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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION – 2023
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS

REPORT ON AN INSPECTION VISIT TO KENYAN EMBASSIES IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT CONDUCTED FROM 5TH TO 12TH MAY, 2023

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE: 15 AUG 2023	DAY: TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	HON. MRS. (FD) SHEKH BASHIR (VICE CHAIR)
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CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI.

AUGUST, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAMCO	-	Saudi Arabian Oil Company
CBK	-	Central Bank of Kenya
CVE	-	Countering Violent Extremism
DQ	-	Diplomatic Quarter
EAC	-	East African Community
FII	-	Future Investment Initiative
GCC	-	Gulf Cooperation Council
H.E.	-	His/her Excellency
H.H.	-	His Highness
IMO	-	International Maritime Organization
ISIS	-	Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham
JCC	-	Joint Commission for Cooperation
KAUST	-	King Abdullah University of Science and Technology
KNCCI	-	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MIU	-	Military Intelligence Unit
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NIS	-	National Intelligence Service
OIC	-	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
OPEC	-	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PIF	-	Public Investment Fund
SUPKEM	-	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
UAE	-	United Arab Emirates
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNSC	-	United Nations Security Council
US	-	United States
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

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LEADER OF DELEGATION'S FOREWORD

This report documents a foreign oversight inspection visit conducted by a delegation of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations to Kenya's foreign missions in Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) and Kuwait (Kuwait City) from 5th to 12th May, 2023. The aim of the visit was to assess the progress made, the challenges faced and the opportunities available in the Missions. The visit provided not only an opportunity for carrying out the Committee's oversight mandate but also a learning environment for Members of the Committee on the thematic areas the Committee oversees.

The visit targeted the Middle East where Kenya has seven (7) fully-fledged Diplomatic Missions with multiple accreditations to ensure Kenya's strategic presence in the region. The missions are in: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and UAE. In addition, there is a Consulate in Dubai. The delegation visited Kenya's Embassy in Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) from 5th to 7th May, 2023 while Kenya's Embassy in Kuwait (Kuwait City) was visited from 8th to 12th May, 2023.

Having visited, received briefings and inspecting both the chanceries and the residences of the ambassadors, the delegation, among others, made the following recommendations:

Broad Recommendations

- 1) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services should:
 - a) institute a robust, structured, and programatized export of labour to the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, since Kenya and by extension Africa is underrepresented in terms of migrant labour in the region;
 - b) continue tightening and enforcing existing regulations on managing Kenyan labour migration to the Middle East.
 - c) totally ban the recruitment and export of Kenyan workers to Lebanon until the volatile political situation in the country returns to normalcy.
- 2) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs and the National Treasury should device mechanisms of dealing with foreign exchange losses incurred by Kenya's diplomatic missions upon disbursement of their budgets from the headquarters as such losses erode the approved budget allocation.
- 3) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should review its business processing models, especially in relation to expeditious processing of business from the diplomatic missions abroad. The bureaucracy at the headquarters was costing the country in terms of lost opportunities and in the process frustrating staff in the Embassies.
- 4) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services and the National Treasury should device mechanisms for curbing inordinate delays in processing the salaries and allowances for the staff deployed from other Ministries (especially the labour, immigration, and finance attaches) to Embassies. Such delays affected staff morale and service delivery.
- 5) Kenya's diplomatic missions should expeditiously embrace the advisory on a rent-to-buy scheme for residential properties for Embassy staff. The model would in the long term curb the huge expenditure incurred in rent payments.
- 6) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection should fastrack the establishment and operationalization of the Diaspora Welfare Fund in order to provide protection, welfare and assistance to Kenyan migrant workers during migration, stay in the destination country and upon return to the country.

- 7) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with relevant MDAs, should streamline the management of Official Development Assistance since Kenya's development cooperation agenda was suffering setbacks attributed to the protracted approval and processing of contracts by Kenyan authorities.
- 8) The Kenya Tourism Board/Magical Kenya should diversify from traditional markets and devise strategies to fully exploit tourism opportunities in the Middle East, including devoting more resources to promotional activity in the Middle East.
- 9) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should spearhead the implementation of the recommendations contained in this report and apprise the National Assembly of the implementation status **within ninety (90) days from the date of adoption of the report by the House.**

Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- 10) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
 - a) fastrack the establishment of a Consulate in Jeddah since one of the core functions of the Embassy is to facilitate pilgrimage matters for Kenyans who profess the Islamic faith and the two mosques (Makkah and Madinah) are on that route. Further, the distance between Riyadh to Jeddah is about 1000 km hence serving that crucial area through Riyadh wasn't feasible.
 - b) in conjunction with respective MDAs, review the staff establishment at the Embassy in Riyadh by having: additional Immigration attaches to address the huge influx of Kenyans either visiting or staying in the country; additional Labour attaches to address the huge labour force both existing and expected to enter the country after the conclusion of pending MoUs; deployment of counseling psychologists to help deal with Kenyans in distress who arrive at the Embassy daily; a trade attaché to help forge closer trade relations with the Kingdom; and a defence attaché to foster closer defence cooperation between the two countries.
 - c) improve its communication to the Kenyan audience on the negative publicity attributed to the Kenyan Embassy in Riyadh due to isolated incidents involving the plight of Kenyan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia.
 - d) prioritize the allocating of funds in the 2024/2025 financial year for renovation of the Ambassador's Residence in Riyadh which was dilapidated with a swimming pool that had never been operational since it was never completed due to funding hitches.
- 11) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), should fastrack both the agreement and the establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Centre in Nairobi with a focus on the reintegration of ex-convicts and the training of religious leaders.
- 12) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education should expeditiously work to conclude MoUs in the education and health realms with the Saudi Arabian authorities in order for Kenyans to benefit in terms of university scholarships, and employment opportunities for teachers and nurses.

Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the State of Kuwait

- 13) The Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait should devise strategies to fully exploit the potential for collaboration between Kenya and Kuwait (and other countries of accreditation) in terms of commercial opportunities and market access for Kenyan products, job opportunities, tourism, development cooperation, and humanitarian assistance.
- 14) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
 - a) expedite the holding of the inaugural session of the Kenya-Kuwait Joint Commission for Cooperation in order to deliver concrete benefits, including job opportunities for Kenyans and enhance development cooperation.

- b) in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, deploy a Labour attaché to the Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait since the number of Kenyans in the countries of accreditation was growing exponentially.
- c) in conjunction with the National Treasury, consider enhancing budgetary allocation to the Embassy in Kuwait since the Embassy was breaking a lot of new ground in the countries of accreditation – especially in the realms of Economic and Commercial Diplomacy, provision of consular services especially in Bahrain where it had no physical presence; and facilitating closer supervision of the work of the Honorary Consulate in Lebanon.
- d) take advantage of the joint communiqué signed on 25th September 2010, marking the establishment of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Bahrain to lobby Bahrain to establish its first representation in Sub-Saharan Africa in Nairobi

Pursuant to Standing Orders 199(6), it is my pleasant duty to present to the House the Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations on a foreign oversight inspection visit conducted by a delegation of the Committee to Kenya's diplomatic missions in Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) and Kuwait (Kuwait City) from 5th to 12th May, 2023.

Hon. Maj. (Rtd.) Sheikh Abdullahi Bashir, M.P.
Vice Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations/ Leader of Delegation

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Introduction

1. This report documents a foreign oversight inspection visit conducted by a delegation of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations to Kenyan Embassies in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from 5th to 12th May, 2023
2. The delegation visited Kenya's foreign missions in Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) and Kuwait (Kuwait City) to assess the progress made, the challenges faced and the opportunities available in the Missions. The visit provided not only an opportunity for carrying out the Committee's oversight mandate but also a learning environment for Members of the Committee on the thematic areas the Committee oversees.
3. The visit targeted the Middle East where Kenya has seven (7) fully-fledged Diplomatic Missions with multiple accreditations for the purpose of ensuring Kenya's strategic presence in the region. The missions are in: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and UAE. In addition, there is a Consulate in Dubai. On their part, most Middle East countries have Embassies in Nairobi as follows: UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Jordan. The Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) also have official representation in Nairobi. Lebanon, Bahrain, Syria and Palestine have non-resident representation to Kenya.
4. The Middle East region denotes the Arab speaking countries that border the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf including West Saharawi, the Sudan, Israel (Hebrew), Turkey (Turkish) and Iran (Farsi). However, for the purpose of Kenya's diplomatic footprint, the Middle East region refers to the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman) plus Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Turkey. Numerous conflicts have been experienced in the region since the 1980s. The rampant competition for political and religious identities has made it difficult to end the conflicts. Allegiance to Monarchical leadership and observance of the Islamic religion underpin the political, economic and socio-cultural life of almost all states in the region. It is an important geopolitical arena with immense influence on world politics, peace and international diplomacy, and global political economy; 260 million people- More than 200,000 Kenyans; Saudi and UAE leading. High oil and gas dependence economies now pursuing aggressive diversification - finance & services hubs, tourism, manufacturing; and overseas investment to hedge their economies against future uncertainties like a drop in oil prices, non-oil transition.

1.2 Mandate of the Committee

5. The Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations is established under the National Assembly Standing Order No. 216. The functions and mandate of the Committee include, among others, to:
 - a) investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
 - b) study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation.
 - c) on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate.
 - d) study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;

- e) investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
 - f) make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.
6. The Committee's subject matters are stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders and are as follows: Defence, intelligence, foreign relations, diplomatic and consular services, international boundaries including territorial waters, international relations, and veteran affairs.

1.3 Oversight

7. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following MDAs: The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the State Department for East African Community (EAC) Affairs, the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

1.4 Committee Membership

8. The Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations was constituted by the House on 27th October, 2022 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Koech Nelson, M.P.

Belgut Constituency

UDA Party

Vice-Chairperson

Hon. Maj. (Rtd.) Sheikh Abdullahi Bashir, M.P.

Mandera North Constituency

UDM Party

Members

Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P,
Gilgil Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Joshua Kandie, MP
Baringo Central Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Hassan Abdi Yusuf, MP
Kamkunji Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Kwenya Thuku Zachary, MP
Kinangop Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Odhiambo Millie G. Akoth,MP
Suba North Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, MP
Sabatia Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, MP
Kajiado Central Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, MP
Shinyalu Constituency

ANC Party

Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni,MP
Kitui County

WDM-K

Hon. Mohamed A. Hussein, MP
Lagdera Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Kirima Moses Nguchine, MP
Imenti Central Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Teresia Wanjiru Mwangi, MP
Nominated Member

UDA Party

Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, MP
Saboti Constituency

ODM Party

1.5 Committee Secretariat

9. The Committee is facilitated by the following staff:

Mr. Dennis Mogare Ogechi
First Clerk Assistant/Head of Secretariat

Ms. Clarah Kimeli
Principal Legal Counsel II

Ms. Winfred Kambua Kilonzo
Clerk Assistant III

Dr. Donald Manyala, PhD
Research Officer I

Mr. Edwin Machuki
Fiscal Analyst III

Ms. Roselyne Ndegi
Senior Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Lenny Muchangi
Legal Counsel II

Mr. Murimi Mwangi
Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Kelvin Ng'ang'a
Research Officer III

Mr. John Nganga
Audio Recording Officer

Ms. Rhoda Muchori
Hansard Reporter

Ms. Faith Mbula
Public Communications Officer

Mr. Anthony Wamae
Serjeant-at-Arms

1.6 Delegation

10. The delegation comprised of:

- 1) **Hon. Sheikh Bashir Abdullahi, MP**
- 2) Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, MP
- 3) Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, MP
- 4) Hon. Joshua Kandie, MP
- 5) Mr. Dennis Mogare Ogechi

- Leader of Delegation/Vice Chairperson**
- Member
- Member
- Member
- Delegation Secretary

