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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION - 2018

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION VISITS TO KENYA'S DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Paper Laid on the
Table of the House
by the Chairperson of
the Departmental
Committee on Defence
and Foreign Relations
on Tuesday

28th August 2018

Directorate of Committee Services
Clerk's Chambers,
Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI.

AUGUST, 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

DC-DFR	-	Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations
MFA	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MPWH	-	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
KEPHIS	-	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
DPRK	-	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
ICBM	-	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles
UN	-	United Nations
JEC	-	Joint Economic Commission
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology

CHAIRPERSON’S FORWARD

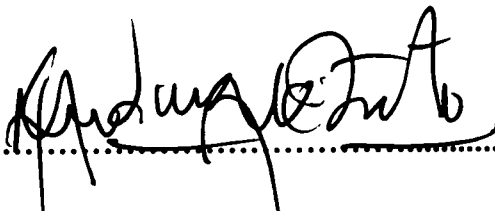
During the First Session of the 12th Parliament, the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations resolved to inspect the Kenyan Foreign Missions with a view of assessing their capacity to represent Kenya’s interests abroad and to recommend possible interventions needed for them to discharge their duties effectively. To achieve this Committee identified Missions in Asia, Europe & Russia and North America for inspection visits in the FY 2017/2018.

The Committee pursuant to article 95 of the Constitution of Kenya resolved to visit the Kenya Embassies in the Republic of Korea, China and Japan from the 19th of April 2018 to the 3rd of May 2018; Switzerland (Geneva), Austria (Vienna) and Russia (Moscow) from 11th to 25th May, 2018; and the USA from 9th to 22nd June, 2018 and Canada from 19th -26th June 2018.

The main aim of the visits was to among other things assess the status of the Kenya Missions in Republic of Korea, China and Japan, Switzerland (Geneva), Austria (Vienna) and Russia (Moscow); the USA and Canada as so as to learn about their performance, operations, challenges, and opportunities to tap investment, enhance tourism and trade.

The Committee is grateful to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during these visits.

On behalf of the Committee and Pursuant to the Standing Orders of the National Assembly, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to lay this report on visits to Kenyan Diplomatic Missions for consideration and adoption by the House

Signed.....

Hon. Katoo Ole Metito, EGH, MGH, M.P

CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Date.....
23 / 8 / 2018

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment of the Committee

The Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations is established under Standing Order No. 216. Its mandate pursuant to SO 216 (5) with the following terms of reference: -

- i) investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and Departments;*
- ii) study the programme and policy objectives of the Ministries and Departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
- iii) study and review all legislation after First Reading subject to the exemptions under Standing Order 101 A (4);*
- iv) study and review all legislation referred to it;*
- v) study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and Departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with its stated objectives;*
- vi) 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 or a Minister; and*
- vii) make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendations of proposed legislation.*

1.2 Mandate of the Committee

The Committee is mandated to consider the following subjects:-

- i. Defence
- ii. intelligence,
- iii. foreign relations
- iv. diplomatic and consular services,
- v. international boundaries,
- vi. international relations,
- vii. agreements,
- viii. treaties and
- ix. conventions.

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following government Ministries,

departments and or agencies, namely:

- i. Ministry of Defence
- ii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- iii. The National Intelligence Service
- iv. The State Department for East African Community Integration.

1.3 Membership of the Committee

1. The Hon. Katoo Ole Metito, EGH, MGH, MP **(Chairperson)**
2. The Hon. Richard Tongi, MP **(Vice Chairperson)**
3. The Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, MP
4. The Hon. Charles Kilonzo, MP
5. The Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, MP
6. The Hon. Dido Ali Raso, MP
7. The Hon. John Lodepe Nakara, MP
8. The Hon. Peter Mungai Mwathi, MP
9. The Hon. Beatrice Nkatha Nyaga, HSC, MP
10. The Hon. Memusi Ole Kanchory, MP
11. The Hon. Martha Wangari Wanjira, MP
12. The Hon. Major (Rtd.) Bashir Sheikh Abdullah, MP
13. The Hon. (Dr.) Lilian Gogo, MP
14. The Hon. Nelson Koech, MP
15. The Hon. Moses Nguchine Kirima, MP
16. The Hon. Vincent Kipkurui Tuwei, MP
17. The Hon. Silvanus Osoro, MP
18. The Hon. Ernest Ogesi Kivai, MP
19. The Hon. Caleb Amisi, MP

1.4 Committee Secretariat

Senior Clerk Assistant	Mr. Samuel Kalama
Third Clerk Assistant-	Mr. Abdiaziz Shobay
Legal Counsel II	Ms. Brigitta Mati
Research Officer III	Ms. Grace Karanja Wahu
Fiscal Analyst III	Mr. Edison Odhiambo

1.5 INTRODUCTION

The Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations is established and mandated under Standing Order No. 216 to *inter alia investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and Departments;*

During the First Session of the 12th Parliament, the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations resolved to inspect the Kenyan Foreign Missions with a view of assessing their capacity to represent Kenya's interests abroad and to recommend possible interventions needed for them to discharge their duties effectively. To achieve this the Committee identified Missions in Asia, Europe & Russia and North America for inspection visits in the FY 2017/2018. The Committee pursuant to article 95 of the Constitution of Kenya resolved to visit the Kenya Embassies in the Republic of Korea, China and Japan from the 19th of April 2018 to the 3rd of May 2018; Switzerland (Geneva), Austria (Vienna) and Russia (Moscow) from 11th to 25th May, 2018; and the USA from 9th to 22nd June, 2018 and Canada from 19th -26th June 2018.

The delegations were comprised of:-

1.5.0 China, South Korea and Japan: -

1. Hon. Richard Nyagaka Tong'i, MP – Leader of Delegation
2. Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, MP
3. Hon. Peter Mungai Mwathi, MP
4. Hon. Beatice Nkatha Nyagah, HSC, MP
5. Hon. John Nakara Lodepe, MP
6. Hon. Patrick King'ola Makau, MP
7. Hon. Ernest Kivai, MP
8. Mr. Samuel Kalama, First Clerk Assistant/ delegation Secretary

1.5.1 Switzerland (Geneva), Austria (Vienna), Russia (Moscow)

1. The Hon. Col. (Rtd) Dido Ali Raso, MP - **Leader of the Delegation**
2. The Hon. Charles Kilonzo, MP
3. The Hon. (Dr) Lilian Gogo, MP
4. The Hon. Moses Kirima, MP
5. The Hon. Vincent Tuwei, MP
6. The Hon. Caleb Amisi, MP
7. Mr. Yaqub Ahmed-Media Relations Officer
8. Mr. Abdiaziz Shobay-Clerk Assistant and delegation secretary

9. Amb. Eliphias Mugendi Barine -Parliamentary Liaison Officer

1.5.2 United States of America

1. The Hon. Katoo Ole Metito, EGH, MGH, MP - (Chairperson)
2. The Hon. Martha Wangari Wanjira, MP
3. The Hon. Memusi Ole Kanchory, MP
4. The Major (Rtd.) Hon. Bashir Sheikh Abdullah, MP
5. The Hon. Silvanus Osoro, MP
6. Mr. Nicholas Emejen - Director Committee Services
7. Ms. Joan Wanjiru - Administrative Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8. Mr. Edison Odhiambo - Fiscal Analyst and Secretary to the delegation

1.5.3 Canada

1. Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, MP- Leader of Delegation
2. Hon. Patrick Makau, MP
3. Hon. Beatrice Nkatha, MP
4. Hon. Vincent Kipkurui Tuwei, MP
5. Hon. Ernest Ogesi Kivai, MP
6. Ms Florence Atenyo-Abonyo, Director Committee Services
7. Mr. Abdiaziz M. Shobay, Committee Clerk/Delegation Secretary
8. Mr. Rashid Tulla, Parliamentary Liaison officer

The objectives of the visits were to among other things: -

- i. Assess the status of the Kenya missions in order to establish their performance, operations, challenges, and opportunities to tap investment from the countries of representation.
- ii. Inquire into the welfare of the diplomatic staff and their working conditions.
- iii. Engage with Kenyans in Diaspora with regard to consular services provided to them;
- iv. To explore opportunities for Bilateral, Political, Economic and Cultural Cooperation.
- v. Meet with counterpart Parliamentary Committee(s) responsible for Defence and Foreign Relations matters to familiarize with their mandates, as well as share experiences.

2.0 COMMITTEE INSPECTIONS OF KENYA DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD

2.1 Inspection Visit To The Embassy Of The Republic Of Kenya In Seoul, South Korea

2.1.0 Introduction

H.E. Moon Jae-in is the sitting President of the Republic of Korea and was elected President of the Republic of Korea during the 19th Presidential election held on 9th May 2017, President Park Geun-hye, following a decision by the Constitutional Court, on account of a corruption scandal involving illegal access granted to a close friend to state documents and resources.

H.E. Park Geun-hye, President of the Republic of Korea visited Kenya from 30th May to 1st June, 2016 on an official State Visit. Her visit to Kenya provided the opportunity to renew bilateral relations in various fields including trade, investment, ICT, education, transport, infrastructure, agriculture and science and technology. A total of eight Government to Government Memoranda of Understanding were signed during the visit.

2.1.1 Kenya relations with Korea

Bilateral relations between Kenya and Korea are warm and cordial. Kenya and Korea established diplomatic relations on 7th February, 1964. Korea has a Resident Mission in Nairobi while Kenya opened its Embassy in Seoul in May 2007.

Bilateral relations have expanded gradually over the years. Since the establishment of the Joint Economic Committee meeting in 1997, there have been four successful joint meetings which have sought to improve trade and economic relations. It is also through these meeting that educational and technical assistance has expanded. Kenyan nationals have received opportunities to learn in Korean schools in a variety of fields.

2.1.2 Trade Relations

The volume of trade between Kenya and Korea has in the recent years fluctuated. Exports from Kenya to South Korea have increased in 2015 from 1.7 billion to approximately 1.9 billion in 2016. Imports from South Korea reduced from Kshs. 18.8 billion in 2015 to Kshs 14.21 billion. There is a slight improvement in exports from Kenya; however, the balance of trade is in favor of the Republic of Korea.

Kenya faces a ban on import of fresh produce into South Korea. According to Korean law importing countries are to request the lifting of the ban by undertaking a pest risk analysis. It is worth noting that so far, unripe bananas and broccoli from Kenya have received clearance for import to South Korea, clearance for Kenyan avocados is in the process. Kenya requested the South Korean Government to consider expediting the pest risk analysis for the remaining products (avocado, Pineapple, passion fruit, Karella/bitter gourd, garden peas, baby corn and baby carrots to enable imports to South Korea. Kenyan Tea also faces high import taxes and Kenya has requested the Korea Government intervention on the matter.

Year	Exports (KSHS)	Imports (KSHS)	Balance of Trade
2012	1,018,127,311	22,540,712,281	-21,522,584,970
2013	1,076,917,826	24,470,5372,020	-23,393,619,194
2014	2,532,124,918	29,105,003,474	-26,572,878,556
2015	1,733,725,918	18,821,905,042	-17,088,179,123
2016	1,869,400,401	14,210,885,273	-12,341,184,871

Source. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2.1.3 Meeting with the Mission Staff – Seoul, South Korea

On Saturday, 21st April, 2018, the delegation held a meeting with the staff of the mission led by Amb. Mohamed Gello. The delegation was briefed as follows-

2.1.4 Overview of Kenya Embassy in Korea

The Mission's Strategic Objectives include-

- (i) Protect Kenya's strategic sovereignty and territorial integrity in the Republic of Korea
- (ii) Promote National, Regional and International peace, security and stability in the Republic of Korea
- (ii) Promote economic cooperation, international trade and investment in the Republic of Korea
- (iv) Promote and safeguard Kenya's interests in the Republic of Korea
- (v) To strengthen Diaspora engagement and enhance Mission's consular capacity
- (vi) To enhance public diplomacy and stakeholders engagement in the Republic of Korea
- (vii) To strengthen policy and institutional capacity

2.1.5 Highlights of the Significant Achievements

Peace Diplomacy

The delegation was briefed on the key highlights of the significant achievements the mission had achieved as follows:-

The Mission strives to promote Peace, Security, sovereignty and territorial integrity by promoting cooperation with Korea on defense matters, maritime and transnational security matters for mutual benefit. This entails sharing security intelligence information to enhance decision making and common strategy in addressing country specific, regional, continental and any emerging security challenges that are of interest.

Security

It is in Korean interest to stabilize Somalia. Currently, Korea is spending a lot of money maintaining a naval base in the UAE to secure the shipping corridor on the Indian Ocean due to the piracy menace. The incorporation of Kenyan troops into AMISOM has budget implications for the Kenya Government and Kenya should continue to seek support from Korea for its AMISOM troops in logistical support & equipment for stabilization of Somalia.

Policing

Korea is one of the countries with the lowest crime levels in the world. This is as a result of investment in measures to secure their country. Kenya can seek for security support in the following areas

- Procurement of policing equipment both in hardware and ICT,
- Cyber security technology and training support
- Border surveillance
- Marine policing equipment and training

Political

Kenya and Korea enjoy cordial diplomatic relations since 7th February, 1964 when Korea opened its Embassy in Nairobi while Kenya Embassy was opened in Korea on 31st July, 2007 with the main mandate of protecting and promoting Kenya's interests in Korea, enhance partnership in the international arena and various multilateral organizations. Kenya Mission in Korea will seek support from Korea on Kenya's candidature to the UN Security Council and other UN bodies.

Economic Diplomacy

On economic Diplomacy the delegation was informed that:-

The Mission strives to promote Economic Cooperation, International trade and investment in the Republic of Korea by actively participating in events to promote agricultural produce (Coffee, Tea, and Horticulture), tourism and other priority areas.

