development of the Seafarers Identity Document; and *c)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the provisions of the Convention, which awaits Cabinet approval.	▪ Provisions in the Merchant Shipping Act, 2009 are insufficient	▪ Review and update the existing laws.
27.	**CONVENTION C188 ON WORK IN FISHING CONVENTION 2007** **Adopted:** 14th June, 2007. **Entered into force:** 16th November, 2017. **Kenya ratified:** 5th October, 2021. **Obligation of Government:** Ensure that fishers have decent conditions of work on board fishing vessels with regard to minimum requirements for work on board		

	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: - *a)* Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention; *b)* Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework; *c)* Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate training of officers on effective implementation of the Convention among other aspects; and, *d)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the Convention and is due for Cabinet approval.		
28.	**CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT OF 2012 ON SAFETY OF FISHING VESSELS** **Adopted:** 11th October, 2012. **Not yet in force** **Kenya ratified:** 5th October, 2021. **Obligation of Government:** Improve the safety and working conditions of commercial fishers and observers.		
	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention; *b)* Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework; and *c)* Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention among other aspects.		
29.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING FOR FISHING VESSEL PERSONNEL, 1995** **Adopted:** 7th July, 1978. **Entered into force:** 28th April, 1984. **Kenya ratified:** 5th October, 2021. **Obligation of Government:** Promote the safety of life at sea and the protection of the marine environment, taking into account the unique nature of the fishing industry and the fishing working environment**.**		

	MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/ is undertaking the following: *a)* Coordinated national workshop of relevant stakeholders on the provisions of the Convention; *b)* Reviewed the existing provisions of the Convention vis-à-vis the existing legal framework; *c)* Established a Coordination Committee to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention; and, *d)* Developed the National Maritime Transport Policy, 2025, which incorporates the Convention and is due for Cabinet approval.		

BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

1. UNITED NATIONS FISH STOCK AGREEMENT, (UNFSA) FOR STRADDLING AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH, 1995

Adopted: 4th August, 1995.
Entered into force: 11th December, 2001.
Ratified: 13th July, 2004.
Obligations to Government: To enhance cooperation in the management of fisheries resources that span wide areas and are of economic and environmental concern to more than one Nation.

MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducting assessment of marine pelagic fish stock in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); *b)* Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique and Somalia. The collaborating States are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next IOTC meeting; *c)* Implementing eight Regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and *d)* Developed the Blue Economy Strategy 2025–2030.	▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Other African Coastal States within the IOTC area of Jurisdiction are yet to support the motion	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Need for diplomatic bilateral engagement with the non responsive Coastal States

2. AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU)

Adopted: 22nd November, 2009.
Signature: 19th November, 2010.
Ratification: 1st August, 2017.
Entered into force: 2009.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 29th April, 2010.
Obligation to Government: To establish an inter-agencies entity for Port Inspection and to participate in regional forums and activities to deter the IUU.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap 378; *b)* Introduced Catch Certification Scheme for all landing and export fish to deter entry into the market of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing; *c)* Pre-inspection of all fishing vessels applying for access to fishing in our EEZ, authorization for our flag states fishing in the high seas, reporting and compliance inspection as well as deterrent penalties for IUU offences and port entry denial for suspected IUU vessels; *d)* Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Madagascar, Union of Comoros, Republic of Mozambique and Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating states are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) meeting; and *e)* Created an inter-agency Monitoring Control Surveillance (MCS) unit for enforcement of the provisions of the Convention.	▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Inadequate human resources	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Recruitment and training.
3.	**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR REGULATION OF WHALING, 1946** **Adopted:** 2nd December, 1946. **Entered into force:** 10th November, 1948. **Signed:** 1st January, 1970. **Ratified:** 2nd December, 1981. **Obligation to Government:** To promote orderly development of the whaling industry.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Deployed acoustic loggers to support acoustic surveys on	▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations.

	Whales on migration patterns; *b)* Continues to train fishers on whale by-catch; and *c)* Supports conservation of marine ecosystems and promote non lethal use of whales consistent with the provisions of the convention.	▪ Lack of regulations and guidelines for sustainable whale watching activities. ▪ Weak organization of the whale watching activities.	▪ Fast-track the gazettement of Regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378, specifically those regarding Whales. ▪ Development of guidelines for the whale watching activities.
4.	**FAO CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES (CCRF)** **Adopted:** 1st November, 1995. **Entered into force:** 11th December, 2001. **Signed:** 1995. **Obligation to Government:** Align the fisheries policies, legal and institutions to the CCRF. Promote a long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries through the ecosystem approach and Rights Based Fisheries Management. To encourage the suitable utilization of fishery resources.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Conducting assessment of marine pelagic fish stock in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); *b)* Consulting on a proposed motion for the increase in the Yellow Fin Tuna catch limit allocation in collaboration with the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Madagascar, Union of Comoros, Republic of Mozambique and Federal Republic of Somalia. The collaborating states are referred to as the Small Harvesters of the South West Indian Ocean area of jurisdiction. The proposed motion is to be tabled in the next Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) meeting; *c)* Continues to install Vessel Monitoring System for tracking vessel activities within its territorial waters including the Exclusive Economic Zone; and *d)* Participates in Technical and Scientific Committee Meetings and capacity-building activities on sharing achievements on responsible conservation; management and development of fisheries	▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations.

5.	**UN 1993 FAO FISHING VESSEL COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT** **Adopted:** 24th November, 1993. **Entered into force:** 11th December, 2001. **Obligation to Government:** To promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas so as to deter engagement in any activity that undermines the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to install Vessel Monitoring System for tracking vessel activities within its territorial waters, including the Exclusive Economic Zone; and *b)* Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap 378.	▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
6.	**UN 2009 FAO PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT** **Adopted:** November, 2010. **Ratified:** 2nd August, 2017. **Obligation to Government:** To prevent, deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is implementing the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378.	▪ Inadequate staffing.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
7.	**THE COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FISHERIES STRATEGY (COMESAFS)** **Kenya became a signatory:** 2008. **Obligation to Government:** To restore agricultural growth, food security, reduce poverty and promote rural development in Partner States and Africa as a whole.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Manual of Standards and Operating Procedures in fish establishments countrywide; *b)* Implementing the National Blue Economy Strategy, 2026–2030; *c)* Implementing eight regulations to operationalize the Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 378; and	▪ Limited resources to effectively implement the COMESA Fisheries Strategy.	▪ Incorporate COMESAFS fisheries programmes into the national food security plans

	d) Implementing the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa—Regional Integration Implementation Program (COMESA-RIIP) on food safety by sensitizing the fish handling and safety to reduce post-harvest and fish losses as well as enhance food security and income generation.		
8.	**THE CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LAKE VICTORIA FISHERIES ORGANIZATION (LVFO)** **Adopted:** 30th June, 1994. **Signed by Kenya:** 30th June, 1994. **Kenya ratified the Convention:** 24th May, 1996. **Entered into force:** 24th May, 1996 **Amended**: 28th February, 2016. **Obligation to Government:** To harmonize fisheries conservation, management, and development initiatives for the sustainable utilization of living resources of Lake Victoria.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the following Guidelines and Plans: (i) LVFO Strategic Plan, 2021/2022–2025/2026; (ii) Fisheries Management Plan (IV), 2021/2022−2025/2026; (iii) Nile Perch Management Plan, 2021/2022−2025/2026; (iv) Lake Victoria Marine Spatial Plan; (v) Regional Guidelines for Fisheries Core Management on Lake Victoria, 2022; (vi) Regional Guidelines for the Certification of Fish Seed and Fish Feed in the EAC, 2022. (vii) Simplified versions of the Guidelines on Extraction, Processing and Trading of Nile perch maws from Lake Victoria, 2022. *b)* Implementing the responsible fisheries business chains on Lake Victoria Project, the EU-EAC True Fish Project, the Eco-Fish Project, the Lake Victoria Small Fish Project as well as targeting mental models of climate change risk to facilitate climate action project in Lake Victoria;		

	c) Participating in the review of the Convention which seeks to change the name from LVFO to East African Fisheries Organization (EAFO), to harmonize the legislative and implementation framework under the Convention with the EAC Treaty and to extend the scope and the mandate of the organization; *d)* Implementing the Lake Victoria Fisheries Research Project I and II—Fisheries Management Project (LVMP) and the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Projects (LVEM); *e)* Constructing Kabonyo Aquaculture Training Centre and Fisheries School of Excellence in Kisumu County: This is a joint project between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Government of the Republic of Hungary; *f)* Constructing a Fisheries Complex (*Uvuvi* House) in Nairobi: This is a joint project between the Republic of Kenya and World Bank; and *g)* Constructing a National Mariculture Research and Training Centre at Shimoni in Kwale County		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

Adopted: January ,2013.
Entered into force :16th August ,2017
Kenya singed :10th October ,2013.
Ratified: 22nd September ,2023.
Obligation: To protect human health from advance effects of mercury.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken the following:
a) Supporting the Multi-Agency National Airborne Geo–Physical Survey in various parts of the country;
b) Provided infrastructure for use of the Online Transactional Cadaster Portal in order to ensure transparency and accountability in issuance of Mineral Rights licenses and permits, avoid conflict of interest and to shorten the application processing time;
c) Conducted capacity building in the mineral sub-sector;
d) Streamlined the Mineral Rights Board;
e) Developing National Mining Institute Bill;
f) Formulating the National Guidelines on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste in Gold Mining;
g) Implementing the National Action Plan for Artisanal and Small–Scale Gold Mining in Kenya; and
h) Implementing the integrated sound management of mercury in Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining project in various counties.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Adopted: 9th May, 1992.
Entered into force: 30th August, 1994.
Ratification: 30th August, 1994.
Obligation to Government: To regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere, so as to avoid the occurrence of climate change on a level that would impede sustainable economic development, or compromise initiatives in food production.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2024; *b)* Developing Carbon Trading, Carbon Registry, Non-Market Approaches and Climate Change Fund Regulations, 2026 *c)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; *d)* Ongoing Greening of road reserves and buffer zones; *e)* Participated in all Convention meetings for negotiating multilateral responses to climate change, including COP 30 from 10th–21st November, 2025, in Belem, Brazil; *f)* Mainstreaming climate change in all sector functions; *g)* Implementing the Kenya National Adaptation Plan, 2015–2030, and the National Strategy on Climate Change; *h)* Implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP.) 2023-2027 *i)* Established Climate Change Units in MDAs and Counties to champion climate change adaptations and report to the Climate Change Directorate; *j)* Implementation of the National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Strategy 2023- 2032, which serves as the master plan for the 15 B tree initiative; *k)* Implementing the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Project which is building resilience of the local communities in 47 Counties; *l)* Strengthening Drought Resilience among Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD region which is supporting resilience building in Samburu and Kitui Counties as a pilot programme; *m)* Implementing the Kenya Climate Change and Health Strategy, 2023–2027, to align climate action with health objectives; *n)* Updated and submitted its first NDCs in 2020 in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Parties to the Agreement are also parties to the UNFCCC. The NDCs have been mainstreamed into sector planning of both County and National Governments; *o)* Developed the Kenya Climate Change Knowledge Portal to provide easy access to all information pertaining to climate change to the public;	▪ Inadequate financial resources for implementation of the Climate Change Act. ▪ Inadequate resources and capacity building ▪ Inadequate resources e.g., human resource ▪ Inadequate resources and capacity building ▪ Inadequate resources ▪ Inadequate resources and capacity building ▪ Encroachment of public forests ▪ Inadequate financial resources ▪ Inadequate financial resources ▪ Slow implementation due to low capacity for implementation.	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and train more personnel hance budgetary allocations ▪ Partner with communities to sustain tree planting. ▪ Mobilize resources ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and train more personnel ▪ Create public awareness on tree planting initiatives ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and train more personnel ▪ Create public awareness on tree planting initiatives

	p) Implementing Circular No. 13/2020 (Tracking and Reporting of Climate Finance Flows and Climate Change Related Expenditures) which is in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which directs all Government entities and non-state actors to report on climate spending; *q)* Developed a Training Handbook on climate finance coding, tracking and reporting; *r)* Developing a new Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) Codes and Manual to facilitate tracking within the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS); *s)* Submitted a second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2025 with a target of reducing emissions by 35% by 2035; *t)* Developed a REDD+ Registry and nesting guidelines; *u)* Ongoing Development of National Wildlife Climate Change Strategy; *v)* Implementing the National Electric Mobility Policy, 2026, to align with global decarbonization goals and promote safer, cleaner transport systems; *w)* Operationalized the National Carbon Registry, launched in February 2026; *x)* Expanded Mangrove restoration programs in Takaungu Creek and Kilifi to protect coastal soils and leverage the high carbon storage capacity of blue carbon ecosystems; *y)* Formalized National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), 2026 to provide standardized satellite backed data for International Climate reporting. *z)* Developing the Blue Carbon Ecosystems, NDC Implementation and Investment Plan 2025-2045	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary ▪ Build capacity for implementation. ▪ Increase funding.
3.	**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA (UNCCD)** **Adopted:** 17th June, 1994. **Signed by Kenya on**: 14th October, 1994. **Ratified:** 24th June, 1997. **Obligation to Government:** To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in the countries affected through effective action at all levels supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in those areas.		

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Aligned the National Action Plan (NAP), 2015–2025, to the UNCCD; *b)* Aligned the National Action Plan (NAP) to the UNCCD through the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2023–2027; *c)* Prepares national reports every two (2) years on status of the implementation of the Convention; *d)* Combatting desertification through massive tree planting around water bodies such as Mwache Dam at the Coast; *e)* Continues to conserve water catchment areas, including automation of gauging stations and support to Water Resource Users' Associations (WRUAs) to sustain water resource availability; *f)* Mapping, designing and implementing irrigation and land reclamation programmes/projects that increased area under irrigation by 112,000 acres; *g)* Developed the Resilience Programming Framework (RPF) to guide programming and investments in the ASALs with the aim of building resilience against all shocks including drought; *h)* Undertaking programmes to enhance community resilience against drought through sustainable resource management of Natural Resources and livelihood diversification; *i)* Undertaking a Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop water resources for irrigation and a tariff for irrigation water; *j)* Finalized and published Guidelines for Promotion, Development and Management of Irrigation in Kenya, 2020; *k)* Implementing the National Irrigation Services Strategy, 2022–2026; *l)* Developed the County Irrigation Development Unit (CIDUs) which is being implemented by the County Government; *m)* Developing a framework to establish Irrigation Research and Training Institute (KIRITI); *n)* Formulated the Land Reclamation Policy, 2023; and the Land Reclamation Bill, 2023, which are due for public participation; *o)* Participating in the second phase of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP 2.0);	▪ Delay in finalization of the MoU due to lack of consensus ▪ Increasing land degradation. ▪ Budgetary constraints. ▪ Low public awareness. ▪ Slow implementation of the report. ▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Fast-track the finalization ▪ To upscale Sustainable Land Management ▪ Implement and align the National Action Plan (NAP) with the Convention Strategy of 2021-2030. ▪ Sensitization and creation of public awareness. ▪ Disseminate the LDN manual. ▪ Increase budget allocation.

