

UPR KENYA

(THE KENYA STAKEHOLDERS COALITION ON THE UPR)



SUBMISSION FOR

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Submitted on behalf of UPR Kenya by:

**Gilbert O. Onyango, Executive Director/Founder
The East African Centre for Human Rights Trust (EACHRights)
Coordinator, UPR Kenya (The Kenya Stakeholders Coalition on the UPR)
Office No. +254-701-670090, Mobile +254 – 722 361051
director@eachrights.or.ke, info@eachrights.or.ke,
www.eachrights.or.ke**

INTRODUCTION

The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights) is a non-partisan regional non-governmental organisation that seeks to undertake programmes that will promote, protect and enhance the realisation of Economic and Social Rights in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania for vulnerable and marginalised groups.

METHODOLOGY

1. This report has been prepared by UPR Kenya (also known as “Kenya Stakeholders Coalition on the Universal Periodic Review”). This is largest coalition comprising of over 250 international, national and sub-national organisations and institutions that work on human rights and development concerns using the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. It is coordinated by The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights).
2. To facilitate the preparation of the Report, stakeholders were subdivided into 3 clusters of Civil & Political Rights; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and Group Rights. Additionally, 30 Thematic Groups were established to represent the current human rights and development concerns. Each Thematic Groups developed and submitted their own report. Out of each of the said reports, the Thematic Groups identified one key issue that has been included in this erstwhile report.

ISSUES & RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Counter – terrorism

3. **Issue:** Counter-terrorism and national security laws and surveillance practices. The 2012 Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) remains open to abuse between political opponents, civil society, and protesters. It adopts an exaggerated definition of terrorist acts¹ and enables the blacklisting of individuals and organisations believed to be “acting in association with” a designated terrorist group. The Security Laws (Amendment) Act (SLAA) of 2014 significantly expanded the scope for misuse of counter-terrorism powers against the media and civil society. Section 30A broadly prohibits the publication or utterance of statements that could be interpreted as encouraging or inducing terrorism, with penalties of up to 14 years in prison. Further, the SLAA retains problematic provisions, including broad and vague language, combined with severe penalties, making it susceptible to misuse against human rights activists and political opponents.

Recommendations

4. **The Government should review and amend all relevant laws providing a clearer definition of key terminology.**
5. **The Government should address the deficiencies assessed by the Financial Action Task Force in its September 2022 Mutual Evaluation Review of Kenya’s laws.**
6. **The Government should provide budget and policy support to County Executive Forums to spearhead the implementation of County Action Plans.**

Prevention of Torture, Enforced Disappearance, Extra Judicial Killings, Arbitrary Detention

7. **Issue:** Enforced disappearances in Kenya continue largely unaddressed, with limited accountability or prosecution for those responsible, particularly among security forces targeting individuals suspected of terrorism or political dissent in counties like Garissa, Lamu, and Kwale Counties. Weak oversight, inadequate investigations, and a lack of legal frameworks criminalising enforced disappearances enable impunity and disregard for the rule of law. Civic space is shrinking as arbitrary arrests, detentions, and intimidation stifle public dissent, impacting communities through psychological trauma, economic hardship, and barriers to justice. Despite existing national legislation, Kenya has not ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, leaving mechanisms to protect victims insufficient and perpetrators largely unaccountable.

Recommendations

8. **The Government should establish a local legal framework to prevent and criminalise enforced disappearances in Kenya.**
9. **The Government should ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.**
10. **The Government should ensure full implementation of the National Coroners Service Act 2017, the Prevention of Torture Act 2017 and operationalise the Victim Protection Act 2014.**

Death Penalty

11. **Issue:** Failure to abolish the death penalty. The death penalty still forms part of Kenya's punitive sentences with judges issuing death sentences to date.² Kenya has had a de facto Moratorium for years; having not executed anyone since 1987 and refuses to adopt a de jure abolition of the death penalty despite the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional. Kenya has not taken any steps to ratify and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (SOP-ICCPR), aimed at abolishing the death penalty. Finally, Courts have declared some sections of legislation unconstitutional, including the mandatory nature of the death penalty under section 204 of the Penal Code, on the basis that it violates the right to a fair trial.

Recommendations

12. **The Government should abolish the death penalty and replace it with a sentence that is fair, proportionate, and respects international human rights standards.**
13. **The Government should ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.**
14. **The Government should fast-track the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 204 amendments.**

Human Rights Defenders

15. **Issue:** Diminishing security, safety and well-being of all human rights defenders. The safety and well-being of human rights defenders (HRDs) in Kenya are increasingly threatened, as they face harassment, intimidation, and violence while advocating for human rights. Despite international recommendations and efforts to develop protective policies, Kenya lacks a

dedicated legal framework to safeguard HRDs, leaving them vulnerable to abductions, arbitrary arrests, and even murder. Existing laws, such as the Penal Code, the Public Benefits Organisations Act, and the Cybercrimes Act, are frequently used to intimidate HRDs, while proposed legislation like the Assembly and Demonstration Bill further restricts their activities. This environment of criminalisation and impunity has resulted in severe physical and psychological harm, stigmatisation, and violations of privacy for those defending human rights.

Recommendations

16. **The Government should adopt a specific law on the protection of HRDs, following Council resolution 27/31 of the Human Rights Council.**
17. **The Government should recognise the important contributions of HRDs and refrain from criminalising their work.**

Access to Justice

18. **Issue:** Access to Justice remains indispensable for the citizenry to protect their socio-economic, cultural and political well-being. While it is a constitutional safeguard, gaps impeding its access are apparent, especially in access to legal aid. Reports have revealed that the poor and the marginalised in the communities are disproportionately affected due to the lack of access thus calling for strategic recommendations to facilitate the implementation of the Legal Aid Act 2016.³ The LAA was enacted in 2016 which facilitated access to justice by establishing the National Legal Aid Service mandated to offer legal aid services. The National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) is heavily underfunded which has hampered its full operationalisation and decentralisation.