The Mission annually participates in the following exhibitions to promote Kenya's products within the Republic of Korea:

- a. International Horticulture Goyang Korea in April-May
- b. Coffee Expo Seoul in April
- c. Tea World Festival in June
- d. Import Goods Fair in June
- e. Korea World Travel Fair in June
 - i. Magical Kenya Travel Expo and Farm Trip in Kenya in October
 - ii. Seoul International Café Show in November
 - iii. G-Fair in November

2.1.6 Strategic objectives

The delegation was informed that the objective of the mission is to sensitize and assist relevant officials to attend relevant forums / conferences and trainings.

The following are the examples of forums held in Korea over the years.

In 2014 the following forums were held; Kenya Korea Economic Forum, UN Telecoms Union Conference, World E-Parliament Conference and Training for ICT in Education

In 2015 the following forums were held; the World water Forum Expo and Fair, World Education Forum, Training Program at National Assembly, CISM World Games for military, Busan Global Partnership Forum (held in Nairobi on 28 Nov-1 Dec 2017)

In 2016 the Korea-Kenya Nuclear Energy Cooperation Program, Global Infrastructure Cooperation Conference (GICC), 2016 Knowledge Sharing Program Dissemination Seminar, Global ICT Leadership Forum, Korea-Africa Economic Cooperation (KOAFEC) Ministerial Conference, Government 3.0 Global Forum and the Korea-Africa Industry Cooperation Forum were held.

In 2017: REDD+ Capacity Building Program, Africa Day for diplomats, Seoul ODA International Conference, FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, ITU Telecom World, Seoul International Aerospace & Defense Exhibition (Seoul ADEX 2017), Korea- Africa Business Forum, Asian Conference on Peace building and Conflict Prevention, Training Program of Parliament, Hyundai Research Training Program, Smart Technology for Sustainable Development & Procurement (STS&P), Capacity Building Workshop and the Interim Seminar, IFANS Conference on Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula were held.

2.1.7 Joint Economic Commission

The revival of the Joint Economic Commission (JEC) and signing of several agreements on trade and investment and development cooperation provides the impetus to reinvigorate the efforts to pursue beneficial ventures in Korea in the area of trade and investment.

2.1.8 VIP visits form an integral part of the pursuit of Economic diplomacy

Facilitation of such state and official visits to Korea by Kenyan delegations is therefore one of the core functions of the Mission. The following are the high level delegation from Kenya who visited Korea in the listed years:

- 2014
 - i. Chairman, IEBC
 - ii. Chairperson, Public Service Commission
 - iii. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
 - iv. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Information
 - v. Chief of Protocol

- 2015
 - i. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
 - ii. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
 - iii. Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretary, Ministry of Education
 - iv. Kenya Permanent Delegate, UNESCO
 - v. Speaker, Senators and Committee Chairman of National Assembly
 - vi. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Health
 - vii. Former Prime Minister, Hon. Raila Odinga; and
 - viii. two(2) governors

- 2016
 - i. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry Industry, Trade and Cooperatives

- ii. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Energy & Petroleum
- iii. Principal Secretary for Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
- iv. PS, Ministry of Industrialization & Enterprise Development
- v. Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretary for Ministry of ICT
- vi. Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- vii. Managing Director for Keninvest

- 2017:

- i. Chief Executive Officer, KONZA Technopolis
- ii. Principal Secretary Ministry of ICT
- iii. Vice Chair, UN Peace building Commission
- iv. Resident Representative of UNDP Kenya
- v. Chief Executive Officer of KDIC
- vi. Principal Secretary for Vocational and Technical Training

1. Tourism

The number of Korean tourists to Kenya has been rising since 2005 from 5,505 to 8,498 in 2013 before dipping to 5,990 in 2014 due to Ebola menace in West Africa which led to the suspension of Korea Air direct flights from Korea to Kenya.

Kenya Embassy has been sending at least 7 participants annually on the Kenya Tourism Board tour to Kenya as well as participating in painting and photo expos based on Kenyan themes. The Bomeo Library in Daegu city has a Kenya corner to which the mission has donated books and literature on Kenya.

1. Environmental Diplomacy

Korea has a well-developed afforestation programme, water and waste management, systems and environmental conservation. Kenya Embassy will seek for the exchange of experts in this area. Green Climate Fund (GCF, a financial mechanism under the UNFCCC) and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI, treaty-based international organization) are located in Songdo, Incheon, South Korea. Consistent pursuing of funding through their initiatives is needed.

2. Cultural Diplomacy

In 1980, Kenya and S. Korea signed a cultural agreement with the intention of promoting cultural, artistic, educational, scientific and technological cooperation.

The Mission annually participates in the following exhibitions to promote Kenya culture within the Republic of Korea: Seoul Friendship Fair in September

- (i) Itaewon Global Festival in October
- (ii) Gangneung Coffee festival in October
- (iii) Seoul – Africa festival in May
- (iv) Global Gathering in May
- (v) Seongbuk-dong Global Food Festival in May
- (vi) Youth, 2017 Coffee Festival in October

Korea has a very rich culture inculcated within its citizens that Kenya can learn from. The Mission strives for People to People Interaction through, tourism, cultural exchange programmes, exchange of expertise, and support for knowledge transfer programmes in Kenya by providing information on such opportunities through seminars, workshops both in Kenya and Korea.

Diaspora Engagement and Consular Services

The Mission leveraged on the Kenyans in Korea expertise, held regular consultative sessions, regular update of the database of Kenyans in Korea as well as disseminating information to Diaspora on trade and investment opportunities existing both in Kenya and Korea.

Ongoing Programs and Projects

KAIST (Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology) Project

The loan arrangement of Kenya Advance Institute of Science and Technology Project signed on 20th Nov 2017 in Nairobi. Follow up visit of KoTDA to Seoul was on 7-10th December 2017 to review the Request for Proposal (FRP) document, the signing of the Loan Agreement and discuss the project implementation schedule with Korea EXIM Bank.

Water and Sanitation

In the areas of water management an MOU between Korea's Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) and the AfDB for support in the Kocholia Multipurpose Water Resource Development Project at a cost of USD 25M was signed in 2016.

TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)

TVET with UNESCO and Republic of Korea - Better Education for Africa's Rise (Bear) II Project 2017-2021: This programme is a five-year joint initiative to improve the relevance,

quality and perception of TVET systems in five Eastern African Countries; Kenya, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda.

South Korea is rated as 4th most developed country in the world in the field of science and technology. Relevant MDA's responsible for Technical, Industrial and Vocational Education and Training should seek for Korea's government support in development of the necessary infrastructure and capacity building.

Nuclear Energy

MOU between Kenya Nuclear Electricity Board (KNEB), Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), Korea Nuclear Association for International Cooperation (KNA) and KEPCO International Nuclear Graduate School (KIMGS) is made and entered into on 2nd Sep 2016. This MOU is aimed to promote bilateral cooperation on nuclear energy including policy and project development, enhance the new technology, develop nuclear human resources through training programme at KINGS and engineering, construction, operation and maintenance of the nuclear power plants.

The following Sectors Present High Potential Driver from The Korean Government For Kenya;

Energy – Nuclear, geothermal, solar and wind energy as well as laying of high voltage electricity transmission lines.

Infrastructure – LAPPSET -The Korean Government through ODA has created the Korea-Overseas Infrastructure Fund. The fund offers support to Korean companies which wish to invest abroad. The fund amounts USD 2B. There is need to sustain engagement with the Korean Government and private sector to take advantage of this fund for South Korean companies to investment in developing the infrastructure in LAPSSET.

Korea EXIM bank EDCF country programme for Kenya- The Korea EXIM bank undertook an EDCF country programme Mission in November, 2015 to Kenya to identify priorities of the Kenya Government and thereafter formulate a mid-term rolling plan of lending and non-lending projects for 2016 – 2018. The report of the Mission is yet to be released. The mission's priority areas were:

- Enhancing power generation with emphasis on green energy.
- Re-inforcing Kenya's regional hub status through infrastructure development e.g. ports, railways and roads.
- Promoting agriculture and rural development
- Improving access to ICT

E – Government - Korea is a world leader in ICT. For the past five years, South Korea has topped the International Telecommunication Union’s annual ICT Development Index leading the development of core infrastructure and services that are the foundation of modern day society.

Planned Activities for 2nd Half 2017/18 and 2018/19

Pending Presidential Visit to Korea (Reciprocal), implementation of 8 MOU’s signed during Korea Presidential visit to Kenya in May/June 2016 with emphasis to their linkages to the Big 4.

- i) Proposed Kenya Expo in Korea
- ii) Identification of other ODA projects for KOICA programme include
- iii) The Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) has offered training and scholarship programs to over 500 Kenya Government officials.
- iv) To date, the cumulative Korean ODA loans extended to the Government of Kenya now stands at US\$ 51.4 million (Kshs.3.816 billion). The priority sectors are Human Resource Development, Industry and Energy, Health, Rural Development, Infrastructure, Water, ICT and Environment and Gender.
- v) Oversee Implementation of ongoing EDCF, KAIST and Agricultural Projects: Integrated Rural Development Program f or Strengthening Agricultural Technology Adoption by EDCF
- vi) Proposed Fifth (5th) Joint Economic Committee in Korea in 2018:
- vii) The 4th Session of the Joint Economic Committee meeting was held on 3rd April, 2017 in Nairobi. The meeting reviewed progress made on matters of mutual economic concern and provided the platform to renew commitment towards deeper Kenya-Korea engagement in proposed the next meeting.
- viii) Encourage people to people interaction through cultural exchange programs, trade and investment, exchange of experts, support for Korean SMES to venture into business and investment in Kenya.

Big 4 Action Plan

With regard to the big four agenda, the mission outlined the following as their pursuits:

On Manufacturing, Kenya and Korea signed an MoU on 31st May, 2016 that seeks to promote Cooperation in the following areas:

- i. Cooperating in Key Industries such as textile, food processing, leather processing etc.
- ii. Developing industrial complexes.
- iii. Developing special economic Zones

Kenya Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

The government of Korea has allocated a sum of USD100 million to construct and develop an advanced Institute of Science and Technology to spearhead Industrialization in Kenya. The Mission has been involved from its inception in providing the necessary follow up. The ground breaking ceremony is scheduled to take place by mid this year.

Fish processing

The Mission is in the process of identifying Korean investors who are interested in partnering with counterparts in Kenya to operate in two areas;

1. Fishing with Kenya's EEZ
2. Establishment of a fish-port

Leather and Textile Industry

The Mission is coordinating Kenya investment efforts in the following areas; Training the necessary technicians for industry through revamping of TVET and NITA institutions in collaboration with Korea government.

Iron and steel

The Ministry identified the No.1 iron and steel company POSCO to develop a mid-size iron and steel plant with the potential of creating 100,000 jobs. The Mission coordinated exchange of visits between POSCO senior officials and the ministry of industrialization of Kenya including organizing a unit for the CS Adan Mohamed to POSCO Pohang Iron and Steel Plant in 2016.

Universal Health Coverage

Kenya and Korea signed an MOU on 31st May, 2016 that aims at:

- i. Capacity building for healthcare professionals
- ii. Health financing scheme for universal health coverage
- iii. E-Health and hospital information technology system (HIS).

It was reported that already, the Korea Government is providing technical capacity building to Kenya in the area of health financing scheme in collaboration with the National Health Insurance Fund. Korea Aid provides mobile health clinic services which was launched on 31st May, 2016 by former President Park Geun-hye in Nairobi.

The ambassador submitted that in all the above initiatives, the mission will seek the implementation and where necessary enhancement of the programmes.

Affordable housing

In this area the Mission will pursue;

- i. Identification of suitable technologies for affordable housing

ii. Investors

Food and National Security

Development of infrastructure, agricultural technology and institutional establishment are major factors for achieving food security. Kenya and Korea signed an MOU on 31st May 2016 whose purpose is to promote inclusive and sustainable agriculture and rural development to boost socio-economic development, increase production and improve the income in Kenya as envisaged in Vision 2030. In this connection, Korea hopes to support Kenya in the following:

- i. Establishment of an agricultural machinery testing centre
- ii. Post-harvest technology, agro-processing and value addition
- iii. ICT application in agriculture
- iv. Natural resources management
- v. Capacity building

Korean government offered to provide a USD 50 million concessional loan to support agriculture modernization in Kenya.

The Ambassador informed the delegation that despite the numerous achievements recorded by the mission, it faces a myriad of challenges which include:-

- i) The Mission's financial constraints remain a major impediment to successful implementation of the Mission's programmes.
 - ii) Operational resource shortfalls in addition to contractual obligations which are underfunded cause the Mission to cut down on core functions relating to trade and investment and Diaspora engagement as well as cultural promotion programs.
 - iii) Shortfall in terms of transport where the utility car is old enough to be disposed.
 - iv) Overstretching on the lean staff at the Mission where 3 HBO vacancies required to be filled urgently.
3. Ambassador Mohamed Gello, informed the delegation that the Mission was facing a serious shortage of staff. He informed the delegation that staff were transferred to the Ministry Headquarters and were yet to be replaced. The current establishment Versus the Authorized establishment is as summarized below:-
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| a. Ambassador Mohamed Gello | - | Head of Mission |
| b. Ambassador Gathoga W. Chege | - | Deputy Head of Mission |
| c. Minister Counsellor/Counsellor I | - | Vacant |
| d. First Secretary | - | Vacant |
| e. Ms. Gaudencia C. Ayisi | - | Counsellor II |

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| f. Administrative Attaché | - | Vacant |
| g. Ms. Monicah Mutinda | - | Financial Attaché |

2.1.9 Meeting with the Vice Chairperson of the African New Era Forum of the National Assembly of South Korea

On Monday, 23rd April, 2018, the delegation met with the Vice Chairperson of the Africa New Era Forum of the National Assembly of South Korea. He welcomed members of the delegation to the National Assembly of South Korea and submitted as follows, that

1. The forum was formed in 2013 as a central platform for Korea's effort to help the Africans nations by sharing various experiences that led to the Asians country's economic growth.
2. Kenya –Korea relationship has existed since 1964. The geographical distance between the two countries is wide; however, there are over twenty (20) economic activities that they are engaged with as countries.
3. In 1990 the former President Daniel Arap Moi visited Korea. Recently the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Justin B. Muturi, EGH, MP and several other ministers have visited the country and held bilateral discussions.
4. Kenya is moving forward to become one of the developed countries in Africa and Korea will be ready to assist Kenya on this course.
5. In 2016 delegation from Korea visited Kenya and held meetings with officials from Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) and Korea was ready to partner with Kenya to ensure Kenyans attains highest medical care. He reiterated the commitment of the Korean Government in the training of more medical student to become doctors so as to make meaningful contribution in terms of development.
6. Korean professionals working in Kenya face serious problems in terms of visas. The period for the visas is very short and thus makes it difficult for them to transfer knowledge and skills to Kenyans.