	p) Combatting desertification through re-afforestation of Ngong Hills; *q)* Mapping, designing and implementing irrigation and land reclamation programmes/projects that increased area under irrigation to 741,000 acres; Reclaimed 1,150 Acres within the Mwache Dam Catchment basin in Kwale County and also advocated from Land Degradation Neutrality; *r)* Undertaking a Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop water resources for irrigation and a tariff for irrigation water; *s)* Implementing the National Irrigation Services Strategy, 2022–2026; *t)* Developed the County Irrigation Development Unit (CIDUs) which is being implemented by the County Government; *u)* Developing the Land Reclamation Policy, 2025; which is due for Cabinet approval; and the Land Reclamation Bill, 2025 which is under formulation by legal experts; *v)* Participating in the second phase of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP 2.0); *w)* Constructed 780,000 m3 Griftu water pan in Wajir County to harvest water for 600 acres pasture for feedlots and 500acres for crop production to benefit 250 households; and *x)* The 350 m3 Dambala Fashana water pan is under construction in Marsabit county to irrigate 200 acres of pasture for livestock and support 1000 households.		
4.	**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)** **Acceded:** 26th July, 1994. **Signed on:** 11th June, 1992. **Entered into force:** 29th December, 1993. **Obligation to Government:** To conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its components and encourage equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Reviewing the Environment Policy, 2013; *b)* Alignment of the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP), 2024, with the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;	▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Inadequate funding and capacity	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation

	c) Submitted CBD 7th National Report in February, 2026; *d)* Established an online permitting system on access and benefit sharing to genetic resources and the publication of the Kenya Biodiversity Atlas; *e)* Developing the Forest Conservation and Management (Gums and Resins) Regulations, 2026; *f)* Launched National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism which provides a whole of Government and whole of society approach for implementation of the provisions of CBD and NBSAP; *g)* Launched Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in April, 2026, for implementation of NBSAP; *h)* Implemented the timber traceability system a digital passport that prevents timber from endangered indigenous forest from entering the commercial market; *i)* Operationalized the National Agroforestry, 2025–2035, to increase tree cover on private farms reducing human pressure on protected primary forest; *j)* Implementing the Management and Control of Plastic Packaging Materials, Regulations, 2024; *k)* Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility, Regulations, 2024; *l)* Issued 26 permits for accessing genetic material; *m)* Introduced tax incentives for private companies growing commercial timber; *n)* Operationalized a National Timber Traceability System (TTS), in March, 2026, which involves assigning a unique digital passport (QR code) to all legal commercial timber; *o)* Developing The Urban Forestry Guidelines, 2026, to enhance conservation of green space in urban areas; *p)* Developing The Ecotourism Standards for forestry, 2026; *q)* Established The National Commercial Forestry Strategy, 2025–2035, in January, 2026; *r)* Formulated The National Agro-Forestry Strategy, 2025–2035, in January, 2026; and *s)* Enacted the Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Act, Cap. 385.	▪ Difficulty in balancing conservation with the increasing demand for resources. ▪ Increased cases of Bio piracy. ▪ Inadequate awareness on Wildlife conservation policies as an alternative land use option	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation and train more personnel ▪ Continued stakeholder involvement. ▪ Enhance surveillance. ▪ Encourage philanthropy ▪ Incentivize wildlife conservation

5. THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Adopted: 29th October 2010.
Ratified: 7thApril, 2014.
Entered into force: 12th October, 2014.
Obligation to Government: To sustainably exploit genetic resources and safeguard them from misappropriation.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS.
The Government has undertaken the following: The Government has issued twenty-six (26) access permits for research and development; *a)* Implementing access to biological resources and benefit sharing regulations, 2025; *b)* Supporting local communities in negotiations for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Term (MAT) and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) for access to Genetic Resources; *c)* Participation in the Digital Sequence Information (DSI) negotiations; *d)* Documentation of indigenous knowledge and natural products; and *e)* Establishment of Access and Benefit Sharing Multisectoral National Committee; *f)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; and *g)* Submission of Nagoya Implementation Report in February, 2026.		

6. CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Adopted: 29th January, 2000.
Entered into force: 11th September, 2003.
Ratification: 2013.
Obligation to Government: To put in place the legal, policy and institutional framework for the implementation of the Protocol and to establish competent authorities to act as focal points for the protocol and serve as the bio-safety clearing house.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movement; *b)* Establish Competent Authorities which act as the National Focal Point for the Protocol and serve as the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) to provide international linkages and exchanges of information; *c)* Co-operate in the development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety in developing country parties, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States; and *d)* Adopt domestic measures to prevent and penalize transboundary movements of LMOs that occur in contravention of measures implementing the Protocol.	Lengthy legislative process	Fast track enactment of the Bill.
7.	**VIENNA CONVENTION AND ITS MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER** **Convention Adopted:** 2nd March, 1985. **Convention Entered into force:** 22nd September, 1988. **Kenya signed the Vienna Convention:** 1992 **Accession to Vienna Convention on:** 9th November, 1988. **Protocol Adopted:** 16th September, 1987. **Protocol Entered into force:** 26th August, 1989. **Kenya signed:** 16th September, 1987. **Kenya Ratified:** 9th November, 1988. **Obligation of Government:** To share information to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control global emissions of substances that depletes the ozone layer.		
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Adopted the use of friendly chemicals that promote the protection of the ozone, and replaced equipment that depended on ozone-depleting chemicals with friendly ones, companies and agricultural enterprises are being encouraged to adopt ozone-friendly alternatives and technologies;	▪ Expensive ozone and climate Friendly technologies	▪ Ozone and climate friendly technologies should be affordable, commercially available in the local markets

	b) Phased out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and methyl bromide in soil fumigation in the agricultural sector; and *c)* Implementing a Controlled Substance Regulations, 2025.		
8.	**MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER** **Protocol Adopted:** 16th September, 1987. **Protocol Entered into force:** 20th August, 1989. **Kenya signed:** 16th September, 1987. **Kenya Ratified:** 9th November, 1988. **Obligation of Government:** Sets out a framework for mitigating depletion of the Ozone layer.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Participates in meetings of the Conference of Parties and commemorates the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer to enhance public awareness of ozone protection issues, on 16th September, 2024, in Nairobi, Kenya; *b)* Implementing the National Environment Policy, 2013; and *c)* The Government is reviewing the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, CAP. 387 and the Environmental Management and Coordination (Controlled Substances) Regulations, 2020.		
9.	**BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANS-BOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL** **Adopted:** 22nd March, 1989. **Entered into force:** 5th May, 1992. **Accession:** 1st June, 2000. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure environmentally sound management and trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken the following: *a)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; *b)* Implementing the Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Material Regulations, 2024 and	Lengthy legislative process	Fast track enactment of the Bill

	c) Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations, 2024.		
10.	**STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS)** **Adopted:** 22nd May, 2001 **Ratified:** 24th September, 2004. **Signed:** 23rd May, 2001. **Entered into force:** 17th May, 2004. **Obligation to Government**: To protect human health and the environment from 22 highly toxic chemicals that are persistent organic pollutants.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Controlled Substances Regulations, 2024; *b)* Formulating the National Guideline on Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste in Gold Mining and Chemical Policy on Air Quality; and *c)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013.	▪ Inadequate funds. ▪ Inadequate capacity .	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations. ▪ Increase Capacity .
11.	**ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE** **Adopted:** 10th September, 1988. **Kenya ratified:** 3rd February, 2005. **Entered into force:** 24th February, 2004. **Obligation to Government:** To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Monitors chemical and hazardous facilities on their impact on human health and the environment; *b)* Developing Environmental Management and Co-ordination (e-Waste Management) Regulations, 2022, as well as the Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Materials Chemicals Regulations; *c)* Implementing the National Environment Policy, 2013, and *d)* Reviewing the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, Cap. 387.	▪ Slow process of implementation ▪ Inadequate public awareness ▪ Monitoring compliance ▪ Lengthy legislative process	▪ Fast track the process. ▪ Enhance awareness. ▪ Enforcement of legislation. ▪ Fast track enactment of the Bill

12. CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

Adopted :3rd March, 1973.
Ratification :13th December, 1978.
Entry into force for Kenya: 13th March, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To ensure Kenya's endangered species are protected from dangers of international trade, protect their survival and regulate international trade in endangered species.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ongoing reviewing the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, CAP. 376 which will provide for meeting Category I of CITES requirement for full implementation of the Convention, a legislative committee have been established and a road map to finalize the legislative developed, public participation exercise ongoing; *b)* Multisectoral border Committee for the enforcement at boarder point constituted with regular meetings held; *c)* Celebrates World Wildlife Day annually on the 3rd of March for 2026 celebrations were held at the Remoi National Reserve and the was Medicinal and Aromatic plants, conserving health, heritage and livelihood; *d)* Updating wildlife inventory by carrying out a national landscape wildlife census in December 2025, for better management which is currently ongoing; *e)* Developed species specific Action plans for species that are endangered and are subject of either CITES, CMS, AEWA, and Ramsar instruments: Grey crowned crane, Vultures Multispecies Action Plan, Pancake Tortoise; *f)* Builds the capacity for law enforcement officers, judiciary, prosecution, and customs officers for effective implementation of the Convention—this is done in collaboration with Developing Partners. (IWT project); *g)* Refurbishing Rangers outpost and security hub in Maungu – Tsavo Area *h)* Engagement of key stakeholders: Non-State Actors and IPLCS in CITES processes to develop a common position for reporting, proposal development and decision-making meetings. 78th CITES Standing	▪ Budgetary Constrains ▪ Wildlife and Conservation and Management Act is considered not fully effective for implementation of the convention as it does not signate CITES management and scientific authority and therefor Kenya has received a first warning that could result to trade suspension if the designation is not finalized ▪ ▪ Inadequate representation in the negotiation's meetings. Meetings are held in parallel sessions requiring adequate delegation □ Permitting System not fully automated for CITES listed species	□ Improve budgetary allocation □ Fast track review of the Bill or do a miscellaneous amendment of the wildlife Act to provide for designation □ □ Adopt advance technology to enhance detection and prioritization of wildlife crimes in courts □ Integration of the CITES Permitting system with the customs system to support verification at the port entry and exit □ Provide for coordination

	Committee Country Position Developed; *i)* Submission of the, ivory stockpiles, annual illegal trade, annual legal trade report and national implementation report to the CITES secretariat; *j)* Developing Non detriment Findings for sustainable trade for some CITES listed species- Sharks Action plan, Aloe Management Units; *k)* Capacity building of officers to support CITES implementation through the Master's Degree course training in the International University of Andalusia (UNIA) in Spain ; *l)* Ongoing development of comprehensive five-year strategy to eradicate poaching and illegal wildlife trade across various conservation ecosystems; *m)* Kenya was commended by the CITES Standing Committee for effectively implementing its NIAP and (National Ivory Action Plan) leading to enhanced control over elephant poaching and illegal ivory trafficking; *n)* Kenya continues representation of the Africa (Eastern) region in Standing Committee, Finance and budget sub-committee and CITES Tree Species Program Steering committee; *o)* Continued championing for a process for establishing a mechanism for sustainable financing of conservation of elephant through non-commercial disposal of ivory stockpiles; and *p)* Building synergies among Fisheries (KeFS, KMFRI) and wildlife authorities (KWS, WRTI) for better management and regulation of fisheries especially commercial sharks species regulated under Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and CITES;	▯ Technological constrains ▯ Fragmented data among various institutions and researchers ▯ Illegal wildlife trade and trafficking	framework between institutions and individuals for data sharing ▪ Collaborating/joint law enforcement and intelligence sharing ▪ Sensitization and awareness of the judiciary on the wildlife related crimes Prioritize prosecution of wildlife cases ▯
13.	**CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (BONN CONVENTION) (CMS)** **Concluded**: 26th March, 1979. **Entered into force:** 1st November, 1983. **Acceded to:** 26th February, 1999. **Obligation to Government:** To provide for the protection and conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migratory routes.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ongoing review of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376 to incorporate schedule of species converted under the Convention; *b)* Vulture Multiple species action Plan in line with Migratory Species Action Plan; *c)* Observes the World Turtle Day annually; *d)* Conducted a marine/beach cleanup exercise, sensitization, and awareness creation; *e)* Develop Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund Regulations for to boast the financial support for wildlife conservation; *f)* Implementing the Ban on single use plastic campaign in Marine ecosystem; *g)* Sensitization of key Stakeholders of bird-friendly designed Power Structures and wind turbines, to mitigate electrocution hazards along the migratory birds flyway; *h)* Developed Sharks Plan of Action and Non-Detrimental Finding; *i)* On going securing of wildlife corridors to improve habitat connectivity to support migration and movement of wildlife- Athi Kapiti; and *j)* Annual Waterfowl counts conducted in February 2026, covering Amboseli Ecosystem, Magadi Ecosystem and covering various lakes and Coastal Ecosystem;	▪ Inadequate financial resources. ▪ Inadequate Marine census technology and expertised ▪ Fragmented data among various institutions and researchers	▪ Enhance Budgetary allocation ▪ Enhance partnership with development partners to support marine census and for expertise ▪ Provide speed patrol boats and marine research gears ▪ Provide for coordination framework between institutions and individuals for data sharing
14.	**CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT (RAMSAR)** **Adopted:** 2nd February, 1971. **Entered into force:** 5th October, 1990. **Kenya became a state party:** 5th October 1990 **Obligation to Government:** To designate wetlands and stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) Held three (3) National Ramsar Committee meetings, for the Ramsar information sheet for 6 designated Ramsar sites; *b)* Celebrated the annual World Wetlands Day on 2nd February, 2026 in	▪ Budgetary constraints	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation

	Mereri Wetlands in Isiolo, the theme was '*wetlands and traditional knowledge'*; *c)* Undertook waterfowl counts in the Ramsar sites in February 2026; *d)* Maintains an inventory of all the wetlands and updates their conservation status, including updating Ramsar Information System requirements; *e)* Undertook analysis of the impact of raising water levels of the designated RAMSAR sites; *f)* Is in the process of designating Lake Ol'bolosat and Tanga Marine as RAMSAR site, and Kisumu as a RAMSAR City; *g)* Rehabilitated 100 wetlands country wide; *h)* Developing the Wetlands Management Regulations, 2026; *i)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; *j)* Launched the National Bamboo Development Strategy and Action Plan (2025- 2035) in September 2025; and *k)* Established the National Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration Guidelines, 2025 in March 2026.	▪ Raising water levels in lakes/ designated sites	▪ Enhanced research on the cause of raising water and documentation of impacts on the ecological status/ minimum viable value of the designated sites ▪
15.	**CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES (THE 1997 UN WATERCOURSES CONVENTION)** **Adopted by the UN**: 21st May, 1997. **Entry into force**: 17th August, 2014. **Obligation to Government:** To co-operate internationally with regard to use and protection of shared water resources.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developing a National Policy on Trans-boundary Waters; *b)* Established Water Services Critical Infrastructure Police Service Unit. The Unit is established to curb Water infrastructure vandalism and loss of non-revenue water; *c)* In collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, formed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to negotiate Gibe Dam III and KURA Irrigation Project.	▪ Slow formulation of the Policy. ▪ Lengthy processes in obtaining country position and National Policy direction. ▪ Slow process of implementation due to inadequate resources ▪ Inadequate funds to facilitated negotiation with Ethiopia on Gibe	▪ Fast-track formulation of the Policy. ▪ Facilitate and fast-track processes of obtaining country position and National Policy direction ▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation ▪ Mobilise resources for