Recommendations

19. **The Government should give sufficient resources to the National Legal Aid Service.**
20. **The Government should detach NLAS from the Office of the Attorney General (OAG).**
21. **The Government should identify the key barriers facing marginalized and poor people resulting in their lack of access to justice and devise a plan to address those barriers.**

Freedom of Assembly

22. **Issue:** Legal and administrative restrictions infringe on the right to peaceful assembly and picketing. Law enforcement authorities persistently infringe upon the right to freedom of assembly when responding to demonstrations. The Public Order Act (1950, revised in 2012) is routinely abused to crack down on peaceful protests and protesters. In May 2024, the Assembly and Demonstration Bill was introduced in the National Assembly to implement Article 37 of the Constitution of Kenya. The proposed bill raises concerns regarding provisions such as the ban on wearing face coverings during demonstrations, infringing on the right to privacy and freedom of expression. Other worrisome provisions include liability and authorisation clauses that could discourage legitimate protests and grant discretion to authorities in restricting demonstrations. Currently, the bill is set to proceed to its second reading in the national assembly.

Recommendations

23. **The Government should conduct independent and thorough investigations into the use of excessive force against protestors and ensure accountability for those responsible.**
24. **The Government should adhere to Article 37 of the Kenyan Constitution.**
25. **The Government should refrain from using unlawful riot control measures in confined spaces, such as residential areas.**

Freedom of the Press and Media

26. **Issue:** Punitive legal and extra - legal measures limit the media's ability to play its public watchdog role. The Kenya Media Sector Working Group (KMSWG) has raised concerns over the ongoing use of legal, administrative, and informal measures against journalists, including threats, intimidation, harassment, surveillance, and physical assaults. Restrictive media laws are being proposed, granting State authorities powers to regulate media to avoid scrutiny of sensitive government programmes⁴. State advertising is causing political favouritism, censorship, and market distortion, affecting media outlets financially and limiting their editorial independence. Punitive measures by the Government Advertising Agency have made them susceptible to political and corporate Manipulation. Sexual Harassment (SH) is a significant concern for KMSWG stakeholders. The increasing normalisation of SH in the newsroom is linked to the fear of possible victimisation, intimidation and discrimination.

Recommendations

27. **The Government should investigate media attacks, enact protective policies for journalists, prevent interference with the free press, and hold the National Police Service accountable.**
28. **The Government should reform the Government Advertising Agency (GAA) to prevent government influence on media outlets.**

Social Accountability

29. **Issue:** Unsustainable Public Debt. Kenya's public debt has tripled in size, from KShs. 2.4 Trillion in 2014 to KShs. 10.3 Trillion in 2024; majorly caused by high fiscal deficits, and partly driven by spending on large infrastructure projects, and the pandemic shock. This has resulted in a situation where a significant portion of government revenue goes towards servicing the debt (both external and domestic), limiting resources available for essential services like healthcare, education, and social protection. This debt burden violates human rights as it reduces the fiscal space for social spending which is essential for the realisation of Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the achievement of the SDGs and Article 43 of the Kenyan constitution. The problem stems from two key factors: 1/ The government has borrowed heavily without proper oversight or clear justification for the spending; 2/ The debt management process is shrouded in secrecy, making it difficult to track borrowing decisions and hold the government accountable.

Recommendations

30. **The Government should cut spending on non-priority items to allow for debt repayment and essential services.**

31. **The Government should ensure that government spending is aligned with national development priorities.**
32. **The Government should provide regular and detailed reports on public debt.**
33. **The Government should strengthen parliamentary oversight of borrowing decisions.**

Freedom of Expression

34. **Issue:** Legal Restrictions, Government Censorship, Harassment and Intimidation hinder the full realisation of freedom of expression in Kenya, impacting democratic engagement and civic discourse. On 18 March 2024, the High Court of Kenya declared Section 66 of the Penal Code unconstitutional, which criminalised publishing false information likely to cause public fear or disturb peace. Section 77(1) and (3) of the penal code is a colonial legacy which limits freedom of expression through the vaguely worded offence of subversion. The High Court stated that the provisions of Section 77 were “overbroad and vague” and restricted the right to freedom of expression. Despite this, content-based restrictions on expression that fail to meet international human rights standards remain in the Penal Code.

Recommendations

35. **The Government should review and amend laws that unjustly limit freedom of expression ensuring they align with international human rights standards.**
36. **The Government should repeal the remaining provisions in the Penal Code that restrict freedom of expression, particularly Sections 132 and 181.**
37. **The Government should introduce clear legal and administrative protections for freedom of expression across all media while enhancing reporting and redress mechanisms.**

Right to Information

38. **Issue:** Government secrecy and bureaucratic hurdles hinder transparency, accountability, and informed public participation in Kenya. Although Kenya has made significant progress in creating a strong legal framework for access to information, practical implementation remains challenging. Public institutions frequently show a lack of responsiveness to information requests, and mechanisms for appealing denials are not consistently effective. This underscores the need for better adherence to legal requirements for information disclosure, ensuring that citizens can access information in a timely and meaningful way.