On his part the leader of the delegation expressed appreciation to the Korean Government for the various projects initiated and implemented by the Korean Government in Kenya. The delegation singled out the industrial parks and the Kenya Industrial Training Institute. The leader of the delegation, Hon. Richard Tong'i undertook to look into the issue of visas issued to Koreans professionals with the relevant authorities in Kenya.

2.1.10 Meeting with the Diaspora in South Korea

The delegation met with Kenyans living in South Korea. The Chair lady of the Association of Kenyans in Korea informed the delegation-

- i. That most of the Kenyans living in Korea are students. They are studying both at undergraduate and post graduate level. They are enrolled for various programmes in the field of engineering, Information and Technology, Social Sciences among others.
- ii. Most students experience difficulties in terms of securing long term visas and as such they are inconvenienced with their studies.
- iii. Kenyans living in South Korea have close links with the Embassy of Kenya in Seoul, and they have immensely benefitted from consular services offered by the Mission.
- iv. South Korea has advanced in terms of technology and Kenya could learn a lot with a view to transform its industrial base.
- v. South Korea has excelled in research and Development. Any policy framework is informed by research. In this regard Kenya needs to invest in research.

2.2 Inspection Visit To the Kenya Embassy In Beijing, People's Republic Of China

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is the most populous country in the world with approximately 1.36 billion people. It is also the third largest country after Russia and Canada with a total area of about 9.6 million square kilometres. The PRC exercises jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four directly controlled municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing) and two highly autonomous Special Administrative Regions (SARs) – Hong Kong and Macau.

Economy

Since 2010, China's economic growth has averaged between 7.5 % and 10 % indicating a slowdown in the over 10% growth rate witnessed over the last 3 decades. China had a gross Domestic Product of 74.4 trillion Yuan /11.45 trillion USD in 2016, representing an increase of 6.7 % over 2015 making it the second largest economy in the world after the United States America.

Kenya- China Diplomatic Relations

Kenya has enjoyed cordial bilateral relations with China since independence. Kenya supports the One China Policy and the reunification of Taiwan to the Mainland and has consistently worked closely with the sole legitimate Government in Beijing at the United Nations. The past decade has seen bilateral relations between Kenya and China flourish with many cooperation projects in various fields including; infrastructure development, energy generation and distribution, manpower development, scientific research, sports and culture.

The frequent exchanges of high level visits have added momentum to the enhancement of bilateral relations. During the State visit to China in August 2005, former Presidents Mwai Kibaki and Hu Jintao undertook to expand and strengthen bilateral relations. The reciprocal State visit to Kenya by President Hu Jintao in April 2016 expanded the scope and quality of engagement between the two friendly countries.

His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta made his maiden State visit outside Africa to China in August 2013. Among key outcomes of this visit were several commitments to support the implementation of key development projects well as the establishment of a

comprehensive cooperation partnership (CCP) of Equality, Mutual Trust Benefit and Win-Win Outcome. The president also visited China in May, 2017 for the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.

In May 2014, HE premier Li Keqiang visited Kenya. During the visit, Seventeen (17) Agreements among them the financing of Mombasa- Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway project were signed. The Agreements touch on various segments of Kenya's economy and diplomatic relations with China. China has appointed a new Ambassador to Kenya is **H.E. Ms. Sun Baohong to replace H.E Dr. Liu Xianfa.**

Trade Relations

The balance of Trade between Kenya and China is in favour of China. In 2016, the total volume was Ksh 347.51 billion. Kenya exports to China were valued at Ksh. 10.06 Billion representing 3% while China exports to Kenya were Kshs. 337.45 billion accounting to 97 % of total trade.

Year	Exports (KSHS)	Imports (KSHS)	Balance of Trade
2016	10,060,998,779	337,450,093,778	-327,389,095,003
2015	8,470,738,558	320,815,548,030	-312,344,809,472
2014	6,597,432,548	248,648,319,783	-242,050,887,235
2013	4,199,157,644	182,355,612, 419	-178,156,454,775
2012	5,383,879,734	167,206,283,165	-161,822,403,431
2011	3,802,588,800	143,816,706,151	-140,0142,117,352

Kenya's principal exports to China are ores and concentrates of base metals, petroleum oils, vegetable textile fibres and leather. Main imports from China include Telecommunications equipment, Electric plant, electric machinery and vehicles.

China official Development Assistance to Kenya

The development cooperation between Kenya and China continues to grow from strength to strength. China currently tops the bilateral partners supporting Kenya, with the volume of Chinese official Development Assistance (ODA) amounting to Kshs 832.293 billion (Grants Kshs. 27,915 and loan Kshs. 794.378 billion). Kenya has benefited from the implementation of the pledges made during the 6th FOCAC Summit in Johannesburg in 2016 by securing funding for over fifteen (15) projects approved in 2017.

2.2.0 Meeting with Staff of the Mission

On Monday 23rd, April 2018, the delegation held a meeting with the staff of the Mission led by Ambassador H.E. Michael Kinyanjui. The Ambassador briefed the delegation as outlined below-

Kenya Diplomatic Mission in Beijing, China

The Mission was established in 1968. The mission is categorized in Category B. What is normally considered to categorize mission is the cost of living, accommodation, rent and food. In 2016 two staff were recalled, the Minister Counsellor who was the Deputy Head of Mission and the Administrative attache' who doubled as Secretary of the Ambassador. The vacancies have not been filled. The delegation was informed that shipment allowance paid to officers returning to Kenya on completion of their term at the rate of USD 15,000 is not enough considering the distance between Kenya and China. China is a vast country with Diaspora dotted in most parts of the Country and to facilitate access to the diaspora, there is need for enhancement of funding on travelling. The ambassador also informed the delegation that the Cabinet approved that a consulate be opened in Guangzhou, the commercial hub of China. It was noted that many business people visit and a number of Kenyans stay in Guangzhou and consular services to them will be critical.

Mission Objectives

Drawing out of the Ministry's seven core objectives, the Mission has curved out five key objectives and specific strategies towards effective realization of its mandate. The five strategic objectives are to: Promote Peace and Security; Promote Economic Cooperation, International Trade and Investment; Promote and Safeguard Kenya's interest abroad; Enhance Diaspora Engagement and Consular Services; and Strengthen institutional Capacity.

a. Promote Peace and Security

This objective aims to promote peace, security, sovereignty and territorial integrity at the regional and/or international level by strengthening collaboration and partnership with the host government, other Missions and International Organizations resident in China through holding regular briefings.

b. Promote Economic Cooperation, International Trade and Investment

This strategic objective focuses on promoting economic cooperation, international trade and investment. This is achieved through initiating, negotiating, strengthening bilateral relations and diplomatic engagement, and promotion of trade and investment, holding trade fairs and

exhibitions, application of reciprocal treatment by identifying and implementing areas of strategic intervention.

c. Promote and Safeguard Kenya's Interest

Under this objective, the Mission's focus is geared towards promoting and safeguarding Kenya's Interests in China through effective diplomatic engagement by negotiating and implementing new and existing Agreements/MOUs, holding regular consultative meetings and employing a continuous monitoring mechanism to identify any threats and opportunities to Kenya's interests.

d. Enhance Diaspora Engagement and Consular Services

This objective looks at enhancing Diaspora engagement and consular services through development of structures of engagement in order to harness the skills and expertise of the Kenyans in the Diaspora to contribute to national development.

e. Strengthen Institutional Capacity

The objective aims at improving the Mission's overall service delivery through continuous enhancement of policy and institutional capacity by strengthening protocol services, budgeting and financial management and asset management as well as ICT capacity. The Mission will also strengthen its human resource management, institutionalize the culture of performance management, promote public diplomacy and enhance stakeholder engagement.

Achievements to Date

- a) **Peace Diplomacy.** In bilateral collaboration China has granted Kenya assistance to the Defence/military, police and varied security personnel both in material and capacity building. Kenya has engaged China to continue and to enhance her positive role in conflict resolution in the region especially in Somalia, South Sudan and Burundi.
- b) **Economic Diplomacy-** Kenya's economic strategic interests in relations to China are several folds, technical and economic collaboration- Development Cooperation, investment, trade, tourism, transfer of technology and capacity building among others hinged on the realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. In August 2013, His Excellency the President made his first outbound state visit to China which culminated in the signing of eight (8) bilateral economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements and MOUs between Kenya and China various field including infrastructure, energy, environment and finance. China with nearly 1.4 billion is a huge market; China is also the largest exporter of goods in the world. In 2016 exports from Kenya to China amounted to Kshs. 3.8 billion while imports from China amounted to Kshs. 140 billion. The embassy is in consultation with other stakeholders, Ministry of Industry, Trade and cooperatives, the Export Promotion Council, Kenya Investment Authority is

continually working for Kenya's participations in trade promotional activities. On foreign Direct Investment, China has become one of Kenya's largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) which reached USD 6.5 billion (Ksh. 663 Billion). Most investments are concentrated in infrastructure, the construction industry, machinery and Real Estate.

- c) Environmental Diplomacy- in Environmental Diplomacy, Kenya's strategic interest lies in continued collaboration with China in Kenya's pursuit of sustainable management of its resources and conservation of its environment for sustainable environment. Notably achievements and activities include:-
- i) In 2014, Kenya and China signed memorandum of Understanding on environmental protection in the fields of forestry and ecological conservation in areas of policy and regulations, research and development, institutional capacity building and personnel training.
 - ii) In 2015, China donated equipment worth USD 537, 000 to the Kenya Wildlife Service to strengthen wildlife protection. China has also provided training opportunities to strengthen technology, cooperation and experience sharing in wildlife protection.
- d) Cultural Diplomacy- A fundamental practice of cultural diplomacy is the exchange of ideas, information, art, value system and beliefs. It also constitutes a significant element of people to people exchange and the concept of what is referred to as soft power. Some of the activities in the area of cultural diplomacy include:
- i. In 2015, Kenya and China signed a bilateral Agreement on implementation programme under Cultural Cooperation for the years 2016-2018
 - ii. In May 2017, a Kenya- China Cultural Agreement was signed between the Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China during the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation.
 - iii. In October, 2017, the Kenya- China Joint archeological plan begun at the coastal region of Kenya
 - iv. In 2017 September, the construction of the building of the Confucius Institute at the University of Nairobi aided by the Chinese government begun.

2.2.1 Meeting with the Mr. Wan Li, Deputy Director General, Department of African Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

On Tuesday, 24th April, 2018, the delegation met with the Deputy Director General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The deputy Director General informed the delegation that;

1. He looked forward for exchange of views and information between China and Kenya and Africa at large
2. China and Kenya has over 45 years of diplomatic relations. China- Kenya cooperation is a microcosm of China- Africa relations,
3. Bilateral trade between Kenya and China is operating at a high level, estimated and USD 5.2 billion in 2017.
4. The construction of the Standard Gauge Railway between Mombasa and Nairobi is one of the flagship projects that can promote industrial cooperation between Kenya and China. The two countries can leverage on the SGR to improve Kenya's industrial base.
5. Over 400000 tourists from China visits Kenya. This has been augmented by the direct flights between the two countries
6. China has put in place measures to alleviate poverty and its committed to ensure none of her citizens lives in poverty. Remarkable achievements attained in the country is attributable to strong leadership of the Communist party
7. China and Kenya has signed several treaties and agreements including trade agreements that will boost trade between the two countries.

On his part the leader of the delegation, Hon. Richard Tong'i, informed the meeting that the relationship between Kenya and China has been cordial. Kenya has been a beneficiary scholarship opportunities and support in the development of infrastructure for instance the development of the SGR. He expressed desire for Kenya to learn more from China on matters of food security. He further pointed out that Kenya has singled out four agenda; Health, manufacturing, Housing and food security and it would wish to learn more from China on how to deliver on these critical agenda.

2.2.2 Meeting with Mr. Chen Leng' Xiang Vice Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress

On Tuesday, 24th April, 2018, the delegation met with Mr. Chen Leng', who briefed it as follows:-

1. The visit by the delegation from Kenya to China demonstrates the cooperation between the two parliaments.
2. The visits will enhance exchanges between the two legislatures

3. The two countries have over 55 years of cooperation. There has been increase in the frequency of high level exchanges between leaders of the two countries. In May 2017, H. E the President of Kenya and the President of China agreed to upscale bilateral cooperation which will set a solid foundation for the two countries
4. That the development of the Standard Gauge Railways will assist Kenya to realize rapid economic development
5. The two legislatures need to provide support to one another to ensure cooperation between the two countries through parliamentary democracy.
6. On peace and stability, China is a Socialist country and it's the people who run the country. He pointed out that no one should result to use force to solve conflicts since it is against the norms guiding foreign relations and the United Nations guidelines on solving conflicts. China as a country has focused its attention to Syria and the Middle East.
7. As regard to Commerce, it was reported that Kenya is the largest trade partner in East Africa.

