



***FROM COMMITMENTS TO ACTIONS: THE STAKEHOLDER'S OUTCOMES
CHARTER ON THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW OF KENYA***

*Prepared by the Kenya Stakeholders Coalition on the Universal Periodic Review in
partnership with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights.*

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ACRONYMS

ACHPR	- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
CEMIRIDE	- Centre for Minority Rights Development
CIC	- Commission for the Implementation of the New Constitution
COVAW-	-Coalition on Violence against Women
EACHRIGHTS	- The East African Centre for Human Rights
EACOR	- Eastern Africa Collaboration for Economic Social and Cultural Rights
FKE	- Federation of Kenyan Employers
FIDA-K	- Federation of Women Lawyers- Kenya Chapter
FGM	- Female Genital Mutilation
HERAF	- The Health Rights Advocacy Forum
HRC	- Human Rights Council
ICJ-K	- International Commission of Jurist-Kenya Chapter
ICTJ	-International Centre for Transitional Justice
IDPs	- Internally Displaced Persons
IFP	-Indigenous Fisher Peoples Network
ILO	- International Labour Organization
IMLU	- Independent Medico-Legal Unit
KIPPRA	- Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
KLRC	-Kenya Law Reform Commission
KNCHR	- Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KNDWPN	- Kenya Deaf Women Peace Network
KSC-UPR	- Kenya Stakeholders Coalition on the Universal Periodic Review
LBCHR	- Lake Basin Centre for Human Rights
LGBTI	- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MUHURI	- Muslims for Human Rights
OHCHR	- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OP-CAT	-Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ('OP-CAT')
OP-CEDAW	-Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
OP- ICESCR Rights	-Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
The Outcomes Charter	- Stakeholders Outcomes Charter on the Universal Periodic Review of Kenya
TI	- Transparency International
TJRC	- Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UDEK	-United Disability Empowerment in Kenya
UDPK	- United Disabled Persons of Kenya
UPR	-Universal Periodic Review
UN	- United Nations

Preface

The review of Kenya under the Universal Periodic Review mechanism took place last year at a critical moment in the history of Kenya. The review was finalized at the Human Rights Council in September 2010 just after Kenyans had overwhelmingly supported adoption of a new Constitution in August 2010. The Constitution of Kenya of 2010 introduced a far broader and deeper context within which Kenyans and others resident in the country would enjoy greater exercise of human rights.

There is a close interface between the outcomes of the UPR review of Kenya and recommendations from other international and regional human rights mechanisms such as the Treaty-Body Committees and the UN Special Procedures. This Outcomes Charter has been prepared to encourage and guide Kenya's state and non-state actors and the international community as they seek to enable the overall exercise of human rights in the country. Implementation of Kenya's commitments will be successful only to the extent that those commitments are merged into ongoing policy, legislative and administrative discourses and actions.

It has been a great pleasure and challenge for us at the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights ('KNCHR') to partner with and be part of the Kenya Stakeholders' Coalition for the UPR ('KSC-UPR'). Once this Coalition was formed in 2009, it coalesced into a huge multicoloured umbrella under which many organizations working on a broad spectrum of human rights were welcome to cool their brow and ventilate on and articulate their issues without concern that they might be rebuffed by their peers. This is how the future of human rights work in Kenya must look: where an intersectional approach recognizes that one class of persons is as liable to be discriminated as another, and which appreciates the need for concerted collective action to combat violations and engender human rights progress.

We wish to acknowledge all the local and international partners who provided intellectual, technical and fiscal support to the KSC-UPR as it prepared its Stakeholders' Report and as it advocated for certain questions and recommendations to be put to the Kenyan state. States from all the continents engaged the Kenyan delegation at the Working Group session in May and we are confident that the content of many of those engagements was drawn from our work. We appreciate the support given to us by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nairobi and Geneva. We also acknowledge the multiple international NGOs who again provided both support to the Coalition. Nationally, while the KSC-UPR had differences of opinion with the state, the Government of Kenya was a willing participant in the UPR process and it engaged robustly with the Stakeholders: this we too appreciate. Members of the KSC-UPR played essential roles in ensuring that a definitive 10-page report accounting for the state of human rights in the country was prepared without fail.

Even as the KNCHR is in the process of transiting into the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission under Article 59 of the Constitution, our pledge to Kenyans is that we shall continue to carry out our promotive and protective human rights mandates with firmness and innovation.

Lawrence Mute
Commissioner – Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
February 2011

Executive Summary

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for Kenya was completed on 22nd September 2010 when the United Nations Human Rights Council ('HRC') adopted the Kenya report. Of the 150 recommendations made by its peer states during the interactive dialogue, Kenya indicated at the conclusion of the process that it had totally rejected only one recommendation.

The Stakeholders' Outcomes Charter has been prepared by the Kenya Stakeholders Coalition for the Universal Periodic Review ('KSC-UPR') in partnership with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights ('KNCHR') as a tool to guide state and non-state actors to implement the recommendations from states and subsequent commitments made by Kenya during the UPR process. It was finalized after several forums to discuss stakeholders' expectations from the recommendations made to Kenya.

The KSC-UPR and KNCHR trust that the Kenyan state will implement the human rights commitments which it bound itself to before the HRC. This Charter sets out the Key expectations, indicators, actions and actors whose interventions are incumbent to ensure successful implementation.

The key expectations of the Stakeholders are listed hereunder:

1. Access to Justice

The KSC-UPR and KNCHR expect that the state will ensure:

- a) Effective implementation of recommendations of the Ransley Task Force Report and Constitutional provisions relating to police reforms: the National Police Service Bill, the National Police service Commission Bill and the Civilian Police Oversight Act shall be prioritized, passed into law and implemented.
- b) Effective implementation of constitutional provisions regarding judicial reforms: in particular, a transparent and effective vetting process for judicial officers should be undertaken; and an effective and transparent Judicial Service Commission should be made operational.
- c) Instances of extra-judicial Killings will be investigated, perpetrators punished and remedies provided to victims.