Recommendations

39. **The Government should integrate Technology to Improve Access by developing online platforms where government information can be easily accessed.**
40. **The Government should effectively implement the Access to Information Act by enforcing it across all government agencies; simplifying the processes for requesting information and engaging the media to promote awareness and accessibility of information.**

Freedom of Association

41. **Issue:** Repressive legal frameworks and regulatory policies hinder a safe environment for Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) in Kenya. The Public Benefits Organizations Act 2013, though intended to support CSOs and HRDs, is being misused to limit their activities, while

lacking regulations for effective implementation. Similarly, the Community Groups Registration Act 2022 imposes bureaucratic obstacles on grassroots groups, leading to intimidation and interference. However, in a landmark decision on February 24, 2023, the Supreme Court upheld the LGBTIQ+ community's right to form associations, affirming that restricting registration based on sexual orientation is discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Recommendations

42. **The Government Cabinet Secretary should make regulations for the operationalisation of all pending aspects of the PBOs Act through the development and adoption of the regulations.**
43. **The Government should put in place adequate legislative and policy frameworks for the protection of freedom of expression and HRDs in Kenya.**

Historical Injustices and Reparations

44. **Issue:** Lack of operationalisation of the Justice Restoration Fund (RJF). Nothing has happened despite writing and submitting a petition to the honourable Attorney General over the non-implementation of the Reparations recommendations contained in the TJRC Report (Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission Report) of the operationalisation of the Justice Restoration Fund. Successive regimes have not been keen to revisit Human Rights Violations, especially addressing those focussing on Conflict-related Sexual Violence and its impact on survivors. There exists a draft Policy and Regulations on the Restorative Justice Fund, and several bills to realise the Reparations Agenda, e.g. the Shollei Bill, the Bill on Historical Injustices 2021.

Recommendations

45. **The Government, through the OAG and DOJ, should adopt and implement the above-mentioned frameworks.**
46. **The Government, through the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights, should spearhead discussions with the Office of the Attorney General, Parliament and Senate on the operationalisation of the Restoration Justice Fund.**

B. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Land & Extractives

47. **Issue:** Lack of equitable access to land and security of tenure. While the state has ensured seamless harmonisation and consolidation of laws relating to land registration, ascertainment of rights, and land adjudication, much has not yet been achieved due to delays relating to the operationalisation of the Community Land Act (2016). These challenges relate to the delayed development of the substantive law that affects community land registration in line with Article 63 of the Constitution. As well as a lack of goodwill, resources and budgetary constraints to mobilise and organise communities, the submission of community land inventories and the gazettelement of community land registrars and adjudication teams.

Recommendations

48. **The Government should fast-track and complete adjudication to enhance seamless land registration and recording of community land rights.**
49. **The Government should officially recognise customary land tenure systems in the National Land Policy; The Land Act; and Land Registration Act (2012).**

Housing Rights

50. **Issue:** Kenya's Affordable Housing Program, aimed at addressing the housing deficit, faces significant challenges related to transparency, public participation, and human rights. Although the government has launched ambitious projects to provide affordable housing, issues such as high costs, complex acquisition processes, and inadequate integration of slum upgrading efforts have limited access for low-income earners. Moreover, the program has led to forced evictions, resulting in severe socio-economic disruption, loss of livelihoods, and exposure to unsafe conditions for displaced families. The controversial 1.5% housing levy imposed without adequate public consultation has further fuelled public dissatisfaction. Despite legal protections under the Kenyan Constitution and national policies emphasising the right to housing, arbitrary evictions continue to violate the rights and dignity of affected communities, highlighting a need for improved legal safeguards, fairer resettlement options, and better enforcement of housing rights.

Recommendations

51. **The Government should implement robust monitoring and evaluation systems.**
52. **The Government should integrate urban renewal projects and slum upgrading programs into the affordable housing scheme programme.**
53. **The Government should engage with communities, involving them in decision-making.**
54. **The Government should establish comprehensive land regularisation programs to secure tenure and enhance property rights in informal settlements.**

Right to Education

55. **Issue:** Poor Implementation of the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC). Kenya's CBC, introduced in 2017 to enhance educational access, relevance, and quality, faces substantial implementation challenges affecting accessibility and effectiveness. Despite progress in content development, digital resources, and teacher training, awareness among parents, teachers, and education officials remains low, limiting their engagement with the curriculum. Teacher training is incomplete, leaving many ill-equipped to teach CBC effectively, often increasing costs for parents. Further, the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) excludes learners without birth certificates or re-entry pathways, impacting access, particularly for dropouts and adults. Infrastructure inadequacies, especially in rural areas, alongside limited digital resources and ICT skills among teachers, deepen the urban-rural education divide, with learners with disabilities and other marginalized young people often excluded due to stigma, discrimination and a lack of suitable materials and support.

Recommendations

56. **The Government should engage non-state actors to enhance sensitization to help parents understand and support the implementation of the CBC model.**
57. **The Government should accelerate the capacity building of teachers in the CBC and ICT.**
58. **The Government should integrate registration of births with NEMIS to ensure all children enrolled in school are receiving capitation.**
59. **The Government should ensure there is equal distribution of sufficient digital learning equipment/materials, including assistive devices for learners with disabilities.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Rights

60. **Issue:** Poor WASH preparedness and response to disease outbreaks and climate-driven disasters. In Kenya, access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation remains low, with only 59% of the population having access to safe water and 29% to basic sanitation, according to UNICEF. Millions rely on contaminated water sources, and open defecation remains widespread, affecting public health and contributing to high child mortality. In healthcare facilities, WASH services are inadequate, which undermines infection prevention and control (IPC) and increases the risk of disease transmission. Emerging challenges, such as outbreaks of diseases like monkeypox, highlight the need for improved WASH infrastructure and policies to support IPC, especially in lower-level health facilities where water availability is limited. Global agreements, like the WHO's International Health Regulations, emphasise the importance of pandemic preparedness, but gaps in Kenya's WASH and IPC systems pose ongoing risks.