Field visit in Chongqing

On Thursday, 26th April, 2018 the delegation undertook a field visit to various poverty eradication projects in China.

The delegation was informed that China has a deliberate policy of moving approximately ten (10) million people out of poverty annually. The strategy involved the following, inter alia-

- i. Identification of specific regions/area or villages targeted for certain economic projects
- ii. Government investing in the infrastructure of the targeted area, including construction of roads and houses for the citizens
- iii. Initiation of income generating activities to boost income of the residents. Most of the activities are agricultural activities such as goat keeping coupled with value addition activities such as cottage industries.

2.2.3 Meeting with Mr. Zhang Dingyu Vice Chairperson of Chongqing Municipality

On Friday, 26th April, 2018, the delegation met with the Vice Chairperson of the Chongqing municipality. Mr. Zhang Dingyu briefed the delegation as follows-

1. Chongqing municipality is located in the South of China
2. The municipality is famous for culture. It is directly under the leadership of the central government. The Central government attaches high significance to the city

because it's strategic to China development initiatives. It is financed by Central Government though the municipality generates its internal revenue.

3. Chongqing is the largest manufacturing base in China. It develops new material, vehicles.
4. It has promoted cooperation exchanges with Kenya. The municipality has relationship with Mombasa and Narok counties
5. He undertook to promote exchanges between the Chongqing people's Congress with County assemblies in Kenya to deepen cooperation.
6. He indicated that there is need for enhanced student exchanger programmes between the two countries, China and Kenya so as to deepen cooperation.

The leader of the delegation, Hon. Richard Tong'i informed the meeting that Kenya has a rich cultural and robust tourism industry. He informed further informed the meeting that Kenya has several cultural and tourist attraction sites and encouraged Chinese to visit the country for wildlife and other several cultural sites. He emphasized the need to have more cooperation exchanges especially through cultural exchanges and education where students from Kenya could be admitted to Chinese universities.

2.3 Inspection Visit to the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Tokyo, Japan

Introduction

Japan is an Archipelago of 6,852 Islands on Pacific Ocean (4 main Islands– Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu). Where two tectonic plates meet in earth's surface-susceptible to frequent seismic activities; Earthquakes, Tremors and Tsunamis. Its Capital city is Tokyo. Other major cities include – Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Sapporo, and Fukuoka.

Area, Population & Religion

Japan has dense cities with an urbanization rate of 63.9%, imperial palaces, thousands of Shrines and mountains. It has a Surface Area of 377,962 km² and a Population of 126,960,000 people (2017) with a Life expectancy at 84.19 years and a Birth rate of -0.1%. In terms of Culture Japanese are Conservative but modern, with Major Religions being Shintoism 63.9%, Buddhism 36%. Its Currency is JPY (1 JPY=Ksh.0.93)

Kenya- Japan Diplomatic Relations

Kenya and Japan enjoy warm and cordial relations as demonstrated by High level visits between the two (2) Capitals. Kenya & Japan established diplomatic relations in 1963. Japan opened Embassy in Nairobi in 1964 & Kenya reciprocated in 1979. Kenya and Japan continue to actively cooperate in various areas including infrastructure development, energy, Health, education, Science and Technology, water and irrigation. 700 Japanese are living in Kenya being the largest in Africa. There are 500 registered Kenyans living in Japan and a total of approximately 800 Kenyans living in Japan. KIJA -diaspora Association is very vibrant & focused.

Trade

Nairobi hosts one of the largest Japanese communities in Africa (about 700) and is the regional Headquarters of Japan's agencies (JICA, JETRO and JBIC) as well as its largest trading houses like the Marubeni Corporation. Total trade between Kenya and Japan increased significantly in the last ten years from Ksh 30.66 billion in 2006 to Ksh 86.55 billion in 2016. The trade balance has been in favour of Japan at Kshs. 78.3 billion (2016).

Kenya- Japan Trade flows

Year	Exports in Kshs	Imports in Kshs	Balance of Trade Ksh
2013	2,711,068,170	83,720,489,317	-81,009,421,147
2014	3,525,958,737	86,553,608,764	-83,027,650,027
2015	4,054,350,792	88,239,235,890	-84,184,885,097
2016	4,071,000,000	82,409,000,000	-78,338,000,000
Average values	2,428,607,564	60,087,373,745	-57,658,766,181

Source. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

Kenya is the leading recipient of Japanese ODA in Sub- Sub Saharan Africa. To date, the cumulative assistance from Japan stands at 553 billion Yen (Approximately Ksh. 4,600,000,000). Some of the notable major projects completed through Japanese funding include:-

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology (JKUAT), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), Mombasa Airport Improvement Project, New Nyali Bridge, Mtwapa and Kilifi bridges, Rehabilitation of Athi and Ikutha bridges, Kapsabet water supply, Sondu Miriu Hydropower project, improvement of Health facilities in Kericho, Kisii District Hospitals and construction of the Nairobi Missing links and Universal Healthcare coverage.

The African Business Education (ABE) Initiative

The ABE initiative is billed as a success as it seeks to empower youth from the public and private sectors of the Kenyan economy. Since its inception during TICAD V in 2013, Kenya has been a major beneficiary. It gives opportunity in educating the participants and provides them exposure through internships and job placements. Since its inceptions, there have been 138 kenyan participants.

Kenya Diplomatic Mission in Tokyo, Japan

The Mission was established in 1965. The current Ambassador is H.E Solomon Karanja .It is composed of four (4) home based staff and nine (9) local staff members. Kenya owns the building that houses the mission, and there is idle land at the embassy which could be utilized for the construction of staff houses.

2.3.0 Meeting with Mission staff in Japan

On Monday, 30th April, 2018 the delegation held a meeting with the Diplomatic staff led by Amb. Solomon Karanja Maina.

Mission Objectives

Mr. Paul Kalii, Deputy Head of Mission informed the delegation that, the mission pursues the following objectives:-

1. Representation of Kenya & its citizens in Japan.
2. Provide guidance & advise on Kenya's Foreign policy on Japan
3. Promote, project, and protect Kenya's image & national interests (social, political, cultural, and economic)
4. Promote cordial & beneficial relations & friendship with Japan.
5. Facilitate Vision 2030 Agenda through Japan Partnership
6. Coordination implementation of Japanese funded programs & projects in Kenya
7. Lobby for increased ODA to Kenya to support National Dev. Agenda
8. Represent & initiate bilateral & multilateral negotiations on behalf of GoK vs Japan & international Org/institutions resident in Japan.
9. Provide consular services and Promote Diaspora engagement
10. Promote economic diplomacy by Formulating & implementing marketing strategies to increase Kenyan exports, investment, tourism & technological transfer.
11. Provide Analyzed reports on political, economic, social impacting on our bilateral relations to protect National interests & its people in Japan.
12. Promote cultural diplomacy e.g. facilitated signing of MOUs with Kurume city to host Team Kenya

13. Preparations for Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympics & Meguro city for cultural cooperation. Kenya has the highest No. of foreign Athletes resident in Japan (Osaka & Chiba Prefectures) Past world Athletics Champions e.g. Douglas Wakihuri and Late Samuel Wanjiku trained in Japan. Kenyans have dominated local Marathons (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya) for many years.

Japan- Reliable & Strategic Development Partner

TICAD VI coincided with State visit by PM Shinzo Abe and as a result this, three (3) Key Agreements/MoU were signed: IPPA, MOU on Expansion of MSA Port & Dev. of SEZ & MoU on Economic & Social Stability Support & Negotiation on BASA to be fast tracked & pledged to Support on Kenya Marine Security capacity building.

High Quality infrastructure (Dev. of Msa Port Area Road dev. project II, Nairobi Viaduct & Roads improvement project (including Dualling of Ngong Road, North Corridor, Japan has supplied 2 Road stabilizers & 10 Rollers at JPY300M (2018) & 15 Patrol Boats to enhance security in Indian ocean & Victoria (2019). TICAD VI is an epitome of Bilateral Cooperation with Japan.

Japan has been Carrying out a National program on training on teaching of Science & Mathematics in Secondary Schools.

Kenya is major recipient of ABE initiative Scholarships for 2 year Master's Degree program in Japanese Universities. In Collaboration with JAXA, University of Nairobi & University of Rome, Kenya's first Satellite- (CubeSat-KUNS-PF) – installed into in ISS on 2nd April, 2018 and on 11th May 2018 at 13.00hrs (KT) the satellite will be deployed to outer space from JAXA Tsukuba Space Centre and the Embassy will witness the same. From UoN & Japanese Embassy, Nairobi KiboCUBE programme was launched during TICAD VI under auspices of UNOOSA Luigi Broglio Space Center (San Marco) playing crucial role. Over 50 Japanese Companies had invested in Kenya (2016) with regional offices in Nairobi- Toyota Tsusho, ISUZU, Mitsui, Marubeni Corporation, Mitsubishi, NEC, Sumitomo Chemicals: (108 in April 2018: JETRO). Recent investments- Honda Motors (M. cycle Assembly), Hino Motors (Trucks Assembly) Nisshin Foods (Noodles). 150 Japanese Co. participated in TICAD VI Business Forum. TICAD VI Outcomes: 70 CEOs of top Co. accompanied PM Signed 17 MOUs with Kenya companies. It was noted that Kenya ranked 1st after Republic of South Africa and Nigeria for future Investments in Africa. In the Last 2 months, the Mission has witnessed upsurge of Business Missions to Kenya after 2017 long electioneering & volatile political temperatures.

Other Japanese investments

NEC Corporation, Nippon Koei Nissan Motors(car Assembly) OCS HIS Co. Ltd Exedy Company Ltd Komatsu Konoike Construction Saraya corporation Hankyu Hanshi Toyo Construction Afri-Inc: Logistical Mgt. system LIXIL Corporation (water saving toilets) Kenya Food Solutions(for exports to Japan) – Ajinomoto(Local sales) Panasonic Co. Ltd Sumitomo Chemicals Sumitomo Mitsui Construction Tone Engineering Co. YKK Group Zenitaka Corporation Car View corporation, Bridgestone Co. ltd and Itochu Corporation are Japanese investment in Africa

It was reported that the following are challenges that discourage Japan from investing in Kenya.

1. Slow progress on implementation of Legislative & regulative reforms to ease doing business(Fiscal, monetary, administrative)
2. Threats of Social & political instability due to volatile politics (Kenya cited)
3. General insecurity & fear of terrorist attack & armed Militia (Kenya cited)
4. Outbreak of PEV(Kenya cited)
5. Corruption

Africa's comparative advantages

- i. Abundant Natural resources
- ii. Growing and young population essential HRD,SSA countries has one of fastest growing economies (3.8% & Av.- 2016/2017 WB reports)
- iii. Willingness of many African Govts to implement economic reforms for ease of doing business
- iv. Expanding economic infrastructure (energy, transport corridors, Ports)

Mr. Kalii informed the delegation that trade between Kenya & Japan with a Balance of Trade Ratio of 1:14 indicate that it's in favor of Japan. He further indicated that the highly valued Japanese imports into Kenya include, motor vehicles, auto parts and engines, iron and steel products, machinery and rubber tires. On the other hand, Key major exports to Japan include Tea, coffee, Macadamia nuts, raw tobacco, sisal, handicrafts, textile fibers, semi-precious stones & frozen fish. However, some Kenyan fruits are banned (mangoes, Avocado, Oranges, Bananas, Ginger) Kenyan Fresh cut flowers are increasingly becoming popular due to longer shelf life: 30 % of cut Rose flowers are sold via Holland.

Japan imposed Travel advisories against Kenya immediately after Westgate Terrorist attack on 21st September 2013. Japanese are very conscious of their personal security. KTB reacted (up to date) by suspending tourist marketing in Japan and diverted to other Asian

Markets (China & India). It was observed that over 20 Million Japanese go for holiday every year.

Tourist Arrivals from Japan

The delegation was also informed that there are various factors that contributed to the decline in Japanese tourist arrivals to Kenya (2008-2017). PEV of 2008 scared Japanese tourism but revived after the signing of National Unity Government Agreement.

- i. Tourist arrivals reached its peak in 2012 at 14,024 and began descend in 2013 due to volatile Kenyan politics during General elections(2013 & 2017)
- ii. 2 major terrorist attacks Westgate (21st Sep. 2013) & Garissa University (2 April 2015) were last straws that broke the camel's back.
- iii. KTB withdrawal of marketing activities robbed opportunity to reassure Japanese of improved security in Kenya in recent years. 2017 prolonged electioneering & volatile politics scared Japanese Tourists to Kenya.

The positive increase in arrivals in 2016 could be associated with high number of Japanese attending TICAD VI Summit in Nairobi in August, 2016.

The Embassy has undertaken robust initiatives to revive Japanese Tourism to Kenya under turbulence of travel Advisories. Some of the initiatives include:-

- i. Continued to engage Japanese Government to lift travel advisories.
- ii. Fast-tracking conclusion of BASA negotiations for Direct Flights between Nairobi –Tokyo to Designated National Airlines.
- iii. Participating in JATA organized Annual Tourist Expos & Other cultural & Tourist events. Kenya stand won SPECIAL PRIZE for Booth Grand Prix for best hospitable & authentic booth in sept, 2016.
- iv. Organizing seminars/FAM tours for Travel agents/ Operators & Media/Press Reps.
- v. All GoK delegations engaging with GOJ lifting of the travel advisories is part of Agenda. Under Mission leadership, ADC to hold 1st Tourist & cultural fair, Jun 16-17, 2018 (Ima No Africa Fair)

Partnership with Japan (ODA)

1. Geothermal power & expansion OI Karia Geothermal dev. & other renewable energy generation (Kenya ranked 1st in Africa & 8th in world- Geothermal power generation)
2. Fertilizer Factory in Eldoret by Mitsubishi Corp completed High Quality infrastructural Dev. of Northern corridor at US\$10 billion by 2019 Modernization & expansion of Port of Msa & road infrastructure. Phase II to be completed by 2019
3. Dev. Industrial & Commercial hub (SEZ) in Dongo Kundu.