2. Transitional justice

- a) The state should take measures to restore confidence in the truth, justice and reconciliation process: in particular, the state should review the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission ('TJRC') law to enable the TJRC to deliver on its mandate. The Commission's two-year temporal mandate shall come to an end in November 2011 save for Parliamentary approval of no more than 6 months extension, and it is yet to carry out its substantive work.
- b) The state should hasten to put in place a comprehensive and transparent programme for resettlement and compensation of all Internally Displaced Persons ('IDPs') in the country: including IDP's from earlier conflicts such as those that followed the 1992 and 1997 general elections.
- c) The state should comply with all government obligations towards the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Rome Statute and the International Crimes Act No. 16 of 2008 and reaffirm its commitment to effectively investigate and prosecute perpetrators of all post-election violence crimes.

3. Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Witnesses

- a) The state should ensure the effective protection of witnesses and human rights defenders by prioritizing the full operationalization of the various witness protection institutions established under the Witness Protection Act No. 16 of 2006: the Witness Protection Agency, and Witness Protection Advisory Board, Witness Protection Appeals Tribunal. This should be done among others through sufficient budgetary allocation and recruitment of personnel for the Witness Protection Agency.
- b) The state should investigate and punish all instances of harassment and attacks against human rights defenders: the state should immediately release a report on the status of investigations on harassment and attacks against human rights defenders, particularly Oscar Kingara and Paul Oulu.
- c) The state should reaffirm its commitment to protect human rights defenders and witnesses by extending

standing invitations to Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders to assess the situation of human rights defenders in the country.

4. Freedom of Expression and Access to Information

- a) The state should enact a Freedom of Information Bill and repeal statutes that offend Articles 33,34 and 35 of the Constitution on freedom of expression, media freedom and freedom of information.
- b) The laws establishing the Media Council, the Communication Commission of Kenya and Kenya Broadcasting Corporation should be amended to conform to the constitution.
- c) Investigations on attacks and harassment of journalists and prosecution of violators of freedom of expression should take place.

5. The Death Penalty

The state should continue reviewing legislation on the death penalty and work towards establishing de jure abolition: it should take a leadership role in raising public awareness against the death penalty. It should develop a framework for doing this, including through awareness creation through public forums and conducting periodic surveys of the views of the public.

6. Torture and Ill-treatment

- a) The state should enact and implement appropriate legislation aimed at prevention of Torture. A draft law towards this end has already been prepared by a coalition of human rights organizations together with the KNCHR and the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs.
- b) The state should accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ('OP-CAT') as this will strengthen Kenya's preventive anti-torture measures.

7. Children's Rights

- a) The state should amend the Children's Act and Penal Code to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 8 years to 10 years.
- b) The state should formulate interventions including provision of funds to enable schools provide facilities and other relevant considerations to accommodate access to education particularly for the girl child, children from poor households and those with special needs.
- c) The state should finalize the National policy on children's Rights as well as the Child Labour Policy. This will provide a sound framework for enhancement of the realization of children's rights.
- d) The state should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to further enhance the protection of the rights of the child.

8. Women's Rights

- a) The state should implement constitutional provisions on representation of women, put in place effective measures to deal with violence against women and improve access to reproductive health for women.
- b) The state should enact the gender bills (Matrimonial property bill, family protection bill, marriage bill and equal opportunities bill) and adopt the anti-FGM policy.
- c) It should ensure that there are adequate and effective gender based violence recovery centres including in IDP centres.
- d) It should ensure adequate budgetary allocation in order to realize the right to reproductive health under Article 43(1) of the constitution.
- e) It should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women

9. The rights of minority and indigenous peoples

- a) The state should speedily implement the decision of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights ('ACHPR') in the matter of Endorois Welfare Council v. Kenya (276/2003). This will be significant as a step towards realization of the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples.
- b) The state should design and prioritize affirmative measures and development programs aimed at addressing the concerns of indigenous communities, particularly the 2006 report by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples.
- c) The state should also consider acceding to ILO 169 and signing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as enhancements to the constitutional provisions on the rights of minorities and marginalized communities.

10. Discrimination on the basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

The state rejected the recommendation on decriminalizing same sex unions. Even then, the state should take the following specific actions to stem discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex ('LGBTI') persons:

- a) It should enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law affording protection to all individuals through the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds. The State should also actively prosecute perpetrators and inciters of violence targeting LGBTI persons.
- b) The State should also develop appropriate health policies to protect the health rights of LGBTI persons including enhancing their access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment.
- c) The State should develop appropriate and specific policies to deal with trans-sexual and intersex conditions.

11. The Rights of persons with disabilities

The state should ensure implementation of constitutional provisions on the rights of persons with disabilities. It should review laws that protect the rights of persons with disabilities and amend them as appropriate to conform with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The state should adopt the National Disability Policy in order to strengthen the framework for realization of the rights of persons with disabilities.

12. Citizenship

The state should pass comprehensive legislation on citizenship in line with the provisions of the constitution which outlines the rights, privileges and entitlement to citizenship.

13. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The stakeholders commend Kenya's efforts to promote Economic, Social and Cultural ('ECOSOC') rights through their inclusion and guarantee in the Constitution. The stakeholders also note the framework set for realization of these rights in the Kenya Vision 2030 and while acknowledging that their realization will be progressive, advice as follows:

- a) The state should adopt and implement a Policy/Strategy on food and water security.
- b) It should increase funding for government programs on poverty alleviation.
- c) The state should ratify the Optional Protocol on the International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights ('OP-ICESCR'). This will enable the state to consolidate its efforts in regard to Economic Social and Cultural Rights and increase opportunities for international/technical assistance.