		Dam.	coordination of high-level participation
16.	**CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN (NAIROBI CONVENTION) AND ITS PROTOCOLS** **Adopted:** 21st June, 1985. **Entered into force:** 11th September, 1990. **Aceeded:** 11th September, 1990. **Obligation to Government:** To protect and manage the marine environment and coastal areas of the Eastern Africa.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewing the National Environment Policy, 2013; *b)* Participated in Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Conference Association (WIOMSA) in September, 2025, in Mombasa, Kenya and the theme was "*one ocean one future, connecting people, policy and science for a thriving Western Indian Ocean*"; *c)* Participated in the negotiations of the Amendment of the Convention and its protocols in December, 2025; *d)* Implementing the management and control of plastic packaging material regulations, 2024 *e)* Implementing the ban on single use plastics in protected areas; *f)* Ongoing development of Marine Spatial Plan; *g)* Launch of the Blue Carbon Ecosystems Implementation and Investment Plan in June, 2026 *h)* Hosting the 11th Our Oceans Conference on the 16th -18th June, 2026 *i)* Developing the Wetland Management Regulations, 2026	▪ Limited funding to coastal zone management activities. ▪ Encroachment and degradation of coastal and marine habitats ▪ Slow process of ratification of the Protocol.	▪ Increase funding of coastal ecosystems management activities. ▪ Finalize approval of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy. ▪ Fast-track the process of ratification
17.	**LUSAKA AGREEMENT ON COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS DIRECTED AT ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD FAUNA AND FLORA** **Adopted:** 10th December, 1996 **Entered into force:** 10th December, 1996 **Kenya signed the Charter:** 9th September, 1994 **Kenya Ratified**: 17th January, 1997 **Obligation to Government:** To facilitate cooperation among State Parties to deter the illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Allocated 2 acres of Land for the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), which serves as agreement Secretariat (Peppercorn lease) for the construction of office block and regional command centers; *b)* Ongoing Reviewing the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap. 376; *c)* Participation in developing the Lusaka Agreement Strategic plan for 2025-2030; *d)* Training of law enforcement officers on combatting illegal wildlife trade; *e)* Hosted the Bureau meeting of the 14th Governing Council to Lusaka Agreement; and *f)* Participation in the 14th Governing Council Meeting	▪ Budgetary constraints ▪ Failure of State Parties to meet financial obligations makes the Lusaka Task Force unsustainable. ▪ Transnational wildlife crime/trafficking.	▪ Enhance national budgetary allocation to provide for implementation of the convention ▪ Approach other African countries to join the agreement. ▪ Collaborating/joint law enforcement and intelligence sharing ▪ Sensitization and awareness of the judiciary on the wildlife related crimes ▪ Prioritize prosecution of wildlife casesProposal for consideration towards strengthening the Agreement.
18.	**REVISED AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (THE ALGIERS CONVENTION)** **Adopted and Signed**: 15th September, 1968. **Entered into force:** 16th June, 1969. **Kenya Ratified:**12nd May, 1969. **The Convention was revised and Adopted:** 11th July, 2003. **Kenya signed the revised edition:** 17th December, 2003. **Revised Convention Entered into force:** 23rd July, 2016. **Obligation to Government:** To enhance environmental protection, foster conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, harmonize and coordinate policies in this field.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) National Tree Growing and Restoration Campaign of growing 15 billion trees by 2032 pursuant to a presidential directive. This will increase the tree cover from the current 12% to 30% by 2032 and ensure restoration of 10.6 million hectares of degraded ecosystems and landscapes; *b)* Ensuring that all public forests are fenced to protect them from encroachment and illegal cattle grazing pursuant to a presidential directive; *c)* Developed the National Landscape and Ecosystem Strategy, 2023–2032; *d)* Constructed eleven (11) new seed centres to increase access to high quality tree seedlings; and *e)* Developed the Forest Adoption and Tree Growing Initiative Framework.		
19.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT** **Adopted and signed:** 26th June, 2017. **Ratified:** 26th June, 2017. **Obligation to Government**: To adopt a common vision in addressing the challenges of achieving sustainable development at the local, national and regional levels through sound environment and natural resources management.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participated in the Ministerial Session of the 11th Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resource Management held from 20th-23rd April, 2026, in Arusha, Tanzania; *b)* Participated in Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 30) held in Belem, Brazil from 10th to 21th November, 2025; *c)* Kenya participated in the 14th Annual Mara Day celebrations, which focused on the River Mara`s role in sustaining diversity and ecological balance, held from 12th - 15th September 2025 in Butiama, Tanzania; and *d)* Kenya participated in the 12th Meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers for Tourism and Wildlife Management, to discuss strategies		

	aimed at promoting the East African Community as a single tourism market whilst sustainably conserving the wildlife ecosystem, held from 10th – 13th September 2025 at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania; *e)* Validation and adoption of EAC wildlife Conservation and management strategy and action plan 2025; *f)* Development of EAC youth programme for tourism and wildlife; *g)* Operationalization of Transboundary Wildlife Conservation Areas Network; and *h)* Participated in ongoing development of the 7th EAC Development Strategy.		
20.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES** **Adopted:** 2016. **Kenya Ratified:** May, 2019. **Obligation to the Government:** To cooperate with Partner States in the planning, designing and development of weather and climate observation networks and meteorological telecommunications system; the processing and analysis of data and sharing of meteorological information; and the development of early warning systems.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Modernizing the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) to a Meteorological Authority; and *b)* Is in the process of enacting the Meteorology Bill, 2023;	▪ Some Partner States have not ratified the Protocol hence it is not operational.	▪ Partner States should be urged to ratify the Protocol so that it can enter into force and its objectives met.
21.	**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE VICTORIA BASIN** **Adopted:** 29th November, 2003. **Entered into force:** 1st December, 2004. **Signed:** 29th November, 2003. **Ratified:** December, 2004. **Obligation to Government:** To facilitate cooperation among Partner States in the areas as that relate to conservation and sustainable utilization of the resources of the Basin.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Programme (LVB IWRMP) aimed at improving water quality and availability through strategic and sustainable management of the Lake Victoria Basin; *b)* Implementing the Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin (ACC–LVB) Project aimed at reducing vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change in the Lake Victoria Basin by building Climate resilience; *c)* Implementing the multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication and Transport Project (MLVMCT) aimed at providing maritime communication system for safety on Lake Victoria; *d)* Implementing the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR) project on water quality policy harmonization in the Lake Victoria Sub-Basin with a view to improving mechanisms for cooperation and water resources management and development in the Nile Basin; *e)* Co-operates in the sustainable management and development of Lake Victoria Basin and is involved in the development and implementation of measures to enhance the safety of life, navigation and preservation of aquatic life; and *f)* Constructing Lake Victoria Basin Commission Headquarters in Kisumu, Phase I was completed in 2024 Construction of the Headquarters on a 2.8 Ha piece of land donated by the Government of Kenya in Kisumu. *g)* Participated in the 11th Joint Regional Policy Steering Committee (RPSC) meeting for Lake Victoria Basin Commission's projects and programmes held from 29th to 31st January, 2025, in Kisumu; and *h)* Participated in the 23rd Ordinary Sectoral Council of Ministers on the Lake Victoria Basin, held from 12th to16th May, 2025, in Kisumu.		
	The East African Community has designated Lake Victoria and its Basin as an area of common economic interest and a regional economic growth zone to be developed jointly by the partner states.		
	A joint programme has been developed for the overall management and rational utilization of the shared resources of the lake .		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">AGRICULTURE</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (ITPGRFA)
Adopted: 9th November, 2001.
Entered into force: 29th June, 2004
Kenya became a State party: 27th May, 2003.
Obligation to Government: To guarantee food security through the conservation, exchange and sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government is developing the following:
a) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Plant Breeder’s Rights) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval;
b) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Conservation, Access and Benefits Sharing of Plant Genetic Resources) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval;
c) Developing Seeds and Plant Varieties (Vegetatively propagating seeds) Regulations, 2024, which are awaiting Cabinet approval; and
d) Developed the Plant Protection Bill, 2025, which has been enacted by Parliament.</td><td>▪ Conflict of interest with private competitors in the industry</td><td>▪ Develop mechanism for conflict resolutions
▪ Fast track formulations of regulations</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS (UPOV CONVENTION)
Adopted: 2nd December, 1961.
Kenya Acceded: 11th May, 2016.
Obligation to Government: To protect new varieties of plants by an intellectual property rights.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Implementing the Kenya Seeds and Plant Varieties Act Reviewed in 2012 to Domesticate the Convention;
b) Participates in the Council’s administrative and technical meetings;
c) Application of the Convention’s standards in granting and administration of plant breeders’ rights; and</td><td>▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation.</td><td>▪ Enhance budgetary allocation.</td></tr>
</table>

	d) Shares data with other UPOV Convention members.		
3.	**INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION (IPPC)** **Adopted:** 1997. **Entered into force:** 2nd October 2005. **Kenya became a State party to the Agreement in:** 7th May 1974 **Obligation to Government:** To participate in information sharing analysis and consultations in the grain market.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developing the Plant Protection Regulations, 2021; Plant Protection (Biological Articles and the Control Agencies) Regulations, 2021; Plant Protection (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2021; and Plant Protection (Decontamination of Used Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment) Rules, 2021; *b)* Developing the Plant Protection Bill, 2025, which has been enacted by Parliament; *c)* Implementing the National Phytosanitary Policy, 2024; and *d)* Participated in various standard-setting activities in different committees, panels, and working groups within the IPPC: The activities included Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Standards Committee, Implementation and capacity Development Committee, Sea Container Taskforce and Technical Panel for the Glossary of terms, Africa Phytosanitary Programme and WTO SPS Committee.	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
4.	**INTERNATIONAL GRAINS AGREEMENT, 1995** **Adopted:** 7th December, 1994. **Entered into force:** 1st July, 1995. **Kenya became a State party to the Agreement:** 1994. **Obligation to Government:** To participate in information sharing analysis and consultations in the grain market.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewing Public Finance Management (National Food Reserve Fund) Regulations, 2022; *b)* Developing the National Cereals and Produce Board (National	▪ Inadequate awareness on the Warehouse Receipt system by stakeholders	▪ Enhance awareness to the public ▪ Fast-track the enactment of the Regulations

	Food Reserve) Regulations, 2024; and *c)* Implementing the Warehouse Receipt System Act, Cap. 350, and its Regulations to support the Cereal Value Chain.	▪ Slow process in enactment of the Regulations	
5.	**INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT (ISA), 1969** **Entry into force:** 1993. **Acceded:** November, 1994. W **Adopted:** 1st January,1992 by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. **Kenya is party to the Agreement** **Obligation to Government:** To promote the trade in and consumption of sugar by gathering and publishing information on the sugar market, research into new uses for sugar and related products and as a forum for inter-Governmental discussions on sugar.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulating a policy to revitalize the sugar industry; *b)* Implementing the Taskforce Report on Design, Development and Implementation of the Coffee and Sugar Price Stabilization Frameworks; *c)* Reviewing the cost elements in sugarcane and sugar production; and *d)* Developing Sugar Bill, 2025, which is before the Senate.	▪ Inadequate budgetary allocation ▪ Frequent court cases with respect to the sugar industry ▪ Unfavorable power purchase tariffs	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation ▪ Undertake constant consultations with the stakeholders to avoid court cases ▪ Dialogue with the energy regulator
6.	**INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT (ICA)** **Adopted:** 1962. **Reviewed and approved by members:** 28th September, 2007. **Entry into force:** 2nd February, 2011. **Obligation to Government:** To recognize Certificates of Origin and conduct trade policy with a view to long term price stability.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Submits quarterly subsector reports to the International Coffee Organization; *b)* Operates the Public Finance Management (Coffee Cherry	▪ Inadequate coffee industry data on smallholder coffee growers	▪ County Governments to undertake growers registration

	Advance Revolving) Fund with a seed capital of KSh. 6 billion; *c)* Writing off KSh. 6.8 Billion debt owed by coffee cooperatives; *d)* Facilitating smallholder coffee growers at small coffee estates with affordable and sustainable funding; *e)* Enabling coffee farmers to access farm inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides which will be available from accredited suppliers at a subsidized cost with the Government subsidizing the cost by 40%; *f)* Implementing the Taskforce Report on Design, Development and Implementation of the Coffee and Sugar Price Stabilization Frameworks; *g)* Formulating the National Coffee Policy, 2024, (awaiting Cabinet approval); *h)* Enacted the National Coffee Act, Cap. 333; *i)* Implementing Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy, 2019–2029; and *j)* Consolidating the subsector reforms to improve the milling efficiency, eliminate the middlemen, streamline marketing and provide affordable credit to coffee farmers.	▪ Delayed establishment of a Direct Settlement System (DSS) ▪ Inadequate resources.	▪ Fast track establishment of a Direct Settlement System (DSS) ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
7.	**CONVENTION ON THE AFRICAN MIGRATORY LOCUST** **Adopted:** 25th May, 1962. **Entered into force:** 13th April, 1963. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 29th November, 1963. **Obligation to Government:** To contribute money, supplies or services to the expenses of the equipment and operations of the Organisation.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Desert Locust Information Office (DLIO) Report submitted by FAO: The Report informs on key monitoring and early warning tools while responding to desert locust upsurges in Kenya and possibly the region; *b)* Implementing the Migratory and Invasive Pests and Weeds	▪ Failure to honour subscriptions by member state	▪ Engage member states to honour their subscriptions

	Management Strategy, 2022–2027; *c)* Appointed and trained a team of officers under Plant Protection Services division on the control of migratory pests; *d)* Formulating a Phytosanitary Policy, 2024; and *e)* Reviewing the Plant Protection Act, Cap. 324.	▪ Inadequate technical personnel and financial resources to carry out surveillance	▪ Enhance technical personnel and budgetary alloctaion

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">ICT, RADIO REGULATIONS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY
Adopted: 30th June, 2013.
Signed: 30th June, 2013.
Ratified: November, 2019.
Obligation to Government: The Protocol seeks to promote ICT services in the Common Market Protocol, harmonize ICT policies and establish and manage technology networks across the bloc.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Completed laying of 600km of fiber optic cable from Eldoret to Nadapal, Southern Sudan Border under the Kenya Sudan Broadband Connectivity Project to promote cross border trade, connectivity and ease of doing business;
b) Implementing and monitoring one network area for mobile communication with South Sudan, Uganda and Rwanda;
c) Enacted the Government Owned Enterprises Act, 2025 repealing the Postal Corporation of Kenya, Act among others;
d) Implementing a Postal Corporation of Kenya Transformation Strategy, 2022–2025; and
e) Kenya participated in the virtual joint Ministerial Session of the Sectoral Councils for Transport, Communications & Meteorology; Energy; Trade, Industry, Finance & Investment on 25th November, 2025, in preparation for the 5th Retreat of the EAC Heads of State and Government on Infrastructure Development and Financing.</td><td>☐ One Network Area (ONA) rates not yet reviewed.
☐ ONA framework lacks remedies for consequences of non-compliance and dispute resolution mechanisms.
☐ Regulatory non-compliance by PCK.</td><td>☐ Review the current ONA rates
☐ Develop a framework for dispute resolution.
☐ Develop remedies for non-compliance.
☐ Enhanced budget allocation</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">DUBAI CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS 2012
Adopted: 14th December, 2012.
Signed: 6th October, 2015.
Obligation to the Government: To develop Regulations to Control traffic flows between telecommunication network operators; quality of international services, sufficiency of facilities; international routing, charging, accounting and billing between operators; health and safety priorities; prevent harm to networks and services.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Data Protection Regulations, 2021; *b)* Continues to implement Phase II of the Online Child Protection Campaign targeting children and youth. The campaign targets to equip children with skills to stay safe online by training them to use the internet responsibly; *c)* Celebrates the Safer Internet Day on the 2nd week of February annually. The theme of the 2026 celebrations was *"Smart tech, safe choices—exploring the safe and responsible use of AI."* and was held on 10th February, 2026 in Nairobi, Kenya; *d)* Developing a joint proposal between the Communication Authority of Kenya (CA) and the Institute of Development Studies, the University of Nairobi to undertake the national study on child online protection based on the ITU child online protection indicators; *e)* Operationalized the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team-Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC) under CA which collaborated with ITU in enhancing the country's capacity in the management of cybersecurity and mitigating cybercrime; *f)* Operationalized the National KE-CIRT/CC as multi-agency collaboration framework that consists of CA and law enforcement agencies that facilitate the cyber threat detection; prevention and cyber threat analysis, as well as cybercrime investigations, including digital forensics and the preparation of digital evidence for prosecution; *g)* Ensuring better protection of Kenya's ICT infrastructure, including critical information infrastructure by enhancing the Capabilities of the National KE-CIRT/CC; *h)* Continues to upgrade the National KE-CIRT/CC administrative systems. This entails upgrading the National KE-CIRT/CC administrative systems to ensure enhanced security of the systems and enable the utilization of new system Capabilities and features;	▪ Inadequate awareness creation. ▪ Inadequate funds to undertake implementation. ▪ Cross-border jurisdictional challenges in handling cyber incidents. ▪ Dependence on external technical expertise. ▪ Vandalism and deliberate destruction of ICT infrastructure by terrorist.	▪ Continuous awareness creation. ▪ Enhanced budget allocation ▪ Strengthen inter-county coordination to curb criminal activities. ▪ Enhance cross-border cooperation.