2.0 THE KENYAN EMBASSY IN RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

2.1 Background Information

11. Kenya and Saudi Arabia have enjoyed cordial bilateral relations since May 1977 when Kenya opened its first Mission in Saudi Arabia. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has maintained a diplomatic Mission in Nairobi since March 1978. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, tremendous achievements have been registered in wide spheres of corporations and partnerships. These areas include but are not limited to, trade and investment, financial grants for infrastructural development, university scholarships, labour and employment opportunities, religious pilgrimage, and humanitarian assistance. The current Ambassador of Kenya to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is H.E. Amb. Peter Ogego (MBS) while the current ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Kenya is H.E. Amb. Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Salman. The Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has multiple accreditation to the Republics of Iraq and Yemen.
12. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest Arab country in the Middle East with an area of approximately 2M km². The country is home to Islam's holiest cities of Mecca and Medina which host the Two Holy Mosques where thousands of Kenyans of Islamic belief regularly pay a visit to perform both Hajj and Umrah. Saudi Arabia's population is approximately 36 million, with approximately 125,000 foreign resident workers from Western nations. Saudi Arabia is the third largest labor market in the world. The immigrant workers' population stands at 13.49 million.
13. Saudi Arabia is a Monarchy based on Sunni Islam. The Government is headed by the King, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the military, and normally, the Prime Minister. The official title of the King is "Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques" which are in Mecca and Medina. The King appointed the Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud as his designated successor, the second, a position second only to the King. Though the Post of Prime Minister is traditionally reserved for the King, His Majesty named the Crown Prince Prime Minister in September 2022, effectively formalizing power already wielded by the Prince as the Kingdom's de facto ruler. His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al Saud is the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
14. Saudi Arabia sits on more than 22% (about one-fifth) of the world's known oil reserves and is the largest exporter of petroleum in the world. The Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) is the world's biggest oil producer and the most profitable company in the world. For 12 months up to 2022, its profits were \$279.48. Saudi Arabia is also the largest free market economy in the Middle East and North Africa. The Country's Sovereign Wealth Fund, Public Investment Fund (PIF) controls \$630 B in assets, a figure projected to rise to \$ 2 trillion by 2030 making it one of the wealthiest in the world. Saudi Arabia is currently implementing a unique transformative economic and social reform blueprint, the " Vision 2030" that aims at diversifying the Kingdom's economy away from its reliance on oil.
15. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a key Middle East trading partner to Kenya, with trade volumes increasing exponentially in both directions from Ksh 28.93 B in 2009 to Ksh 79.61 B in 2020 (Kenya exports- Ksh.8.15B; Kenya imports Ksh 71.46B). Kenya's exports included chilled meat, tea, coffee, cut flowers, fruits (avocados, guavas, mangoes, and coconut), and metallic salts). On the hand imports mainly consisted of finished goods - beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, petroleum oil, mineral or chemical fertilizers, plastics, and paper. The Kingdom imports a third of the world's meat, (previously mainly from Sudan from which it took about \$450m annually). Due to the unstable situation in Sudan, the Kingdom has been looking at sources. The Kingdom has also shown interest in Kenya's sisal.

16. There are about 200,000 Kenyans working in Saudi Arabia, about half of them as domestic workers. The country has recently emerged as the second-largest source of diaspora remittances - Kshs. 37.78 B in 2022 (CBK). However, Kenyans working in Saudi Arabia, particularly those working as domestic laborers have continued to face many challenges including violations of workers' rights, unfair labour practices and crimes fraudulent recruitment practices, gaps in the employment contracts signed by workers; failure to meet contractual and legal obligations. At the time of the visit, the two sides had agreed to review the BLA on the recruitment of domestic workers as an (additional protocol) to the BLA and to finalize the general agreement on the recruitment of Kenyan workers to the Kingdom.
17. Kenya and Saudi Arabia have signed the following Agreements: Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) in 1989 - Kenya Airways and Saudi Airlines operate direct flights between Nairobi and Jeddah; Bilateral Labour Agreement; MOU on collaboration between the Federation of the Saudi Chamber of Commerce (FSCC) and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), March 2022, among others. The following MOUs/Agreements were at various stages of negotiation at the time of the visit: MOU on Scientific and Education Cooperation; Agreement on Recruitment and Employment of Workers (Skilled & Semi-Skilled) between Saudi Arabia and Kenya; Agreement for Cooperation in the Field of Trade and Investment; Agreement on Cooperation on Security; MOU on recruitment of professionals from Kenya to Saudi Arabia.
18. In a nutshell, Saudi Arabia sees itself as the leader and most important player in the region. It is a great competitor and rival of the other big economy in the region, the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also has tensions with the State of Qatar, which refuses to accept its leadership and patronage and which has relatively good relations with Iran. In 2017, Saudi Arabia led Egypt, Bahrain, and UAE in severing diplomatic relations, and imposing a blockade on Qatar, accusing it of supporting extremist groups. The blockade was lifted in 2021. Most of the other Arab States, especially Bahrain and Yemen are generally greatly influenced by Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is the main supporter of the minority government in Yemen which is fighting with the Iran-supported Houthis. While being supportive of the Palestinian cause and been against Israel for long, Saudi Arabia has recently tacitly warmed to Israel without formalizing relations. Saudi Arabia advocates for two States based on the 1967 borders.

2.2 Visit to the Kenyan Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

19. The delegation visited Kenya's Embassy in Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) from 5th to 7th May, 2023. The proceedings of the visit are recorded hereunder:
20. On 6th May, 2023, in a meeting with the Mission staff led by H.E. Amb. Peter Ogego (MBS), the delegation was briefed on various aspects of the Embassy as follows.
21. The objectives of the Embassy include projecting and promoting Kenya's image, and prestige as well as its peace and security interests; contributing to the economic transformation and realization of Vision 2030; protecting the interests of Kenyans in Saudi Arabia and other countries of accreditation; and enhancing public diplomacy and stakeholder engagement.
22. The core functions of the Embassy include the enhancement of relations between Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and other countries of accreditation; strengthening relations with the GCC, OIC, and other regional and non-governmental organizations based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other countries of accreditation; marketing Kenya as a safe and viable investment and tourist destination; negotiating

and liaising with host governments for conducive social economic and trade conditions for Kenyan export products; provision of Consular Services; facilitation and participation in events for the promotion of trade, investment, tourism, and cultural activities; protocol courtesies for visiting Kenyan delegations; Coordination of VIP and other official visits; coordination of Hajj (pilgrimage matters); coordination of Kenyan Diaspora in Saudi Arabia and other countries of accreditation.

2.2.1 Staff Establishment

23. The staff establishment at the Embassy was as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1) Amb. Peter N.R.O. Ogego, MBS | - | Ambassador |
| 2) Mr. Lawrence M. Waweru | - | Minister |
| 3) Mr. Hussein Sheikh Muhamad | - | Counselor |
| 4) Mr. John Kiilu | - | Second Secretary |
| 5) Mr. Justus Mutwiwa Muli | - | Minister-Counselor |
| 6) Mr. Robinson Juma Twanga | - | Labour Attaché |
| 7) Ms. Asha Kochore | - | Administrative Attache |
| 8) Ms. Habon Ibrahim | - | Immigration Attache |
| 9) Mr. Issack A. Gure | - | Finance Attache |

2.2.2 Defence and Intelligence Matters

24. There were plans to have a defence attaché stationed in Qatar with accreditation to Saudi Arabia. However, the geopolitics of the region dictate that such an attached is stationed in Saudi Arabia with accreditation to other neighbouring countries. The embassy had written to the Saudi Arabia government to allow a defence attaché to be stationed there.

25. There was ongoing cooperation in intelligence exchange between Kenya and Saudi Arabia. The cooperation was largely centred on addressing terrorism and radicalization. Saudi Arabia had established a centre to monitor radicalization and extremism in religion - The Islamic Counter-Terrorism Centre. Kenya is the only non-Muslim country that has joined the centre after Embassy-led negotiations. Kenya is represented by a senior military officer from the Military Intelligence Unit (MIU) who is undertaking a two-year program that is renewable. There were plans also to have an Intelligence Officer from the NIS to join. The centre is funded by the US, France, the UK, and Saudi Arabia.

26. There was no Defence Cooperation Agreement between Kenya and Saudi Arabia. There was a need for the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to seek accreditation of a defence attaché which will then trigger a Defence Cooperation Agreement.

27. There was a pending agreement on the establishment of a counter-terrorism centre in Nairobi with a focus on the reintegration of ex-convicts and training of religious leaders. There was a need to fastrack the agreement and establishment of the centre.

2.2.3 Labour Matters

28. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the biggest labour market for migrant Kenyan labour. There were about 200,000 Kenyans working in the Kingdom, about half of them as domestic workers. The country had emerged as the second-largest source of diaspora remittances - Kshs. 37.78 B in 2022 (CBK).

29. The Kingdom was in need of teachers especially of English and Nurses for the country's health system. However, there were pending Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) in the health and education realms. This was frustrating the efforts of the Embassy to have export of labour to meet the said need in Saudi Arabia. For example, an offer to export 200 nurses to Saudi Arabia flopped after it was realized that although the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection was ready, the Ministry of Health wasn't ready to take advantage of the opportunity.
30. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has the third largest migrant labour population in the world after the US and Germany. There was a need for a robust, structured and programatized export of labour since Africa - and by extension Kenya- is underrepresented in the employment bureau.

2.2.4 Educational Cooperation

31. Two Saudi Arabian universities and expressed willingness to offer full and partial scholarships to Kenyan students. They were also willing to engage in exchanges at the levels of: university-to-university, faculty-to-faculty, and curriculum exchanges. However, an MoU on education was lacking hence holding all the potential benefits that could accrue to Kenyans and the institutions in question.

2.2.5 Diplomatic Relations

32. The two countries signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on political consultations in March 2022. This was followed by the launching of a Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) in March 2022 and an Agreed Minutes signed covering several areas of cooperation. At the time of the visit, the two countries had exchanged numerous high level visits.

2.2.6 The Chancery

33. The Chancery building of the Republic of Kenya in Riyadh was acquired on 3rd January 1983 and sits on about 2748 square metres plot within the Diplomatic Quarters. The Chancery is owned by the Government of Kenya.
34. The delegation conducted an inspection tour of the Chancery and observed that the Chancery was surrounded by an upcoming three-story mall being developed since 2020. The Mission was offered a piece of land within the diplomatic quarters for relocation to allow the construction of the mall. However, when the mission wrote to the headquarters seeking approval to relocate but there was no feedback until the construction started. After several correspondences with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry informed the Mission that there was no need to relocate the Embassy to another permanent or temporal location since the Diplomatic Office had taken measures to reduce the inconveniences occasioned by the mall construction.

2.2.7 The Residence

35. The Republic of Kenya Residence building in Riyadh was acquired on 3rd January 1983 and sits on a 4528 square metre plot within the Diplomatic Quarters. The residence is owned by the Government of Kenya.

36. The delegation conducted an inspection tour of the Residence and observed that it requires funding for renovation since it was dilapidated. The swimming pool in the residence had never been operational since it was never completed due to funding hitches.

2.2.8 Proposed Consulate in Jeddah

37. The Embassy proposed the establishment of a consulate in Jeddah. The rationale being Saudi Arabia is a critical place for those who profess the Islamic faith and the two mosques (Makkah and Madinah are on that route). Other countries like Uganda, Somalia, and Ethiopia have consulates in Jeddah. Further, the distance between Riyadh to Jeddah is about 1000 km hence serving that crucial area through Riyadh wasn't feasible.