Recommendation

61. **The Government should provide a policy for all public institutions and public transport to have handwashing stations and protocols, operationalising the UHC Section 3.**
62. **The Government should develop a Strategic Preparedness, Readiness, and Response Plan (SPRP) for contagious diseases, focusing on WASH, and complying with WHO Guidelines.**
63. **The Government should comply with the WHO First Global Patient Safety Report, identifying the patient zone and the healthcare area in healthcare settings.**

Right to Food

64. **Issue:** Failure to fully implement an integrated rights-based approach to food and nutrition security has led to ineffective collaboration and coordination across sectors related to the right to food, weak implementation of the constitutional provision on the right to food, disempowerment and exclusion of vulnerable groups in decision making, and limited ability by rights holders to hold government accountable for the right to food.

Recommendations

65. **The Government should enact and implement a comprehensive legal framework to operationalize the constitutional provision on the right to food, complete with requisite policies, institutional arrangements, resources, and redress mechanisms.**

66. **The Government should use the Voluntary guidelines on the right to food adopted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2004 to guide policy-making and the adoption of coherent legal frameworks.**

Right to Health

67. **Issue:** Inadequate resourcing for health in Kenya. In the 2022/23 budget, the national health sector was allocated a total of KShs. 122.52 Billion – 3.69% of the national budget and 0.97% of GDP⁵.
68. Human Resources for health is a critical pillar in health, unfortunately, health sector is under staffed, in all aspects. The current doctor-to-patient ratio in Kenya remains far below the WHO recommendation (1:1,000, doctor-to-patient ratio). The recent protests by doctors and interns demonstrate a gap in financing while the Ministry claims it was unable to post the interns, due to lack of funding.
69. Kenya's health sector lacks accountability and transparency, with the sector ranking as the second most corrupt in the country⁶. An alarming finding in the 2023 report by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), was the pervasive corruption in all phases of the health sector project management process⁷. Consequently, the scarce financial resources are further depleted owing to poor resource management and misappropriated funds.

Recommendations

70. **The Government should increase the health budget to a minimum of 15% share of the national budget and 5% of the GDP.**
71. **The Government should review the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2023 and fully implement the contents relevant to domestic health financing, following its international commitments on budgetary allocation to health.**

Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights

72. **Issue:** Limited Access to Sexual Reproductive Health Services, Information and Commodities for Adolescents & Young People, Persons with Disability, People Living with HIV and Key Populations. According to Article 43 (1) (a) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health which includes the right to healthcare services, including reproductive health care. However, the National Reproductive Health Policy 2022-2032, Section 3.4, excludes young women and girls below the age of 21 from accessing or receiving critical reproductive health care services or information. Imposing unreasonable requirements on parental consent before the provision of reproductive health services creates additional barriers for adolescents and young people to attain the highest standard of health. In addition, there no comprehensive sexuality education programme in schools.

Recommendations

73. **The Government should review the Reproductive Health Policy, specifically on the age of consent, to ensure it aligns with the Constitution of Kenya (2010).**
74. **The Government should re-commit to implementing the ESA Ministerial Commitments to the Provision of Youth Friendly Services and Sexual Education.**

75. **The Government should implement existing guidelines and legal frameworks on reproductive health education and information.**
76. **The Government should develop a comprehensive sexuality education curriculum for schools.**

Mental Health Rights

77. **Issue:** Widespread Stigma associated with Mental Health Illness and Conditions in the Healthcare System. In Kenya, mental health remains an under-prioritised aspect of healthcare, accompanied by pervasive stigma and discrimination at both national and county levels. The stigma surrounding mental health conditions, as well as the individuals who experience them and the practitioners providing care, is deeply entrenched in cultural beliefs and limited awareness. This stigmatisation creates barriers to accessing treatment, undermines patients' dignity, and perpetuates misconceptions about mental illness. The absence of national guidelines that specifically address stigma and discrimination in mental health care exacerbates the challenges faced by individuals with mental health conditions.

Recommendations

78. **The Government should increase mental health funding and align the budgetary priorities with the recommendations of the Kenya Mental Health Action Plan (2021-2025).**
79. **The Government should repeal Penal Code section 226, which criminalises attempted suicide.**
80. **The Government should support public awareness campaigns to destigmatize mental health conditions and promote community-based programs supporting mental health activities.**
81. **The Government should establish infrastructural development of community-based mental health services with psychosocial support units.**

Climate Change and Environmental Justice

82. **Issue:** Millions in Kenya face hunger due to food insecurity resulting from climate change. APC projected March – June 2023, the severity of food insecurity is expected to worsen again: about 5.4 million people (32% of the population analysed) are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC AFI Phase 3 or above), of which 1.2 million people (7%) will likely be in an emergency. Kenya experienced two successive below-average rainfall seasons in 2018 - 2019 resulting in significant rainfall deficits. The number of people affected by food insecurity increased from 700,000 to 3,000,000 between late 2018 and late 2019. Temperatures in 2020 were higher than average, with the cold season (June-July-August) having the greatest deviation from normal. The heavy rains in 2019 and 2020 created conditions conducive to the severe desert locust outbreaks which caused substantial crop losses in 2020. The desert locust outbreaks affected 26 counties and led to hunger and even death for humans and livestock.

Recommendations

83. **The Government should provide subsidies for farm inputs and expand effective food reserves to ease food shortages and enhance food distribution.**

84. **The Government should increase the number of beneficiaries accessing climate-oriented crop and livestock insurance.**
85. **The Government should fast-track the implementation of the National Insurance Agricultural Policy.**

C. GROUP RIGHTS

Older Persons and Social Protection

86. **Issue:** Older persons are being killed in counties such as Kilifi, Kisii and other areas of Kenya based on accusations of witchcraft. On 17th October 2021, four elderly women from Mokona Village, Marani Ward in Kisii County were lynched on allegations of being witches. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights presented a document to the United Nations in February 2023 stating: “Witch burning, killings, and physical attacks are rife in regions such as Kisii in western Kenya and Kilifi County in coastal Kenya.” This results in shattered families, fear, poverty, forced eviction and distrust within communities. While also affecting the welfare, health, life and dignity of older persons. Older women are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, victimisation and the repeat of heinous acts against the surviving families. Leading to slow economic growth, unproductive destruction of property, forced migration, homelessness, poverty, and conflicts among community members.