Section I: Introduction to the Stakeholders' Outcomes Charter

This Stakeholders Outcomes Charter on the Universal Periodic Review of Kenya ('the Outcomes Charter') is prepared by the Kenya Stakeholders Coalition on the Universal Periodic Review ('KSC-UPR') in partnership with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights ('KNCHR'). The KSC-UPR is constituted by at least 97 Organisations which have been since early 2009 been advocating nationally and internationally in relation to Kenya's review by the United Nations Human Rights Council ('HRC') under the UPR mechanism which took place in 2010.

The KSC-UPR and KNCHR have engaged and advocated variously to ensure the UPR mechanism would lead to meaningful results for the protection and promotion of the human rights of Kenyans; and indeed the recommendations made to Kenya by its peers arose in no small part because of this work. When it was formed in 2009, the KSC-UPR prepared a joint Stakeholder Report which it submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights ('OHCHR') to inform Kenya's review. The KNCHR prepared a further separate report which it also submitted to the OHCHR. The Stakeholders then prepared an advocacy charter entitled 'Kenya's Human Rights Balance Sheet' which was used to guide national and international audiences on the questions and recommendations which should be made to the Government of Kenya. The KSC-UPR and KNCHR also engaged the Government at various levels multiply with the aim of ensuring that the state would be amenable to the recommendations made to it.

This Outcomes Charter has been prepared with several aims in mind. First, it records the understandings of the KSC-UPR and KNCHR on the commitments which the state made before the HRC. Second, the Outcomes Charter proposes a four-year road-map on how the recommendations made by Kenya's peer states and the consequent commitments made by Kenya should now be turned into actions so that the exercise of human rights in the country may be improved. The Charter synthesizes the recommendations and commitments into indicator-driven actions which the state and indeed other actors in the country should undertake during the current UPR cycle (2010-2014). In doing this, the Charter acknowledges that some of the recommendations made to the state may already either have largely been implemented or they may have been overtaken by events.

Third, therefore, the Charter establishes the framework which the KSC-UPR and KNCHR will use to monitor implementation of Kenya's UPR commitments. It is expected that the Government of Kenya will be informed by this Charter and that as it draws the state's UPR implementation plan, it will be influenced by the information set out in the Charter.

The next four years will require state and non-state institutions to focus optimal intellectual and physical resources to ensure effective implementation of Kenya's commitments. The focus should not be on establishing totally new initiatives to undertake implementational work. Kenya's development trajectory is already informed by multiple human rights initiatives and considerations: these are already being drawn from the Constitution, from concluding observations made to the state by various treaty body committees, and from the Kenya 2030 Vision. Implementation of the UPR should be infused to become an organic part of this overall policy-making and policy-implementation imperatives of the country. What is critical though in this approach is the need to ensure that the essence of the UPR recommendations and commitments does not get obfuscated or watered down in any overall mush of lower standards.

The KSC-UPR and KNCHR will prepare annual assessments on implementation of the issues set out in this Charter.

Section II: Background to the Universal Periodic Review of Kenya

The UPR

The UPR is a UN mechanism introduced in 2006 under which the HRC examines the situation of human rights in each State after every four years. The HRC was mandated by UN General Assembly Res. 60/251 of 15 March 2006 to: “undertake a universal periodic review, based on objective and reliable information, of the fulfillment by each state of its human rights obligations and commitments in a manner which ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all states.”¹ The Resolution provided that the review would be “... based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country concerned and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs ... (and would) complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies.”

The objectives of the Review are:

- The improvement of the human rights situation on the ground;
- The fulfilment of the state’s human rights obligations and commitments and assessment of positive developments and challenges faced;
- The enhancement of the state’s capacity and of technical assistance, in consultation with, and with the consent of, the State concerned;
- The sharing of best practice among states and other stakeholders;
- Support for cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights; and
- The encouragement of full cooperation and engagement with the Council, other human rights bodies and the OHCHR.

The following principles are at the heart of the UPR; and it should:

- Promote the universality, interdependence, indivisibility and interrelatedness of all human rights;
- Be a cooperative mechanism based on objective and reliable information and on interactive dialogue;
- Ensure universal coverage and equal treatment of all states;
- Be an intergovernmental process, United Nations Member-driven and action oriented;
- Fully involve the country under review;
- Complement and not duplicate other human rights mechanisms, thus representing added value;
- Be conducted in an objective, transparent, non-selective, constructive, non-confrontational and non-politicized manner;
- Not be overly burdensome to the concerned state or to the agenda of the Council;
- Not be overly long; it should be realistic and not absorb a disproportionate amount of time, human and financial resources;
- Not diminish the Council’s capacity to respond to urgent human rights situations;
- Fully integrate a gender perspective;
- Take into account the level of development and specificities of countries;
- Ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions.

The UPR is undertaken on the basis of the treaty and other commitments which a state has made, including: the Charter of the United Nations; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; human rights instruments to which a state is party; voluntary pledges and commitments made by states; and applicable international humanitarian law.

¹ Available at www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/a.res.60.251_en.pdf (last accessed on 22 January 2011)

The review for any State is based on the following sets of information:

- Information prepared by the state concerned, which can take the form of a national report and any other information considered relevant by the state, which could be presented either orally or in writing. States are encouraged to prepare the information they submit “through a broad consultation process at the national level with all relevant stakeholders”.
- A compilation prepared by the OHCHR of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the state concerned, and other relevant official UN documents.
- Additional, credible and reliable information provided by other relevant stakeholders to the UPR which should also be taken into consideration by the Council in the review. Other relevant stakeholders include civil society organizations and National Human Rights Institutions.