	i) Developed a Framework for Addressing Counterfeit, Stolen and Illegal Devices and Simboxing contained in the Device Management System (DMS) which underwent public consultation process and is currently in the procurement stage that is being sourced by the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA). The Framework addresses the recommendations made in ITU-T Q.5050 standard; *j)* Continues to establish infrastructure connectivity services for purposes of attaining widespread access to ICT services, support capacity building and promoting innovation within the ICT sector through the Partner to Connect (P2C) initiative; *k)* Developing The Kenya Information and Communications (Radio Communication and Frequency Spectrum) Regulations, 2026; *l)* Reviewing the Kenya Information and Communications Act; *m)* Continues to deploy digital broadcast infrastructure to underserved and unserved areas in line with ITU resolution on digital broadcast transmission; and *n)* Continues to deploy and rehabilitate the National Fibre Backbone infrastructure to complement the undersea cables, namely SEACOM, Lion, TEAMS and EASSy to enhance cross border connectivity with the neighbouring countries: Uganda, Tanzania and South Sudan under the EAC declaration.		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)

Adopted: 31st October, 2003.
Signed: 9th December, 2003.
Ratified: 9th December, 2003.
Entered into force: 14th December, 2005
Obligation to Government: To take legislative, policy and administrative measures towards the fight against corruption, especially in relation to Criminalization and Law Enforcement, prevention of corruption, International co-operation, asset recovery and technical assistance.
To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention and fight against corruption.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Formulating the Whistle Blower Protection Bill, 2025. to encourage and facilitate whistleblowing and provision for protection of persons who make such reports;
b) Implementing the Convention through establishment of anti-corruption institutions that undertake public education, sensitization/awareness campaigns and formulates policies across all Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs);
c) Formulating the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025, to strengthen the legal framework for anti-corruption to ensure expeditious processing of corruption and economic crimes and enhance investigative powers and improve accountability and transparency;
d) Celebrates International Anti-Corruption Day annually on 9th December. The theme for the 2024 celebrations was “UNCAC at 21: Uniting the Youth against Corruption: Shaping tomorrow’s integrity” held in Strathmore University;
e) Instituted several court proceedings for recovery of proceeds of crime and successfully recovered proceeds of crime which include cash, motor vehicles, developed and undeveloped</td><td>▪ Slow legislative process
▪ Inaadequate funding</td><td>▪ Fast track the enactment process
▪ Enhance budgetary allocation</td></tr>
</table>

	land, derived from crimes such as money laundering, wildlife crimes, trafficking of narcotics, human trafficking and other predicate offences; *f)* Implementing the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering (Criminal Assets Recovery Fund) Regulations, 2023; *g)* Developed a policy on management and disposal of Seized, Preserved, and Forfeited Assets which provide a framework for management of seized, preserved, and forfeited or confiscated assets; *h)* Disseminated the National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy to state agencies for increased awareness, creation and sensitization of the policy objectives and action areas to duty bearers on their role in promoting ethics and integrity; *i)* Developing a documentary to mark twenty (20) years of Kenya's signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption; and *j)* Capacity building of public officers on integrity and anti-corruption measures; and *k)* The Public Procurement Regulatory the Authority (PPRA) continues to investigate and act on complaints related to unethical conduct in public procurement and shares findings with Ethics and Anticorruption Commission for further action.	▪ Slow implementation of the policy ▪ Inadequate funds	▪ Fast track policy implementation ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
2.	**AFRICAN CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION** **Adopted:** 1st July, 2003. **Entered into force:** 5th August, 2006. **Signed**: 17th December, 2003. **Ratified:** 3rd February, 2007. **Obligation to Government:** To criminalize various acts of corruption, facilitate the provision of mutual legal assistance and cooperation between law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Formulating the Whistle Blower Protection Bill, 2025, currently at the public participation stage; *b)* Formulating the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2025, to strengthen the legal framework for anti-corruption to ensure expeditious processing of corruption and economic crimes and enhance investigative powers and improve accountability and transparency; *c)* Celebrates annually, on the 11th July, the African Anti-Corruption Day designated by the African Union. The 2024 celebrations were held in Nairobi and themed "Effective Whistle blowers Protection Mechanism: A Critical Tool in the Fight against Corruption"; and *d)* Continues to capacity build the public sector legal practitioners on integrity and anti-corruption measures to equip the officers with the requisite knowledge and skills.	▪ Slow legislative process ▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Fast track the enactment process ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
3.	**AFRICAN CHARTER ON VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION** **Adopted:** 31st January, 2011. **Entered into force:** 23rd July, 2016. **Date of Ratification**: 17th August, 2011. **Obligation to Government:** To take legislative and administrative actions to give effect to the Charter. The Government is expected to submit the first report on implementation of the Charter two years from when the Charter entered into force and thereafter every two years.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND ACHIEVED PROGRESS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Participated in the 10th Edition of the Africa Public Service Day 2025 celebrations held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia from 21st to 23rd June 2025. The theme was '*Enhancing Agility and Resilience of Public Institutions to Achieve Equitable Governance and Rapidly Address Historical Service Delivery Gaps'*. Kenya emerged as top performer at the APSD celebrations event, clinching three (3) prestigious awards	▪ Inadequate awareness of the activities under the convention	▪ Enhanced publicity on the activities under the convention

	held on 23rd June,2025 at the Skylight Hotel in Addis Ababa. The Kenya's award-winning innovations were: (i) Best Innovation in Service Delivery: Poultry Melovax Vaccine by Tharaka university-1st place; (ii) Most Accountable and Transparent Organization: Jaza Miti Initiative by Kenya Forestry Research Institute-1st runners-up; and (iii) Best Pavilion; Team Kenya Exhibition Stand- 2nd runners-up. *b)* Continues to evaluate Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) on the values and principles of governance in public service.	▪ Delayed submissions of reports by some MDAs	▪ Timely reminders for submission of reports

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="4">FUNDAMENTAL CONVENTIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">FORCED LABOUR CONVENTION NO. 29 OF 1930

Adoption: 28th June, 1930.
Entry into Force: 1st May, 1932.
Acceded:13th January, 1964.
Obligation to Government: To adopt measures to eliminate forced labour which refers to all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Put in place mechanisms to prevent forced labour or compulsory labour in the country; and
b) Monitoring labour practices in all sectors to check existence of forced labour.</td><td>▪ Inadequate funds to undertake continuous Labour Inspections.</td><td>▪ Allocate more funds and enhance Collaboration among all enforcement agencies e.g ODPP, police, Labour Inspectorate, Children Officers, CTiP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ILO CONVENTION, NO. 98 OF 1949

Adoption: 1st July, 1949.
Entry into force: 19th July, 1951.
Kenya acceded: 13th January, 1964.
Obligation to Government: To ensure workers enjoy the Freedom of Association and protection of the right to organize</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government registered, received and analyzed 268 Collective Bargaining Agreements received from employers and workers representatives and forwarded them to the Employment and Labour Relations Court for registration.</td><td>▪ Conflicting Interpretations of various provisions of the signed CBA by employers and unions</td><td>▪ Social dialogue amongst disputing parties</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td colspan="3">EQUAL REMUNERATION CONVENTION, NO. 100 OF 1951

Adoption: 29th June, 1951.
Entry into force: 23rd May, 1953.
Kenya acceded: 7th May, 2001.
Obligation to Government: To ensure that workers' remuneration is established without discrimination based on sex.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewing the salary structures for public service for the 2025/2026 to 2028/2029; and *b)* Approved and commenced the implementation of Phase 1 of the Fourth remuneration and benefits review cycle for Civil servants in December 2025, which covers the period 2025/2026 to 2028/2029 with changes backdated to 1st July, 2025.	▪ Delay in Harmonization of House and other allowances	▪ SRC to fast track the review of the allowances.
4.	**ABOLITION OF FORCED LABOUR CONVENTION NO. 105 OF 1957** **Adoption:** 25th January, 1957. **Entry into force:** 17th January, 1959. **Kenya acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To cancel certain forms of forced labour which are allowed under Forced Labour Convention of 1930.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Put in place mechanisms to prevent forced labour or compulsory labour in the country; *b)* Monitoring labour practices in all sectors to check existence of forced labour; and *c)* Continues to build capacity of the Labour Inspectorates and monitor labour practices to ensure Decent Work for All.	▪ The current tools in place do not adequately bring out accurate reported cases of forced labour. ▪ Inadequate resources. ▪ Inadequate capacity for officers in identifying forced labour during workplace inspection.	▪ Review the tools used to capture all cases reported on forced labour. ▪ Allocate more resources ▪ Capacity build officers to have skills for identification of forced labour during workplace inspection.
5.	**DISCRIMINATION (EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION) CONVENTION NO. 111 OF 1958** **Adoption:** 25th June, 1958. **Entry into force:** 15th June, 1960. **Kenya acceded:** 7th May, 2001. **Obligation to Government:** To abolish discrimination in all its forms without distinction.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Access to Government Procurement Opportunity (AGPO) Programme. The Programm aims to empower women, youth and persons with disability and create opportunity to do business with Government;	▪ Lack of awareness on the targeted groups of opportunities available under the AGPO Programme.	▪ Undertake public awareness campaigns to the targeted beneficiaries.

	b) Implementing the Women Enterprise Fund, The National Government Affirmative Fund, Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund and Hustler Fund to provide access to credit for youth, women and persons with disabilities; and *c)* Continues to monitor the provisions of the law to ensure non-discrimination of all workers.		
6.	**MINIMUM AGE CONVENTION, 138 OF 1973** **Adoption:** 6th June, 1973. **Entry into Force:** 19th June, 1976. **Kenya acceded:** 9th April, 1979. **Obligation to Government:** To abolish child labour.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Extended the Decent Work Country Program by one year and re-aligned it with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA); *b)* Reviewing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, 2015 which is currently undergoing public participation; *c)* Developing the National Action Plan on Child Labour for the period 2024–2030; *d)* Developing end term review of the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2021–2024 to assess performance, results, and overall contribution to national development priorities in readiness for development of DWCP IV 2026-2030; and *e)* Participated in the 6th Global Annual Conference on Elimination of Child Labour in Marrakech, Morrocco from 11th to 13th February, 2026; themed, *"Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour: A Global Challenge".*	▪ Financial constraint to implement the activities	Provision of more funds

7. CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR NO. 182 OF 1999

Adoption: 17th June, 1999.

Entered into force: 19th November, 2000.

Kenya acceded: 7th May, 2001.

Obligation to Government: Elimination of the worst forms of child labour with immediate action.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Extended the Decent Work Country Program by one year and re-aligned it with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA); *b)* Reviewing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, 2015 which is currently undergoing public participation; *c)* Reviewing the Sessional Paper No. 6 of 2014 on the National Children Policy in Kenya to address emerging issues; *d)* Developing the National Action Plan on Child Labour for the period 2024–2030; *e)* Developing end term review of the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2021–2024 to assess performance, results, and overall contribution to national development priorities in readiness for development of DWCP IV 2026-2030; *f)* Participated in the 6th Global Annual Conference on Elimination of Child Labour in Marrakech, Morrocco from 11th to 13th February, 2026; themed, "*Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour: A Global Challenge"*; *g)* Improved coordination of key Government actors, NGOs and communities on child protection to eliminate Child labour and increase public awareness on children rights; and *h)* Capacity build Labour Inspectorate in Tea and Coffee growing Counties on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking.	▪ Financial constrain to implement the activities	▪ Provision of more funds .

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">GOVERNANCE CONVENTIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">LABOUR INSPECTION (INDUSTRY) CONVENTION NO. 81 OF 1947

Adoption: 11th June, 1947.
Entry into force: 7th April, 1950.
Kenya acceded: 13th January, 1964.
Obligation to Government: To undertake labour inspection in industrial workplaces to ensure compliance with minimum labour standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Ensures effective consultations with respect to the matters concerning the activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO);
b) Conducted 8,809 labour inspections;
c) Monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute;
d) Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention;
e) Conducted 6,358 and 6,117 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Fire Safety audits respectively;
f) Conducted 11,645 stator examination for plants, machinery and equipment; and
g) Carried out 1,138 workplaces occupational hygiene measurements.</td><td>▪ Inadequate facilitation to conduct inspections.</td><td>▪ Collaboration among all enforcement agencies e.g ODPP, Police, Labour Inspectorate, Children Officers, CTiP
▪ Provision of resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">LABOUR INSPECTION (AGRICULTURE) CONVENTION NO. 129 OF 1969

Adoption: 25th June, 1969.
Entry into Force: 19th January, 1972.
Kenya acceded: 9th April, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To protect workers engaged in various sub sectors of Agriculture including cultivation, animal husbandry, livestock production and care, forestry and horticulture.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to monitor compliance of labour laws and advises employers on any changes in implementation of this Convention; and *b)* Ensures effective consultations with respect to matters concerning activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO).	▪ Inadequate training programmes and skillset for the personnel in line with ILO requirements. ▪ Inadequate office infrastructure	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations.
3.	**TRIPARTITE CONSULTATION (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS) CONVENTION, NO. 144 of 1976** **Adoption:** 21st June, 1976. **Entry into force:** 16th May, 1978. **Kenya acceded:** 6th June, 1990. **Obligation to Government:** To put in place procedures which ensure effective consultations, between representatives of the Government, of employers and of workers with respect to the matters concerning the activities of the International Labour Organisation.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Convened the National Labour Board meetings on 11th March, 23rd and 24th April 2026, to discuss various emerging issues in the Labour and Employment sector including approval of Ratification of Conventions 189 and 190 and Labour Reforms; *b)* Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors; and *c)* Continue to consult the Organization of Workers' and Employers' on all matters related to Labour and Employment including reporting under Article 22 of ILO Constitution as required under Article 23 of ILO Constitution.	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Increased budgetary allocations