2.2.9 Meeting with the Diplomatic Quarter Office

38. On 7th May, 2023, the delegation, accompanied by Embassy staff, met with the following officials from the Diplomatic Quarter Office:

- 1) Mazen Bahamdaine - Diplomatic Quarter Executive Director
- 2) Turki Almasoud - Senior GM of Investment & Development
- 3) Ali Alshehri - Senior GM of Technology & Services
- 4) Ahmed Algharawi - Senior GM of Customer Experience Excellence
- 5) Abdulaziz Alhukair - Section Manager of Real Estate Development

39. The Diplomatic Quarter (DQ) also known by its Arabic Name, As-Safarat, is a diplomatic enclave and an affluent residential district in northwestern Riyadh. It hosts most of the foreign embassies, Saudi-based regional and international organizations, and some government departments in the city. It is a popular tourist attraction. The mission of the Diplomatic Quarter Office is to manage and develop the Diplomatic Quarter, physically, economically, socially, culturally, historically, and environmentally, while providing its public facilities and services. In October 2019, the then Diplomatic Quarter General Authority (predecessor of the Diplomatic Quarter Office) signed a strategic partnership agreement with a real estate development company in Saudi Arabia in order to build a commercial and entertainment complex. It is this commercial and entertainment complex, that had 2 blocks reserved in the diplomatic quarter master plan, that is now under construction. The complex surrounds the Kenya Chancery on three sides and H.E. Amb. Peter Ogego (MBS) expressed his reservations about the viability of the Chancery in its current location.

40. When construction of the complex began, the Embassy complained about the health implications of the ongoing construction to the staff and guests of the Chancery. The Embassy was offered a chance for temporal relocation pending the construction of a new chancery, at the cost of the Saudi Arabia government, next to the US Embassy in Riyadh. The proposed new location was spacious and more convenient for a Kenyan Chancery. The requisite approval to enter into negotiations on this front was granted by the Headquarters. The negotiations were done, the architectural design for the proposed chancery was shared, and the Attorney General's opinion was sought. The progress on the matter stalled after the Ministry Headquarters asked that the Saudi Authorities make a commitment to relocating the Chancery. However, this was after the negotiations had reached advanced stages, and asking for a commitment seemed like taking several steps back.

41. The Saudi government responded after a long while and indicated that the contractor involved in the construction of the complex had taken measures to avoid air pollution and there was therefore no need

to relocate the Kenyan chancery. The country lost on this front since the Chancery would still be marooned on three sides and the relocation would have been to a better site.

42. Attempts at the meeting to convince the Diplomatic Quarter Office to consider reinstating the relocation offer yielded no fruits since the office indicated the plot that was on offer had been committed as it was taken up by other missions. Equally, 97% of plots are taken and the remaining 3% were committed to other countries. However, the DQ Office indicated that there were expansion plans for the DQ in an envisaged new master plan. If it materializes, the Kenyan Chancery can be considered then.

3.0 THE KENYAN EMBASSY IN KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT

3.1 Background Information

43. Over the years, Kenya and Kuwait have enjoyed cordial relations. Kuwait has been a key and valued development partner to Kenya. The two established diplomatic relations in 1965. The State of Kuwait was the first Arab country to open a Diplomatic Mission in Nairobi. Kuwait elevated its representation from Chargé d' Affaires to the Ambassadorial level after Kenya opened a Diplomatic Mission there in May 2007. The Kuwait Mission was one of the new missions opened by Kenya in a bid to increase strategic diplomatic presence in areas that were hitherto unrepresented. The current Ambassador of Kenya to Kuwait is H.E Amb. Halima A. Mohamud while that of Kuwait to Kenya is H.E Amb. Qusai Rashed Al-Farhan. The Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait City is accredited to the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Lebanon. Kenya also maintains an Honorary Consulate in Beirut, Lebanon. The Consulate works under the supervision and guidance of the Embassy. The Honorary Consul is Dr. Sayed Chalouhi (Lebanese), a lawyer and an eminent personality from a renowned family in Lebanon.
44. Kuwait is situated in the Arabian Gulf and shares borders with Iraq to the North and Saudi Arabia to the South and West and the Arabian Gulf to the East. The total land area of Kuwait is 17,818 sq.km; is relatively flat, with the sandy Arabian Desert covering most of its territory. Kuwait has nine islands, most of which are uninhabited. The vast majority of Kuwait's population lives in Kuwait City, making it one of the world's most urbanized countries.
45. The total population of Kuwait (2023) is 4.7 million people; 1.5 million Kuwaitis and around 3.2 million expatriates, mostly migrant workers – Indians 965,000, Egyptians 655,000, followed by the Philippines, Bangladeshis, Syrians, Saudis and Sri Lankans in that order. There are about 4,000 Kenyans in Kuwait. Official language is Arabic; English is widely spoken. Islam is the main official religion (Sunni 70%, Shia 30%). There are negligible numbers of other religions including Christians and Hindus. Kuwait's modern history began in the 18th century with the founding of the city of Kuwait by Arab tribes from the Arabian Peninsula. Kuwait became a British Protectorate in 1897 and gained independence in 1961. In August 1990, Kuwait was invaded and forcibly annexed by Iraq under Saddam Hussein. The seven-month Iraqi occupation came to an end after direct military intervention by US-led coalition forces- the four days 1991 Gulf War. Before the discovery and production of oil, between the mid-1930s and 1940s, Kuwait's economy revolved around maritime activities which included shipbuilding, pearl diving, fishing, and trading voyages. The discovery of oil in 1938 has subsequently transformed Kuwait into a modern and developed nation offering state-of-the-art amenities, secure infrastructural facilities, and technical excellence.

46. The State of Kuwait is a hereditary Monarchy, a Unitary State, and a Constitutional Monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. Kuwait acquired independence from the UK in 1961 and was liberated from Iraqi occupation in 1991 and commemorated on 25th February and 26th February of each year, respectively. It is governed by an executive branch and a popularly-elected unicameral parliament. Kuwait's judicial system is among the most independent in the Gulf region while the Constitutional Court is also widely considered to be one of the most judicially independent courts in the Arab world. The Executive branch consists of the Chief of State, the current Amir of the State of Kuwait is His Highness Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah. The Deputy and Crown Prince is Sheikh Meshaal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is Salem Abdullah Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.
47. At the time of the visit, Kuwait had witnessed persistent political tensions between the Executive and the opposition-controlled Parliament. The Kuwait Government, led by Prime Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Hamad Al-Sabah resigned on 23rd January, 2023. The resignation was a result of the political standoff between the Executive and parliament. He was later re-appointed on 5th March 2023 and was expected to form a government as soon as possible. The political tensions had affected the conduct of the normal business of parliament.
48. Kuwait is a small but relatively open economy. Their currency is the highest-valued currency unit in the world. Kuwait's oil reserves are the world's sixth largest and make up 10% of all the oil reserves in the world and are responsible for almost half of Kuwait's income. Further, petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP and 95% of export revenues and government income. Kuwait's first free-trade zone was inaugurated in 1999. It has a well-developed banking system. The National Bank of Kuwait is the largest one in the country and one of the largest in the Arab world.
49. During the 3rd Arab-African Summit held in Kuwait in November 2013, H.H. the Amir of the State of Kuwait announced the allocation of one (1) billion U.S. dollars for investment and investment protection programmes in Africa as concessional loans to African countries over 5 years commencing November 2013 for development research in Africa and through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. Kenya was invited to submit, through the National Treasury, viable development projects for consideration by the Kuwait Fund. The projects include the Nuno-Modogashe and Modogashe-Wajir roads, the Development of schools in Nyamira County, the Wajir District Hospital, and Bura Irrigation Scheme.
50. Kuwait's foreign policy is founded on Gulf unity, Arab/Islamic solidarity and a long-standing strategic alliance with the United States. It also has close and longstanding ties with the United Kingdom. In addition to being a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which includes Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, the UAE and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait is also a member of the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the WTO and the United Nations and its various agencies. Kuwait has maintained strong international relations with most countries, especially nations within the Arab world. Its vast oil reserves give it a prominent voice in global economic forums and organizations like OPEC. Some of the other factors that have influenced the evolution of Kuwait's foreign policy include its economic dependence on oil and natural gas; regional issues including its troubled relationship with neighbouring Iraq, the Palestine Question, its neutral posture and mediation role in regional crises; and its strong record for humanitarian relief and advocacy for human rights. There are 34 African Diplomatic Missions in Kuwait. The Eastern Africa Group includes Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan.

51. Trade between Kenya and Kuwait exhibited a mixed trend between 2008 and 2022. Kenya registered a negative Balance of Trade (BOT) from 2008 to 2014 while a positive BOT was recorded between 2015 to 2019. Kenya's Exports to Kuwait were worth US\$10.14 Million during 2021, according to the United Nations COMTRADE database on international trade. The major exports to Kuwait include fruits and nuts, spices, meat, vegetable materials and products, furniture, pearls and semi-precious stones, stone and gravel. The imports from Kuwait include petroleum oils, textile yarn, worn clothing, inorganic chemical elements, fruits and nuts, paints, musical instrument cases, spectacle and gun cases. Kenya has the potential to export meat products and live animals, coffee, tea, flowers variety of fruits, and tourism products. Kuwait on the other hand provides opportunities for human resources in the skilled and professional cadres.
52. In 2018 Kuwait was elected to the UNSC and played an active role in tackling various issues and putting its weight behind Arab, Islamic, and humanitarian causes. Kuwait's plays a key role in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The Amir of Kuwait played an important role in the mediation of a crisis affecting Qatar and other Arab Countries i.e. Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Egypt. He brought the feuding parties to dialogue. He was the intermediate Mediator in the conflicts. On Kuwait's position on Palestine, Kuwait had used its Non-Permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council to table draft resolutions in favour of the Palestinian cause. Unlike the rest of the Gulf countries warming up their relations with Israel, Kuwait has remained steadfast in pursuing Palestinian Quest for Statehood. Further, on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), Kuwait is an active partner in post-ISIS stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Kuwait has also co-chaired and participated in numerous meetings for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS.

3.2 Visit to Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait City, Kuwait

53. The delegation visited Kenya's Embassy in Kuwait (Kuwait City) from 8th to 11th May, 2023 to assess the progress made, the challenges faced and the opportunities available in the Mission. The proceedings of the visit are recorded hereunder:
54. The delegation was briefed on the Embassy and its operations on 9th May, 2023 as follows:

3.2.1 Staff Establishment

55. The Mission's authorized staff establishment was as follows:

a) Home- Based Staff

- i) H.E. Halima A. Mohamud, Ambassador/Head of Mission
- ii) Agabio Mutegi, Counsellor/ Head of Chancery (FC, Political & Economic)
- iii) Ahmed Rashid Mohamud- Second Secretary (Political, Diaspora& Economic)
- iv) Hannah Mangara- Administrative Attaché (ICT lead).
- v) Rose Gakuya- Financial Attaché (Transport, Asset Mngt. /Inventory Lead)
- vi) Ibrahim Khator- the Immigration Attaché & Consul

b) Seven Local Staff

- i) Abdalla Omar Said (Kenyan)-Translator; Trade and Labour Assistant/Liaison
- ii) Kumar Kathiresan (Indian)- Representational Driver

- iii) Nagaraja Veeraboina (Indian)- Utility Driver
- iv) Vivian Kilaa (Kenyan)- Receptionist
- v) Kelvin Erbite Sajo (Philipino)-Office Caretaker/Cleaner/Tea Cook/ Messenger
- vi) Gentrix Nabwire (Kenyan) - Housekeeper
- vii) Halima Mohamud (Kenyan) – Ambassador’s Cook

56. The Mission had a lean staff establishment and hence relied on the principle of multitasking. A Labour attaché is required as the number of Kenyans continued to grow. Further, local staff staffing deficits include One (1) additional driver and a Cleaner. Local staff are employed on a two-year contract basis.
57. The mandate of the Embassy is to articulate and pursue Kenya’s foreign policy objectives in Kuwait, Bahrain and Lebanon and the wider Middle East region. The strategic objectives of the Embassy include to: promote economic cooperation, trade and investment, promote and safeguard Kenya’s interests, enhance diaspora engagement and delivery of consular services, enhance public diplomacy and cooperation with stakeholders, promote engagements on peace, security and stability with countries of accreditation, enhance policy, and institutional capacity and performance management.