4. Expansion of Nairobi roads (Dualing of Ngong Road- Dagoretti corner) & supply of 2 road stabilizers, rollers
5. Mwea Rice irrigation Project & SHEP program (Agriculture)
6. Mombasa Gate Bridge Construction at JPY 20,000 Million (2019)
7. Training on teaching of science & Mathematics in secondary schools Program. 'ABE Initiative' Masters Scholarship Program, Kenya largest beneficiary. Kenya, among the 3 Models to spearhead UHC in Africa through TICAD process.
8. JKUAT nominated for teaching Japanese Engineering Model 'KOSEN' in Africa.
9. Donation of 4 firefighting engines by JFA.
10. Donation of model mobile clinic ambulance by Toy Factory KAIZEN- Japanese brand of TQM has disseminated in our Production & service delivery system models.

Mission's Role in Implementing 'big 4' strategy

Big 4 refer to Socio-economic areas, H.E. the President committed to focus on during his 2nd 5-year term in office.

Manufacturing; it was reported that:-

Japanese private sector has a special focus on investment in SEZ e.g. (Mitsubishi Corporation) on feasibility study on the development of Mombasa bypass & establishes a Saw mill for manufacture of cheap & affordable Houses for domestic & export market.

In March 2017, the embassy facilitated Japanese Public & Private Business Mission to Mombasa Port & SEZ. 60 Japanese Companies, including French & Indian Cos. Triangular trade arrangement. Over 10 Post-TICAD VI inbound & outbound business Missions with special focus on SMEs interested in 'value addition' have been undertaken. The mission has also facilitated the appointment of Honorary Consul in OSAKA city to attract investments from Kansai region. It has also facilitated investments in development of Kenya Blue Economy- as part of TICAD VI pledge; Japanese experts have concluded feasibility study on Japanese investment in Kenya Fisheries and Marine infrastructure (Coast & Victoria)

The Government of Japan is playing a crucial role in hosting of 1st National Conference on Blue Economy on 26 Nov. 2018 to be presided over by H.E. President in Nairobi (through JICA). Libera Corp., Leading Japanese Co. has concluded feasibility study to invest in Marine Transport in Coast & Victoria & plans to set up a Marine training institute in Mombasa for seafarers for E.A Region. The Government of Japan has committed to supply

15 Patrol Boats (through ODA) by Feb. 2019 to enhance Marine security along EEZ and Victoria & facilitate establishment of 'Coast Guards' – Police Unit. The Kenyan Embassy in Japan has witnessed the opening of the tenders.

Agriculture & Food security:

In collaboration with KEPHIS, the Mission will engage the GoJ to lift the ban on export of certain 'Kenyan fruits (Avocados, Mangoes, Oranges) & to collaborate in phytosanitary inspection & training for quality assurance of Agricultural exports, including Flowers to Japanese Market.

The GOJ has implemented the NERICA Hybrid rice & Agricultural Mechanisation project in Mwea irrigation scheme. SHEP (Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion) Program by JICA has been very successful. SHEP targets small scale Horticultural farmers in Kenya to do "Farming as a Business" ("Grow and Sell" to "Grow to Sell" being implemented by JICA.

On **Universal Health care**; during TICAD VI Kenya (alongside Ghana & Senegal) was nominated to spearhead UHC in the continent under TICAD process.

Through JICA, April 2017, Health service providers/policy makers underwent training in Japan. Tokushukai group of Hospitals– established 'A dialysis Machine centre' in Nairobi for E.A region Toray Medical Co. with support from JICA to Kenya will launch the training of Kenyan Cardiologists at KNH on PTMC (Percutaneous Trans venous Mitral Commissurotomy) Procedures. PTMC involves use of Inoue Balloon catheter in treating of patients with Heart diseases (Mitral valve stenosis) without undergoing open Heart surgery i.e. a quick, cheap lifesaving procedure. KNH will serve as a regional training centre, with Prof. Kanji Inoue of Kyoto University (Inventor) to lead initial training. Between 2nd July 31st August, 2018, 4 Kenya Cardiologists will undergo training at Kyoto. The program will be rolled out to other national referral hospitals

Other Inter-Linked Priorities,

- i. Fast-tracking implementation of overall outcomes of TICADVI Summit
- ii. Follow up progress on implementation of ODA funded projects in in 5 pillars of our bilateral cooperation
- iii. Reduction of huge balance of trade deficit(1:14) in favour of Japan (1:15) thro' export diversification & Value addition& removal of ban on some Kenyan fruits. Continue to engage GoJ to lift travel advisories.
- iv. Fast- track conclusion of negotiations on BASA.

- v. GOJ & Private Sector to invest in ICT sector including Konza Techno city- the Mission has made a presentation before core-group of ICT Committee members & Chair of Foreign Relations Committee of HRs.
- vi. Diaspora engagement/integration in National Dev. Agenda & V2030
- vii. Provision of excellent service delivery & consular services to our customers
Protect, promote & project Kenya's good image (public diplomacy)

Current Challenges faced by the Mission & Staff

1. Inadequate Budget allocation versus deepening engagements with Japan.
2. Inadequate Staff mainly due to delay in replacement of officers who ended tour of duty leading to work overload.
3. High cost of living- Tokyo is the most expensive city in the world.
4. Perpetual fear and Threats of Natural disasters, Typhoons, Earthquakes, Tremors and Tsunamis- East Japan, 2011, Kumamoto, April 2016 and nuclear attack.
5. Travel advisories vs. High Political temperatures during General elections (2017) & long electioneering periods.
6. Banned Kenyan products to Japanese Markets.
7. Volatile politics & threats of terrorist attacks.
8. Negative media/Press publicity e.g. Corruption and insecurity.
9. Lack of budget line for Consular services e.g. repatriation of dead citizens' remains to Kenya.

Mission Assets and tour of the Chancery

The delegation undertook a guided tour of the Chancery. The Chancery is owned by the Government of Kenya and the building is presently in good condition though it's not strategically located. The Mission rents housing for other Home-based Officers. However, the Committee established that there is a lot of empty space that could be used for construction of houses for the diplomatic staff.

3.0 INSPECTION VISIT TO PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA TO UN OFFICES IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Kenya and Switzerland signed an **MoU on mutual legal assistance** and implementation of the same is progressing well. The proposed Framework for the Return of Assets from Corruption and Crime in Kenya (FRACCK), is nearing its conclusion and the two countries look forward to advancing this cooperation.

3.0.1 Establishment of the Kenya Embassy in Bern, Switzerland

There has been a proposal to accredit the Kenya Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office in Geneva to Bern so as to cover bilateral relations between Kenya and Switzerland which is currently handled from London. This is advised by the logistical challenges of engaging the Swiss government from London.

This matter is currently pending as the Swiss Government requires Kenya to have a physical presence in Bern in the form of an office, equipped for the usual diplomatic and consular work, with at least one official, and the Ambassador/PR has the option of maintaining residence in Geneva.

Negotiations are ongoing for Kenya and Switzerland to sign agreements of cooperation in the following areas;

- ❖ Agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of training for international peace operations
- ❖ Bilateral agreement regarding the performance of remunerated activities by accompanying persons of members of diplomatic missions
- ❖ Framework for the Return of Assets from Corruption and Crime in Kenya (“FRACCK”)

Switzerland proposed an arrangement of reciprocal support whereby Switzerland would support Kenya’s candidature of Mr. Njuguna to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) for the term 2017-2022 and in exchange, Kenya would lend its support to the Swiss candidature to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) for the period 2019-2022 at the elections to be held in New York in June 2018.

Government

Switzerland has a **Republican Federal Constitution**. The legislative power is held by the Bicameral Federal Assembly made up of the Council of States and the National Council. Executive power is held by the Federal Council, whose members rotate in a 1-year term as Federal president (Head of State & Government). The current President is **H.E. Alain Berset** (since 1st January, 2018).

Economy

Switzerland is a peaceful, prosperous and stable modern market economy with low unemployment, a highly skilled labour force and GDP \$662.5 billion (2016 est.) and per capita income of \$59,400 (2016 est.)

The Swiss economy is highly integrated, capitalizing on an open trade regime for industrial products but with a protected agricultural sector. Tariffs on manufacturing are generally low, and in principle there are no quantitative restrictions, anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard actions.

Developed countries are the main sources of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Switzerland, but the outflow towards Central and Eastern European countries has recently increased. The United States is the main investor, as well as the main destination, in terms of FDI stock. Inward stock is more concentrated, with only three investors accounting for almost 70% (the US, the Netherlands and Germany). The most important destinations of Swiss FDI are the US, the UK and Germany.

Major industries in Switzerland are in the following sectors – Machinery, Chemicals, Watches, Textiles, Precision instruments, Tourism, Banking, and Insurance. Major Trading Partners are Germany, Italy, France, United Kingdom, Russia and Austria.

International Relations

Switzerland maintains diplomatic relations with almost all countries and historically has served as an intermediary and host to major international treaty conferences. The country has no major dispute in its bilateral relations. However, Switzerland tends to keep relative distance from close involvement in international bodies.

Prior to Switzerland formal accession to the United Nations in 2002 after a popular vote by the citizens, it maintained an observer status in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and didn't have a right to a seat as one of the elected members of the UN Security Council.

In the World Trade Organization (WTO), Switzerland is a member of the G10 group. Switzerland has always been actively supportive in industrial market access, services, geographical indications and is decidedly committed to the multilateral trade liberalization.

Kenya/Switzerland Relations

Switzerland recognized the Republic of Kenya's independence in 1963. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1964 when Switzerland opened an Embassy in Nairobi.

Switzerland has a resident Ambassador, **H.E. Dr. Ralph Heckner**, in Nairobi, while Kenya's High Commissioner in London, is accredited to the Swiss Confederation.

Development Co-operation

Swiss development assistance to Kenya started in 1969. Projects funded under this bilateral arrangement include:

- i) Establishment of the Kenya Utalii College in the 1970s- a project considered to be one of the success stories in the Kenya-Swiss Development Co-operation
- ii) Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies programme (University of Nairobi).
- iii) Laikipia Rural Development Programme.
- iv) Minor Roads Improvement Programme.
- v) Kisii Training School - caters for training of engineers in labour-based methods of unpaved road improvement and maintenance.
- vi) Development Programme for arid and semi-arid lands.
- vii) Forestry Department - Swiss Development Cooperation together with the Forestry Department have worked to secure and sustain trees.

Trade Relations

Kenya is Switzerland's sixth most important trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa. Kenyan exports to Switzerland include tea, coffee, horticultural products (fruits, vegetables and cut flowers), pyrethrum extract, precious and semi-precious stones. Swiss exports to Kenya consist of medicines, paints, insecticides and herbicides, machinery, telephone equipment, fungicides and fertilizers.

The balance of trade between Kenya and Switzerland is in favor of Switzerland, with Exports from Kenya in **2015** being **KShs. 5 Billion** and Imports from Switzerland in the same year standing at **KShs. 10 billion**.

3.0.1 Inspection Visit of the Kenya Embassy to Switzerland

The delegation held the following meetings with all staff of the mission,

the senior Director, World Trade Organization,

Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, the Secretary General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Mr. Houlin Zhao, the secretary General of the International Communication Union, and Mr. Nikkhil Seth, the executive director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

3.0.2 Meeting with all staff of the mission

The delegation held a meeting with all staff of the Kenya Embassy at the chancery. The Ambassador Dr. Stephen Karau briefed the delegation as follows: -

- a) The mission is the primary channel for diplomatic representation and communication between the Kenya government, the United Nations and its agencies in Geneva.
- b) Kenya contributes more than Kshs. 40 Million to the Geneva based international system.
- c) Mission personnel engage daily on diverse issues such as development, international trade, the environment, global health, international law, peace and security, human rights and humanitarian issues and labour.
- d) The mission keeps Kenya government informed on multilateral matters
- e) The mission promotes international trade and development
Provide consular services (passport, birth certificates, document authentications) as well as support to Kenyans working and residing in Switzerland



The delegation was also briefed on the challenges facing the mission in the execution of its mandate as follows: -

- i) **Finance and accounting-** The mission currently is operating on a gross annual recurrent budget of approximately Kshs. 455 million. This is down from Kshs. 523 million in the FY 2014/2015 and Kshs. 498 million in FY 2015/2016. The

mission does not have a development budget despite having submitted its request during the budget preparation process.

- ii) **Staffing capacity-** The mission has inadequate staffing comprised of only 12 home-based staffs and 11 local staff.
- iii) **Life index-** In Geneva cost of living and services is very high. With an annual budget on operation and maintenance of only Kshs. 48 million, the mission is constrained to an extent where executing its full mandate has become almost unachievable.
- iv) **Transport-** transport facilities at the mission have continued to be a challenge. Four (4) out of the Six (6) cars-maintained by the mission need to be replaced.
- v) **Office and residence-** The mission spends approximately Kshs. 143 million annually on payment of rent for the chancery and staff residences. However, procurement of a chancery and an official ambassador's residence would substantially reduce the costs.