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">TECHNICAL CONVENTIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">UNEMPLOYMENT CONVENTION, NO. 2 OF 1919
Adoption: 28th November, 1919.
Entry into Force: 14th July, 1921.
Kenya acceded: 13th January, 1964.
Obligation to Government: To provide against unemployment and promote effective monitoring and proper planning to address unemployment.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Streamlining the process of Kenyan citizens seeking employment abroad particularly through the National Oversees Jobs Recruitment Program which aims to connect Kenyans with international job opportunities; and
b) With support of the African Development Bank (AfDB), under TVET Phase III (2021–2025), has embarked on capacity building and equipping TVET Institutions.
c) Establishing an Unemployment Benefits Fund under the NSSF (Amendment Bill) ; and
d) Establishing the Migrant Workers Welfare Fund which are currently before the Senate for consideration.</td><td>▪ Lack of sufficient awareness by job seekers of existence of the system
▪ Inadequate funding</td><td>▪ Creation of awareness
▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation
▪ Government to undertake training and capacity building</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION (AGRICULTURE) CONVENTION NO. 11 OF 1921
Adoption: 12nd November, 1921.
Entry into Force: 11th May, 1923.
Kenya acceded:13th January, 1964.
Obligation to Government: To put in place policy, legislative and institutional framework to ensure workers in the agricultural sector are properly compensated through wage fixing mechanism and protect the rights of association for agricultural workers.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Continues to put in place a conducive environment for the registration of new trade unions to protect workers in the agricultural sector; and</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	b) Continues to implement the Agricultural (Amendment) Wages Order, Legal Notice No. 109 of 2026 to improve the terms and conditions of workers in the agricultural sector and is awaiting validation.		
3.	**WEEKLY REST (INDUSTRY) CONVENTION, 1921** **Adoption:** 17th November, 1921. **Entry into Force:** 19th June, 1923. **Kenya acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** Ensure that all workers in both private and public sector enjoy at least one rest day in every period of seven days.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the provisions of the Employment Act, Cap. 226, which provides for a weekly rest day after working for 6 days consecutively; *b)* Ensures compliance through the Labour Inspectorates stationed in the 52 Labour Offices to conduct Labour Inspections on all terms of employment including weekly rest days; *c)* Monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers, as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute; *d)* Continues to implement the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, 2016; and *e)* Implementing provisions of the Regulation of Wages Orders which provide for a weekly rest day in the various sectors.	▪ Inadequate staffing ▪ Non compliance on the weekly rest day especially with the private sector	▪ Recruitment of more staff ▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation
4.	**PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS (DOCKERS) CONVENTION REVISED, No. 32 of 1932** **Adoption:** 27th April, 1932. **Entry into force:**30th April, 1934. **Kenya acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** Protect workers (Dockers) against accidents, injuries, hazard control in loading and unloading ships.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention;	▪ Inadeqaute staffing ▪ Insufficient training of workers	▪ Recruit adequate staff ▪ Sufficient training of workers.

	b) Trained a total of 69,363 workers on Occupation, Safety and Health (OSH), First Aid and Fire Safety; *c)* During the period under review a total of 174,505 workers were medically examined in hazardous occupations; *d)* Reviewed of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A and Work Injury and Benefits Act (WIBA), Cap. 236. The two Bills underwent public participation and are due for presentation to the Kenya National Assembly for enactment; and *e)* Reviewed Regulations on First Aid at Work, a subsidiary legislation to the Occupational, Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A which were signed and are under implementation as, 'The Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid in the Workplace) Regulations, 2024'.		
5.	**LABOUR CLAUSES (PUBLIC CONTRACTS) CONVENTIONS, NO. 94 of 1949** **Adoption:** 29th June, 1949. **Entry into force:** 20th September, 1952. **Kenya acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that in contracting for execution of public works or supply of goods and services, public authorities should concern themselves with working conditions under which operations are carried out.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continuously monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers and undertakes routine labour inspections. *b)* Conducted 8,809 Labour Inspections in the FY 2025/2026 to ensure compliance with provisions of the Convention; and *c)* Carried out a total of 15,998 safety and health inspections to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention.	▪ Inadequate funding to implement labour laws.	▪ Allocate more funds

6. MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT CONVENTION, NO. 97 OF 1949

Adoption: 1st july, 1949.
Entry into force: 22nd january, 1952.
Acceded: 30th november, 1965.
Obligation to government: to report to the ilo measures on migration for employment and the conditions for work and livelihood of migrant workers.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Reviewing Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) between Kenya and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Qatar, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. A model BLA for use during these negotiations and a model Contract of Employment for the employers and employees have been developed; *b)* Operationalized the Labour Migration desk at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to address the challenges of irregular migration that exposes migrant workers to distress; *c)* Finalized the Gap and cost Benefit Analysis for the ratification of the Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No. 181); *d)* Initiated the ratification process of the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 of 2011; *e)* Developed the Labour Migration and Management Bill, 2024 which is before the relevant Senate Committee; *f)* Developed the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2023 on the National Policy on Labour Migration which is before the National Assembly Labour Committee; and *g)* Attested 72,461 Foreign Contracts of Service.	▪ Inadequate information on the recruitment process for migrant workers. ▪ Inadequate funding to implement the model BLAs ▪ Inadequate staffing	▪ Enhance the capacity of the online platform. ▪ Enhance sensitization ▪ Allocate more funds ▪ Recruit more staff

7. MINIMUM WAGE FIXING MACHINERY (AGRICULTURE) CONVENTION, 99 of 1951

Adoption: 28th June, 1951.
Entry into Force: 23rd August, 1953.
Acceded: 9th February, 1971.
Obligation to Government: To undertake to create or maintain adequate machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers employed in agricultural undertakings and related occupations.

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country; and *b)* Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors.	▪ Inadequate funding.	▪ Provision of more funding.
8.	**DOCK WORK CONVENTION, NO. 137 OF 1973** **Adopted:** 25th June, 1973. **Entered into force:** 24th July, 1974. **Kenya acceded to the Convention:** 9th April, 1979. **Obligation to Government:** To afford protection to dock workers in their professional life and put in place appropriate mechanisms which are responsive to the dynamic work activities within the Port.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: Carried out a total of 12,143 inspections by health and safety officers to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Convention.	▪ Inadequate funds. ▪ Inadequate human resource	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations. ▪ Recruitment of more staff
9.	**MIGRANT WORKERS (SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS) CONVENTION, NO. 143 of 1945** **Adoption:** 24th June, 1975. **Entry into Force:** 9th December, 1978. **Acceded:** 9th April, 1979. **Obligation to Government**: To suppress clandestine movement of migrants for employment and illegal employment of migrants.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed a Global Labour Migration Strategy which is under implementation; *b)* Reviewing Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) between Kenya and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of	▪ Inadequate information on the recruitment process for migrant workers. ▪ Inadequate funding to implement the model BLAs ▪ Inadequate staffing	▪ Enhance the capacity of the online platform. ▪ Enhance sensitization ▪ Allocate more funds ▪ Recruit more staff

	Qatar, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. A model BLA for use during these negotiations and a model Contract of Employment for the employers and employees have been developed; *f)* Operationalized the Labour Migration desk at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to address the challenges of irregular migration that exposes migrant workers to distress; *g)* Finalized the Gap and cost Benefit Analysis for the ratification of the Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No. 181); *h)* Initiated the ratification process of the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 of 2011; *i)* Developed the Labour Migration and Management Bill, 2024 which is before the relevant Senate Committee; *j)* Developed the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2023 on the National Policy on Labour Migration which is before the National Assembly Labour Committee; *k)* Developing subsidiary Regulations for Private Employment Agencies Regulations to enhance coordination and enforcement mechanisms; *l)* Continues to vet Private Recruitment Agencies to ensure that migrant workers are recruited through regular channel; *m)* Continues to enhance pre-departure training through the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA); and *n)* Attested 72,461 Foreign Contracts of Service.		
10.	**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (ACCIDENTS) CONVENTION, NO. 19 of 1925** **Adoption:** 10th June, 1925. **Entry into Force:** 1st April, 1927. **Acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government**: Ensuring adequate compensation of workers injured or killed in the course of employment.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:		

	a) Received a total of 396 workmen's compensation cases where 67 cases were investigated. dependents; and *b)* Reviewed of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 236A and Work Injury and Benefits Act (WIBA), Cap. 236. The two Bills underwent public participation and are due for presentation to the Kenya National Assembly for enactment.	▪ Delayed reporting of cases ▪ Prolonged resolution of cases ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Delays in compensating the families of the victims and the workers	▪ Reporting of cases on time ▪ Enhance the budgetary allocation ▪ Create awareness.
11.	**MINIMUM WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY CONVENTION, NO. 26 OF 1928** **Adoption:** 16th June, 1928. **Entry into Force:** 14th June, 1930. **Acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To ensure that the lowest paid workers (particularly in home-working trades) are not paid below the minimum wage and that they are paid wages adequate for them to meet the cost of living in prevailing economic circumstances.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country; *b)* Operationalized the Seafarers Wages Council to assist in determination of wages in the Maritime Sector; *c)* Continues to strengthen the Agricultural Industry and the General Wages sectoral Councils to assist in determination of wages in Country; and *d)* Establishing the Export Processing Zone, Flouricultural, Hotel and Catering, and Wholesale and Retail Distributive Trades Wages Councils.	▪ Pending litigation is hampering the operation of the Councils. ▪ Delay in concluding the process due to lengthy consultations. ▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Fast tracking dispute resolution. ▪ Fast track the process. ▪ Enhance budgetary allocation
12.	**CONVENTION CONCERNING STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK NO. 63 OF 1938** **Adoption:** 20th June, 1938. **Entry into Force:** 22nd June, 1940. **Acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To collect, compile and submit statistics relating to wages and hours of work to the ILO in quarterly or periodic intervals.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government is enforcing the the Minimum Wages Order, Legal Notice No. 108 of 2026 which provides for hourly rates for all workers in different areas.	▪ Inadequate coordination in provision of the data ▪ Inadequate funds ▪ Indeaquate staffing	▪ Enhance coordination mechanism to provide needed data. ▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation ▪ Recruitment of more staff
13.	**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CONVENTION, NO. 88 of 1948** **Adoption:** 9th July, 1948. **Entry into Force:** 10th August, 1950. **Acceded:** 13th January, 1964. **Obligation to Government:** To Ensure the maintenance of a free public employment service that embraces the best possible Organisation of the employment market as an integral part of the national programme for the achievement and maintenance of full employment and the development and use of productive resources.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: Continues to promote employment services through a public accessible platform- National Employment Authority Integrated Management System (NEAIMS). This is an Online Digital Portal used by the Citizens to have easy access to the services from the National Employment Authority; and	▪ Insufficient sensitization to the job seekers. ▪ Inadequate staff	▪ Create awareness to jobseekers. ▪ Recruit more staff
14.	**NIGHT WORK (WOMEN) CONVENTION (REVISED) OF 1948 NO. 89** **Adoption:** 9th July, 1948. **Entry into Force:** 27th February, 1951. **Acceded on:** 30th November, 1965. **Obligation to Government:** Regulation of conditions for night work for women.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	a) The Government is engaging stakeholders to consider denouncing this Convention because it has become obsolete.	▪ Inadequate funding for stakeholder engagement	▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation

15. EQUALITY OF TREATMENT (SOCIAL SECURITY) CONVENTION, NO. 118 of 1962

Adoption: 28th June, 1962.
Entry into Force: 25th April, 1964.
Accession: 9th February, 1971.
Obligation to Government: In respect of any one or more of the following branches of social security: medical care, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age, survivors', employment injury, unemployment benefit and family benefit.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Implementing the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) which is milestone that signifies a crucial step toward achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC); *b)* Implementing the National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act, Cap. 258 on tiers of membership contributions; *c)* Operatinalizing the National Retirement Benefits Policy, 2024; and *d)* Implementing the Cash Transfer Programme for the senior citizens.	▪ Inadequate funds	▪ Enhanced budgetary allocation

16. MINIMUM WAGE FIXING CONVENTION, NO. 131 of 1970

Adoption: 22nd June, 1970.
Entry into Force: 29th April, 1972.
Accession: 9th April, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To establish a system of minimum wage which covers all groups of wage earners whose terms of employment are such that coverage would be appropriate.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Developed the National Wages and Remuneration Policy, 2025 which is to be submitted to the Cabinet. The overall goal of the Policy is to ensure existence of a dynamic and equitable mechanism for determination and administration of wages and remuneration in the country;	▪ Inadequate funding	▪ Enhance budgetary allocation.

	b) Operationalized the Seafarers Wages Council to assist in determination of wages in the Maritime Sector; *c)* Continues to strengthen the Agricultural Industry and the General Wages sectoral Councils to assist in determination of wages in Country; *d)* Establishing the Export Processing Zone, Flouricultural, Hotel and Catering, and Wholesale and Retail Distributive Trades Wages Councils; and *e)* Convened the Agricultural Industry and General Wages Council Meeting on 27th and 28th April, 2026 and approved increment of minimum Wage in these two key sectors.		
17.	**HOLIDAYS WITH PAY CONVENTION (REVISED), NO. 132 of 1970** **Adoption:** 24th June, 1970. **Entry into Force:** 30th June, 1973. **Ratification:** 9th April, 1979. **Obligation to Government**: To ensure provision of holidays with pay by means of collective agreements, arbitration awards, court decisions, statutory wage fixing machinery, or in such other manner consistent with national practice as may be appropriate under national conditions.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government monitors compliance with labour laws by the employers, as well as advising on changes and implementation to the statute.	▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Inadequate staff	▪ Enhance budgetary allocations ▪ Recruitment of more staff
18.	**WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES CONVENTION, NO. 135 OF 1971** **Adoption:** 23rd June, 1971. **Entry into Force:** 30th June, 1973. **Acceded:** 9th April, 1979. **Obligation to Government**: To provide protection of workers against anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Ensures that the Workers representatives at the Workplaces are protected through Registration of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) and provided with trainings on trade unions matters; and *b)* Registered 268 CBAs.	▪ Lack of a online system to capture applications and, registrations of CBAs	▪ Automate the system.