Kenya was scheduled for review on 6th May 2010. From 2009, the KSC-UPR and KNCHR carried out a number of activities towards preparation and participation in the review. These included;

- Preparation of a joint advocacy strategy; KSC-UPR and KNCHR developed a joint strategy which included submission of a joint report to the OHCHR and preparation of a joint advocacy charter which would be used to lobby and advocate for key human rights concerns in Kenya.
- Engagement with the government; KSC-UPR and KNCHR held discussions with the government at various stages in the review process to advocate for certain issues and request the government to make voluntary commitments. Following the review of Kenya on 6th May 2010, KSC-UPR and KNCHR held a workshop at which government representatives were invited and a critique of the UPR process given. Advisories were also sent to the government at various stages on particular aspects of the review and on the recommendations.
- Engagement with International Actors; Meetings were held with various missions and international organizations to advocate for issues that should be raised during the review. KSC-UPR and KNCHR organized an interactive side event in Geneva a few days before the review, which event served to remind state delegations of the key concerns that stakeholders wished to see addressed during the review.
- Engagement with the media; KSC-UPR and KNCHR held an initial workshop with the Kenyan media on 12th April 2010 to explain to the Kenyan Media what the UPR process was all about and to request that the process be broadcast widely a view of sensitizing the public about the UPR.

Section III: Expectations, Actions and Milestones; The Outcomes Charter

This Outcomes Charter has been prepared by the Kenya Stakeholders Coalition for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)¹ to highlight the key human rights priority areas for Kenya emanating from its recently concluded universal periodic review and to provide a framework for implementation of the recommendations accepted by Kenya during the UPR process. It utilizes the recommendations contained in Kenya's review report as adopted by the Human Rights Council on September 22, 2010 and takes account of the findings and recommendations of other United Nations' human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies and Special Procedures).

This Charter seeks to identify the priority areas for stakeholders over the next four years during which they shall monitor implementation of the UPR recommendations by the state. The stakeholders have consolidated the 150 recommendations made to the state into thematic issues for ease of implementation and monitoring. In each thematic area, the stakeholders have outlined their expectations, specific actions, indicators and the responsible persons for implementation as well as monitoring. The charter is complementary to other strategies which the stakeholders will employ in monitoring implementation of the UPR recommendations.

In preparing this Charter, the Stakeholders have taken cognizance of the adoption of a new Constitution on 27th August 2010, which demands various reform processes and provides a favourable legal environment for the protection and promotion of human rights. The Stakeholders have also noted the Government's initiatives under its Vision 2030 (particularly the Medium Term Plan of 2008-2012). The stakeholders view all these as complementary processes which, if implemented successfully, would positively impact on human rights issues in the country. The Stakeholders note that implementation of some UPR recommendations will happen within the on-going reform processes.

The Stakeholders will continue to closely monitor these initiatives and the implementation of the UPR recommendations through partnership and continuous dialogue with the Kenyan Government. The Stakeholders will also continue to work jointly in monitoring progress of implementation and will submit periodic reports of the milestones, achievements and challenges in the follow-up process.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
1. Access to Justice A reformed, responsive, effective and accountable police service and judiciary					
- Effective implementation of recommendations	- National Service Bill and National Police	-Engage with the Police Reforms Implementation	-Parliamentary Committee on	KNCHR(Convener), ICTJ, ICJ-K KHRC, Usalama	- Implementation of Ransley Taskforce

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>within the Ransley Task Force Report and Constitutional provisions relating to police reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effective implementation of constitutional provisions regarding judicial reforms - Investigating and punishing instances of extra-judicial Killings and providing remedies to victims. 	<p>service Commission Bill passed and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The enactment and operationalization of the Civilian Police Oversight Act to provide for an effective and transparent Police Oversight Authority. - A transparent and effective vetting process for judicial officers is undertaken. - The making of an operational and effective transparent Judicial Service Commission . - Charges preferred against perpetrators of extra-judicial killings. - Compensation of victims of extra-judicial killings 	<p>Committee. (Naikuni-led committee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct roundtable discussions with stakeholders on police and judicial reforms -Facilitate enactment of civilian oversight bill. -Disseminate simplified/popular versions of reform initiatives in the police and judiciary -Participate in drafting of legislation on Judicial and Security Sector Reforms and legal analysis of proposed bills to ensure they are progressive -Conduct surveys and document human rights violations by police officers 	<p>National Security, Parliamentary Committee on Administration of Justice, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry Of Justice National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Police Reforms Implementation Committee, Commission on Implementation of the Constitution, the Kenya Law Reform Commission, the Attorney General.</p>	<p>Reform Network, IMLU, TI, LBCHR</p>	<p>Report; constitutional provisions on police reforms; and the Civilian Police Oversight Authority by 2010-2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of constitutional provisions on vetting of judges, establishment of a judiciary and fund appointments of the Attorney General and Chief Justice by 2010-2012. - Report on the status of investigations in regard to extra-judicial killings and human rights training for law enforcement officials by 2010-2011.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
		<p>-Monitor the vetting process to ensure transparency and adherence to constitutional guidelines primarily by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sustained advocacy through Media ii) Technical assistance to the Judicial Service Commission. <p>-Engage with the policy implementers on investigation and prosecution of extra-judicial killings and compensation for the victims.</p> <p>-Possible litigation seeking compensation from the state for victims of extra-judicial killings.</p> <p>-Undertake human rights training of law enforcement agencies.</p>			