3.0.3 Courtesy call to senior director, World Trade Organization

The delegation held a meeting with the senior director, World trade organization. The World Trade Organization is an intergovernmental organization that regulates international trade. The delegation was briefed on the role of World Trade Organization and how membership to World Trade Organization works to Kenya's advantage in the following ways: -

- Market access for Kenya products
- Allow members to protect their domestic market.
- We can Trade under World trade Organization agreements which is more favourable and predictable
- We have a way to settle disputes
- We take part in world trade negotiations
- We participate in trade policy reviews
- Take advantage of transparency information.



3.0.4 Courtesy call to Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, the secretary general of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The delegation met with Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi, the Secretary General UNCTAD. Dr. Kituyi briefed the delegation on his achievements in promoting Kenya. He is determined to ensure Kenya benefits significantly with his position of Secretary General of UNCTAD. He told the delegation that he will continue to facilitate participation of Kenyan delegations in UNCTAD meetings. Kenya has hosted two UNCTAD Ministerial conferences-UNCTAD IV (1976) and UNCTAD XIV (2016); participated in UNCTAD technical assistance activities like investment facilitation, e-regulations, etc launched interpretec program in Kenya (2017); officials participate in capacity building activities-online courses, Technical assistance, policy reviews, capacity building, employment opportunities among others.

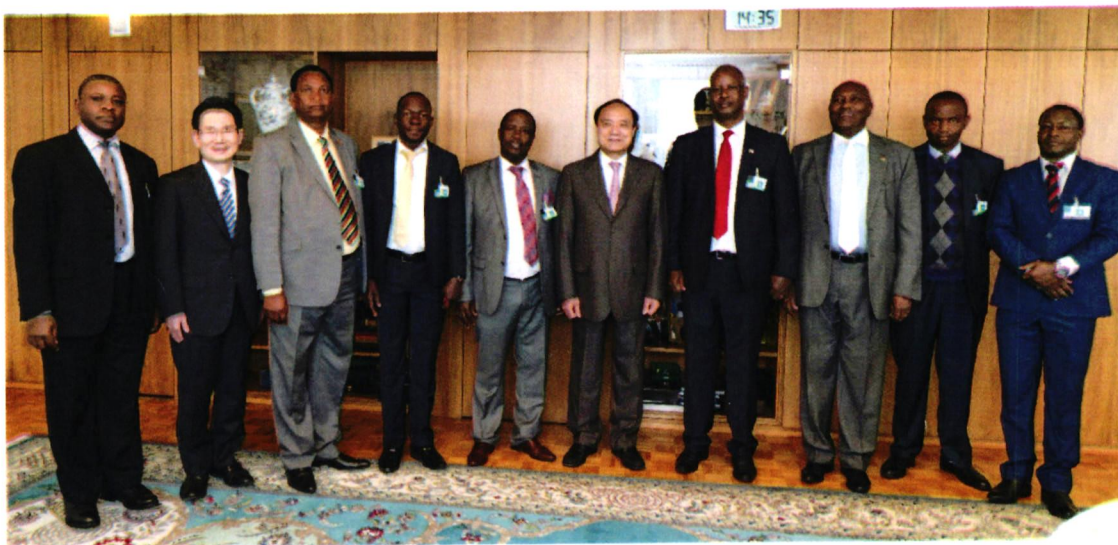


3.0.5 Courtesy call to Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

The delegation met with Mr. Houlin Zhao, the Secretary General of the ITU. The Secretary General welcomed the delegation to his office and briefed them on the important role that Kenya plays in matters telecommunication. He mentioned MPESA and Kenya moving to 4G network a head of Europe.

The Secretary General informed the delegation that ITU is a specialized agency of United Nations that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies and its objective is connecting the Worlds people by supporting and protecting everyone's fundamental right to communicate.

He also informed the delegation on its activities of allocation of Radio spectrum and satellite orbit, development of technical standards to ensure technologies seamlessly interconnect, improvement of access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.



3.0.6 Courtesy call to the Executive Director of United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

The delegation held meeting at the UNITAR office in Vienna United Nations. The delegation was taken through an overview of UNITAR



The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is a dedicated training arm of the United Nations, serving close to 55,000 beneficiaries annually by conducting close to 500 training and research activities around the world. The Mission of UNITAR is to develop capacities to enhance global decision-making and to support country level action for shaping a better future. The Institute covers topics in the broad areas of Peace (promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies), People and social inclusion (promote people's well-being and support equitable representation of countries in global decision-making fora), Planet, environmental protection and restoration, and climate change (Support the conservation, restoration and safeguarding of our planet for present and future generations), Prosperity through sustainable economic growth (Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth), and Cross-fertilizing knowledge (Optimizing the use of technology and supporting coherence for the 2030 Agenda). Centered around the beneficiaries it serves, UNITAR's work targets two key sets of stakeholders: The delegates to the UN and others who develop intergovernmental agreements establishing global norms, policies, and programmes, and the key national change agents who turn the global agreements into action.

3.1 Inspection Visit To The Embassy/Permanent Mission Of The Republic Of Kenya In Viena, Austria

H.E. Sebastian Kurz is the current Federal Chancellor having assumed office on 18th December 2017. He is Europe's youngest leader at 31 years. Legislative elections were held in Austria on 15 October, 2017. The Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) headed by Sebastian Kurz emerged as the largest party in the National Council, winning 62 of the 183 seats. The Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) finished third with 51 seats, narrowly behind the Social Democratic Party (SPÖ) which won 52 seats. The SPÖ had been the largest party after the previous elections in 2013. The new government was sworn in on 18th December 2017 composed of twelve (12) ministries.

Austria considers Kenya an entry point to the East African region and therefore, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sebastian Kurz, officially launched the Austrian Trade Centre in Nairobi on 27th October 2016 to facilitate trade and investment in Kenya and within the region. The trade office was re-opened in June 2015.

Austria applies stringent measures on Kenyans seeking visas for travel. Kenya could request Austria to give consideration to the matter as part of the strategy to promote people to people exchanges particularly, the movement of business people.

There is a decisive shift to emphasize trade as opposed to aid in relations between Kenya and Austria.

There is a proposal to extend a soft loan facility to Kenya. This will be done through a memorandum of understanding between two Austrian companies (MUT Austria & Helioz) and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. The proposal for funding of Maralal water project, Mavoko sewerage, Mokubo water project and Tot water supply project (total 48.8 million euros) from the Ministry of Water & Immigration was forwarded to the National Treasury for consideration and onward forwarding to the Austrian Embassy (letter date 7th March 2017).

Doppelmayr Group, an Austrian based company, has been contracted by the government to construct cable cars at Likoni at a cost of Ksh 5.8 billion. The construction will start in May 2018 for a period of two years.

The Austrian Government has identified some companies with which to work with in Sub Sahara Africa. Reputed Austrian companies, strong in environment and green energy sectors, are supported by the Austrian Government, through access to Government soft loans to invest in selected African countries, including Kenya. In this context, MUT (Austrian company) has shown keen interest to invest in Nairobi county in the area of waste management and energy generation, sewage and water treatment.

Government

The Republic of Austria has a Democratic Federal system of governance. The Austrian Federal Government is the body that exercises executive power and is composed of the President, the Chancellor, who is the Leader of the Government, the Vice Chancellor, and Senior Ministers. The Austrian Parliament consists of two chambers: The National Assembly (Nationalrat) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat).

The President is elected for a six-year term and holds a ceremonial position. The current President, **H.E. Dr. Alexander Van der Bellen**, was elected on December 4, 2016, and sworn in January 26, 2017. The Federal Chancellor, **Sebastian Kurz**, assumed office on 18th December 2017. **Ms. Karin Knissl** is Austria's Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Integration since 18th December 2017.

The Economy of Austria

The Austria's economy is driven by strong export growth and rising investment. With a GDP of \$372.606 billion (2015 est.) and Per Capita income of US\$43,546 (2015). The banking and insurance are the predominant sectors and other major industries are: food, luxury commodities, mechanical engineering, and steel construction industries. The EU is its major trading partner.

International Relations

The Republic of Austria adopted permanent neutrality as the cornerstone of its foreign policy. Austria joined the European Union in 1995. It is a member of the UN and hosts a number of UN agencies such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Secretariat of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Since 1955, Austria has been a neutral state and not a member of NATO.

Kenya/Austria Diplomatic Relations

The two countries enjoy strong diplomatic relations and have resident diplomatic representations in their respective capitals. The current Ambassador designate of Kenya to Austria is **Dr. Hassan Wario**. The Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Austria in Kenya is **Mr. Hannes Passler**. Austria has appointed Dr. Christian Fellner as Austria's Ambassador to Kenya and has sought an agreement which is currently under process.

The Kenya Embassy in Vienna was established in 1994. It is accredited to Austria, Hungary and Slovakia, all the UN agencies in Vienna (UNODC, UNIDO, UNOV, CTBTO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Kenya attends meetings at OPEC, Ombudsman and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL).

Trade and Economic Co-operation

Kenya/Austria trade relations are characterized by a low volume of commerce with a very small range of products. Kenya's exports to Austria include coffee, tea, flowers, handicrafts, raw materials, preserved fruits and vegetables and imports pharmaceuticals, paper and non-paper products, insecticides, non-alcoholic beverages, musical instruments and accessories.

In 2016, Kenya's exports to Austria were valued at KShs. 114,242,565 against imports from Austria valued at KShs. 2,707,321,042. Kenya has maintained a steadily growing positive balance of trade which stood at KShs. -2,593,078,477.

An Austrian trade mission organised by the Austrian Economic Chamber of Austria Federal Economic Chamber visited Kenya from 25th to 29th May, 2014.

Further, the then Austrian Deputy Minister of Economic Policy and European Integration, Ms. Bernadette Marianne Gierlingers, led a trade delegation to Kenya comprised of a number of Austrian companies on 6th to 8th July 2016. Following this visit, negotiations for an MOU on Trade and Economic cooperation was initiated. The draft of the MOU is under consideration by both sides.

The then Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Austria Hon. Sebastian Kurz, visited Kenya in October 2016, with a delegation of Austrian companies from diverse sectors including: renewable energy, infrastructure, environment and waste management. During the visit, discussions on initiating an MOU between Kenya and Austria on Cooperation on Trade and Economic were held. The Draft MoU is with the Austrian side (NV MFA.REL.

13/2 VOL. VIII (92) dated May 2017). There is need for a speedy conclusion of the MOU and also initiate MOUs for cooperation in other sectors.

MOUs and Agreements Signed Between Kenya and Austria

- i. Confidential Memorandum of Understanding Between Kenya and Austria on Designation of airlines, Capacity Regulation, Taxation, Aviation Safety, Aviation Security, Route Annex and Code Sharing - **8th August, 2001**
- ii. Agreed Minutes between Kenya and Austria in financing of Rural Development Projects in Kenya - **7th June, 1985**
- iii. Agreement Between the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Austria on the Establishment of a Hospital in Kenya - **1971**

Development Cooperation

Austria's aid resources have been concentrated on several priority countries since 1992 in order to increase the impact and visibility of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). Most of Austria's aid to Kenya is channelled through various NGOs.

The Masinga/Kitui water project signed on October 25th, 1991 is to date the single most important project that has received assistance from the Government of Austria. The Austrian government wrote off a public soft loan to Kenya amounting to Euro 9, 447,468, 44 tied to this project on 25th August 2008.

Austria funds various development projects particularly civic education programmes like FGM awareness in Kisii District and Kajiado, human rights awareness in Korogocho slum, juvenile youth collection centres in Kamiti and Langata prisons, HIV/AIDS project in Mathare slum and immunization campaigns in Eastern province among others.

Eastlands College of Technology (ECT) is a project of Strathmore Educational Trust, a Public Charitable Trust established in Kenya. The college has been in the making since 2003, when the Informal Sector Business Institute (ISBI) was created with the help of the Austrian NGO ICEP to train Micro entrepreneurs on basic business skills and ICT training for the youth.

Education and Scholarships

The University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschule Wiener Neustadt) waives tuition fees for Kenyan Students. Currently there are five (5) Kenyan Students undertaking the Business Consultancy Graduate Program.

The Austrian Development Agency (ADC) offers PHD scholarships to Kenya under the North-South Dialogue. Currently, there are ten (10) Kenyan students studying at the University of Natural and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), University of Vienna and University of Graz pursuing studies in the fields of Agriculture, Natural Resource Management, Linguistics and Literature.

The Diplomatic Academy of Vienna offers an executive training programme in European and International Affairs for junior diplomats and civil service officials from Africa annually and Kenya is one of the countries that sends participants to this course.

High Level Visits

- i. The then Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Austria, and current Federal Chancellor, Hon. Sebastian Kurz, visited Kenya in October 2016, with a delegation of Austrian companies from diverse sectors including: renewable energy, infrastructure, environment and waste management.
- ii. The then Austrian Deputy Minister of Economic Policy and European Integration, Ms. Bernadette Marianne Gierlingers, led a trade delegation to Kenya comprised of a number of Austrian companies on 6th to 8th July 2016.
- iii. The Director of Africa Department at the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Andrea Wicke visited Kenya on 3rd and 4th July 2017. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss issues on Somalia.

3.1.0 Meeting with the staff of the mission

The delegation held a meeting with the staff of the Kenya Embassy at the Chancery. The ambassador, Mr. Michael Oyugi briefed the committee as follows: -

- **Objective of the Mission**-is to promote international cooperation and protect Kenya's interest within the UN and International organizations in Vienna. The mission facilitates participation of Kenya delegation to the meetings of the UN and International organizations held in Vienna.
- **Staffing and Capacity**- The Mission has inadequate staffing levels to facilitate effective coverage of all issues and areas of national interests in countries of accreditation, the UN Agencies and other International Organizations based in Vienna.
- **Finance and accounting**- The Mission lacks sufficient budgetary allocation to cover areas of accreditation and the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The same problem impacts negatively on delivery of services in the Embassy.