<table>
<tr><td>19.</td><td colspan="3">PAID EDUCATIONAL LEAVE CONVENTION, NO. 140 1974

Adoption: 24th June, 1974.
Entered into force: 23rd September, 1976.
Accession: 9th April, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To formulate and apply policies designed to promote granting of paid educational leave for purposes of training at any level, general, social and civic education and trade union education.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS MADE</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government is implementing the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual, 2016, which provides for paid educational leave.</td><td>▪ Inadequate funding</td><td>▪ Enhance budgetary allocations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20.</td><td colspan="3">RURAL WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS' CONVENTION, NO. 141 OF 1975

Adoption: 23rd June, 1975.
Entry into Force: 24th November, 1977.
Accession: 9th April, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To ensure promotion of freedom of association for rural workers Organizations and realization of labour rights.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED</td><td>CHALLENGES</td><td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following:
a) Continues to strengthen the capacity of the established Agricultural Industry Wages Councils that oversees the labour issues in the agriculture sector through the Wages Orders; and
b) Conducts routine labour inspections to ensure compliance to minimum labour standards in the agriculture sector.</td><td>▪ Inadequate resources necessary to undertake inspections.
▪ Inadequate staff</td><td>▪ Enhance budgetary allocation.
▪ Recruitment of more staff and enhanced allocation of more funds</td></tr>
<tr><td>21.</td><td colspan="3">HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CONVENTION, NO. 142 of 1975
Adoption: 23rd June, 1975.
Entry into Force: 19th July, 1977.
Accession: 9th April, 1979.
Obligation to Government: To ensure adequate supply of skilled manpower at all levels of industry particularly through vocational guidance and training systems.</td></tr>
</table>

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Implementing the Public Service Human Resource Procedure Manual, 2016, that has made provisions for internship programme, induction, training, development and capacity building of public servants; *b)* Supports internships programmes in the public service by funding, equipping, and providing space and supervision for the interns who are deployed to State Departments and State Corporations. These include: i) Public Service Internship Programme (PSIP); ii) Presidential Digi-Talent Programme (PDPT); and iii) Veterinary Interns Programme recruited and deployed interns to various institutions. *c)* Continues to develop capacities of the Public Servants and other cadres of workers through formulation of policies and programmes through Institutions such as TVETs, Kenya School of Government, National Industrial Training Authority, and Post Training and Skills Development.		
22.	**NURSING PERSONNEL CONVENTION, NO. 149 of 1977** **Adopted:** 21st June, 1977. **Entry into force:** 11th July, 1979. **Accession:** 6th June, 1990. **Obligation to Government:** To adopt and apply, in a manner appropriate to national conditions, a policy concerning nursing services and nursing personnel designed to provide the quantity and quality of nursing care necessary for attaining the highest possible level of health for the population.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to accredit institutions to offer training to Nurses and 193 nursing institutions were accredited; *b)* A total of 135,224 nurses were trained; *c)* Continues to implement the National Nursing and Midwifery Policy, 2022–2032 which discusses the importance of nursing and midwifery in Kenya, as they	▪ A number of applicants are not able to meet the strict recruitment conditions.	▪ Encourage continuous professional development.

	form approximately 70% of the health workforce and are responsible for over 80% of health indicators; and *d)* Reviewed the career progression guidelines for nurses and midwives		
23.	**PUBLIC OFFICERS' PENSION (KENYA) AGREEMENT 1977 TREATY SERIES NO. 111 (1977)** **Entry into force:** 1977. **Accession:** 1977. **Obligation to Government:** The agreement governs the administration of retirement benefits for non-Kenyan citizens who served in the Kenya Public Service and retired or died before 1st April 1971.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continuous budgetary provisions in the financial commitment in line with Article 4 of the Agreement; *b)* Secure records of affected officers are maintained to support correct pension calculations and coordination UK authorities; *c)* Regular engagements with UK counterparts under Article 5 ensures effective information exchange and smooth pensions administration; *d)* Domestic frameworks are continually aligned with treaty obligations to prevent administrative or legal inconsistencies; *e)* Pension process are subjected to routine audits and parliamentary oversight to guarantee compliance and accountability; and *f)* Monthly virtual meeting are held to ensure smooth operation		

SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

1. UNESCO CONVENTION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING IN SPORT

Entered into force: 1st February, 2007.
Kenya Signed: 25th August, 2009.
Kenya Ratified: 26th August, 2009.
Protocol to the convention Adopted: 1st October, 2009.
Obligation to Government: To foster international cooperation between States Parties and leading organizations in the fight against doping in sport.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to carry out the fight against Doping in Sports through Anti-Doping values-based education, sensitization and awareness campaigns, upholding integrity of sport through Intelligence Gathering, Investigations and Results Management and Anti-Doping Rules Violations (adrvs) and protecting the *"clean athlete"* by carrying out effective doping tests among all Kenyan athletes; *b)* Continues to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code which allows Kenyan athletes to continue participating in local, regional and international competitions in line with the Convention; *c)* Reviewing the Kenya National Sports Policy, 2002, and the Sessional Paper No.3 of 2005 on Sports Development and the Sports Act, 2013, for continuous development and promotion of the sports Industry; *d)* Enhanced Anti-Doping Programme with US $5M annual allocation (2024–2029); *e)* Expanded inter-agency Steering Committee and international committee appointments; *f)* Participated in the 43rd UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand, Uzbekistan (Nov 2025) where Kenya emphasized curriculum reforms, digital learning platforms, cultural heritage preservation, and youth empowerment;	▪ Inadequate information on doping matters hence reliance on foreign expertise. ▪ Non-Compliance by some Federations to the rules. ▪ Inadequate funding. ▪ Low literacy levels of athletes. ▪ Abuse of athletes by the athlete support personnel.	▪ Training on Anti-Doping. ▪ Enforce Compliance measures by conducting regular audits. ▪ Allocate adequate funding to enhance operations of the agency. ▪ Customize the Anti-Doping materials to understandable languages.

	g) Contributed to the UNESCO Regional Office activities in Santiago, Chile (Dec 2025), reinforcing Kenya's role in Sports Inclusion and education, heritage, and digital transformation within Latin America and globally; *h)* Attended the African Ministers and Experts Meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi (Dec 8–10, 2025), advancing continental cooperation in sports governance, cultural heritage management, and integration of culture into sustainable development; *i)* Kenya's delegation secured recognition for its leadership in integrating cultural metrics into sustainable development and promoting African solidarity in sports and culture; *j)* The National Olympic Committee of Kenya (NOC-K) formally signed a strategic partnership with Japan's NOC in Milan during the Winter Olympics (Feb 2026). ▪ Areas of cooperation include: ▪ Athlete development and high-performance systems. ▪ Sports science collaboration and medical support. ▪ Leadership education and coaching development. ▪ This partnership strengthens Kenya's global competitiveness and expands opportunities for athletes beyond athletics into multidisciplinary sports.		
2.	**WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY(WADA)** **Adopted:** 19th October, 2005 **Entered into force:** 1st February, 2007 **Kenya became a State party to the convention:** 28th August, 2009 **Obligation to Government:** promote prevention and fight against doping in sports by restrcing the availability and use of prohibited substances or methods to athletes except for legitimate medical purposes.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Continues to carry out the fight against Doping in Sports through Anti-Doping values-based education, sensitization and awareness campaigns, upholding integrity of sport through Intelligence Gathering, Investigations and Results Management;		

b) Continues to enforce Anti-Doping Rules Violations (adrvs) and protecting the "clean athlete" by carrying out effective doping tests among all Kenyan athletes; *c)* Kenya complies with the World Anti-Doping Code. This allows Kenyan athletes to continue participating in local, regional and international competitions in line with the United Nations, Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESC) Convention against doping in sports; *d)* The Agency collected 251 samples from athletes in Team Kenya who participated in the Games. Each athlete and athlete support personnel also underwent at least 2 anti-doping education sessions; *e)* Carried out several programmes including anti-doping education, value based education, sensitization and awareness, research on doping issues, in and out-of-competition testing, therapeutic use exemption, intelligence gathering and investigations, and results management as follows: (i) Under the Anti-doping Education programs, the Agency conducted thirty seven (37) outreach programs reaching eleven thousand and forty one (11,041) participants and fifty two (52) workshop programs reaching five thousand, four hundred and forty eight (5,448) participants; built the capacity of twenty (20) educators and reached four hundred and thirty six (436) participants who took the Anti-Doping E-Learning Course through the Agency's Portal; trained seven hundred (700) Physical Education/Games Teachers; conducted anti-doping education to 119 for athletes in readiness for the World Athletics Championships held in Budapest in August, 2023;		
f) Under the Research on Doping Issues, the Department of Anti-Doping Education and Research carried out research on the following three (3) areas: (i) Prevalence and risk assessment of doping among Kenyan athletes;		

(ii) Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of Anti-Doping athletes and athlete support personnel in Kenya; and (iii) Assessment of knowledge, perception and attitude towards doping among athletes in Kenya. *g)* Under in-and-out-of-competition testing, to ensure testing is carried out as per the International Standards for Testing and Investigations (ISTI), the Agency has conducted four thousand and seventy-five (4075) doping control tests including 780 tests for athletes in readiness for the World Athletics Championships scheduled which was held in Budapest in August 2023. At the same time the Agency has currently placed sixty-five (65) athletes in its Registered Testing Pool (RTP) and received eight (8) Therapeutic Use Exemptions applications out of which only one was granted; *h)* Intelligence gathering and analysis is continuous. This involves investigation of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs), Atypical Finding (ATFs), Non-Compliance to Sanctions, Criminal and Prosecution Led Investigations (PLI); *i)* The Agency handled forty-five (45) cases before the Sports Disputes Tribunal (SDT). Some of the most common banned substances that our Kenyan athletes have tested positive for include Erythropoietin (EPO), Norandrosterone, Prednisolone, Salbutamol, Trenbolone and Clenbuterol;		
j) The Agency has set up an inter-agency Steering Committee comprising Athletics Kenya, the Athletic Integrity Unit of World Athletics and ADAK to implement an Enhanced Anti-Doping Programme; *k)* Continues to build the Capacity of ADAK to collect samples through Technical Assistance Agreement; *l)* Has enhanced resource allocation to ADAK through the Sports Arts and Social Development Fund in the sum of US $ 5 Million annually for the next 5 years ring-fenced for the Enhanced Anti-Doping Programme;		

	m) Continues to leverage on the power of ICT in dissemination of information on the fight against doping in sport through an e-learning program where athletes, athletes support personnel and other stakeholders study modules with information on Anti-Doping and upon completion they can print their certificate; *n)* Strengthened its collaboration with key agencies, including the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, Department of Immigration, National Registration Bureau, Kenya Medical Practitioners & Dentist Council, the Nursing Council of Kenya, the National Intelligence Service, the Judiciary and County Governments for for grassroots engagements and decentralization of the workload of crackdowns, education and personnel training; *o)* Strengthened its regional partnerships and network with other National Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) to conduct tests on their behalf within Kenya and in East Africa; *p)* Kenya has had its officers appointed into international committees on the global Anti- Doping program and sits in the following committees: (i) The Board of the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADO); (ii) The WADA National Anti-doping Organization Expert Advisory Group; (iii) WADA Education Committee; (iv) Steering Group of Commonwealth Anti-Doping Legacy Project; and (v) UNESCO taskforce on review of Government funding to the WADA budget.		

3. THE 2003 UNESCO CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICH)

Adopted: 17th October, 2003.
Entered into force: 20th April, 2006.
Kenya became a State party to the Convention: 24th October, 2007.
Obligation to Government: To formulate and implement cultural policies and to adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* 28th - 29th October 2025: UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa organized a technical meeting to review the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Inventory Form; *b)* 8th - 11th December 2025: Training sponsored by the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa on community-based intangible cultural heritage inventorying workshop in Eldoret City; *c)* 8th - 11th December 2025: Initiation of the process of preparing the dossier for the nomination of Mursiik onto the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in need of urgent safeguarding. The process involved inventorying of Mursiik, Koito, Herbal Medicine and naming ceremony of Kalenjin community; *d)* March-December, 2024: Implementation of the UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators for Kenya and the City of Nakuru, under a project entitled, Culture 2030 Indicators: Measuring Culture's contribution to the 2030 agenda for sustainable Development; *e)* 9th December, 2025: Inscription of the Mwazindika Spiritual dance of Dawida community of Taita Taveta- New-Delhi, India; *f)* 21st February, 2025: Celebrations to mark the International Mother Languages Day, held at the Masinde Muliro University; *g)* Implementation of the annual community Cultural festivals for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, enhance transmission of traditions for posterity, revitalize endangered cultural practices, as well as provision of a platform for cultural		

	practitioners to showcase; *h)* Continuous and Periodic update of the National inventory which is key to effective safeguarding and sustainable development of intangible cultural heritage; *i)* 19th -23rd January 2024: Documentation and digitization of the Mwazindika Spiritual dance of the Dawida community, 6th -9th June, 2024: Nomination workshop of the Mwazindika Spiritual dance of the Dawida community and finalization of the nomination dossier for the nomination of the Mwazindika Spiritual dance of the Dawida Community for inscription under the UNESCO 2003 Convention- Taita Taveta; *j)* 9th -11th October, 2024: Working on community-based inventorying and developing maiden guide template of the National Inventory for Kenya -Nakuru County; *k)* The Museums and Heritage Bill, 2023 went through the 2nd reading in Senate on 11th March, 2025 and was passed;		
	l) Kenya was recognized, through certification, by UNESCO on indigenous knowledge systems of food ways; and		
	m) Committed to safeguarding related practices and expressions through traditional foodways which were under threat due to historical factors and the pressure of modern lifestyles;		
4.	**UNESCO 2005 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS** **Adopted:** 20th October, 2005. **Entered into force:**18th March, 2007. **Kenya became a State party to the Convention:** 24th October, 2007. **Obligation to Government:** To formulate and implement cultural policies, to adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and strengthen international Co-operation to achieve the purposes of this Convention**.**		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following; *a)* Carried out sensitization workshops to build capacity of creatives on developing proposals for funding under the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) from 18th - 20th May 2025 in Kapsabet, Nandi County; *b)* Organized and held a National Handcraft Fair/ exhibitions from		

	3rd June to 7th June 2025 which brought together artists from different counties. This was a forum for showcasing various artistic expressions as well as proving artists with a forum to market and sell their products; *c)* Organized capacity building workshops for the creatives in seven regions between 12th to 23rd November 2024. The capacity building involved training the creatives on financial education, entrepreneurship, marketing, tax education, Intellectual Property, Copyright education among others. 560 creatives were trained; *d)* Celebrated International Day for Cultural Diversity on 21st May 2025 at Kapsabet, Nandi County; *e)* Carried out basketry value chain capacity building workshop from 23rd to 28th February 2025 in Yatta, Machakos County. *f)* Prepared and submitted the 4th quadrennial periodic report. This is a report covering four years in which a state party to the convention outlines the policies and measures undertaken to implement the convention; *g)* Sensitization of 20 civil society organizations on the preparation of the 4th edition of quadrennial periodic report; *h)* Celebrated the world Kiswahili Day - Kenya celebrated the world Kiswahili day on the 7th July 2025 in Kisii County at which awareness creation was the clarion call for the public to enhance Kiswahili usage; *i)* Cabinet approved for the establishment of the National Kiswahili Council of Kenya and the same has been forwarded to parliament for consideration and eventual approval by parliament; and *j)* Developed the National Kiswahili Bill.		
5.	**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE (WHC)** **Adopted:** 21st November, 1972. **Entered into force:** 17th December, 1975. **Kenya Ratified**: 5th June, 1991. **Obligation to Government:** To identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory and to ensure the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage.		

	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* The Historic Town and Archaeological Site of Gedi was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in July 2024 as the eighth Kenyan site on the UNESCO List. *b)* Submitted State of Conservation (SOC) Reports for the Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley in 2024. SOC reports for the Lamu Old Town, Lake Turkana National Parks and Thimlich Ohinga Archaeological Site World Heritage properties were submitted in 2025. *c)* Conducting a condition survey of the Lamu Old Town World Heritage Property in 2024 and finalization of the Lamu Old Town Management Plan in 2025. *d)* Tentative List submission and addition to UNESCO of the Geometric Rock Art in Lake Victoria Region of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in 2024. *e)* Kenya became a State Party to the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property upon ratifying the convention on 15 February 2024. *f)* A workshop was held in Mombasa in April 2024 with members of the National Assembly focusing on advancing Kenya's ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (alongside the 2001 Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention). *g)* A regional Meeting was held in Nairobi in October 2025 to agree on a roadmap for ratification and implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its protocols. *h)* The Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of Lake Turkana National parks from the list of World Heritage in Danger was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee and accepted in 2024. The remaining task is implementation of corrective measures to eventually remove the site form the UNESCO Danger List		

	i) Submitted State of Conservation Reports for Lamu Old Town to UNESCO World Heritage Center, focusing on urban development pressures, climate change adaptation and fire risk management in 2924; *j)* Provided a platform for youth participation in World Heritage conservation; *k)* Gazetted two (2) new cultural and heritage sites (Gedi Ruins in Kilifi and the National Museums of Kenya in Nairobi) with the aim of conserving and protecting them from human exploitation and destruction; *l)* Ensures protection of underwater cultural heritage; *m)* Conducting a sensitization and consultancy on the ratification of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage from the threats of treasure hunters and uncontrolled development; *n)* Conducting consultative meetings with UNESCO World Heritage Centre and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to discuss a funding proposal for the drafting of Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of Lake Turkana National parks from the list of World Heritage in Danger; and *o)* Developing National Museums and Heritage (Declaration of Monuments) Rules, 2021.		