3.2.2 Political and Diplomatic Relations

58. One of the key mandates of the Embassy is to articulate and implement Kenya’s Foreign Policy focusing on developing and enhancing Kenya’s bilateral relations with the countries of accreditation. There has been an exchange of High Level and Official Visits that have cemented relations between the two countries.

3.2.3 Bilateral Frameworks for Cooperation

59. Bilateral relations between Kenya and Kuwait are anchored on the following principal dialogue and cooperation mechanisms:
- a) MoU between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait on the Establishment of Political Consultation Mechanism signed on 12 June 2012.
 - b) MoU on Establishment of Joint Commission for Cooperation signed on 17th November 2017. The inaugural Kenya-Kuwait Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) was postponed on two separate occasions. In 2020 due to Covid-19 and in 2022 due to unexpected engagements involving the Former Cabinet Secretary, Amb. Rachele Omamo. It is envisaged to be held later in 2023.
60. Under these frameworks, Kenya and Kuwait have concluded several MoUs and Agreements and others are in different stages of negotiation.
- a) Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation, in force
 - b) Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments, in force
 - c) Bilateral Air Service Agreement, partially signed
 - d) Draft Agreement on Education Sector
 - e) Draft MoU for Cooperation in the field of Sports
 - f) Draft Agreement on Exemption of Visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports
 - g) Draft Agreement on Culture and Arts
 - h) Draft MoU on Mutual Recognition of Seafarers Certificates of Competence
 - i) Draft Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation
 - j) Draft MoU on Trade and Investment
 - k) MOU on Cooperation in Tourism

- l) Executive Program for Tourism Cooperation Agreement
- m) Draft MoU in the Field of Health
- n) Draft Bilateral Agreement on Recruitment of Nurses (Healthcare Workforce)
- o) Draft Agreement on recruitment and employment of workers (skilled and semi-skilled)
- p) Draft Agreement on recruitment of domestic workers
- q) Draft MoU between the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3.2.4 Economic and Trade Relations

- 61. The value of Kenya's exports to Kuwait stood at USD 10.1 million in 2021 and has had a mixed rate with the average growth being 60% per year between 2017 and 2021. Kenya's principal export product to Kuwait in 2021 was Cut flowers and flower buds accounting for 52.3% of all exports. Other key export products include Meat of sheep or goats (22%), Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried (14.7%) and fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants (4.1%). The top five export products constituted 94.9% of Kenya's total exports to Kuwait indicating a concentration of the export basket.
- 62. Kenya's imports from Kuwait were valued at USD 190.8 million in 2021. Kenya's main import products from Kuwait in 2021 included: Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude) (USD 189.6 million, 99.4%).
- 63. Challenges experienced by Kenyan exporters to Kuwait: Language barriers; Cultural differences that impact norms around negotiation and decision-making; Shipping and logistics; Kuwait's strict import regulations and quarantine procedures; competition; Quality Standards; NTBs and taxes can be high depending on the product.

3.2.5 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- 64. Kuwait has extended financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to Kenya through the Kuwait Fund for Arab and Economic Development (KFAED- 1961) to finance various projects in Kenya. These include:
 - a) Bura Irrigation and Settlement Scheme (2007) - USD 780,000; Active
 - b) Katumani - Wote Road, 80km (1997) -USD 20.4 million; Completed
 - c) Construction of the new Wajir District Hospital Project at an estimated cost of US\$ 10 million (2009); Suspended.
 - d) Nuno-Modogashe Road Project (2010) – USD 20 million; Active
 - e) Development of Schools Infrastructure in North Nyamira-Borabu-USD 16Million (2012); Active
 - f) Modogashe-Wajir Road (Samatar –Wajir); 2018 - USD 83 million; Active
- 65. Absorption of funds has generally been low. The main challenge has been the slow pace of implementation of projects occasioned by delays on the part of Kenyan agencies in processing and awarding contracts. KFAED has more often than not complained of a lack of communication from the National Treasury and implementing agencies on implementation progress.

3.2.6. Humanitarian Cooperation

66. Kuwait has a strong humanitarian record and supports numerous relief campaigns and humanitarian initiatives globally including in Africa through generous donations to UN bodies, bilaterally and through Kuwait humanitarian and charitable organizations. In 2014, the UN recognized Kuwait as a Humanitarian Centre for its global humanitarian leadership role.
67. Kuwait is an important source of humanitarian relief to Kenyan societies and Humanitarian Cooperation is an important pillar of the Kenya –Kuwait Bilateral Relationship. Humanitarian Assistance is an important plank of Kuwait foreign policy and therefore closely monitored by the Kuwait Foreign Ministry. Kuwait charitable organizations work closely with Kenyan humanitarian organizations to support community projects mostly in North Eastern Kenya and the coastal regions. In fact, the flow of Kuwait’s humanitarian assistance to Kenya is quite significant and is worth millions of Kenya shillings.

3.2.7 Regional and Multilateral Cooperation

68. Kuwait and Kenya share similar positions on various issues of international concern including the war in Ukraine, climate change and green energy transition, and the fight against counter-terrorism, where Kuwait is an active partner in post-ISIS stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Iraq; and has co-chaired and participated in numerous meetings for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, where Kenya is an active member.
69. Kenya and Kuwait have had a well-established practice of reciprocal support for each other candidatures at the United Nations and other International Organizations. For example, Kuwait supported Kenya’s successful bid to the United Nations Security Council. Other opportunities for dialogue include the Arab–Africa Cooperation, OIC, Arab League, comes with opportunities forging strategic partnerships on priority areas of cooperation including development financing (loans and grants).

3.2.8 Kenya’s Diaspora in Kuwait, Labour and Consular Matters

70. There were about 4000 Kenyans living and working in Kuwait. A significant number of Kenyans exited the country during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, at the time of the visit, there was an unprecedented increase in the number of Kenyans going to work in Kuwait mainly in the semi-skilled and unskilled sectors largely in the hospitality and security sectors. There were a few Kenyans in professional and technical cadres working in the oil sector, finance, UN, and INGOs.
71. The Kenya Diaspora Community was fairly well organized and had a leadership that works closely with the Embassy to arrange Diaspora activities and facilitate provision of consular services. There are hardly any major consular issues among the Kenyan Community in Kuwait and the Mission is able to respond to them when they occur. However, Kuwait is still an emerging market for Kenyan labour and the number of Kenyan workers in Kuwait was steadily increasing and it was expected that the demand for consular services would grow in tandem. Common issues include runaways, violation of residency laws, misdemeanors, contractual disputes, and deportations. The biggest challenge in responding to consular demands relate to facilitating exits/repatriation/deportation of Kenyan workers where temporary shelter or capacity is needed to manage desperate cases and airline tickets in extreme cases.

72. Recommendations for managing Kenyan labour migration to Kuwait:
- a) Proper vetting of work contracts- based on a practical appreciation of the country experience, securing workers favourable terms and conditions of work including salary packages, healthcare, food and accommodation, annual leave, working hours and severance terms. It is these issues when not properly handled that precipitate labour disputes
 - b) Right pre-departure orientation- the majority of Kenyan workers going to Kuwait are relatively young; lack orientation on the operating environment; dos and don'ts, and understanding of workers' contractual obligations and the local labour law.
 - c) Proposed Diaspora Welfare Fund- would come in handy in addressing the challenges related to the repatriation of Kenyan workers when dealing with dire cases- air tickets, shelter, medical bills, and residency penalties.
73. The conclusion of the pending Bilateral Labour Agreement is an important framework to secure favourable terms, protections and safeguards and open up more opportunities for Kenyan labour force, especially the professional cadres.

3.2.9 Asset Management

74. The Chancery, the Residence and all the staff accommodation for home-based staff are rented. Kuwait does not allow the sale of land to foreigners but allocates land for the establishment of foreign diplomatic missions at the diplomatic enclave, however, it is on a reciprocal basis. The Chancery is located in a safe area next to the Embassy of Somalia, Guinea, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone. The Mission moved to the current Chancery in 2015. Although rental rates had spiked, the rent for the Chancery had remained constant largely due to the good rapport the Mission has maintained with the landlord. The office space is manageable.
75. The Mission maintains an Asset Register. Key assets include the following Motor Vehicles - one (1) Representational, and three utility vehicles. One motor vehicle was unserviceable and was due for disposal. Log books and insurance were up to date and the Mission submitted regular monthly motor vehicle returns as required. At the time of the visit, the Mission was not implementing any capital projects.

3.2.10 Challenges faced by the Embassy

76. The key challenges faced by the Embassy included:
- a) Budget constraints - An improved budget allocation would strengthen: Economic & Commercial Diplomacy programmes; provision of consular services especially in Bahrain where we lack a physical presence; Facilitate closer coordination and supervision of work of the Honorary Consulate in Lebanon; significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the general operations of the Mission; Local Staff Remuneration-owing to budget limitations, local staff salaries have remained stagnant, negatively impacting their morale; public diplomacy, Stakeholder Management, and Corporate Social Responsibility.
 - b) Foreign Exchange Losses that are never mitigated by the National Treasury thereby eroding the approved budget allocation. This worsened with the drastic currency fluctuations that obtained at the time of the visit which occasioned a loss of **Kshs 7,776,940.10** in the 2022/23 FY.
 - c) Delay in exchequer disbursements which disrupts the Mission's programmes and impacts performance. This also applies to the supplementary budgets.

- d) Diaspora Welfare Fund- There were increasing occurrences of desperate incidences in Lebanon and Bahrain bringing into sharp focus the imperative for the establishment of the Fund.
- e) Coverage of Bahrain –Budget limitations constrain the Mission’s ability to effectively pursue and follow up on potential trade and economic interests and to provide consular services to over 10,000 Kenyans in Bahrain. The Mission was relying on the leadership of the Kenyan Community to attend to emergencies and pressing matters. The Mission strongly recommended the appointment of an Honorary Consul in Bahrain.
- f) Official Development Assistance – There was a setback on the development cooperation agenda attributed to the protracted approval and processing of contracts by Kenyan authorities.
- g) Tourism opportunities had not been fully exploited - Kenya Tourism Board/Magical Kenya mostly focused on traditional markets. There was a need to devote more resources to promotional activity in the Middle East.

3.3 Kenya – Bahrain Relations

77. The Kingdom of Bahrain is one of the six countries that make up the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), along with Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It is a country with a number of religions including the Muslim 70.3%, Christian 14.5%, Hindu 9.8%, Buddhist 2.5%, Jewish 0.6% and folk religion. The official language is Arabic with English, Farsi and Urdu also being spoken. Oil revenues constitute 80% of government income. Bahrain has invested strongly in communications and transport infrastructure and worked to attract multinational businesses. It has also achieved some diversification to supplement the oil revenues.
78. The Kingdom of Bahrain is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. The Head of State is King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa, who acceded to the throne in 1999. The monarch appoints the Prime Minister, currently Khalifa bin Salman bin Hamad al-Khalifa. The Prime Minister appoints the Members of the cabinets with the approval of the King.
79. Bahrain has an open economy. The Bahrain currency is the second-highest-valued currency unit in the world. The Kingdom continues to be a financial and business hub in the Middle East and North Africa. High levels of global trade and investment activity are sustained by a competitive and efficient regulatory environment.
80. In Foreign Relations, Bahrain usually aligns its position on regional and international issues with the positions of its larger neighbours, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Kenya and Bahrain signed a joint communiqué on 25th September 2010 marking the establishment of diplomatic relations. Bahrain has four (4) diplomatic missions in Africa, all in North Africa i.e. Cairo, Algiers, Tunis, and Rabat. It has no representation in Sub-Saharan Africa but intends to open a diplomatic mission in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Nairobi could be a possible location. Presently, Bahrain Embassy in Cairo is accredited to Kenya.
81. Bilateral relations between Kenya and Bahrain are mainly guided and conducted through the following principal dialogue and cooperation and mechanisms:
- a) MoU between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain on Establishment of Political Consultation Mechanism signed in October 2019.
 - b) MoU on Establishment of Joint Commission for Cooperation signed in October 2019.