- **Office space-** There is inadequate space however the mission is in the process of addressing this challenge by exploring possibilities of purchasing its own property.
- **High standard of living-** Austria is among the richest countries in the Euro zone with a developed economy and hence high standards of living. The cost of living in Europe is significantly higher than that of the Americas (USA, Canada, Brazil and Cuba) and in all African Countries. However, officers serving in the Embassies/Missions in these countries earn much higher FSA than those serving in the Euro zone countries.

3.1.1 Meeting with UNIDO

The delegation met with the Director General, UNIDO

The Director General welcomed the delegation in his conference room. He informed the delegation as follow:

- a. UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. He also said that UNIDO is going to support Kenya's Industrial masterplan and use renewable energy.

The organizations programmatic focus is structured in four strategic priorities namely: -

- Creating shared prosperity
 - Advancing economic competitiveness
 - Safeguarding the environment
 - Strengthening knowledge and institution
- b. Each of these programmatic fields of activity contains a number of individual programs, which are implemented in a holistic manner to achieve effective outcomes and impacts.
 - c. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, a strategy for sustained growth must ensure a form of industrialization that makes opportunities accessible to all people and broadly distributes income and non-income gains across society.
 - d. UNIDO supports the transformation of enterprises from the informal sector to the formal sector, with a special focus on simplifying and improving access to administrative company registration services. It also strives to improve women's participation in entrepreneurial activities.

3.1.2 Meeting with the Diaspora

The Delegation held meeting with Kenyans, studying, working and living in Austria. Among the Kenyans living in Austria was Prof. Abdulrazak. Prof. Abdulrazak briefed the delegation on the following: -

- i) Need to improve communication between the Kenyan Embassy and the United Nations to enable Kenyans tap into available job opportunities in United Nations.
- ii) Space science facility in Malindi is the best and the Kenya government should not extend contract with the Italian Government.
- iii) Kenya should play a big role in Science, technology and innovation.
- iv) National Intelligence Service should expand and have more of Economic intelligence officers.
- v) To make good use of the brains in diaspora, Kenya should be flexible in terms employment of intellectuals from diaspora.
- vi) The delegation was further briefed by diaspora representatives as follows: -
- vii) The Embassy has continued to actively engage the Kenyan diaspora both in the provision of Consular Services, encouraging the diaspora to get involved with the economic developments at home and investment opportunities that exist in Kenya.
- viii) The Embassy faces financial challenges in reaching out to the Kenyan Diaspora in countries of accreditation due budgetary constraints and also the phobia of some members of the diaspora not wanting to be associated with Government employees.
- ix) Challenges of in travelling to Kenya for finger prints for certificate of good conduct and when applying for the new generation passports.

3.1.3 Meeting with Diaspora



3.1.4 Meeting with the International Atomic Energy Agency

The delegation held meeting with the Director General, IAEA and briefed them as follows: -

- 1) The International IAEA is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.
- 2) Currently, Kenya has benefited from IAEA in terms equipment and human resource capacity building for Kenyatta National and Moi Referral Hospitals. Department of Nutrition, Ministry of Health, is also a beneficiary of IAEA training programmes.
- 3) In environment, the Kenya has benefited from IAEA in capacity building in marine contamination assessment through participation in regional projects. As a result, there is development of baseline survey of contamination along the Kenyan coast; introduction of
- 4) Kenya Benefited from Technical Cooperation projects in: Capacity Building; Use of Small-Scale Drip Irrigation Kits to provide treatment in dry lands which has enabled Kenya pioneer ICT use through nutrient and water management information sent to farmers through mobile SMSs; introduction of wheat mutant varieties EldoMavuno and Eldo Baraka, introduced in 2014 currently being grown by farmers across the country; equipment and upgrading of analytical drug residue laboratories in Kenya.

- 5) IAEA has assisted Kenya in capacity building in human resource, institutional capacity and legal and regulatory framework.
- 6) IAEA continues to provide support for capacity building in creating awareness for decision makers on the importance of adhering to the international legal instruments (2014).
- 7) Bilateral assistance in drafting the Nuclear Regulatory Bill 2013-2017.

3.1.5 Meeting with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The delegation held a meeting with the officials of UNODC on Drugs and Crime at the United Nations office in Vienna. The meeting focused on drug use in coastal Kenya and piracy along the Indian Ocean.

The delegation was briefed of the five (5) pillars to support the overall objective of enhancing the rule of law and human security in the region as follow: -

- 1) **Countering transnational organized crime-** The main objective of this pillar is to promote and support effective responses to transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and illicit drug at the legal, technical and policy level.
- 2) **Countering Corruption-** Corruption is one of the major issues that inter alia diverts funds away from sustainable and equitable growth, undermines governments ability to provide basic services, feeds inequality and justice, contributes to marginalization and radicalization, and discourages foreign investment.
- 3) **Terrorism Prevention-** The challenge posed by terrorism to security, stability and development in Eastern Africa was highlighted by recent attacks across the region, which further recalled the need to mount a comprehensive response ranging from legal assistance to building the capacity of law enforcement, public prosecutors and the judiciary to prevent and counter this threat. The main objective of this pillar is to promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by member states in accordance with the rule of law.
- 4) **Crime prevention and criminal justice-**The main objective of this pillar is to strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective fair humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments
- 5) **Preventing of Drug use, treatment and care of Drug use disorders and HIV and AIDS prevention and care -**The main objective of this pillar is to promote and support the adoption and implementation of comprehensive, evidence, based-gender and youth responsive national and regional responses addressing drug use and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

3.1.6 Meeting with Director, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

The delegation held a brief meeting with Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo Director, UNOOSA. The Director welcomed the delegation in her office at the United Nations in Vienna and briefed them on the milestone Kenya has taken in outer space affairs including the recent launch of outer space by the University of Nairobi.

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs was initially created as a small expert unit within the United Nations Secretariat to service the ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1348 (XIII) of 13 December 1958.

The unit was moved to work under the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs in 1962 and was transformed into the Outer Space Affairs Division of that Department in 1968. In 1992, the Division was transformed into the Office for Outer Space Affairs within the Department for Political Affairs. In 1993, the Office was relocated to the United Nations Office at Vienna. At that time, the Office also assumed responsibility for substantive secretariat services to the Legal Subcommittee, which had previously been provided by the Office of Legal Affairs in New York.

3.2 Inspection Visit of The Embassy Of Kenya In The Russian Federation

3.2.0 Diplomatic Relations

Kenya and Russia have enjoyed cordial diplomatic relations since 1964. Russia has a resident Mission in Kenya. The Russian Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Alexander Makarenko, recently completed his tour of duty in April 2018 and is scheduled to depart on 22nd May, 2018. The Chargé d'Affaires at the Kenya Embassy in Moscow is Mr. Salim M. Salim. The relations have been strengthened by high level exchanges including:

- i) Visit by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta to Russia in August 2013 during the 14th International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) World Championships;
- ii) Visit to Kenya by Hon. Sergey Lavrov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in November, 2010;
- iii) Visit by Hon. Gennadiy Gantilov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of The Russian Federation during the United Nations Environmental Assembly, 23

– 28 June, 2014 during which he met and held bilateral talks with Amb. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

In 2011 Russia supported Kenya's effort to obtain a deferral of the ICC cases. It is currently supporting Kenya's efforts to combat terrorism through provision of training for the Kenyan police.

Russia also supported the formation of AMISOM for the stabilization of Somalia. Russia supported the strengthening of UNEP in its current form and for its headquarters to remain in Nairobi, but expressed reservations on its transformation to the United Nations Environmental Organization (UNEO).

At least 60 Kenyan students enroll in Russia's institutions of higher learning annually. Currently, over 420 Kenyan students are studying in various institutions in Russia. Since 2014, the Russian Government increased the number of annual scholarships to Kenya to a total of 40.

3.2.1 Economic Matters

Russia has the world's largest reserves of mineral and energy resources and is the largest producer of oil and natural gas. It is the tenth largest economy in the world with a GDP of US\$ 1.86 trillion GDP per capita of US\$ 14,316.64 (est. 2016).

Trade between Kenya and Russia is relatively low. The main exports to Russia include: tea, coffee, cut-flowers, tobacco, vegetables and fruits. Imports from Russia include: agro-chemicals, fertilizers, iron and steel products, paper and paperboard, zinc and rubber products. In 2016, Kenya's exports to Russia were valued at KShs. 6,830,807,048 compared to KShs. 23,181,915,814 of imports.

Some of the Kenyan exports to Russia e.g. flowers were affected by retaliatory sanctions by Russia against EU countries, some of whom offer export channels for Kenyan products to Russia.

Despite the above, Kenya is the second largest trading partner for Russia in Africa after Nigeria. There is however need to diversify areas of trade to include other products especially minerals so as to improve the balance of trade. Direct flights between Moscow and Nairobi have also been proposed as means of enhancing trade and economic relations between Kenya and Russia.

Pending Agreements

The following Agreements are being negotiated for review and signature between Kenya and Russia: Bilateral Air Services Agreement; Tourism; Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to taxes on Income; Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments; Bilateral trade agreement; and Agreement on Establishment on Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

3.2.2 High Level Visits

H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta visited Russia in August 2013 during the 14th International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) World Championships.

Hon. Sergey Lavrov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation visited in November, 2010 in the first official visit by a Russian Foreign Minister to Kenya.

The visit by Hon. Gennadiy Gantilov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation during the United Nations Environmental Assembly, 23 – 28 June 2014 during which he met and held bilateral talks with Amb. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Standing Committee of the Senate on National Security and Foreign Relations, led by the Senator Mohamed Yusuf Haji, was on an official visit to Russia on 20th-26th September, 2015.

H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta met H.E. Mrs. Valentina Matvienko, Chairperson of the Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation held consultations on 7th October, 2015 on her official visit to Kenya. During the meeting it was agreed that both Kenya and Russia would commit to finalize pending Agreements to provide a legal framework for greater cooperation between the two countries in various sectors. The Draft Agreements are undergoing the legal verification systems in both Kenya and Russia.

The Senate Speaker Hon. David Ekwere Ethuro led a delegation to Russia from 20th to 25th June, 2016. He held a meeting with the Chair of the Federal Council Ms. Valentina Matviyenko to discuss greater collaboration between the respective Senates.

3.2.3 Meeting with the local staff

The delegation held a meeting with the officials of the Kenya Embassy at the chancery.

The head of mission in Russia, Mr. Salim M. Salim briefed the delegation as follows: There was no substantive ambassador in Russia despite the longstanding and cordial relationship with Kenya dating back to independence in 1963.

Kenya would like to build on this long history of strong and comprehensive engagement, through developing closer ties with Russia in trade, investment and economic cooperation.

Currently, the trade statistics indicate that economic and trade interactions between the two countries remains relatively low, however, there is exists enormous potential of boosting economic ties for mutual benefits for the people our great nations.

Russia continues to be the largest importer of tea in the world followed by USA, Pakistan, UK and Egypt, 85% of her imports being black tea. The Russian tea market has a growing demand for all tea varieties as well as for black tea, and Sri Lanka and India are placed as the current major suppliers for the Russian market, accounting for 50% of all imports while Kenya comes third with about 13% share of the market.

The growing interest by the Kenya tea industry on the Russian market is founded on the very rich and entrenched tea drinking culture of the 142 million Russians with a tea per capita consumption of 1.1kilos. Since 1638, tea has had a rich and varied history in Russia. Due in part to Russia's cold winter climate, it is today considered the de facto national beverage, one of the most popular

Five companies – Unilever, May Company, Orimi Trade, SDS-Foods, and Sapsan – control 75–80% of Russia's tea market between them. Orimi Trade OOO is the leading player with a retail value share of 35%. This company operates in all categories of tea, which has helped it to capture a large share. Its' Princess Gita brand remained the leading brand in black tea in 2011 with a retail value share of 17%. The company's Greenfield brand, which is positioned as a premium brand, was the leading brand in green tea and fruit/herbal tea, with retail value shares of 20% and 15% respectively, in 2011. Active business consolidation is underway on the Russian tea and coffee market. Tata Global Beverages (a subsidiary of India's Tata Group) increased its equity stake in the Russian company SuntyCo Holdings (owner of the Grand trade name) to 65%. With 35% of SuntyCo, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development remains its partner in Russia.

According to KPMG analysts, an average Russian drinks around two cups of coffee and more than 3.5 cups of tea daily. Tea consumption is on the rise, having grown to around \$3.6 bn in 2014 (source: Euromonitor International) from an estimated \$2.9 bn in 2010 (source: FSGS). However, between 2011 and 2014, total tea imported by Russia for consumption declined by about 15%. ROIF expert analysts believe that the tea market has reached its physical limits in Russia, as more than 90% of its residents already drink tea. Tea market players have only one way to develop under the circumstances, which is via qualitative growth, e.g., by bringing new kinds of tea to the market.

3.2.4 Meeting with the Diaspora

The delegation held a meeting with Kenyans living in Russia who all happened to be students. The delegation was informed that at least 60 Kenyan students enroll in Russia's institutions of higher learning annually. Currently over 420 students are studying in various institutions in Russia. Since 2014, the Russian government increased the number of annual scholarships to Kenya to a total of 40. The representatives of students in Russia further briefed the delegation on their challenges.

Kenyan students studying in Russia wants the government to reinstate partial scholarship bursary program that was stopped in 2011.