Recommendation

87. **The Government should take sustainable measures to prohibit all forms of ageism and discrimination against older persons.**
88. **The Government should review existing legislation to create awareness and ensure older persons receive equal treatment and protection.**

Child Rights

89. **Issue:** The Children Act 2022 in Kenya, designed to protect children's rights, faces significant implementation challenges due to the lack of a robust framework for resource allocation, monitoring, and coordination among stakeholders. Without clear guidelines, the government struggles to enforce the Act, leading to inadequate protection for over 13 million children at risk of abuse and neglect. Data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics indicates that over 50% of children in Kenya experience some form of violence, yet less than 10% receive adequate support. Insufficient resources and a lack of child-specific protection units exacerbate the issue, leaving many children vulnerable and limiting their access to justice.

Recommendation

90. **The Government should develop and adopt an implementation, resourcing and monitoring framework for the Children Act 2022.**

Counter Trafficking

91. **Issue:** Inadequate law enforcement and judicial response significantly hinder efforts to combat human trafficking in Kenya. The main factors include but are not limited to a lack of

awareness among judicial officers and law enforcement agencies on the CTIP Act 2010. The net effect of limited support and response among law enforcement agencies in the fight against human trafficking leads to Limited Legal Precedents, lack of enough jurisprudence to reference emerging TIP trends, minimum penalty for cases of human trafficking, dismissal of cases due to wrong charges or insufficient evidence, and delayed and denied justice to the victim. The use of alternative legislation to prosecute trafficking cases characterised by inadequate resources and infrastructure has limited efforts to counter trafficking. This has led to limited jurisprudence, dismissal of charges and delayed justice for victims.

Recommendations

92. **The Government should allocate resources for training/capacity building for judicial and prosecution officers, and specialised law enforcement units.**
93. **The Government should develop a fast-track system for trafficking cases.**
94. **The Government should Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.**

Refugee Rights

95. **Issue:** Limited access to services has hampered efforts towards refugees' social and economic inclusion. Restrictive laws and the absence of clear policies primarily drive this issue on the recognition of refugee documents, which hinders refugees' ability to obtain work permits, register businesses or access financial services. Additionally, insufficient awareness and training of many businesses, financial institutions, and government officials on the validity and effect of refugee documents; lack of a customised government institutional and administrative system that recognizes refugee documentation and; limited private sector knowledge and appreciation of the potential for engaging refugees in formal employment further compounds this issue.

Recommendations

96. **The Government should implement and enforce laws and policies recognising refugee documents for business registration and financial inclusion.**
97. **The Government should simplify and expedite RSD procedures and document renewal processes to reduce delays.**
98. **The Government should streamline refugee documentation while facilitating access to basic services.**

Recommendations

99. **Issue:** Gender Based-Violence (GBV). Gender-based violence (GBV) is a critical issue in Kenya, with over 40% of women experiencing physical or sexual violence from partners⁸, and nearly 3,000 reported cases involving women in 2022 alone⁹. Deep-rooted patriarchy, perpetuated by cultural norms and values that subjugate women, drives GBV and hinders women's well-being and potential. Emerging forms of GBV, such as technologically facilitated violence, electoral violence, femicide, and non-workplace sexual harassment, remain unaddressed by Kenyan laws. These forms of violence are exacerbated by entrenched gender stereotypes,

social norms, and unregulated technology, resulting in escalating fatalities, online bullying, mental health challenges, and a significant lack of accountability for perpetrators.

Recommendations

100. **The Government should ratify and domesticate the ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work.**
101. **The government should expand legal and policy frameworks to address the existing and emerging forms of gender-based violence.**
102. **The Government should establish and operationalise survivor-centred one-stop GBV services.**

Minorities and Indigenous Peoples

103. **Despite supportive policies, over 80% of Kenya's population — comprising smallholder farmers and Indigenous peoples (pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and Indigenous fishers) — face serious challenges. Policies banning the sharing of Indigenous seeds force farmers to rely on low-quality hybrid seeds, harming local food production and nutrition; the use of synthetic fertilisers and herbicides is degrading soil health and lowering agricultural yields; the 2021 Livestock Bill does not protect Indigenous animal genetic resources, threatening the pastoral economy worth about \$1.13 billion; and, a shift to modern fish farming has undermined traditional fishing practices and disrupted biodiversity. These interconnected issues threaten food security and livelihoods for the majority of Kenyans.**

Recommendations

104. **The Government should develop and implement policy and legislative frameworks that protect peasants' rights to freely share and use indigenous seeds and Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR).**
105. **The Government should develop a National Implementation Plan to protect the right to food for peasants, in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants (UNDROP).**

Sexual and Gender Minorities

106. **Issue:** In Kenya, societal exclusion, institutionalised discrimination, and violence against key populations (KPs) and sexual orientation, gender identity, expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) minorities are deeply rooted. Despite constitutional provisions for equality, the lack of specific anti-discrimination laws and legal gender recognition perpetuates marginalisation and restricts access to essential services. Kenya's civil registration system and sections of the Penal Code criminalising same-sex relations further limit the rights of SOGIESC individuals. In 2023, the situation worsened with anti-gender movements, violent homophobic and transphobic attacks, and shrinking civic space, contributing to a human rights crisis and limiting these communities' ability to engage in public life and development.