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
		-Development of IEC materials for human rights training of law enforcement officials.			
2. Transitional justice					
A credible TJRC, a credible local tribunal and full cooperation with the International Criminal Court	-Review of the TJRC's ongoing processes and its term to ensure it can deliver on its mandate -Expeditious disposal of the inquiry into the chair person's credibility - Adoption and implementation of the National Policy on IDPs incorporating the International Guiding Principles on IDPs -Commitment of possible indicted suspects to the ICC and cooperation with the ICC -Commitment to	-Engagement with the state to amend the TJRC Act to provide for an effective truth seeking process. - Profiling of IDPs to ascertain the status of their resettlement and compensation. - Monitoring and reporting on IDP resettlement. - Advocacy on the adoption of a National Policy on IDPs that incorporates the International Guiding Principles on IDPs through: Letters, Advisories, IEC Materials and	- The Office of the President, the office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Attorney General, Ministry of Internal Security, the Ministry of Justice National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Cabinet Committee on ICC, the Kenya Law Reform Commission, Parliamentary Committee on Administration	-ICTJ (Convener) -Article 19, KHRC, KNCHR, OHCHA IMLU protection working group, IFP, FIDA ICC-CSO Network	- Review of the TJRC's processes and temporal mandate- 2011 - Finalization of the inquiry into the chair persons credibility- 2011 - Adoption and implementation of the National Policy on IDPs incorporating the International Guiding Principles on IDPs within 2010-2012 - Commitment to
- Take measures to restore confidence in the TJRC. - A Comprehensive and transparent programme for resettlement and compensation of all Internally Displaced Persons in the country - Compliance with all government obligations under the Rome Statute and International Crimes Act. - Commitment to prosecute perpetrators of all post election violence crimes.					

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
-	<p>remain party to the Rome Statute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The immediate reintroduction and enactment of a Special Tribunal of Kenya Bill to try all levels of perpetrators - Resettlement and compensation of IDPs. 	<p>the Media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civic Education of IDPs on their rights. - Advocacy around compliance with the Rome Statute - Engagement with the government on compliance with the Rome statute. - Advocacy on the enactment of the Special Tribunal of Kenya bill through letters, advisories and the media. - Awareness creation on the ICC and special tribunal 	of Justice and other Stakeholders.		<p>surrender indicted suspects to the ICC and compliance with all government obligations under the Rome Statute and International Crimes Act within 2010-2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The immediate reintroduction and enactment of a Special Tribunal of Kenya Bill to try all levels of perpetrators within 2010-2012.
<p>3. Human Rights Defenders and Witnesses Effective protection of Human Rights Defenders and Witnesses</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend standing invitations to Special Rapporteurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A country visit by, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The UN Special Rapporteur on human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An advisory to the state on the need to invite the Special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry for Internal 	<p>KHRC (Convener) IMLU, ARTICLE 19, ICJ-K, KNCHR,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invitation of the UN Special Rapporteur on

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>on human rights defenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigations and punishment of instances of harassment and attacks against human rights defenders - The effective implementation of the Witness Protection Act 	<p>rights defenders.</p> <p>b)The African Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The immediate release of a report on the status of investigations on harassment and attacks against human rights defenders, particularly Oscar Kingara and Paul Oulu - A reduction in the instances of harassment, attacks and killing of human rights defenders. - Make operational (in terms of financial and human resource) of the Witness Protection Agency - Sufficient budgetary allocation and recruitment of personnel for the Witness Protection Agency. 	<p>Rapporteur on human rights defenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders to highlight the issues of concern through letters and reports. - Advocacy on the Witness Protection Act and highlighting the importance of the agency through the publications, the media and advisories to the state. - Engagement with the state on the implementation of the Witness protection Act - Engagement with the institutions established under the Witness Protection Act 	<p>Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, the Attorney General, Ministry of Finance, the Parliamentary Committee on Administration of Justice and the media, Kenya Law Reform Commission, Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution</p>	<p>IFP</p>	<p>Human Rights Defenders within 2010-2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invitation of the African Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders-2012 - Establishment of an independent Witness Protection Agency within 2010-2011.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>4. Freedom of Expression and Access to Information</p> <p>A progressive legal regime protecting freedom of expression and access to information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A progressive legal regime protecting freedom of expression and access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The enactment of a progressive Freedom of Information Bill - Release of investigation reports on attacks and harassment of journalists and human rights defenders - Prosecution of violators of freedom of expression - Repeal of statutes that offend Art. 33,34 and 35 of the constitution - The laws establishing the Media Council amended to be in conformity with the constitution - The laws establishing CCK and KBC amended to be in conformity with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct surveys and document levels of access to information in public bodies, press freedom, FoE and FoI - Legal analyses of the proposed (media council, Independent communication commission of Kenya) bills to ensure they are progressive and submit views and comments to parliamentary committee on Information, Communication - The identification of a Member of Parliament to table the Freedom of Information Bill. - Advocacy through publications and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Information, Ministry of Internal Security, the Attorney General, Commissioner of Police, Office of the Ombudsman, Media Stakeholders. 	<p>ARTICLE 19 (Convener), ICJ, KNCHR, FOI Network, TI,KNAD,IFP,UDEK,LBCHR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of the Freedom of Information Bill within 2010-2011. - Status of investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators within 2010-2012.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	Constitution.	media highlighting the challenges faced by the media fraternity. - Monitoring and documentation of cases of violations, both existing and emerging.			
5. The Death Penalty					
A de jure abolition of the death penalty The state shall continue reviewing legislation on the death penalty and work towards establishing a de jure abolition	- The extent to which the state takes leadership role in engendering public perception on the death penalty - Written and published State position on the abolition of the death penalty. - Plan of action for civic education and measures towards abolition	- Engagement with stakeholders and government. - Seek judicial interpretation of the death penalty. - Awareness raising through: a) IEC materials. b) Conduct public forums c) Media Talk shows	- Attorney General, Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture	KNCHR,(Convener) -IMLU, ICJ-K,	- 2010-2013
6. Torture and Ill-treatment					
Enactment and implementation of legislation aimed at eradicating torture	- Prevention of Torture	- Forums with	- The Kenya Law	-IMLU (Convener), ICJ-K,	2010-2011
- Enact and make					