DELIMITATION, DEMARCATION AND DELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES			
1.	**DECLARATION ON THE AFRICAN UNION BORDER PROGRAMME (AUBP)** **Adopted:** 25th March, 2010 **Entered into force:** 25th March, 2011 **Obligation to Government:** To delineate Kenya's land and maritime boundaries.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following measures in relation to boundaries: *a)* ***Kenya-South Sudan boundary*** (i) Continuously collecting and analysing historical data in preparedness for engagement with South-Sudan authorities; (ii) In collaboration with the African Union, EAC and GIZ, organized a peace caravan in July, 2023, to promote peaceful coexistence between the border communities Turkana of Kenya, Toposa of South Sudan and Karamojong of Uganda; and (iii) Sensitized Ministries, Departments and Agencies on the implications and legal challenges arising from continuous use of the wrong map of Kenya at the Kenya School of Government (KSG) in December, 2023, and the Prisons Staff Training College in Ruiru in February, 2024. *b)* ***Kenya-Tanzania Boundary*** (i) Completed the reaffirmation of 110km Kenya-Tanzania boundary (Namanga BP 43 to Oloitoktok BP 56) from 8th June, 2023, to 7th July, 2023; (ii) Completed technical preparations in readiness to undertake Phase IV of the Border Reaffirmation exercise between Kenya and Tanzania which will cover the stretch between Loitokitok to TK 67 (Lake Jipe);	▪ Hostility and language barrier among the local communities along Kenya/South Sudan border. ▪ Inadequate resources. ▪ Lack of commitment to adhere to agreed work plans by the neighbouring countries	▪ Sensitize the local communities along the border on the delimitation and demarcation of the common border. ▪ All countries involved to enhance resources to complete the delimitation, demarcation and reaffirmation of international boundaries. Government to provide adequate resources. With regard to land-based boundaries, Government to push the neighbouring countries into fulfilling their responsibilities. ▪ Secondment of experienced technical staff

(iii) Participated in the Kenya-Tanzania Joint Technical Committee (JTC) meeting held in Loitokitok from 5th to 9th December, 2023, to prepare for the reaffirmation of 24km of the land section (BP 56/New to BP66/1) in Phase IV (excluding the riverine boundary) and 27km in Phase V (BP 67-BP85 New);

(iv) Conducted extension of geodetic controls and data processing as agreed in the JTC of December, 2023, for reaffirmation of Phase III of the boundary (Namanga to Oloitokitok);

(v) Prepared GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) observation plan to capture controls and photogrammetric controls and prepared Survey teams and a budget for the Inspection of 202km from TK 67 (Lake Jipe) to Vanga; and

(vi) In readiness for the drafting of a new Border Treaty, prepared sixty-five (65) boundary maps covering Phase one (Lake Victoria to Lake Natron 238kms) of the boundary, completed photogrammetric feature extraction for Phase II (Lake Natron to Namanga 110kms) and is compiling documents to enable drafting of the boundary treaty for Phase I.

c) ***Kenya-Uganda Boundary***

(i) Held a bilateral meeting with Uganda on issues concerning Points of Entry/Exits at Lokiriama, Muluanda and Konyau and reaffirmed the boundary at Lokiriama Point of Entry (PoE) (UK 18 -UK 20) between 8th to 27th March, 2024;

(ii) Participated in the Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) preparatory meetings to prepare Kenya's country's position for the JMC that was held in Kampala, Uganda from 12th to 14th May, 2024; and

(vii) Sensitized security teams and border communities at Lokiriama in March 2024.

	*d) **Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary*** (i) Conducted a field inspection visit at Todenyang crossing point C23 for the determination of the location of Point of Entry in July, 2023, and a field inspection visit at Illeret point C52 for identification of land for the establishment of PoE in October, 2023, along the Kenya-Ethiopia boundary; and (ii) Participated in the 36th Session of Kenya-Ethiopia Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) held from 19th to 21st February, 2024, whose objective was to review the status of implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the 35th Session of the JMC		
2.	**ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION ON GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT** **Pronounced on:** 22nd April, 2016. **Obligation to Government:** To develop a more accurate and modern Geodetic Reference Frame compatible with Space Based Survey and mapping technologies.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has established Kenya Geodetic Reference Frame (KENREF) to implement the requirements under the declaration.	▪ Incompatible geospatial data.	▪ Development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure to collect geospatial data uniformly.
3.	**AFRICAN UNION STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING BORDER MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA, 2012** **Adopted by all AU Member States.** **Entered into force:** March, 2010. **Obligation to Government:** To cooperate and coordinate border management all levels.		
	MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	The Government has undertaken/is undertaking the following: *a)* Establishment of a Secretariat on Border Management Control to enhance border management along Kenya's international borders;	▪ Inadequate funding for training and equipment.	▪ Resource mobilization for training, purchasing of equipment and conducting of research.

	b) Cross border co-operation and harmonization of policies will lead to improved vigilance on border security and reduction of cross border conflicts, territorial disputes and research on inter-territorial challenges such as the hyacinth problem in Lake Victoria; *c)* Border Patrol, Administration and Border Survey Units have been launched and operationalized. There have also been cross border consultative meetings among security agencies, CEWARNs and national focal points; and *d)* Continues to train personnel at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) and International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) on border control is being enhanced and use of development and peace initiatives along cross border areas involving community members.	▪ Inadequate resources *(financial and equipment)* and delay in releasing funds. ▪ Inadequate research to inform policy on border security and other intervention by States in respect to changing nature of borders. Shortage of technical staff.	▪ Enhance research and surveilance on border security.

PART VI

ANNEXES

ANNEX I—INBOUND AND OUTBOUND HIGH-LEVEL VISITS (1 JULY, 2025 – 30 JUNE, 2026)

OUTBOUND

NO.	DATES	EVENT	VENUE
1.	**28th June- 1st July, 2025**	4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FFDA).	**B Sveville, Kingdom Of Spain**
2.	**1st - 3rd July, 2025**	Official visit to the London	**London, United Kingdom.**
3.	**27th - 29th July, 2025**	2nd UN Food Systems Summit Stock take (UNFSS+4)	**Addis Ababa Ethiopia.**
4.	**20th – 22nd August, 2025**	9th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD),	**Yokohama, Japan.**
5.	**12th -14th September, 2025**	Second Edition of the Africa Climate Summit	**Addis Ababa**
6.	**20th – 26th September, 2025**	80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA),	**New York, Usa.**
7.	**4th – 6th November, 2025**	2nd World Summit for Social Development	**Doha, Qatar.**
8.	**23rd November, 2025**	Preside over the launch of the Vertically Integrated Steel Industry	**Tororo, Uganda.**
9.	**25th -26th November, 2025**	EU/AU Summit and AU Institutional Reforms,	**Luanda, Angola**
10.	**2nd – 6th December, 2025**	Official Visit to attend the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda Peace Signing Ceremony	**Washington DC, USA.**
11.	**14th – 15th February, 2026**	**Official visit to attend the AU Summit,**	**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**
12.	**6th – 7th March, 2026**	25th Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Heads of State Summit	**Arusha, Tanzania**
13.	**19th – 21st April, 2026**	Official Visit by H.E President to Italy	**Rome, Italy**
14.	**4th -5th May, 2026**	State Visit by H.E. President to United Republic of Tanzania,	**Dar Es Salaam Tanzania**
15.	**17th - 22th May, 2026**	Thirteenth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF13)	**Baku, Azerbaijan**
16.	**19th –20th May, 2026,**	State Visit to Kazakhstan,	**Astana Kazakstan**
17.	**3rd -4th June, 2026,**	State Visit to South Africa,	**Pretoria, South Africa**
18.	**8th June, 2026**	Official Visit to Brussels (European Union HQS)	**Brussels, Belgium**
19.	**9th June, 2026,**	Official Visit to Norway,	**Oslo, Norway**
20.	**10th -11th June, 2026**	State Visit to Finland	**Helsinki, Finland**
21.	**15th –17th June 2026**	G7 Summit - 2026	**Évian, France**

INBOUND

NO.	DATES	EVENT	VENUE
1.	**30th - 31st July, 2025**	Official Visit by H.E the President of Uganda	**Nairobi**
2.	**1st August, 2025**	Joint EAC/SADC Heads of State Meeting – H.E President of Zimbabwe	**Nairobi**
3.	**7th - 9th October, 2025**	**24th Common Summit for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit of Heads of State and Government**	**Nairobi**
4.	**8th – 12th December, 2025**	The 7th United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7)	**Nairobi**
5.	**9th – 11th December, 2025,**	Annual Briefing of the Diplomatic Corps	**Nairobi**
6.	**13th February, 2026**	Visit by Princess Zahra Aga Khan – Investiture of Honorary award,	**Nairobi**
7.	**5th March, 2026**	Presentation of Credentials	**Nairobi**
8.	**21st March, 2026**	Official visit by the President of Uganda	**Kisumu, Kenya**
9.	**22nd –25th March, 2026,**	Official Visit by the Vice President, of China Mr. Han Zheng,	**Nairobi, Kenya**
10.	**25th – 27th March 2026**	4th Kenya International Investment Conference	**Nairobi, Kenya**
11.	**8th - 10th April, 2026**	2nd Africa Urban Forum (AUF2)	**Nairobi, Kenya**
12.	**23rd – 24th April, 202**	Africa Infrastructure Summit 2026	**Nairobi, Kenya**
13.	**11th – 12th May, 2026**	Africa Forward Summit 2026	**Nairobi, Kenya**
14.	**16th –18th June, 2026**	11th Our Ocean Conference	**Mombasa, Kenya**

EVENTS AND CONFERENCES HOSTED BY KENYA (2025–2026)

No.	Name of Conference/Meeting	Dates	Convening Organization	Level of Participation	Key MDAs Involved
1.	20th Session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	14–18 Jul 2025	Ministry of Environment	Ministers/Senior Officials	Environment; Foreign Affairs
2.	Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) First High-Level Dialogue on Women, Peace and Security	30 Jul–1 Aug 2025	MFDA	Ministers/Security Officials	Foreign Affairs; EASF
3.	African Nations Championship (CHAN)	2–30 Aug 2025	Sports Ministry	Government & Sports Delegations	Sports; Interior
4.	Africa Union (AU) Governance, Peace and Security Review	30 Aug–5 Sep 2025	MFDA	Senior Officials	Foreign Affairs
5.	Launch of Kenya International Maritime Organization Council (IMO) Candidature	13 Sep 2025	MFDA	Ministers/Stakeholders	Foreign Affairs; Blue Economy
6.	World Geothermal Congress Preparedness Review	29 Sep 2025	Energy SD	Experts/Officials	Energy
7.	African Ministerial Cooperative Conference (AMCCO)	6–9 Oct 2025	Cooperatives Ministry	Ministers/Officials	Cooperatives
8.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit 2025	6–10 Oct 2025	MITI/COMESA	Heads of State/Ministers	Trade; Foreign Affairs
9.	Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority (KNRA) Workshop	Postponed	KNRA	Experts	KNRA
10.	International Association of Refugee and Migration (IARM) AGM and World Conference	17–21 Nov 2025	Judiciary	Judges/Experts	Judiciary
11.	Safe Schools Declaration Conference	24–26 Nov 2025	Education Ministry	Ministers/Experts	Education
12.	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) Symposium	Nov 2025	Blue Economy Ministry	Scientists/Officials	Blue Economy
13.	East African Magistrates and Judges Association (EAMJA) Conference	30 Nov–6 Dec 2025	Judiciary	Judges/Magistrates	Judiciary
14.	Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Round Table	5 Dec 2025	Public Service Ministry	Senior Officials	Public Service
15.	Jamhuri Day Thematic	8–11 Dec 2025	Tourism	Government	Tourism

No.	Name of Conference/Meeting	Dates	Convening Organization	Level of Participation	Key MDAs Involved
	Week		Ministry	Officials	
16.	United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)-7	8–12 Dec 2025	MFDA & Environment	Ministers/IOs	Environment; Foreign Affairs
17.	Kenya Public Health Conference	2026	Public Health SD	Health Experts	Health
19.	HSBC Sevens Series Division 2	14–15 Feb 2026	Sports SD	Sports Delegations	Sports
20.	Tourism Resilience Conference	16–18 Feb 2026	Tourism SD	Ministers/Experts	Tourism
21.	Jobs for Youth in Africa CoP	3–5 Mar 2026	Youth Affairs SD	Officials/Partners	Youth Affairs
22.	EAC Infrastructure Retreat	Mar 2026	EAC Affairs Ministry	Regional Leaders	EAC Affairs
23.	EAC Heads of State Summit	Mar 2026	EAC Affairs Ministry	Heads of State	EAC Affairs
26.	Kenya International Investment Conference (KIICO) 2026	25–27 Mar 2026	MITI	Investors/Ministers	Trade; Investment
27.	19th Ambassadors Conference	28–29 Mar 2026	Foreign Affairs	Ambassadors	Foreign Affairs
28.	Africa Urban Forum	9–10 Apr 2026	AUC	Ministers/Experts	Housing; Foreign Affairs
29.	Africa We Build Summit	23–24 Apr 2026	Africa Finance Corporation	Investors	Infrastructure
30.	Connected Africa Summit	27–30 Apr 2026	ICT SD	Ministers/ICT Experts	ICT
32.	Diplomatic Conference Breakfast	30 Apr 2026	Foreign Affairs	Diplomatic Corps	Foreign Affairs
33.	Asia Africa Rural Development Organisation (AARDO) Conference	11–15 May 2026	Agriculture SD	Ministers/Experts	Agriculture
34.	Africa/Forward Summit	11–12 May 2026	MFDA	Leaders/Investors	Foreign Affairs
35.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa – East African Community – Southern African Development Community Tripartite Free Trade Area Summit	28 May 2026	MITI	Ministers/Officials	Trade
37.	Global Data Festival	2–5 Jun 2026	MFDA/GPSDD	Data Experts	Foreign Affairs
38.	Internatioanl Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) Conference	4–6 Jun 2026	Medical Services SD	Health Experts	Health
39.	11th Our Oceans Conference	16–18 Jun 2026	Blue Economy Ministry	Ministers/IOs	Blue Economy; Foreign Affairs

ANNEX II—KENYA'S INTERNATIONAL CANDIDATURES (2025–2026)

COUNTRY SPECIFIC (KENYA) CANDIDATURES

YEAR OF ELECTIVE POST/POSITION	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	STATUS	TERM
2025	UNESCO	Member, Inter-Governmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)	Successfully elected in November, 2025	2025–2029
2025	UNESCO	Member, Headquarters Committee	Successfully elected in November, 2025	2025–2029
2025	UNESCO	Member, Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports (CIGEPS)	Successfully elected in November, 2025	2025–2027
2025	Postal Operations Council (POC) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Council Member	Successfully elected in September, 2025	Re-elected for 2026-2029
2026	Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)	Member, Administrative Council	Successfully elected in February, 2026	2026–2029
2023	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Vice-Chair Commission for Africa	Sucessfully elected in July,2023	2023-2027
2024	UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Elected Chair-Committee on Tourism Competitiveness	Sucessfully elected January, 2024	2024-2027
2023	UNESCO	World Herritage Committee (Vice-Chair of African States)	Sucessfully elected in November, 2023	2023-2027
2021	UN	Member, Commission on Population and Development	Successfully elected in April, 2021	2022–2026
2021	Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)	Member, Administrative Council	Successfully elected in June, 2021	2022–2025
2021	UNESCO	Member, Inter-Governmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2021–2025
2021	UNESCO	Member, Headquarters Committee	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2021–2025
2021	UNESCO	Member, Legal Committee	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2021–2025
2021	UNESCO	Member, Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports (CIGEPS)	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2021–2025