82. Under the framework of these mechanisms, Kenya and Bahrain are negotiating the following MoUs and Agreements:
- a) MoU on Recruitment and Employment of Workers - almost finalized.
 - b) Agreement on Exemption from Visa requirements for holders of Diplomatic Passports; pending on the Kenyan side
 - c) Proposal for the Establishment of Joint Business Council between Bahrain Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Kenya National Chambers of Commerce & Industry
 - d) A Bilateral Aviation Service Agreement between Gulf Air and Kenya Airways was signed in 1998, with Gulf Air, the Bahrain national carrier, operating Nairobi - Manama route until 2011. Discussions on the renewal of the Agreement are underway to promote connectivity between the two countries.
83. **Economic and Trade Relations** - The value of Kenya's exports to Bahrain stood at USD 12.6 million in 2021 and has had a mixed rate with the average growth being 65% per year between 2017 and 2021. Kenya's principal export product to Bahrain in 2021 was Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen accounting for 71.4% of Kenya's exports to the country. Other key export products include Cut flowers and flower buds (15.9%), Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried (6%) and Meat of bovine animals, frozen (1.7%). The top five export products constituted 96.1% of Kenya's total exports to Bahrain indicating a concentration of the export basket. Kenya's imports from Bahrain have had extreme spikes and a consistent slump within the decade; the value of the imports was USD 26.9 million in 2021. Kenya's leading and main import products from Bahrain in 2021 included: Angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel.
84. **Trade Enhancing Measures** - The Mission had identified the following trade enhancing measures in the Bahrain market: Enhance trade exchanges through trade missions/fairs trade agreements; Diversifying export products; improving product quality; Adhere to international product standards; Fostering closer cooperation with Bahraini businesses; through Bahraini businesses and organizations, such as chambers of commerce, trade associations, and exporters' associations; Developing an export promotion strategy that focuses on identifying key markets, target groups, and promotional activities to increase awareness of Kenyan products in the Bahraini market; Providing trade finance including letters of credit to support exporters and reduce their financial risk; Streamlining customs procedures to reduce the time and costs associated with exporting goods to Bahrain; and Offering technical support and training to exporters including providing information on regulations and market trends and helping them navigate the export process.
85. **Regional and Multilateral Cooperation** - Kuwait and Bahrain share similar positions on various issues of international concern including the war in Ukraine, climate change and green energy transition, and the fight against counter-terrorism. Kuwait is an active partner in post-ISIS stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Iraq; and has co-chaired and participated in numerous meetings for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, where Kenya is an active member.
86. **Kenya's Diaspora in Bahrain, Consular and Labour matters** - There are about 7,000 Kenyans in Bahrain. They primarily work in the domestic, hospitality, security, transport and logistics sectors. Around 50% of the Kenyans in Bahrain are domestic workers. The Kenya Diaspora Community is well organized and has a leadership that works closely with the Embassy to arrange diaspora activities and facilitate provision of consular services. The diaspora leadership is very instrumental in responding to emergency situations. The Mission makes occasional visits to Bahrain to provide consular services and enhance diaspora engagement on government policy and support. Given the

significant number of Kenyans in Bahrain and the rising demand for consular services, the Mission recommended establishment of a physical presence in Bahrain, which may begin with the establishment of an Honorary Consulate.

3.4 Kenya-Lebanon Relations

87. Lebanon is located in the Middle East and borders Syria to the north and east and Israel to the south. It has a population of 6 million people, covers an area of 10,452 sq.km. The capital of Lebanon is Beirut. It gained independence in 1943 from the French and its history since independence has been marked by alternating periods of political stability and turmoil interspersed with prosperity built on Beirut's position as a regional center for finance and trade. It has traditionally been an important commercial hub for the Middle East due to its high literacy rate and traditional mercantile culture. Despite its small size, the country has remained highly influential in Middle East geo-politics, powered by its large diaspora. The country has often been at the centre of regional conflicts because of its borders with Syria and Israel and its uniquely complex communal makeup.
88. **Government and Economy** – The Lebanese Government is a semi-presidential parliamentary democracy in which politics is organized around confession, a system of government that is de jure mix of religion and politics. The Lebanese constitution stipulates that the President should be a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim and the Speaker of the Legislature a Shi'a Muslim. The President is elected by the parliament for a 6-year term and cannot be re-elected again until 6 years have passed from the first term. The President appoints the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in consultation with parliament. Lebanon has over the years been a free-market economy and with a strong liberal commercial tradition. At the time of the visit, the country was facing an economic meltdown and was seeking elusive progress on its political impasse to qualify for a much-needed IMF bailout.
89. **Foreign Relations** - Lebanese foreign relations are largely shaped by its domestic politics, its tense relationship with neighbouring Israel and Syria, and divergent regional interests by its Gulf neighbors, Israel, Iran, and Western actors. Divisive positions on the War in neighboring Syria and the Pro-Iran Hezbollah militia group (which is deeply entrenched in Lebanese politics and maintains a longstanding adversarial relationship with neighbouring Israel) are key factors impacting Lebanese foreign relations.
90. **Political and Diplomatic Relations** - Kenya and Lebanon have enjoyed cordial relations for many years. Kenya and Lebanon also maintain honorary consulates in Nairobi and Beirut respectively.
91. **Bilateral Cooperation Frameworks** - Before the political standoff in Lebanon, there were prospects of negotiations for a Bilateral Air Service Agreement between the two countries and a Draft had been proposed.
92. **Economic and Trade Relations** - Before the political standoff in Lebanon, Kenyan exports to Lebanon included coffee, plates, sheets, films, foil, strips of plastics, fish, and preserved fruits and fruit preparations, vegetables, paper, and paperboard. Major imports from Lebanon included non-electrical machinery tools and mechanical apparatus, clothing and textile, heating and cooling equipment, electric plates, and electro-diagnostic apparatus for medical, surgical and veterinary use. There were potential trade opportunities in exporting of beef, and increasing exports of coffee and tea; and harnessing tourism and developing bilateral investment ties.

93. **Regional and International Cooperation** - Lebanon, like Kenya, has humanitarian challenges related to influx of refugees fleeing conflict from neighbouring countries (Syria) and this has occasioned various socio-economic challenges.
94. **Diaspora Presence, Consular and Labour matters** - There are about 11,000 Kenyans in Lebanon. Majority are domestic workers. There are a few professional cadres working with the UN, INGOs and a few students. The situation of Kenyan migrant workers in Lebanon is dire both in scale and magnitude of incidences occurring there including frequent deaths. Among the prevalent issues are runaways, violation of residency laws, misdemeanors, non-payment of salaries, mistreatment and abuse, adherence to contractual obligations, incidences of human trafficking. The Mission makes occasional visits to Lebanon to provide consular services and enhance diaspora engagement. Recommendations for managing Kenyan labour migration to Lebanon is to continue tightening and enforcing the ban on recruitment and export of Kenyan workers to Lebanon until the situation returns to normalcy.

4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

95. It was observed as follows:

4.1 The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- 1) There was a lot of negative publicity attributed to Kenya's Embassy in Riyadh due to the plight of Kenyan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia. However, it's noteworthy that there were about 100,000 domestic workers from Kenya in the Kingdom and the cases highlighted were isolated incidents. It was incumbent upon the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to address the Kenyan audience on the matter since the Embassy in Riyadh focuses on the audience of the country of accreditation in its public diplomacy endeavours.
- 2) The Embassy was incurring foreign exchange losses upon disbursement of its budget from the headquarters and this was not being addressed by the National Treasury.
- 3) The Chancery in Riyadh, owned by Kenya, was surrounded by an upcoming three-story mall being developed since 2020. The Mission was offered a piece of land within the diplomatic quarters for relocation to allow the construction of the mall. However, when the mission wrote to the headquarters seeking approval to relocate, there was no feedback until the construction started. After several correspondences with the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry informed the Mission that there was no need to relocate the Embassy to another permanent or temporal location since the Diplomatic Office had taken measures to reduce the inconveniences occasioned by the mall construction. The Mission lost a relocated chance to a more spacious plot next to the US Embassy in Riyadh due to sluggishness and bureaucracy at the headquarters.
- 4) The Ambassador's Residence, owned by Kenya, requires funding for renovation since it was dilapidated. The swimming pool in the residence had never been operational since it was never completed due to funding hitches.
- 5) There were inordinate delays in processing the salaries and allowances of the staff deployed from other Ministries to the Embassy. This affected especially the labour, immigration, and finance attaches. This was disconcerting to the staff and affected their service delivery.
- 6) The staff (except the Ambassador) stayed in rental premises within the diplomatic quarters. However, there was an advisory on a rent-to-buy scheme and the Embassy was making efforts on that front but no appropriate properties had been identified.
- 7) Saudi Arabia hosts approximately 200,000 Kenyans and had recently emerged as the second-largest source of diaspora remittances - Kshs. 37.78 B in 2022 (CBK). There is therefore a need to complement the staff establishment at the Embassy as follows:
 - a) Additional Immigration attaches to address the huge influx of Kenyans either visiting or staying in the country.
 - b) Additional Labour attaches to address the huge labour force both existing and expected to enter the country after the conclusion of pending MoUs.
 - c) Deployment of Counseling psychologists to help deal with Kenyans in distress who get to the Embassy on a daily basis.

- d) A trade attaché to help forge closer trade relations with the Kingdom since none existed at the time of the visit.
 - e) A defence attaché to foster closer defence cooperation between the two countries since none existed at the time of the visit.
- 8) Although there was an allocation for vehicle purchase in the 2022/23 FY, the Embassy had not bought any vehicle at the time of the visit. The explanation provided was that the Embassy had a lot of contractual obligations to address in the first three quarters of the year that were prioritized. It was anticipated that vehicle purchases would be done in the 4th quarter of the 2022/23 FY.
 - 9) There was a need to fastrack the establishment of a Consulate in Jeddah since Saudi Arabia is a critical destination for Kenyans who profess the Islamic faith and the two mosques (Makkah and Madinah) are on that route. Further, the distance between Riyadh to Jeddah is about 1000 km hence serving that crucial area through Riyadh wasn't feasible. Equally, other countries like Uganda, Somalia, and Ethiopia had noted the importance and established consulates in Jeddah.
 - 10) There was ongoing cooperation in intelligence exchange between Kenya and Saudi Arabia. The cooperation was largely centred on addressing terrorism and radicalization. Saudi Arabia had established a centre to monitor radicalization and extremism in religion - the Islamic Counter-Terrorism Centre. Kenya is the only non-Muslim country that has joined the centre after Embassy-led negotiations. Kenya is represented by a senior military officer from the Military Intelligence Unit (MIU) who is undertaking a two-year program that is renewable. There were plans to also have an Intelligence Officer from the NIS to join. The centre is funded by the US, France, the UK, and Saudi Arabia.
 - 11) There was a pending agreement on the establishment of a counter-terrorism centre in Nairobi with a focus on the reintegration of ex-convicts and the training of religious leaders. There was a need to fastrack both the agreement and the establishment of the centre.
 - 12) Saudi Arabia has the third largest migrant labour population in the world after the US and Germany. There was a need for a robust, structured, and programatized export of labour to the Kingdom and the Middle East at large since Kenya, and by extension Africa, is underrepresented in the employment bureau.
 - 13) There was no Defence Cooperation Agreement between Kenya and Saudi Arabia. There was a need for the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to seek accreditation of a defence attaché which will then trigger a Defence Cooperation Agreement.
 - 14) Saudi Arabia was in need of teachers (especially of the English language) and Nurses from Kenya. However, there were pending Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) in the health and education fields. This was frustrating the efforts of the Embassy to have labour exported to meet the said need in Saudi Arabia. Further, two Saudi Arabian universities had expressed willingness to offer full and partial scholarships to Kenyan students. They were also willing to engage in exchanges at the levels of: university-to-university, faculty-to-faculty, and curriculum exchanges. However, an MoU on education was lacking hence holding all the potential benefits that could accrue to Kenyans and the Kenyan institutions in question. There was therefore a need to conclude the MoUs in health and education expeditiously.