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
operational prevention of Torture Legislation - Accession to the OP-CAT	law -Accession to the OP CAT	relevant Parliamentary Committees - Awareness raising, Advocacy	Reform Commission, Attorney General, Parliamentary Committee on National Security	KNCHR, MUHURI, Ministry of Justice National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, the media and other relevant stakeholders.	
7. Children's Rights					
Enhance the protection of children's rights, particularly their economic and social rights as well as protection of children in the justice system.					
- Increase the age of criminal responsibility. - Increase accessibility to education for children, particularly the girl child, children from poor households and those with special needs -Eliminating child labour and increasing school enrollment. - Ensure protection of children's rights	- Amendment of the Children's Act and Penal Code to increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 8 years to 10 years. - Increased enrolment to schools especially for children from poor households and children with special needs. - increasing education facilities in remote areas such as classrooms and stationery. - Increased grants to schools to cater for	- Tabling of amendment bills before Parliament and lobbying parliament to ensure amendment bills on the age of criminal responsibility are passed into law. - Undertake a study to establish the reach of government funds to schools and advocate for increased funds to schools in poor and marginalized communities. - Lobby the government to	- Department of Children's Services, Kenya Law Reform Commission, Parliamentary Committee on the Administration of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender and Child services, Ministry of Finance, National Council for Children Services and the Attorney	-CRADLE (Convener), CLAN, KAACR, Elimu Yetu Coalition, EACOR	- Amendment bills on the age of criminal responsibility within 2010-2011. - Increasing accessibility to education within 2010-2012. - Finalization of the National Policy on Children within 2010-2011. - Enforcement of the Counter-trafficking Act within 2010-2011.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	<p>children with special needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitary towels provided in schools for the girl child - A finalized policy on children's rights. - Make operational the counter-trafficking in Children's Act. - Prosecution of perpetrators of the various offences under the Counter-trafficking in persons Act. - Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography - Finalizing the Policy on Child labour. - Sustained enrollment of children in school and tertiary education centers 	<p>provide funds to enable schools provide facilities and other relevant considerations that would accommodate children with special needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the funds are actually used for the tasks assigned - Lobbying and advocacy around the finalization of the National policy on children's Rights. - Create awareness on the counter trafficking in Persons Act. 	General.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of OP-CRC within 2010-2012. - Work on child labour policy within 2010-2012.

8. Women's Rights

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>Ensure gender promotion and access to reproductive health and work towards eradication of violence and trafficking in women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement constitutional provisions on representation of women - To put in place effective measures to deal with violence against women - Improved access to reproductive health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More women representatives in all decision making bodies - Reduction in instances of violence against women and trafficking. - Adequate and effective gender based violence recovery centers including in IDP centers. - Enactment of the gender bills (Matrimonial property bill, family protection bill, marriage bill, equal opportunities bill). - Adoption of an anti-FGM policy. - Adequate budgetary allocation to realize the right to reproductive health as under Article 43(1) of the constitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor implementation of the constitutional provisions on representation - Capacity building for female political aspirants. - Media and education programmes aimed at increasing public awareness on the rights of women - Monitoring and documenting instances of violence and trafficking of women. - Make operational the curriculum on sexual and gender based violence for relevant authorities such as the police and other security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Internal Security, Kenya Police, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry for Special Programmes, Ministry of Health (Medical Services) and the Ministry of Finance, Kenya Law Reform Commission, CIC. 	<p>-FIDA (Convener) COVAW, CREAW, Equality Now, KNCHR, Men for Equality, FEMNET,RHRA, IFP,LBCHR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of constitutional provisions within 2010-2012. - Addressing violence against women and trafficking within 2010-2013. - Adequate and effective gender based violence recovery centres within 2010-2012. - Addressing Female Genital Mutilation within 2010-2011. - Enhancing reproductive health services within 2010-2012.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	<p>Train mid-wives and equip them to deal with pre and post natal care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of officers trained on addressing gender based violence. - Number of gender desks in place. - Enactment of the FGM Bill. 	<p>agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-build the police and other security agencies to deal with persons who have undergone sexual and gender based violence. - Lobby parliament to enact the pending gender bills. - Awareness creation and sensitization on FGM. - Lobby for passage of FGM policy - Enhanced civic education on FGM. - Lobby for the establishment of additional gender desks in the IDP camps. - Study/research on access to 			