Recommendations

107. **The Government should develop and adopt Equality and Non-discrimination legislation, policies, and integrated social protection strategies.**

108. **The Government should take measures to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence and discrimination based on SOGIESC and provide reparations to victims.**
109. **The Government should collect and secure disaggregated data, including civil registration and identity management.**

People Who Use Drugs

110. **Issue:** Limited Access to Harm Reduction Services. In Kenya, people who use drugs (PWUD), especially those who inject drugs (PWID), face limited access to harm reduction services like needle and syringe programs (NSPs) and opioid substitution therapies (OSTs), which are only available in 13 out of 47 counties¹⁰. This inadequate availability and heavy reliance on external donor funding have resulted in inconsistent implementation and unsustainable resource allocation¹¹. Consequently, PWID are at a heightened risk of HIV and other infections, with an HIV prevalence of 18.7% among them, significantly higher than in the general population¹².

Recommendation

111. **The Government should allocate domestic budgetary resources for harm reduction programs, ensuring sustainable and consistent services across the country to reduce infection rates and dependency on external donors effectively.**
112. **The Government should align its laws and policies to the existing Harm Reduction Guidelines in Kenya.**

Sexual Violence

113. **Issue:** Lack of effective coordination by health, justice and security actors mandated to address sexual violence. The lack of effective coordination among health, justice, and security actors mandated to address sexual violence in Kenya has led to significant gaps in protecting survivors and prosecuting offenders. Although the Sexual Offences Act of 2006 provides a framework for a multi-sectoral response, accountability issues have arisen due to shifting custodianship and unclear agency responsibilities. Disjointed efforts, overlapping mandates, and insufficient cooperation between sectors have hindered comprehensive responses to sexual violence. This lack of coordination has resulted in inadequate survivor support, low offender prosecution rates, and a broader failure to deter sexual violence.

Recommendations

114. **The Government, within the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, should establish a specialised police unit to oversee and enforce the Sexual Offences Act.**
115. **The Government should develop and implement a comprehensive Multisectoral Action Plan for sexual violence.**
116. **The Government should establish rehabilitation programs for sex offenders.**
117. **The Government should amend the Penal Code to align with the Bill of Rights.**

REFERENCES

¹ See Section I, Article 2 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012)

² See Milimani HCCR No. 51 of 2018 R. v Joseph Kuria Irungu alias Jowie AND Jacqueline Wanjiru

³ <https://icj-kenya.org/news/legal-and-regulatory-gaps-inherent-to-the-implementation-of-the-legal-aid-act/#:~:text=The%20Act%20established%20the%20National,sustainable%2C%20credible%2C%20and%20accoUntable.>

⁴ <https://gvalawfirm.com/freedom-of-media-and-expression-in-kenya-navigating-legal-safeguards-and-challenges/#:~:text=Despite%20the%20legal%20safeguards%20in,dissent%20and%20censoring%20critical%20Voices.>

⁵ <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Human-Rights-Based-Analysis-of-Kenya-Budget-2022-23.pdf>

⁶ <https://eacc.go.ke/default/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/National-Ethics-and-Corruption-Survey-2021-EACC-30-Dec-2022.pdf>

⁷ <https://eacc.go.ke/default/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Final-Health-Sector-Study-of-Procurement-and-Financial-Practices.pdf>

⁸ See Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2022

⁹ <https://home.creaw.org/publications/>

¹⁰ See Rapid situational assessment of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Nairobi and coastal regions of Kenya: a respondent-driven sampling survey <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-021-11373-9>

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See National AIDS Control Council (NACC), “Kenya HIV Estimates Report,” 2020 <https://analytics.nsdcc.go.ke/estimates/Kenya-HIV-Estimate-Report-2020.pdf>

ANNEXURE 1: LIST OF THEMATIC GROUPS AND MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS CLUSTER

1. Counter-Terrorism

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa

2. Prevention of Torture, Enforced Disappearance, Extra Judicial Killings, Arbitrary Detention

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Free the Slaves
3. Haki na Sheria
4. Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)
5. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
6. Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre)
7. International Commission for Jurists (ICJ)
8. International Justice Mission (IJM)
9. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
10. Katiba Institute
11. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
12. Peace Brigades International Kenya (PBI-K)
13. Reprieve UK
14. Terre Des Hommes

3. Death Penalty

1. Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre)
2. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders – Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
5. Reprieve UK
6. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

4. Human Rights Defenders

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Coalition for Grassroot Human Rights Defenders
3. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
4. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
5. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
6. Ogiek People's Development Programme
7. Pema Kenya
8. Protection International - Africa
9. Social Justice Centres Working Group
10. The Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Kenya (GALCK+)
11. Universal Rights Groups

12. Women Empower and Mentor All CBO

5. Access to Justice

1. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
2. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

6. Freedom of Assembly

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
5. Peace Brigades International (PBI)
6. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

7. Freedom of the Press and Media

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Journalists for Human Rights - JHR
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission – KHRC
4. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

8. Social Accountability

1. The Institute for Social Accountability - TISA

9. Freedom of Expression

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
5. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

10. Right to Information

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
5. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

11. Freedom of Association

1. Article 19 Eastern Africa
2. Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU)
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders - Kenya (Defenders Coalition)
5. Peace Brigades International (PBI)
6. The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-Kenya)

12. Historical Injustices and Reparations

1. Center for Memory and Development (CEMED)
2. Grace Agenda
3. National Victims and Survivors Network

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS CLUSTER

13. Land and Extractives

1. Economic and Social Rights Centre - Hakijamii
2. Grassroots Trust
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. Kituo Cha Sheria
5. Mukuru Vumilia Trust CBO
6. Muungano wa Wanavijiji
7. Nairobi People Settlement Network
8. Pamoja Trust
9. The Housing Coalition
10. Umande Trust
11. USAID