4.2 The State of Kuwait

- 1) There was a lot of potential for collaboration between Kenya and Kuwait in terms of commercial opportunities and market access for Kenyan products, job opportunities, tourism, development cooperation, and humanitarian assistance.
- 2) The inaugural session of the Kenya-Kuwait Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) had been outstanding for long. The holding of a successful JCC has the potential to inject a fresh impetus into bilateral relations. The conclusion of the proposed cooperation framework can deliver immediate concrete benefits for Kenya, including job opportunities for Kenyans and augmenting development cooperation.
- 3) The Mission had a lean staff establishment and hence relied on the principle of multitasking. The Mission required a Labour attaché since the number of Kenyans continued to grow.
- 4) The Mission was experiencing inordinate delays in payment of the salaries of home-based staff. At the time of the visit, home-based staff had not been paid for two (2) months and this was detrimental to staff morale and service delivery.
- 5) The Mission had budgetary constraints which negatively impacted service delivery, especially with respect to carrying out Economic and Commercial Diplomacy programmes; provision of consular services especially in Bahrain where it had no physical presence; facilitating closer coordination and supervision of the work of the Honorary Consulate in Lebanon; remuneration of local staff whose salaries had remained stagnant, negatively impacting their morale; public diplomacy, and Stakeholder Management.
- 6) The Mission was suffering from Foreign Exchange Losses that are never mitigated by the National Treasury thereby eroding the approved budget allocation. This was worsened by the drastic currency fluctuations that were happening at the time of the visit which occasioned a loss of **Kshs 7,776,940.10** in the 2022/23 FY. Further, there are delays in exchequer disbursements which disrupt the Mission's programmes and impact performance.
- 7) There were increasing occurrences of desperate incidences affecting the Kenyan Diaspora in Lebanon and Bahrain. The incidences include deaths, runaways, violation of residency laws, misdemeanors, non-payment of salaries, mistreatment, abuse, non-adherence to contractual obligations, and human trafficking. This brings into sharp focus the need to establish the Diaspora Welfare Fund to cater to such situations.
- 8) On the Official Development Assistance front, there was a setback on the development cooperation agenda between Kenya and Kuwait attributed to the protracted approval and processing of contracts by Kenyan authorities.
- 9) Tourism opportunities in the Middle East had not been fully exploited. This was attributed to Kenya Tourism Board/Magical Kenya mostly focusing their efforts on traditional markets. There was a need to devote more resources to promotional activity in the Middle East.
- 10) Kenya and Bahrain signed a joint communiqué on 25th September 2010 marking the establishment of diplomatic relations. Although Bahrain has no representation in Sub-Saharan Africa, it intends

to open one and Nairobi could be a possible location. Further, the value of Kenya's exports to Bahrain stood at USD 12.6 million in 2021 while the value of Kenya's imports from Bahrain was USD 26.9 million in 2021. There was a need for the Mission to institute robust trade-enhancing measures to cure the trade imbalance with the Bahrain market.

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

96. The Committee recommends as follows:

5.1 Broad Recommendations

- 1) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services should:
 - a) institute a robust, structured, and programatized export of labour to the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, since Kenya and by extension Africa is underrepresented in terms of migrant labour in the region;
 - b) continue tightening and enforcing existing regulations on managing Kenyan labour migration to the Middle East.
 - c) totally ban the recruitment and export of Kenyan workers to Lebanon until the volatile political situation in the country returns to normalcy.
- 2) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs and the National Treasury should device mechanisms of dealing with foreign exchange losses incurred by Kenya's diplomatic missions upon disbursement of their budgets from the headquarters as such losses erode the approved budget allocation.
- 3) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should review its business processing models, especially in relation to expeditious processing of business from the diplomatic missions abroad. The bureaucracy at the headquarters was costing the country in terms of lost opportunities and in the process frustrating staff in the Embassies.
- 4) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services and the National Treasury should device mechanisms for curbing inordinate delays in processing the salaries and allowances for the staff deployed from other Ministries (especially the labour, immigration, and finance attaches) to Embassies. Such delays affected staff morale and service delivery.
- 5) Kenya's diplomatic missions should expeditiously embrace the advisory on a rent-to-buy scheme for residential properties for Embassy staff. The model would in the long term curb the huge expenditure incurred in rent payments.
- 6) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection should fastrack the establishment and operationalization of the Diaspora Welfare Fund in order to provide protection, welfare and assistance to Kenyan migrant workers during migration, stay in the destination country and upon return to the country.
- 7) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with relevant MDAs, should streamline the management of Official Development Assistance since Kenya's development cooperation agenda was suffering setbacks attributed to the protracted approval and processing of contracts by Kenyan authorities.
- 8) The Kenya Tourism Board/Magical Kenya should diversify from traditional markets and devise strategies to fully exploit tourism opportunities in the Middle East, including devoting more resources to promotional activity in the Middle East.

- 9) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should spearhead the implementation of the recommendations contained in this report and apprise the National Assembly on the implementation status **within ninety (90) days from the date of adoption of the report by the House.**

5.2 Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- 10) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
- a) fastrack the establishment of a Consulate in Jeddah since one of the core functions of the Embassy is to facilitate pilgrimage matters for Kenyans who profess the Islamic faith and the two mosques (Makkah and Madinah) are on that route. Further, the distance between Riyadh to Jeddah is about 1000 km hence serving that crucial area through Riyadh wasn't feasible.
 - b) in conjunction with respective MDAs, review the staff establishment at the Embassy in Riyadh by having: additional Immigration attaches to address the huge influx of Kenyans either visiting or staying in the country; additional Labour attaches to address the huge labour force both existing and expected to enter the country after the conclusion of pending MoUs; deployment of counseling psychologists to help deal with Kenyans in distress who arrive at the Embassy daily; a trade attaché to help forge closer trade relations with the Kingdom; and a defence attaché to foster closer defence cooperation between the two countries.
 - c) improve its communication to the Kenyan audience on the negative publicity attributed to the Kenyan Embassy in Riyadh due to isolated incidents involving the plight of Kenyan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia.
 - d) prioritize the allocating of funds in the 2024/2025 financial year for renovation of the Ambassador's Residence in Riyadh which was dilapidated with a swimming pool that had never been operational since it was never completed due to funding hitches.
- 11) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), should fastrack both the agreement and the establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Centre in Nairobi with a focus on the reintegration of ex-convicts and the training of religious leaders.
- 12) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education should expeditiously work to conclude MoUs in the education and health realms with the Saudi Arabian authorities in order for Kenyans to benefit in terms of university scholarships, and employment opportunities for teachers and nurses.

5.3 Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the State of Kuwait

- 13) The Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait should devise strategies to fully exploit the potential for collaboration between Kenya and Kuwait (and other countries of accreditation) in terms of commercial opportunities and market access for Kenyan products, job opportunities, tourism, development cooperation, and humanitarian assistance.
- 14) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
- a) expedite the holding of the inaugural session of the Kenya-Kuwait Joint Commission for Cooperation in order to deliver concrete benefits, including job opportunities for Kenyans and enhance development cooperation.

- b) in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, deploy a Labour attaché to the Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait since the number of Kenyans in the countries of accreditation was growing exponentially.
- c) in conjunction with the National Treasury, consider enhancing budgetary allocation to the Embassy in Kuwait since the Embassy was breaking a lot of new ground in the countries of accreditation – especially in the realms of Economic and Commercial Diplomacy, provision of consular services especially in Bahrain where it had no physical presence; and facilitating closer supervision of the work of the Honorary Consulate in Lebanon.
- d) take advantage of the joint communiqué signed on 25th September 2010, marking the establishment of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Bahrain to lobby Bahrain to establish its first representation in Sub-Saharan Africa in Nairobi.

SIGNED:  DATE: 10/08/2023

**THE HON. MAJ. (RTD.) SHEIKH ABDULLAHI BASHIR, M.P.
VICE CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE
AND FOREIGN RELATIONS/LEADER OF DELEGATION**

ANNEXURE 1:

**SIGNED LIST OF MEMBERS WHO CONSIDERED AND ADOPTED THE
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

REPORT ADOPTION LIST

REPORT ON AN INSPECTION VISIT TO KENYAN EMBASSIES IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT CONDUCTED FROM 5TH TO 12TH MAY, 2023

We, the Members of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations, have pursuant to Standing Order 199, adopted this Report and affix our signatures to affirm our approval and confirm its accuracy, validity and authenticity today, **Tuesday 2th July, 2023.**

	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	The Hon. Koech Nelson, M.P. (Chairperson)	
2.	The Hon. Maj. (Rtd.) Sheikh Abdullahi Bashir, M.P. (Vice Chairperson)	
3.	The Hon. Hassan Abdi Yusuf, M.P	
4.	The Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P	
5.	The Hon. Odhiambo Millie Grace Akoth, MP	
6.	The Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, MP	
7.	The Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni, M.P	
8.	The Hon. Kirima Moses Nguchine, M.P	
9.	The Hon. Kandie Joshua Chepyegon, M.P	
10.	The Hon. Kwenya Thuku Zachary, M.P	
11.	The Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, M.P	
12.	The Hon. Teresia Wanjiru Mwangi, M.P	
13.	The Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, M.P	
14.	The Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, M.P	
15.	The Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, M.P	

ANNEXURE 2:
MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE



**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION - 2023
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES**

**MINUTES OF THE 47TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON TUESDAY 25TH
JULY, 2023 AT 12.00 NOON IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM ON 5TH FLOOR,
CONTINENTAL HOUSE.**

PRESENT

1. **The Hon. Maj. (Rtd.) Sheikh Abdullahi Bashir, M.P. - Vice Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Hassan Abdi Yusuf, M.P
3. The Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P
4. The Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, MP
5. The Hon. Kwenya Thuku Zachary, M.P
6. The Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni, M.P
7. The Hon. Kandie Joshua Chepyegon, M.P
8. The Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, M.P

APOLOGIES

1. **The Hon. Koech Nelson, M.P. - Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, M.P
3. The Hon. Odhiambo Millie Grace Akoth, MP
4. The Hon. Kirima Moses Nguchine, M.P
5. The Hon. Teresia Wanjiru Mwangi, M.P
6. The Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, M.P
7. The Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, M.P

IN ATTENDANCE

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Dennis Mogare Ogechi | - | Clerk Assistant I |
| 2. Mr. Kelvin Nganga | - | Researcher Officer III |
| 3. Mr. Lenny Muchangi Kabinga | - | Legal Counsel II |
| 4. Mr. Murimi Mwangi | - | Media Relations Officer III |

AGENDA

1. Preliminaries – Prayers, Adoption of the Agenda
2. **Consideration and Adoption of a Report on an Inspection Visit to Kenyan Embassies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait Conducted from 5th to 12th May, 2023**
3. **Consideration of the Committee Budget for the 2023/2024 Financial Year and the First Quarter Committee Work Plan.**
4. Any Other Business
5. Adjournment/Date of the next Sitting

The meeting was called to order at 12:21 p.m. and a prayer was said. The Chairperson stated that the main agenda of the meeting was:

- a) Consideration and Adoption of a Report on an Inspection Visit to Kenyan Embassies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait Conducted from 5th to 12th May 2023
- b) Consideration of the Committee Budget for the 2023/2024 Financial Year and the First Quarter Committee Work Plan.

The Agenda was adopted after being proposed by Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P and seconded by Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni, M.P.