YEAR OF ELECTIVE POST/POSITION	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	STATUS	TERM
2021	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	Council Member, Category C	Successfully elected in December, 2021	Re-elected for 2024-2025
2024	Committee on Social Development	Member	Successfully elected in 2024	2025-2028
2024	UN Peacebuilding Commission	Member	Sucessfully elected in April 2024	2025-2026
2022	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCTRAL)	Member	Successfully elected in March, 2022	2022–2028

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATURES

YEAR OF ELECTIVE POST/ POSITION	INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE	ORGANIZATIO/ INSTITUTION	POSITION	STATUS	TERM
2025	Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Amin	INTERPOL Executive Committee-	Delegate for Africa	Successfully elected in November, 2025	2025-2028
2025	Professor Phoebe Okowa	UN International Court of Justice (ICJ)	Judge	Successfully elected in November, 2025	Casual Vacancy, 2025-2027
2025	Ms. Margaret Otieno	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Chair to the Commission on Education and Communication	Successfully elected in October, 2025	2025–2029
2025	Mr. Jude Chesire	International Sugar Organization (ISO)	Chair	Successfully elected in November, 2025	2026–2027
2025	Ms. Nancy Gathungu	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	External Auditor	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2026-2027
2026	Prof. Olive Mugenda	Africa Peer Review Panel of Eminent Persons	Chairperson	Successfully appointed in January, 2026	2026–2030
2026	Ms. Litha Musyimi Ogana	African Commission on Human & People's Rights (ACHPR)	Member	Successfully Re-elected in February, 2026	2026–2031
2021	Prof. Phoebe Okowa	International Law Commission (ILC)	Member	Successfully elected in November, 2021	2023–2027
2022	Hon. Lady Justice (Rtd) Effie Owuor, EBS	African Union Panel of the Wise	Eminent Personality, Eastern Africa Region	Successfully appointed in February, 2022	2022–2025
2022	Mr. Simon Njuguna	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)	Member	Successfully Re-elected in June, 2022	2023–2028
2022	John Omo	African Telecommunications Union (ATU)	Secretary-General	Successfully elected in July, 2022	2022–2027

ANNEX III—KENYA'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (2025–2026)

DATE	PAYMENTS PAYEE July, 2025	PAYMENTS
8-Jul-2025	NILE BASIN INITIATIVE	81,623,144.55
8-Jul-2025	WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH	5,827,887.40
18-Jul-2025	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	131,181,650.00
18-Jul-2025	INTERNATIONALCONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES	96,572,081.20
28-Jul-2025	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION STABILIZATION (MONUSCO)	3,447,401.70
28-Jul-2025	INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)	553,008,398.45
28-Jul-2025	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION MULTIDIMENSION (MINUSCA)	4,353,285.95
28-Jul-2025	COMMONWEALTH YOUTH PROGRAMME	4,742,474.60
28-Jul-2025	COMMONWEALTH YOUTH SECRETARIAT	25,242,516.80
28-Jul-2025	FT25211LZ5MP (BANK CHARGES)	4,546.90
28-Jul-2025	FT252123C9B8 (BANK CHARGES)	11,412.45
28-Jul-2025	FT25218ZFN5J (BANK CHARGES)	4,024.40
	SUBTOTAL	**906,018,824.40**
	September, 2025	
8-Sept-2025	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT	918,319,462.30
8-Sept-2025	DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EAST AFRICA	50,987,397.05
8-Sept-2025	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)	22,949,917.00
8-Sept-2025	UNITED NATION ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)	7,870,632.00
8-Sept-2025	EAST,CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA HEALTH COMMUNITY	24,972,597.10
9-Sept-2025	AFRICAN CENTRE OF METROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS (ACMAD)_	60,379,159.86
9-Sept-2025	MARITIME ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN AFRICA (MOESNA)	48,766,567.05
11-Sept-2025	THE INTER-UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR EAST AFRICA	80,409,193.75
11-Sept-2025	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION	96,569,864.40
24-Sept-2025	REGIONAL CENTRE FOR MAPPING OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT	17,315,852.40
24-Sept-2025	COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	2,216,790.00
24-Sept-2025	UNITED NATION INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	5,925,508.69
24-Sept-2025	GLOBAL PRIVACY ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT	65,590.35
23-Sept-2025	REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE	5,500,000.00
	SUBTOTAL	**1,342,248,531.95**

DATE	PAYMENTS PAYEE July, 2025	PAYMENTS
	October, 2025	
31-Oct-2025	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. (IBRD)	1,484,985,909.54
	SUBTOTAL	**1,484,985,909.54**
	November, 2025	
12-Nov-2025	INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA	1,053,835.40
12-Nov-2025	INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE	9,147,742.30
12-Nov-2025	WORLD SKILL INTERNATIONAL	2,612,532.19
12-Nov-2025	INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION AND PRISONS ASS. (REVERSED BY CBK ON 12/2/26	1,034,365.00
13-Nov-2025	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION	4,554,796.33
17-Nov-2025	INTERNATIONAL OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTE	114,255.38
17-Nov-2025	SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY	3,046,810.00
17-Nov-2025	UNESCO INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY	166,488.02
17-Nov-2025	AFRICA ORGANIZATION ENGLISH SPEAKING (AFROSAI-E)	1,969,495.50
17-Nov-2025	UNITED NATIONS TOURISM	9,584,502.56
17-Nov-2025	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	15,078,457.55
17-Nov-2025	GLOBAL ALLIANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS	826,044.00
17-Nov-2025	AFRICAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGY (AMCOMET)	1,312,997.00
	SUBTOTAL	**50,502,321.23**
	December, 2025	
10-Dec-2025	BNK253440CGFKBMM BANK CHARGES	1,525.90
10-Dec-2025	BNK25344KJD0MCH0 BANK CHARGES	4,577.71
10-Dec-2025	BNK25344KBJFD0DJ BANK CHARGES	4,577.71
10-Dec-2025	BNK25344KDCDLBKH	1,525.90
15-Dec-2025	LUSAKA AGREEMENT TASK FORCE	22,897,581.78
17-Dec-2025	NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSIT TRANSPORT AUTHORITY	197,086,282.37
17-Dec-2025	CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE NON-ALIGNED	5,235,714.00
17-Dec-2025	CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOSCIENCES INTERNATIONAL	2,459,362.40
17-Dec-2025	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	65,190,219.09
17-Dec-2025	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION	2,677,546.75
17-Dec-2025	BNK25351DBDMJCLJ BANK CHARGES	6,159.55
30-Dec-2025	BNK25364CGDDHHG BANK CHARGES	3,083.91
	SUBTOTAL	**295,568,157.07**
	January, 2026	
20-Jan-2026	THE GLOBAL ENTREPRENUERSHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION	1,310,111.00
20-Jan-2026	INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS AND PRISONS ASSOCIATION	629,087.28
20-Jan-2026	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	4,566,168.27

DATE	PAYMENTS PAYEE July, 2025	PAYMENTS
20-Jan-2026	AFRICAN ASIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	3,929,433.00
20-Jan-2026	UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME	39,290,280.00
20-Jan-2026	COMMONWEALTH FOUNDATION	4,452,839.10
20-Jan-2026	AFRICAN MINERALS AND GEOSCIENCE CENTRE (AMGC)	8,120,348.20
23-Jan-2026	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	13,852,114.45
23-Jan-2026	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)	16,693,814.50
23-Jan-2026	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS	11,480,238.87
23-Jan-2026	COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)	324,388,964.35
23-Jan-2026	UNITED NATIONS	226,887.27
28-Jan-2026	BANK CHARGES (BNK26028DJCLKCBB	1,570.79
	SUBTOTAL	**428,941,857.08**
	February, 2026	
9-Feb-2026	ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION	1,246,962.50
9-Feb-2026	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE & NATURAL RESOURCES	424,364.15
9-Feb-2026	COLLABORATIVE AFRICA BUDGET REFORM INITIATIVE (CABRI)	7,530,862.75
9-Feb-2026	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)	15,277,090.92
9-Feb-2026	AFRICAN ORGANIZATION OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (AFROSAI)	524,304.80
9-Feb-2026	UNESCO	16,331,492.43
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF)	680,151.60
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT OFFICE IN HAITI (UNSOH)	2,612,651.96
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)	12,177,323.86
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINSTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO (UNMIK)	432,892.14
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM SECURITY FORCE FOR ABYEI (UNISFA)	3,129,041.83
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL)	5,290,466.73
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS (UNFICYP)	182,751.47
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT OFFICE IN SOMALIA (UNSOS)	5,192,243.96
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION STABILIZATION MISSION IN DRC (MONUSCO)	4,751,027.25
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILISATION MISSION CAR (MINUSCA)	7,661,040.67
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO)	139,677,688.82
9-Feb-2026	UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES	701,760.61

DATE	PAYMENTS PAYEE July, 2025	PAYMENTS
10-Feb-2026	BANK CHARGES	6,242.40
12-Feb-2026	AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	3,929,253.00
12-Feb-2026	AFRICAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION	1,310,051.00
12-Feb-2026	WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)	20,910,017.24
12-Feb-2026	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)	6,556,472.15
12-Feb-2026	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (ESAMI)	2,619,652.00
12-Feb-2026	INTERNATIONAL RED LOCUST CONTROL ORGANISATION FOR CENTRAL & SOUTHERN AFRICA	40,690,481.21
12-Feb-2026	INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION AND PRISONS ASS. (REPAID BY CBK ON 12/2/26	890,557.92
	SUBTOTAL	**300,736,845.37**
	GRAND TOTAL PAYMENTS	**4,809,002,446.64**

ANNEX IV—SECRETARIAT OF THE REPORT FROM OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF TREATIES

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
1.	Ambassador Rose Makena Muchiri.	Registrar of Treaties/ Chairperson	Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
2.	Hellen Koki	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
3.	Angela Melissa Moraa, HSC	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
4.	Amina Ali	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
5.	Monica Ndanu	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
6.	Lyne Kwamboka Kangwana	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
7.	Purity Mueni	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
8.	Sadaam Mohamed	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
9.	Doris Mati	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
10.	Otundo Stephen Otundo	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
11.	Ayan Issack Abdille	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
12.	Jennifer Sahado	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
13.	Catherine Wambui	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
14.	Teresa Nyaboke	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
15.	Abel Muiru	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
16.	Jane Wanza	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
17.	Alvin Mulei	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
18.	Vivian Mitei	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
19.	Najma Hassan	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
20.	Madina Issack	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
21.	Caren Mueni Mwende	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
22.	Kevin Kiplimo Chepseba	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
23.	Karen Ruturi Njura	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
24.	Ashley Wambui Kimani	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs
25.	Wendy Tabitha Abuodha	Secretariat	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs State Department for Foreign Affairs

ANNEX V – PARTICIPANTS/ FOCAL POINTS OF THE REPORT

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
1.	Dr. Evans Atera, Phd, HSC	Focal Point Person	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development
2.	Nimrod Koech	Focal Point Person	State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
3.	Christine Mangwana	Focal Point Person	State Department for Correctional Services
4.	Eric Munene	Focal Point Person	State Deparment of East African Community Affairs
5.	El Samma Ndegwa	Focal Point Person	State Department for Investment Promotion
6.	Samantha Kagehi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Investment and Asset Management
7.	Mercy Limo	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Investment and Asset Management
8.	Dr. Brenda N. Molonko	Focal Point Person	National Treasury
9.	Nancy Chepkwony	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
10.	Thomas Kibuja	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
11.	Frankiine Bett	Focal Point Person	Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
12.	Annette Kerubo Nyakora	Focal Point Person	ICT and Digital Economy
13.	Waweru Kimani	Focal Point Person	Broadcasting and Telecommunication
14.	Erick Ronoh	Focal Point Person	State Department for Trade
15.	Caleb Sang	Focal Point Person	State Department for Immigration
16.	Dr. Consolata Oggot	Focal Point Person	State Department for Medical Service
17.	Jacynter Omondi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs
18.	Getrude Leshamta	Focal Point Person	State Department for Children Services
19.	Leonard K. Rotich	Focal Point Person	State Department for Cooperatives
20.	Major Olivia Mjomba	Focal Point Person	State Department for Defence
21.	Dr. Jane Akale	Focal Point Person	State Department for Livestock Development
22.	Achonga Bonventure	Focal Point Person	State Department for Irrigation
23.	Bosco Lengiyaa	Focal Point Person	State Department for Economic Planning
24.	Leonard Bett	Focal Point Person	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries
25.	Carolyne Emerald Ngina	Focal Point Person	State Department for Roads
26.	Robin Rotich	Focal Point Person	State Department for Transport
27.	Ezekiel K. Kibet	Focal Point Person	Aviation and Aerospace Development
28.	Damiana Ndambuki	Focal Point Person	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development
29.	Osman Mohamed	Focal Point Person	State Department for Basic Education
30.	Phyllis Mavindu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Basic Education

NO.	NAME	STATUS	REPRESENTING
31.	Annete Nyakora	Focal Point Person	State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
32.	Melissa Lotuba	Focal Point Person	State Departments for Sports
33.	Lorna Kerubo	Focal Point Person	State Department for Culture and Heritage
34.	Martin Odengi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Agriculture
35.	Linah Gakii	Focal Point Person	State department for Environment and climate change
36.	Mary Linah Wawira	Focal Point Person	State Department for Tourism
37.	Peter Koskei	Focal Point Person	State Department for Water and Sanitation
38.	Moffart Adika	Focal Point Person	State Department for Gender and affirmative action
39.	Eric Munene	Focal Point Person	State Department for East Africa Community
40.	Kiura Michael	Focal Point Person	State Department for East Africa Community
41.	Edna Makori	Focal Point Person	State Department of Housing and Urban Development
42.	Christine Omwakwe	Focal Point Person	State Law Office
43.	Charles Muhingo	Focal Point Person	Government Press
44.	Rose Ogwindoh	Focal Point Person	Government Press
45.	Ann Maina	Focal Point Person	Kenya International Boundaries Office (KIBO)
46.	Lynette C. Bunei	Focal Point Person	State Department for Mining
47.	Elizabeth Wakonyu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning
48.	Ephramin Munene	Focal Point Person	State Department for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
49.	Charles Mwaniki	Focal Point Person	State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
50.	Judy Chemator Kiprop	Focal Point Person	State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy
51.	Prof. Erastus Gatebe	Focal Point Person	State Department for Industry
52.	Muthoni. K Muchemi	Focal Point Person	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs
53.	Scholastica Ndambuki	Focal Point Person	State Department Higher Eductaion
54.	Charity Samante	Focal Point Person	State Department for Labour
55.	Faith N. Makau	Focal Point Person	State Department for Energy
56.	Abdullahi Mohamed	Focal Point Person	State Department for Petroleum
57.	Monicah Njogu	Focal Point Person	State Department for Wildlife
58.	Leonard Leakey	Focal Point Person	State Department for Forestry
59.	Samuel Mwangi Wahihia	Focal Point Person	State Department for Public Works

HIS EXCELLENCY HON. WILLIAM RUTO AT THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES ON 24TH SEPTEMBER, 2025