14. Housing Rights

1. Economic and Social Rights Centre - Hakijamii
2. Grassroots Trust
3. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
4. Kituo Cha Sheria
5. Mukuru Vumilia Trust CBO
6. Muungano wa Wanavijiji
7. Nairobi People Settlement Network
8. Pamoja Trust
9. The Housing Coalition
10. Umande Trust
11. USAID

15. Right to Education

1. Akili Dada
2. Center For Resilience and Sustainable Africa (CEFRESA)
3. Centre for Innovative Community Advocacy and Development
4. Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development
5. Counter Human Trafficking Trust -East Africa
6. Economic and Social Rights Centre - Hakijamii
7. Florics of Hope Africa
8. Forum for African Women Educationists - Kenya Chapter
9. Global Initiative for Economic Social & Cultural Rights

10. Jesuit Hakimani Centre
11. Juhudi Centre
12. Kaka Amua Group
13. Kenya Human Rights Commission
14. Kilifi Youth On The Move
15. RefuSHE
16. Rural Agency for Community Empowerment & Sustainability (RACES) – Africa
17. Socially Organized Educative Team
18. The CRADLE, The Children Foundation
19. The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights)
20. The New People Daily
21. The Safenest organization

16. WASH

1. Economic and Social Rights Centre (Haki Jamii)

17. Right to Food

1. Article 43 Committee of the Social Justice Centres Working Group
2. Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)
3. Concern Worldwide
4. Consumer Grassroots Association
5. FIAN Kenya
6. Freedom Development and Progress
7. GAIN Kenya
8. Intersectoral Forum on Agrobiodiversity and Agroecology (ISFAA)
9. Jamii Kwanza Youth Organization
10. Kaka Amua Initiative
11. KELIN Kenya
12. Kenya Parliamentary Human Rights Association
13. KK Law
14. Lake Region Food Systems Network
15. RECONCILE
16. Right to Food Coalition
17. Rural Outreach Africa
18. Seed Savers Network Kenya
19. Slums Information Development and Resource Centres
20. The African Population and Health Research Center
21. The Cradle
22. The Institute for Social Accountability
23. Welthungerhilfe
24. Youth Alive Kenya

18. Right to Health

1. Afyafrika

2. Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR)
3. Centre for the Study of Adolescence Kenya
4. Economic and Social Rights Centre - Hakijamii
5. Feminist for Peace Rights and Justice Centre
6. Global Initiative
7. Health NGOS Network (HENNET)
8. Health Options for Young Men on HIV/AIDS/STI (HOYMAS)
9. Health Rights Advocacy Forum (HERAF)
10. JINSIANGU
11. Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS (KELIN)
12. LVCT Health
13. Pema Kenya
14. People's Health Movement Kenya
15. Talk It Out CBO
16. THE CRADLE - The Children Foundation
17. The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRIGHTS)
18. Trans Alliance Kenya
19. Umande Trust
20. Undugu Family of Hope
21. Voluntary Services Organization (VSO)
22. Wangu Kanja Foundation (WKF)
23. Western Kenya LBQT Feminist Forum (WKLFF)

19. Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights (SRHR)

1. Action For Sustainability Initiative
2. The African Gender and Media Initiative Trust (GEM)
3. The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRIGHTS)
4. Centre for the Study of Adolescence
5. CSO's Network Coast Region
6. CSO's Network Nyanza Region
7. Dream Achievers Youth Organization
8. FIDA Kenya
9. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
10. Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network (KELIN)
11. MSI Reproductive Choices Kenya
12. Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
13. Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa
14. Nyimine Empowerment CBO
15. Positive Young Women Voices
16. Raise Your Voice
17. Reproductive Health Choices
18. Resilience Action International
19. Reproductive Health Network Kenya
20. Sexual Reproductive Health Rights Alliance

21. Stretchers Youth Organization
22. Talanta Africa
23. Trust for Indigenous Culture and Health
24. VSO Kenya
25. Zamara Foundation

20. Mental Health Rights

1. Afyafrika
2. Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR)
3. Centre for the Study of Adolescence Kenya
4. Coalition Action For Preventative Mental Health (CAPMHK)
5. Economic and Social Rights Centre – Hakijamii
6. Global Initiative
7. Health NGOS Network (HENNET)
8. Health Options for Young Men on HIV/AIDS/STI (HOYMAS)
9. Health Rights Advocacy Forum (HERAF)
10. Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS (KELIN)
11. LVCT Health
12. MICOP Kenya
13. People’s Health Movement Kenya
14. Talk It Out CBO
15. The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRIGHTS)
16. Umande Trust
17. Voluntary Services Organization (VSO)
18. Wangu Kanja Foundation (WKF)

21. Climate Change and Environmental Justice

1. Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)
2. Centre for the Study of Adolescence (CSA)
3. East African Wildlife Society
4. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
5. The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights)

GROUP RIGHTS CLUSTER

22. Older Persons and Social Protection

1. Ageing Dignified Kenya (ADK)
2. Kibera Daycare Centre for the Elderly
3. MICOP Kenya CBO
4. Suqoon
5. Talk It Out (CBO)
6. UHAI (NGO) Kenya
7. Women for Dementia Africa

23. Child Rights

1. Child Fund Kenya
2. The East African Center for Human Rights (EACHRights)
3. Equality Now
4. FAWE Kenya
5. Girls Not Brides National Partnership Kenya
6. Investing in Children and their Societies (ICS – SP)
7. Malkia Initiative
8. Pendekezo Letu
9. Plan International Kenya
10. Roots and Wings Research and Development Organization
11. Terres des Hommes Netherlands
12. The CRADLE - The Children Foundation
13. Wangu Kanja Foundation