MIN.NO. DDC/DIFR/245/2023:**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

Minutes of the 44th Sitting held on Thursday 29th June 2023 at 10.00 a.m. were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, M.P. and seconded by Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P.

Minutes of the 45th Sitting held on Tuesday 4th July, 2023 at 10.00 a.m. were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, M.P. and seconded by Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, M.P.

MIN.NO. DDC/DIFR/246/2023:**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF A REPORT ON AN INSPECTION VISIT TO KENYAN EMBASSIES IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT CONDUCTED FROM 5TH TO 12TH MAY, 2023**

The Report on an Inspection Visit to Kenyan Embassies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait conducted from 5th to 12th May, 2023 was adopted after being proposed by Hon. Kandie Joshua Chepyegon, M.P and seconded by Hon. Mohamed Abdikadir Hussein, M.P. It was adopted with the following recommendations:

A. Broad Recommendations

- 1) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services should:
 - a) institute a robust, structured, and programatized export of labour to the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, since Kenya and by extension Africa is underrepresented in terms of migrant labour in the region;
 - b) continue tightening and enforcing existing regulations on managing Kenyan labour migration to the Middle East.
 - c) totally ban the recruitment and export of Kenyan workers to Lebanon until the volatile political situation in the country returns to normalcy.
- 2) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs and the National Treasury should device mechanisms of dealing with foreign exchange losses incurred by Kenya's diplomatic missions upon disbursement of their budgets from the headquarters as such losses erode the approved budget allocation.

- 3) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should review its business processing models, especially in relation to expeditious processing of business from the diplomatic missions abroad. The bureaucracy at the headquarters was costing the country in terms of lost opportunities and in the process frustrating staff in the Embassies.
- 4) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Directorate of Immigration Services and the National Treasury should device mechanisms for curbing inordinate delays in processing the salaries and allowances for the staff deployed from other Ministries (especially the labour, immigration, and finance attaches) to Embassies. Such delays affected staff morale and service delivery.
- 5) Kenya's diplomatic missions should expeditiously embrace the advisory on a rent-to-buy scheme for residential properties for Embassy staff. The model would in the long term curb the huge expenditure incurred in rent payments.
- 6) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection should fastrack the establishment and operationalization of the Diaspora Welfare Fund in order to provide protection, welfare and assistance to Kenyan migrant workers during migration, stay in the destination country and upon return to the country.
- 7) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with relevant MDAs, should streamline the management of Official Development Assistance since Kenya's development cooperation agenda was suffering setbacks attributed to the protracted approval and processing of contracts by Kenyan authorities.
- 8) The Kenya Tourism Board/Magical Kenya should diversify from traditional markets and devise strategies to fully exploit tourism opportunities in the Middle East, including devoting more resources to promotional activity in the Middle East.
- 9) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should spearhead the implementation of the recommendations contained in this report and apprise the National Assembly on the implementation status **within ninety (90) days from the date of adoption of the report by the House.**

B. Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- 10) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
 - a) fastrack the establishment of a Consulate in Jeddah since one of the core functions of the Embassy is to facilitate pilgrimage matters for Kenyans who profess the Islamic faith and the two mosques (Makkah and Madinah) are on that route. Further, the distance between Riyadh to Jeddah is about 1000 km hence serving that crucial area through Riyadh wasn't feasible.
 - b) in conjunction with respective MDAs, review the staff establishment at the Embassy in Riyadh by having: additional Immigration attaches to address the huge influx of Kenyans either visiting or staying in the country; additional Labour attaches to address the huge labour force both existing and expected to enter the country after the conclusion of pending MoUs; deployment of counseling psychologists to help deal with Kenyans in distress who arrive at the Embassy daily; a trade attaché to help forge closer trade relations with the Kingdom; and a defence attaché to foster closer defence cooperation between the two countries.
 - c) improve its communication to the Kenyan audience on the negative publicity attributed to the Kenyan Embassy in Riyadh due to isolated incidents involving the plight of Kenyan domestic workers in Saudi Arabia.
 - d) prioritize the allocating of funds in the 2024/2025 financial year for renovation of the Ambassador's Residence in Riyadh which was dilapidated with a swimming pool that had never been operational since it was never completed due to funding hitches.

- 11) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, in conjunction with the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), should fastrack both the agreement and the establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Centre in Nairobi with a focus on the reintegration of ex-convicts and the training of religious leaders.
- 12) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education should expeditiously work to conclude MoUs in the education and health realms with the Saudi Arabian authorities in order for Kenyans to benefit in terms of university scholarships, and employment opportunities for teachers and nurses.

C. Specific Recommendations – Kenyan Embassy to the State of Kuwait

- 13) The Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait should devise strategies to fully exploit the potential for collaboration between Kenya and Kuwait (and other countries of accreditation) in terms of commercial opportunities and market access for Kenyan products, job opportunities, tourism, development cooperation, and humanitarian assistance.
- 14) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should:
 - a) expedite the holding of the inaugural session of the Kenya-Kuwait Joint Commission for Cooperation in order to deliver concrete benefits, including job opportunities for Kenyans and enhance development cooperation.
 - b) in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, deploy a Labour attaché to the Kenyan Embassy in Kuwait since the number of Kenyans in the countries of accreditation was growing exponentially.
 - c) in conjunction with the National Treasury, consider enhancing budgetary allocation to the Embassy in Kuwait since the Embassy was breaking a lot of new ground in the countries of accreditation – especially in the realms of Economic and Commercial Diplomacy, provision of consular services especially in Bahrain where it had no physical presence; and facilitating closer supervision of the work of the Honorary Consulate in Lebanon.
 - d) take advantage of the joint communiqué signed on 25th September 2010, marking the establishment of diplomatic relations between Kenya and Bahrain to lobby Bahrain to establish its first representation in Sub-Saharan Africa in Nairobi.

MIN.NO. DDC/DIFR/247/2023:

BRIEFING ON THE COMMITTEE BUDGET FOR THE 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

Members were briefed on the Committee budget and noted the provisions as follows:

1. The Total annual allocation per Committee was Ksh. 43,475,000. The Committees shall have three votes, namely;
 - a) Local travels – Further categorized into Retreats/Workshops, Inspection Visits
 - b) International Travels- Further categorized into Ticketing, Per diem/Miscellaneous
 - c) Hospitality

Vote	Sub Vote	Allocation (Ksh)
Local Travels	Retreat/Workshop	8,347,500.00
	Inspection Visits	8,347,500.00
	Sub-Total	16,695,000.00
International Travels	Ticketing	11,390,000.00
	Per diem/ Miscellaneous	11,390,000.00
	Sub-Total	22,780,000.00
Hospitality		4,000,000.00
TOTAL		43,475,000.00

OBSERVATIONS

Members observed that the international travel budget was the same across Committees yet the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations has a huge mandate to oversight over 60 diplomatic missions across the globe.

RESOLUTION

It was resolved that the Committee leadership engages the Clerk of the National Assembly on the anomaly and seeks enhancement of the Committee’s foreign travel budget considering its core mandate of oversight over foreign diplomatic missions.

MIN.NO. DDC/DIFR/248/2023:

THE FY 2023/24 FIRST QUARTER COMMITTEE WORK PLAN.

The Committee work plan for the First Quarter of the 2023/24 FY (attached) was adopted after being proposed by Hon. Wanjira Martha Wangari, M.P and seconded by Hon. Hassan Abdi Yusuf, M.P.

MIN.NO. DDC/DIFR/249/2023:

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 1.34 pm.

SIGNED:  DATE: 10/08/2023

for: **THE HON. NELSON KOECH, M.P.**
CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNEXURE 3:

**ASSET REGISTERS FROM THE KENYAN EMBASSIES IN SAUDI
ARABIA AND KUWAIT**

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA ,RIYADH,KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
ASSET REGISTER

no	Asset description	Purchase Date	Cost	Name and Address of the Supplier	Serial no	Internal Reference Number (Code No.)	Location of the Asset	Use Department	Insurance Details	Date and Amount of Disposal
1	Executive Office Table	06-01-19	258,804.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/TAB/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
2	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/002	002	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
3	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/003	003	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
4	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/004	004	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
5	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	500.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/005	005	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
6	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/006	006	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
7	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/007	007	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
8	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/008	008	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
9	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/009	009	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
10	Executive Office Table	01-01-87	4,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/010	010	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
11	Executive Chair	06-01-19	112,364.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CHA/011	011	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
12	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/012	012	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
13	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/013	013	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
14	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/014	014	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
15	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/015	015	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
16	Executive Chair	20-09-15	20,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/016	016	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
17	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/017	017	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
18	Executive Chair	01-01-87	2,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CHA/018	018	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
	a Set 5 seater	06-01-19	871,500.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/SOF/019	019	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
	a Set 6 seater	01-01-87	10,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/SOF/020	020	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
21	Sofa Set 5 seater	01-01-87	10,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/SOF/021	021	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
22	Sofa 3 Seater	01-01-87	10,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/SOF/022	022	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
23	Sofa set 7 seater	01-01-87	10,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/SOF/023	023	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
24	Coffee Table	06-01-19	82,572.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/TAB/032	032	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
25	Coffee Table	06-01-19	82,572.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/TAB/024	024	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
26	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/025	025	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
27	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/026	026	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
28	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/027	027	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
29	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/028	028	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable

30	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/027	029	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
31	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/030	030	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
32	Coffee Table	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/TAB/031	031	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
33	Bookshelf-drawer	06-01-19	80,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/032	032	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
34	Cupboard -wall unit	06-01-19	150,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CB/033	033	Chancery	M C Office	insured	NEW
35	Cupboard	01-01-87	45,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CB/034	034	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
36	Visitors Chair	06-01-19	112,364.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/035	035	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
37	Visitors Chair	06-01-19	112,364.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/036	036	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
38	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	not available	KER/FUR/CH/037	037	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
39	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/038	038	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
40	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/039	039	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
41	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/040	040	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
42	Visitors Chair	26-06-17	300.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/041	041	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
43	Visitors Chair	26-06-17	300.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/042	042	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
44	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/097	097	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
45	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/043	043	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
46	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/044	044	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
47	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/045	045	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
48	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/046	046	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
49	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/047	047	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
50	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/048	048	Chancery	Front Office	insured	Serviceable
51	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/049	049	Chancery	Front Office	insured	Serviceable
52	Conference Table	22-10-19	69,725.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CT/050	050	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
53	Conference Table	23-10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CT/104	104	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
54	Visitors Chair	23-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/051	051	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
55	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/052	052	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
56	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/053	053	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
57	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/054	054	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
58	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/055	055	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
59	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/056	056	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
60	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/057	057	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
61	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/058	058	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
62	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/059	059	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
63	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/060	060	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
64	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/061	061	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
65	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/062	062	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
66	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/063	063	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
67	Visitors Chair	22-10-19	69,725.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/064	064	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
68	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/065	065	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
69	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/066	066	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
70	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/067	067	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable

71	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/068	068	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
72	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/069	069	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
73	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/070	070	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	56,558.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/CH/071	071	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	300.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/072	072	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
76	Visitors Chair	23.10-19	300.00	Extra company	KER/FUR/CH/073	073	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	Serviceable
77	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/074	074	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
78	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/075	075	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
79	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/076	076	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
80	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/077	077	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
81	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/078	078	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
82	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/079	079	Chancery	Men Tea Area	insured	Serviceable
83	Mettalic Cabinet	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/098	098	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
84	Mettalic Cabinet	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/099	099	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
85	Mettalic Cabinet	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/100	100	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
86	Metallic 9 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/080	080	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
87	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/081	081	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
88	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/082	082	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
89	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/083	083	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
90	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/084	084	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
91	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/085	085	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
92	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/086	086	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
93	Metallic 4 seater Chair	01-01-87	800.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/087	087	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
94	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/088	088	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
95	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/089	089	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
96	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/090	090	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
97	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/091	091	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
98	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/092	092	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
99	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/093	093	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/094	094	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/095	095	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
102	Visitors Chair	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/096	096	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
103	Computer	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	17885069173/KER/EQ/PC/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
104	Computer	22-06-17	97,972.00	Jarir Store	708019H/KER/EQ/PC/002	002	Chancery	M C Office	insured	NEW
105	Computer	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	18R74263/KER/EQ/PC/003	003	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
106	Computer	16-12-17	100,000.00	Jarir Store	8CC7411HCV/KER/EQ/PC/004	004	Chancery	IM Office	insured	NEW