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
		<p>reproductive health and lobby for the sufficient funds to be allocated to reproductive health rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby the government to provide equipment in health care centers for improve maternal health. 			
<p>9. The rights of minority and indigenous peoples Implementation of the decisions in the Endorois and Il Chamus cases; ratification of international treaties and the implementation of special procedure recommendations.</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should implement the Endorois Decision made by the African Commission on Human and Peoples rights - Designing and prioritizing affirmative measures and development programmes aimed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive status report on implementation of the Endorois decision submitted to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. - Consultative forums between the Endorois and the State regarding implementation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with the state on implementation of the Endorois decision. - Lobby for incorporation of the Special Rapporteur recommendations into the National Action Plan and Policy on human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State law Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Northern Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CEMIRIDE (Convener), PDNK, KHRC, KNCHR, KLA,IFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status report on the Endorois decision within 2010-2011. - Plan of action on implementation of Special Rapporteur recommendation within 2010-2011. - Analysis of constitution within 2010-2011.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>at addressing the concerns of indigenous communities, particularly the 2006 special rapporteur on indigenous peoples report</p> <p>- Reconsider ratification of ILO 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as an enhancement to the constitutional provisions on the rights of minorities and marginalized communities.</p>	<p>decision.</p> <p>- Plan of Action merging recommendations of the Special Rapporteur report and the Affirmative measures prescribed under article 56 of the constitution.</p> <p>- The State should invite the Independent Expert on Minority Issues for a site visit.</p> <p>- Establishment of a consultative forum between the State and indigenous communities and the frequency of dialogue.</p> <p>- Visit by the special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples</p> <p>- Discussion between the State and stakeholders on ratification of ILO 169 and adoption of</p>	<p>- Analysis of the constitution for actions operationalizing the rights of minorities and marginalized communities.</p> <p>- Consultative meeting on effecting the recommendations by the special rapporteur and relevant provisions of the constitution.</p> <p>- Consultative meeting to discuss ILO 169 and UNDRIP between the State and Stakeholders.</p>	<p>and other arid lands, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic Planning, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Commission on Implementation of the Constitution.</p>		<p>- Consultative meeting on Special Rapporteur recommendation and constitution within 2010-2011.</p> <p>- Visit by Special Rapporteur within 2010-2013.</p> <p>- Visit by the independent expert on minority issues within 2010-2013.</p> <p>- Consultations on ILO 169 and UNDRIP within 2010-2013.</p>

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	UNDRIP. - Revised State position on ratification of ILO 169 and adoption of UNDRIP.				
10. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity					
Protection of sexual minorities against discrimination and ensure their access to healthcare					
- The State should enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law affording protection to all individuals through the inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds.	- Enactment of legislation on Equality and Non-Discrimination with provisions on sexual orientation and gender identity as protected grounds.	- Prepare and lobby for Equality and Non-discrimination legislation. - Court Action seeking to repeal statutory provisions criminalizing same sex activity.	- Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Parliament, Ministry for Medical Services, Ministry of Special Programmes, Ministry of Immigration (Department of registration), Police	GALCK, HERAF (Conveners) KHRC, FIDA, KLRC, KNCHR, Liverpool VCT, TEA	- Enactment of equality and non-discrimination legislation within 2010-2011. - Court Action within 2010-2013.
- The State should develop appropriate health policies to protect the health rights of LGBTIs including enhancing their access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment.	- Decriminalization of same sex activity through judicial interpretation. - Prosecution of perpetrators and inciters of violence targeting LGBTIs.	- Advocate for finalization, adoption and implementation of the policy on health rights of LGBTIs			- Policy guidelines on the health rights of LGBTIs and their access to HIV/AIDS prevention care and treatment measures within 2010-2012.
- The State should develop appropriate and specific policies	- Policy guidelines on the health rights of LGBTIs including their access to	- Advocate for finalization, adoption and implementation of the policy on transsexual and intersex			- Policy on trans-

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>to deal with trans-sexual and intersex conditions.</p> <p>- The State should actively prosecute perpetrators and inciters of violence targeting LGBTIs.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment measures.</p> <p>- Policy on trans-sexual and intersex conditions.</p>	<p>conditions.</p>			<p>sexual and intersex conditions within 2010-2012.</p> <p>- Monitoring cases of violence against LGBTIs within 2010-2014.</p>
<p>11. The rights of persons with disabilities Protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.</p>					
<p>- The State should ensure, protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities</p>	<p>- Review of laws and the introduction of amendments that harmonize it with the CRPWD.</p> <p>- Constitutional provisions on the rights of persons with disability implemented</p> <p>- Adoption of the National Disability Policy.</p> <p>- Kenya issues its first state report before the CRPWD committee.</p> <p>- Ratification of OP-</p>	<p>- Assess the constitution for actions to make operational the rights of persons with disability.</p> <p>- Consultative Meetings to assess implementation, employment and infrastructural accessibility requirements in the Act and the constitution.</p> <p>- Consultative meetings between the State and Stakeholders</p>	<p>- Ministry of Justice, national Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs</p>	<p>UDEK (Convener)</p> <p>- UDPK, KNCHR, National Council for Persons with Disability</p>	<p>- Infusion of the CRPWD in domestic legislation within 2010-2011.</p> <p>- Issuance of Kenya's first report before the CRPWD committee within 2010-2012.</p> <p>- Ratification of OP-CRPWD within 2010-2011.</p>

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	CRPWD.	- Preparation of shadow report on CRPWD			
12. Citizenship					
Ensure equal access of the right to citizenship					
- The state shall pass comprehensive legislation on citizenship as espoused in the constitution.	- Legislation on citizenship that addresses the issues including gender and statelessness	- Consultative meetings on enacting the legislation on citizenship as cited in the fifth schedule of the constitution.	- Ministry on Immigration, Kenya Law Reform Commission, Commission on Implementation of the Constitution.	- KHRC (Convener) KNCHR,	- 2010-2012
13. Economic, social and cultural rights					
Framework for progressive realization of ECOSOC					
- Ratify of the Optional Protocol	- Steps towards or ratification of OP-ICESCR.	- Engagement with the state on signing and ratification of OP-ICESCR and	- Ministry of Justice, National cohesion and Constitutional	- Eacor (Convener) -KHRC, KNCHR, KIPPRA, Elimu Yetu Coalition, Haki Jamii, CEMIRIDE, Maji na	- Ratification of OP-ICESCR within 2010-2014.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
<p>on the ICESCR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve progressive realization of the right to food and water. - Enhance anti-poverty programmes in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption and implementation of Policy/Strategy Paper on food and water security. - Establishment of the equalization fund prescribed in the constitution and the equitable allocation of the funds - Progressive realization of economic and social rights through increased funding for government programmes on poverty alleviation. - Government to document and publish their experiences of its poverty alleviation strategies - Adoption and implementation of policy on human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lobbying of key government decision making organs. - Advocate for the preparation of policy paper on food and water security - Seek judicial interpretation of ECOSOC rights - Lobby for an Act governing use of the Equalization Fund. - Assess the effectiveness of government programmes and devolved funds. - Periodic budget analysis - Reports, publications and documentaries assessing the strategies adopted by government and their impact on poverty alleviation. - Capacity building 	<p>Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ministry of Economic Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services.</p>	<p>Ufansi, Action Aid, Red Cross, Institute of Economic Affairs, SEATINI, EACHRIGHTS,IFP,LBCHR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy on enhancing access to food and water within 2010-2012. - Act on the equalization fund within 2010-2014.