24. Counter-Trafficking

1. African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN).
2. Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) Kenya
3. Azadi Community
4. Candle of Hope Foundation
5. Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD)
6. Childline Kenya
7. Consolation East Africa
8. Counter Human Trafficking Trust-East Africa (CHTEA)
9. Equality Now
10. Free the Slaves
11. Frolics of Hope Africa
12. Love Justice
13. Migrant Defender
14. Okoa Sasa
15. One More Day 4Kids
16. Sema Nami Organization
17. Set Free to Thrive
18. Survivors Network
19. Terre des Hommes Netherlands
20. Ubani Trust

25. Refugee Rights

1. Caring for Widows and Orphans Organization- Refugee Led Organisation (RLO)
2. Centre for Minority Rights Development.
3. Community Hope Revival
4. Finn Church Aid
5. FRENA Community Based Organisation

6. International Detention Coalition
7. International Rescue Committee
8. KADANA- RLO
9. La'Africana- RLO
10. Lutheran World Federation
11. Pamoja Trust
12. Refugee Consortium of Kenya.
13. Small Support for Self-Reliance- RLO

26. Women Rights

1. African Gender and Media Initiative Trust (GEM)
2. Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK)
3. Centre For Domestic Training & Development (CDTD)
4. Centre for Rights Education and Awareness CREAM)
5. Centre for the Study of Adolescents (CSA)
6. FIDA Kenya
7. Flone Initiative
8. Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS (KELIN)
9. Plan International
10. Polycom Girls
11. Wangu Kanja Foundation,
12. Women Empowerment Link (WEL)
13. Zamara Foundation

27. Minorities and Indigenous Peoples Rights

1. Act for Change Trust
2. Ajomi Farmers
3. Article 43 Human Rights
4. ASEGIS
5. Baringo Women and Youth Organization (BWYO)
6. Bunyala Development Forum (BUDEF)
7. Caritas Kakamega
8. Catholic Diocese of Machakos
9. Catholic Diocese of Kitui
10. Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)
11. Chepkitale Indigenous Peoples Development Programme (CIPDP)
12. Dupoto E maa
13. Emparnat
14. Endorois Welfare Council (EWC)
15. Illaramatiak Community Concerns
16. Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)
17. Indigenous Women Council (IWC)
18. Initiative for Nature
19. Kimaeti Farmers Association

20. Koimugul Indigenous Women Network (KIWN)
21. Lamu Minority People and Development (LMPD)
22. Network Empowering Samburu Transformation (NEST)
23. Northern Indigenous People Organization (NIPO)
24. Ogiek Sisters for Sisters
25. Power
26. Shella Beach Management Unit (BMU)
27. SOET CBO
28. Tuangazie Jamii
29. Utooni Development Organization
30. Volition and Environmental Development (INVOLVED)
31. Yiaku Laikipia Trust (YLT)

28. Sexual and Gender Minorities

1. Bar Hostess Empowerment and Support Programme (BHESP)
2. Caucus on Harm Reduction and Drug Policy Reforms in Kenya (The Caucus)
3. Coast Trans Network (CTN)
4. COC Netherlands - Power Of Pride
5. The East African Center for Human Rights (EACHRights)
6. Elites Women Group
7. GALK+
8. Global Holistic Partnership Network
9. Health Options for Young Men on HIV/AIDS/STI (HOYMAS)
10. JINSIANGU KENYA
11. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
12. Kenya Human Rights Platform (KHRP)
13. Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network on HIV and AIDS (KELIN)
14. Kenya Network of People Who Use Drugs (KENPUD)
15. Kenya Sex Workers Alliance (KESWA)
16. Kenya Youth Development Education Support Association (KYDESA)
17. Key Population Consortium (KPC)
18. Lake Region Womxn Health and Equal Rights (LARWHER)
19. Mamboleo Peer Empowerment Group (MPEG)
20. Mission For Advocacy And Advisory For Young Generation Organization (MAAYGO)
21. National Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (NGLHRC)
22. National Transgender Advocacy Network of Kenya (NTAN)
23. Next Generation Lawyers Kenya (NEXTGEN Lawyers)
24. OUTSTAR CBO
25. Pema Kenya
26. Talanta Africa
27. Trans Human Project
28. Trans Support Organization
29. Trans Alliance Kenya
30. Western Kenya LBQ Organizations Collective

31. Western Kenya LBQT Feminist Forum
32. Western Kenya Situation Room Consortium
33. Women in Response to AIDS and Drug Addiction
34. World Post Changers Network
35. Youth for Change Network

29. People Who Use Drugs (PWUD)

1. Caucus on Harm Reduction and Drug Policy Reforms (CHRDPR)
2. Kenya Network Of People Who Use Drugs (KENPUD)
3. Kisumu Initiative for People who Use Drugs (KINPUD)
4. Muslim Education Welfare Association (MEWA)
5. Next Generation Lawyers Kenya (NEXTGEN Lawyers)
6. Teens Watch Centre Trust
7. Women in Response to HIV/AIDS and Drug Addiction (WRADA)

30. Sexual Violence

1. Advocates for Social Change Kenya
2. Association of Grassroots Journalists in Kenya (AGJK)
3. Center for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW)
4. Flone Initiative Trust
5. Gender Violence Recovery Center (GVRC)
6. Grace Agenda
7. Health Options for Young Men on HIV/AIDS/STI (HOYMAS)
8. HURU Defenders Africa
9. Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU)
10. Kenya Sex Workers Alliance (KESWA)
11. Oxfam
12. Peace Brigades International Kenya (PBI Kenya)
13. Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)
14. Plan International
15. ReBuilding Community Organisation
16. The African Gender and Media Initiative (GEM)
17. The African Sex Worker Alliance (ASWA)
18. The CRADLE - The Children Foundation
19. The Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network (KELIN)
20. The Social Justice Movement
21. Trust for Indigenous Culture in Kenya (TICAH)
22. Utu Wetu Trust
23. Wangu Kanja Foundation (WKF)