107	Computer	23-10-16	100,000.00	Jarir Store	CZC6298SLG/KER/EQ/PC/005	005	Chancery	AA Office	insured	NEW
108	Computer	28-06-16	100,000.00	Jarir Store	CZC6257Z05/KER/EQ/PC/006	006	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
109	Computer	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	CNONJVXM72872ASD9A/KER/EQ/PC/007	007	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
110	Computer	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	BCO9090091/KER/EQ/PC/008	008	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
111	Printer/Scanner	30-06-17	39,172.00	Jarir Store	VNBKK5B4RR/KER/EQ/009	009	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
112	printer	30-06-17	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CN5806BOD5/KER/EQ/048	048	Chancery	M C Office	insured	NEW
113	Printer	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CNHF41128/KER/EQ/010	010	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
114	Printer	21-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CN8GCR7F/KER/EQ/011	011	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
115	Printer	16-12-17	50,000.00	Jarir Store	CN5806BODF/KER/EQ/033	033	Chancery	IM Office	insured	NEW
116	Printer	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CNMKS35971/KER/EQ/012	012	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
117	Printer	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CNIC7344CM/KER/EQ/013	013	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
118	Printer	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	M1132MPF/KER/EQ/PC/014	014	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
119	Printer/Scanner/Fax	29-06-16	20,000.00	Jarir Store	VNB8J2LOQ8/KER/EQ/015	015	Chancery	AA Office	insured	NEW
120	Printer/Scanner	24-03-18	33,824.00	Jarir Store	VNBKNC459M/KER/EQ/PC/016	016	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
121	Printer/Scanner	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CNG9CGRJB/KER/EQ/PC/017	017	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
122	Printer	20-06-06	20,000.00	Jarir Store	CNG9CJRTD/KER/EQ/PC/018	018	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
123	Printer	20-09-15	20,000.00	Jarir Store	WNF3F06375/KER/EQ/PC/019	019	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
124	Laptop	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	8CG83620SH/KER/EQ/PC/020	020	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
125	Laptop	22-06-17	44,772.00	Jarir Store	8CC7080R9H/KER/EQ/PC/021	021	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
126	Laptop	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	HGN1D32/KER/EQ/PC/022	022	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable

127	Laptop	20-06-06	80,000.00	Jarir Store.	HGN1D32/KER/EQ/PC/023	023	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
128	Laptop	20-09-15	80,000.00	Jarir Store	4HN1D32/KER/EQ/PC/024	024	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
	Projector	20-06-06	50,000.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PRO/025	025	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
	Wooden Bookshelf	01-01-87	60,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/102	102	Chancery	MC Office	insured	Serviceable
131	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	28-06-16	100,000.00	not available	KER/EQ/FC/026	026	Chancery	M C Office	insured	NEW
132	Metallic Bookshelf	01-01-87	100,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/BS/027	027	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
133	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	01-01-87	100,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/FC/028	028	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
134	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	29-06-16	100,000.00	not available	KER/EQ/FC/029	029	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
135	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	29-06-19	100,000.00	not available	KER/EQ/FC/030	030	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
136	Wooden Bookshelf	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/097	097	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
137	Wooden Bookshelf	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/098	098	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
138	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	28-06-16	600.00	not available	KER/EQ/FC/032	032	Chancery	AA Office	insured	NEW
139	Metallic Bookshelf	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/099	099	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
140	Metallic Bookshelf	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/0100	0100	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
141	Wooden Bookshelf	01-01-87	300.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/101	0101	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
142	Wooden Bookshelf	01-01-87	1,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/BS/102	0102	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
143	Coat Hanger	01-01-87	500.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
144	Coat Hanger	01-01-87	500.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/FUR/CH/002	002	Chancery	MC Office	insured	Serviceable
145	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	28-06-16	100,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/FC/033	033	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
146	4Drawer fire proof cabinet	28-06-16	100,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/FC/034	034	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
147	Wooden Bookshelf-draw	01-01-87	60,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/102	102	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
148	Wooden Bookshelf-draw	01-01-87	60,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/103	103	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
149	Metallic Bookshelf	28-06-16	100,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/104	104	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
150	Metallic Bookshelf	28-06-16	100,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/105	105	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
151	Metallic Bookshelf	28-06-16	100,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/FUR/BS/106	106	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
152	Metallic Safe	01-01-87	100,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/SAF/001	001	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
153	metallic safe	01-01-87	100,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/SAF/033	033	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
154	Shredder	20-01-06	3,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/SHR/034	034	Chancery	M C Office	insured	NEW
155	Shredder	20-01-06	3,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/SHR/035	035	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
156	Shredder	20-01-06	3,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/SHR/036	036	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
157	Shredder	01-12-18	13,972.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/SHR/037	037	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
158	Television Set	01-01-94	30,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/TV/038	038	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
159	Television Set	01-01-94	30,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/TV/039	039	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
160	Television Set	01-01-94	30,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/TV/040	040	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
161	Fridge	20-09-15	45,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/TV/041	041	Chancery	Corridor	insured	Serviceable
162	Fridge	01-01-87	45,000.00	Bin Daud Store	KER/EQ/TV/042	042	Chancery	Ladies Lounge	insured	Serviceable
163	Photocopier	01-01-03	35,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/COP/043	043	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
164	Photocopier	01-01-03	40,000.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/COP/044	044	Chancery	Corridor	insured	Serviceable
165	Water Dispenser	01-01-03	500.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/WD/045	045	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable


166	Water Dispenser	01-01-03	500.00	Al jeraisy	KER/EQ/WD/046	046	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
167	Water Dispenser	01-01-03	500.00	not available	KER/EQ/WD/047	047	Chancery	Conference Rm	insured	Serviceable
168	Paper Punch	01-01-07	1,650.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PP/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
169	Paper Punch	01-01-17	1,650.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PP/002	002	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
170	Paper Punch	01-01-16	1,650.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PP/003	003	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
171	Paper Punch	01-01-87	1,650.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PP/004	004	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
172	Paper Punch	21-03-17	1,650.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/PP/005	005	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
173	Paper Punch	21-03-17	1,650.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/PP/006	006	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
174	Paper Punch	21-03-17	1,650.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/PP/007	007	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
175	Paper Punch	21-03-17	1,650.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/PP/008	008	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
176	Dustbin	21-03-17	1,650.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/001	001	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
177	Dustbin	21-03-17	1,650.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/002	002	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
178	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/003	003	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
179	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/004	004	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
180	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/005	005	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
181	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/006	006	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
182	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/007	007	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
183	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/008	008	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
184	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/009	009	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
185	Dustbin	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/DB/010	010	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
186	Stapler	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
187	Stapler	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/002	002	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
188	Stapler	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/003	003	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
189	Stapler	21-03-17	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/004	004	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
190	Heavy Duty Stapler	01-01-87	200.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/005	005	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
191	Stapler	21-03-17	6,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/006	006	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
192	Heavy Duty Stapler	26-06-17	5,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/007	007	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
193	Stapler	26-06-17	250.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/008	008	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
194	Stapler	01-01-87	250.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/009	009	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
195	Stapler	01-01-87	250.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/ST/010	010	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
196	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/001	001	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
197	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/002	002	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
198	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/003	003	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
199	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/004	004	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
200	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/005	005	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
201	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/006	006	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
202	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/007	007	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
203	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/008	008	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
204	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/009	009	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
205	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/010	010	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
206	Telephone Head	01-01-87	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/011	011	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable

207	Telephone Head	01-01-08	1,000.00	STC	KER/EQ/TEL/012	012	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	Serviceable
208	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/001	001	Chancery	M C Office	insured	Serviceable
209	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/002	002	Chancery	SC Office	insured	Serviceable
210	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/003	003	Chancery	IM Office	insured	Serviceable
211	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/004	004	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
212	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/005	005	Chancery	AA Office	insured	Serviceable
213	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/006	006	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
214	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/007	007	Chancery	FA Office	insured	Serviceable
215	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/008	008	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	Serviceable
216	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/009	009	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	Serviceable
217	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/010	010	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
218	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/011	011	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
219	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/012	012	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
220	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/013	013	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
221	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/014	014	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
222	Air Conditioner	01-01-08	40,000.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/AC/015	015	Chancery	Lobby	insured	Serviceable
223	Shredder	30-09-21	53,940.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/016	016	Chancery	Amb. Office	insured	NEW
224	Shredder	30-09-21	53,940.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/017	017	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
225	Shredder	30-09-21	53,940.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/018	018	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	NEW
226	Shredder	30-09-21	53,940.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/019	019	Chancery	IM Office	insured	NEW
227	Shredder	30-09-21	40,600.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/020	020	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
228	Printer/Scanner	30-09-21	52,640.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/021	021	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	NEW
229	Printer/Scanner	30-09-21	52,640.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/022	022	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
230	Printer/Scanner	30-09-21	52,640.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/023	023	Chancery	IM Office	insured	NEW
231	Printer/Scanner	30-09-21	52,640.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/024	024	Chancery	MC Office	insured	NEW
232	Printer/Scanner	30-09-21	52,640.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/025	025	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
233	Computer	30-09-21	100,772.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/026	026	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	NEW
234	Computer	30-09-21	100,772.00	Jarir Store	KER/EQ/AC/027	027	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
235	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/108	108	Chancery	MC Office	insured	NEW
236	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/109	109	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	NEW
237	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/110	110	Chancery	S/Sec Office	insured	NEW
238	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/111	111	Chancery	AA Office	insured	NEW
239	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/112	112	Chancery	Trans Office	insured	NEW
240	Visitors Chair	30-09-21	14,308.00	Jarir Store	KER/FUR/CH/113	113	Chancery	FA Office	insured	NEW
241	Television Set	30-06-20	346,086.00	Extra company	KER/EQ/TV/048	048	Chancery	Min Conf Rm	insured	NEW

Prepared by:

Issack Ali Gure

FA
Designation


Signature

Checked by:

Asha Kochore

AA
Designation

.....
Signature

Authorised by:

Lawrence M. Waweru

HOC
Designation

.....
Signature

KENYA EMBASSY, KUWAIT
MOTOR VEHICLE RETURNS AS AT 30TH APRIL, 2023

S/NO	VEHICLE REGISTRATI ON NUMBER	VEHICLE MAKE	YEAR OF MANUFACTUR E	CHASSIS NUMBER	ENGINE NUMBER	DATE OF PURCHASE	CONDITION	REMARKS
1	CD 1-128	Mercedes benz S400 Sedan Long	2016 model	WDD2216514 2556899	27682430354666.00	22/03/2016	Serviceable	Representational
2	CD 5-128	TOYOTA RUSH	Model21RU- H_RUSH HIGH	MHKEF8CF4M K005298	2NR-G589027	13/06/2021	Good	Utility
3	CD 3-128	Mercedes Benz E280	2007 E280 Model	WDBUF54XX7 B140753	91012018000672.00	2017	Unserviceabl e	For disposal
4	CD 4-128	Nissan Urvan-Nur - 13-H	2020 Model	JN6BE6DS7L9 063800	758261Q	26/10/2021	Good	Utility
5	CD 2-128	PRADO 150- V6	2023 Model	JTEBU3FJ2PK23 4651	1GR-664041	27/04/2023	New	Utility

Transport Officer : Rose Gakuya

Signature:.....