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
		for grassroots organizations to enable them to engage with local committee in charge of the various devolved funds - Civic education to create awareness			
14. The International Convention on the protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families (ICRMW)					
- Ratification of the CPRMW	- Indicated position by the state on ratification of CPRMW.	- Consultation with stakeholders on ratification of CPRMW and development of advisories.	- Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Immigration, AG's Office, Kenya National Assembly	- KHRC, IMLU, KNCHR	- 2010-2012
15. The Convention on Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances					
- Ratification of the Convention on the Protection of All persons from Enforced Disappearances	- Indication by the state on its position on the ratification of Convention on the Protection of All persons from	- Forum with stakeholders on the Convention	- AGs Office, Ministry of foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and	-KNHRC (Convener), KHRC IMLU.	- 2010-2012

Stakeholders' Expectations	Indicators	Specific Action	To Whom	By Whom	Timelines
	Enforced Disappearances		Constitutional Affairs, Parliamentary Committee on Administration of Security and Defence		
16. Technical Assistance					
- Government to seek technical and financial assistance from the international community in line with its national priorities.	- Grant agreement with international partners.	- Mapping of priority areas where technical assistance can be sought. - Lobbying government to seek technical assistance on the priority areas	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Immigration	- TI (Convener), KNCHR	- 2010-2012

UPR STAKE

HOLDERS COALITION

¹ Members include: Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), International Center for Transitional Justice - Kenya, The CRADLE – The Children Foundation, Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), ARTICLE 19, Kenya Human Rights Commission, The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights), Caucus for Women Political Leadership , The League of Pastoralist Women of Kenya, MPIDO, MAA Civil Society Forum, Indigenous Fisher People's Network, Lake Basin Centre for Human Rights (LBCHR) Ogiek People's Development Programme, Isiolo Human Rights Network, NCCCK Lower Eastern, Migori Human Rights Network, GALCK, Minority Women in Action, Ishtar MSM, Centre for Legal Information and Communication in Kenya (CLICK), Transgender Education and Advocacy, Gay House, Bar Hostess Program, Gay & Lesbian Coalition of Kenya, KAACR ,ANNPPCAN Kenya, Young Muslims Association, Zabibu Special Needs Centre, CLAN, ICS Africa, Undugu Society, Legal Resources Foundation, Girl Child Network, Tomorrow's Child Initiative(TCI), HelpAge Kenya , HelpAge International, Lavington United Church, FIDA Kenya , Coalition of Violence Against Women, League of Kenya Women Voters, Centre for Rights Education and Awareness(CREAW), Women in Law and Development (WILDAF), African Women & Child Features(AWC), Development Through Media (DTM), Young Women Leadership Institute (YWLI), Bar Hostess Empowerment Programme, National Council of Women in Kenya (NCWK), Maendeleo ya Wanawake (MYWO), KNDWOPNET, Coast Women Right, Kenya Female Advisory Organisation (KEFEADO), The League of Kenya Women Voters, EACOR, SALAR, Social Reform Centre(SOREC), Mount Kenta HURINET, OXFAM IYP/CWF/GYCA, HENNET, Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, Samia Environmental Management, CLARION, Eastern Africa Collaboration for Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (EACOR), URAIA , Goal Kenya, Elimu Yetu Coalition, Seed Institute, GCAP Kenya, KYCEP, Kutoka, Daraja Civic Education Institute, Youth Agenda, Youth Alive Kenya, Young People's Forum, Kenya Youth Education and Community Development Program, Seed Institute, Bunge la Wananchi, UDEK, UDPK, Kenya Society for the Blind, Zabibu Special Needs Centre, Kenya Association for the Intellectually Handicapped, Global Deaf Connection , Kenya National Deaf Women Peace Network, Joint Epilepsy Foundation, Kenya Sign Language Interpreters Association, Federation of and for people with disability, Kenya Sign Language Interpreters Association, Transparency International , AFRICA HOUSE, Legal Resources Foundation Trust, Muslim Consultative Committee, IMLU, Kituo Cha Sheria, IMLU/Bunge La Mwananchi, CEDGG, DTM, ICT Consumers, Open Society Initiative of East Africa (OSIEA).



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Section IV- Conclusion.

The UPR for Kenya was a largely successful process. Due to the joint approach adopted by the stakeholders, the interactive dialogue at the HRC Working Group session was dominated by the concerns the stakeholders had raised. Many concerns advocated for by the stakeholders were raised to Kenya during the review and several recommendations, majority of which the state accepted were crafted around the concerns raised by the stakeholders. The result was that the state was held to account for the key human rights concerns and committed to addressing most of them.

The strategy adopted in the UPR process was also widely acclaimed by state delegations and other international organizations who in various ways supported the process and to whom KSC-UPR and KNCHR remain grateful. Members of KSC-UPR and KNCHR have often been requested to make presentations on the UPR process and to train civil society organizations in other countries to prepare for the UPR.

KSC-UPR and KNCHR are however conscious of the fact that true results will only be attained once the recommendations are implemented, hence the keen need to monitor the implementation process. If effectively implemented, these recommendations will go a long way towards improving the human rights situation in the country.

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