The high cost of living in Russia makes life unaffordable without government's stipend. Under the banner of Kenya Students Union in Russia led by Ms. Patricia Korir, the students are now demanding that the government should restore the kitty to enable them complete their studies just like other African countries. Ms. Korir stated that if the government fails to reinstate the program more students will continue to drop out and return back to Kenya. A number of Kenyan students have dropped out of the universities due to financial problems. Other Africans like Angolans, Nigerians, Botswanan's among others who study under the same partial scholarships program receive financial help from their governments.

The said that the stipend can also be brought in form of higher education loans board



3.2.5 Meeting with the Federation Council of Russia

The delegation had an opportunity to visit the Federation Council (Senate) which is the upper house of the federal assembly of Russia (the Parliament of the Russian Federation). The Delegation was briefed as follows:

- a. Federation Council is viewed as a more formal chamber of the Federal Assembly. Because of its federalist design, as well as its voting franchise strictly limited to provincial elites, the Council is viewed as less volatile to radical changes.
- b. The Council is charged in cooperating with the State Duma in completing and voting on draft laws. Federal laws concerning budgets, customs regulations, credit monitoring, and the ratification of international treaties are to be considered by the Council after they have been adopted from the State Duma, where most legislation is introduced.

Special powers that accorded only to the Federation Council are:

- i) Approval of changes in borders between the subjects of the Russian Federation;
 - ii) Approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;
 - iii) Approval of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency;
 - iv) Deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation;
 - v) Declaring of elections of the President of the Russian Federation;
 - vi) Impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;
 - vii) approving the president's nomination of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federal government
 - viii) approving the president's nomination of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation;
 - ix) Appointment of Deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.
- c. For laws to pass the Federation Council, a vote of more than half of its 170 senators is required. When considering federal constitutional laws, three-fourths of the Council's votes are required for passage. If the Council vetoes a law passed by the State Duma, the two chambers are mandated to form a Conciliation Committee in order to form a compromise document, which

would again go under vote by both houses. The Federation Council's veto can be overcome by two-thirds majority in the Duma.

3.2.6 Meeting with Eurasian Economic Commission



The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) is the permanent regulatory body of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). It started work on February 2, 2012.

The main purpose of the Eurasian Economic Commission is ensuring the functioning and development of the EAEU and developing proposals for the further development of integration.

Currently there are five EEC countries: - The Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation. The EEC has supranational regulatory body status and its activity is guided by the interests of the participating countries of the Eurasian Economic integration project in general, not motivating its decisions by any interests of national Governments. Decisions of the Commission are obligatory for execution on the territory of the EAEU Member States.

The basis of the decision to establish the EEC lies in the understanding that the five countries together will not only be able to reduce the negative impacts of global instability, but also actively position themselves in foreign markets. The Eurasian Economic Union is open to other States that share the goals of this Association and are ready to assume the required obligations.

The most important feature of the Commission lies in the fact that all decisions are based on a collegial basis. The Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission consists of 10 members (2 Members (Minister) from each Member State), one of whom is the Chairman of the Commission Board.

The Chairman of the Board and the members of the Board are appointed for a term of 4 years by the decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of Heads of State with a possible extension of term of office. The Members of the Board adopt decisions by voting.

The EEC's activities are divided into functional areas that are supervised by members of the Board (Ministers). Each area is a block from the industrial and economic sectors. The Members of the Board and EEC departments interact with the authorised national authorities within the area of their activities.

There are currently 23 Departments in operation in the EEC structure. Within them, there are 20 Advisory committees that have the aim of developing proposals for the EEC Board and holding consultations with representatives of the national state authorities. The Chairmen of the Committees are the Members of the Board (Ministers) according to their areas of activity.

The Commission supports inclusive dialogue with key partners in its work. The first level of dialogue is interstate, which envisages the forming of effective interaction with national authorities in the process of developing and adopting decisions. The second level of dialogue is working directly with the business community.

The main professional principles of the EEC's activities are non-politicization, balance of interests, efficiency and transparency.

The EEC is active in the international arena with the aim of presenting the activities of the Eurasian community and attracting key partners from the European and Asia-Pacific regions to participate in integration processes.

3.3 Inspection Visit To Kenya Embassy In Washington, Dc

3.3.0 Kenya US Relations /Bilateral Relations

Kenya and the U.S. have historically enjoyed cordial relationship with strong ties in socio-economic development, peace, security, health and humanitarian support since the 1960s.

Kenya and U.S. have had high level visits in the recent past. The defining visits were by the respective two Heads of State. H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta visited the U.S. to attend the first ever U.S.-Africa Leadership Summit in August 2014 in Washington, D.C. This Summit opened a new chapter for the Kenya-U.S. relations with Kenya benefiting in major areas of U.S. continental focus like trade and investments, youth empowerment, energy, security governance initiative, health, among others

President Barack Obama on his part made a historic visit to Kenya in July 2015 to launch the 6th Global Entrepreneurship Summit (GES), co-hosted by Kenya and the U.S. Several Agreements/MOUs and commitments announced touching on: - Security, anti-terrorism, governance, trade, direct flights, new visa regime, Health, infrastructure development, climate change, and wildlife and environment conservation.

The other important high-level visits include: Secretaries of State, Hillary Clinton and John Kerry visit to Kenya in August 2009 and May 2015, respectively. Other Cabinet Secretaries visits include; Antony Foxx, Secretary of Transportation in June 2015, Penny Pritzker, Secretary of Commerce in July 2015, and Sally Jewell, Secretary of Interior in January 2016.

3.3.1 Recent visit to Kenya by U.S. Secretary of State

The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rex W. Tillerson visited Kenya from 9th – 12th March 2018. He met with H.E. the President where, among other bilateral issues, the Big Four Agenda was discussed and the Secretary of State pledged the U.S. government support. He also held meetings with the Cabinet Secretary of Foreign Affairs and International and other senior government officials.

Recent Phone Conversation between H.E. the President and Secretary of State: Secretary Pompeo had a telephone conversation with the President on 18th May, 2018. The Secretary reaffirmed U.S. support for Kenya's security and continued economic advancement. They discussed the shared goals of countering terrorism, promoting regional stability, and ensuring good governance. Secretary Pompeo thanked President Kenyatta for his leadership in calling for an important national conversation to move the country forward following the 2017 election. They also

discussed ways to work together to hasten the end of the conflict in South Sudan and ensure continued support for AMISON forces in Somalia.

3.3.2 Meeting with the Embassy Staff

The delegation visited the Embassy on 11th June 2018 and held a meeting with the following home-based staff led by Mr. David Kahiro-Deputy Chief of Mission

In attendance

- 1) Col. Hillary Biwott Kipkosgey- Defence, Military, Naval and Air Attaché
- 2) Mr. Julius Kiptoo Bargorett- Minister / Head of Chancery
- 3) Mr. Kipkosgei Toroitich-First Secretary /Protocol
- 4) Mr. James Nyangwechi Nyatigoh-Immigration Attachee
- 5) Ms. Stella Omokong'a-Financial Attaché
- 6) Ms. Jane Miano Mugweh-Second Counsellor / Diaspora & Tourism

The delegation inquired from the mission staff on the economic significance of the Mission, audit queries as raised by the Auditor General, challenges faced by home based staff, the Kenya Diaspora and the state of properties owned by the government under the custody of the Mission.

3.3.4 Economic Relations

Kenya-U.S. trade relations are largely anchored on the AGOA enacted in 2001. Kenya is the 4th largest U.S. trading partner in Sub-Saharan Africa. The extension of AGOA up to 2025 provides an opportunity for Kenya to grow its exports to the U.S. Kenya's exports to U.S. have increased steadily over the years; it grew from Ksh 20.6b in 2008 to Ksh47.2b in 2017. Imports from U.S. have also increased from Ksh27.9b in 2008 to Ksh57.4b in 2017. The current trade balance is in favour of U.S.

For two years running, 2016 and 2017, U.S. was the top source of foreign tourists to Kenya overtaking the UK, the top traditional source of tourists to Kenya. This was partly attributed to the work of the mission in marketing Kenya in the US.

Many U.S. companies have started investing in Kenya. These include: General Electric, Coca Cola, Google, Honeywell, and IBM, among others. Bechtel Global Corporation, a leading engineering, construction, and project management company launched its regional office for Africa in Nairobi in June, 2017.

Co-operation on Transport and Infrastructure Development

Kenya attained "Category 1" status from the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on 23rd February 2017, after complying with international safety standards

under the Agency's International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) programme. This opened the way towards commencement of direct flights. Consequently, Kenya Airways (KQ) announced establishment of the Nairobi – New York route with the inaugural direct flights scheduled to start on 28th October, 2018. Final technical review by US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to determine JKIA's readiness as the Last Point of Departure took place on 21st – 24th May, 2018. The report would be forwarded within 60 days to the US Homeland Security Secretary who will present it to the US National Security Council. Engagement at the highest level with US government may be required at this stage since all technical issues have been finalized.

Bechtel Global Corporation, a leading U.S. construction company, is expected to begin construction of the Nairobi-Mombasa Expressway later in the year 2018. The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Wilber L. Ross, had indicated that he is ready for the project's ground-breaking ceremony.

Security and Military Cooperation

Recent security cooperation has been through the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), with focus on three areas: border management; police human resource management; and Administration of Justice.

The United States recently donated 6 of 10 Metal Shark boats worth US \$5million to Kenya Navy, which were handed over by U.S. Ambassador Robert Godec on 28th February, 2018. This was additional support to boost Kenya's capacity to fight terrorism along the Coast. Cooperation in security, military and intelligence matters, as well as immigration issues are expected to be enhanced further.

3.3.5 Audit Queries

The delegation raised the following audit issues, that:

Examination of Counter Requisition and Issue Voucher No. 6818954 dated 13 February 2015 shows that 5,000 single journey visa stickers were issued to the Kenya Embassy in Washington DC while verification at the Embassy on 11 September 2015 revealed that 3,000 single journey visa stickers were received by the mission resulting in an unexplained loss of 2000 single journey visa stickers. In this circumstance, it was not possible to confirm that 2,000 single journey visa stickers were lawfully used as required by Article 229 (6) of the Constitution.

Audit inspection of selected Kenya missions/embassies in the Financial Year 2014/2015 that included Washington DC, London, Berlin and Pretoria revealed that several blank passports were issued directly to the missions by the Department of

Immigration. However, the passports were not recorded at the missions/embassies Counter Receipt Book Registers and also not produced for physical audit verification as required under Section 118(2) of Public Finance Management Regulations 2015. Subsequently, the existence of these passports valued at Kshs.133, 052,500.00 as detailed could not be confirmed with Washington DC contributing KShs. 19.5 million on the unexplained loss: -

Response by the Embassy

Single Visa Stickers

The Committee heard that the single journey visas queried by the Auditor General, relate to the 2,000 single journey visa stickers that were issued to the consular office in New York and whose counterfoils were not printable because they did not have the printing system at the Consulate. The table below shows how the stickers were issued.

Series	Quantity	Date Issued to Immigration
5057001-5058000	1000 visa stickers	April 2015
5314001-5315000	1000 visa stickers	June 2015
5315001-5316000	1000 visa stickers	October 2015 to New York consulate
5316001-5317000	1000 visa stickers	May 2015
5317001-5318000	1000 visa stickers	May 2015
TOTAL	5,000 visa stickers	

The delegation observed that there were counterfoils to support the visa stickers. While the Embassy avers that the money was banked, the evidence was not provided to the delegation.

Summary of Response on Passports

Serial Number	Series	No. of Passports	Fee per passport	Amount	Remarks
A1793001- A1794000	A	1000	4,500	4,500,000	Were used in FY 2012/2013
A2238001- A2239000	A	1000	4,500	4,500,000	Returned to Nairobi in August 2016
B180801- 181800	B	1000	6,000	6,000,000	499 were damaged and returned to Nairobi. 501 were used in FY 2014/15
Total				15,000,000	
A2125001- A2126000	A	1000	4,500	4,500,000	Never received in Washington DC. These series were issued to South Africa and later returned

					to the Headquarters
Grand Total				19,500,000	

Challenges faced by the Mission and Staff

The Committee was informed that the Mission experiences delay in exchequer release particularly for the fourth quarter and that the AIE for the Commercial Attaché and the Intelligence officer often delay thus affecting performance of their duties outside the office.

The Committee heard that officers are often recalled when their children are in the middle of their school terms thus affecting the learning of the children.

3.3.6 Meeting With Mr. Jonathan Howard, Executive Office of the President

The delegation had a meeting with Mr. Jonathan P. Howard, the Director for African Affairs at White House on the 12th June 2018. The meeting discussed issues relating to the South Sudan peace process, stabilization of Somalia, cooperation on counter-terrorism, Military cooperation, and US policy on Africa among other things.

The delegation averred that:-

Kenya continues to exert diplomatic efforts both bilaterally and through IGAD to support the peace process in South Sudan. Kenya supports an all-inclusive Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in South Sudan constituted according to the provisions of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCRSS)

The United States and other Troika countries need to give the much-needed political support and funding for the IGAD High Level Revitalization Forum process. It is imperative for international actors to engage South Sudan with a unity of purpose to the peace process.

Notwithstanding the significant political gains, the security situation in Somalia remains a serious concern to the Horn of Africa. Urgent measures must be put in place with the aim of significantly reducing the existing insecurity before the anticipated AMISOM (African Mission in Somalia) drawdown in 2018.

Kenya calls for United Nations Security Council, where the U.S. is a permanent member, to listen to the calls made by AMISOM Troop Contributing Countries, IGAD and the African Union to:

- (i) Reconsider the drawdown and restore AMISOM to previous troop levels;
- (ii) Review AMISOM's mandate to match with Al-Shabaab's new methods of warfare;
- (iii) provide authorized critical enablers and force multiplier, including the deployment of anti-Improvised Explosive Device capability for better operational capabilities;
- (iv) ensure predictable, adequate and sustainable funding to AMISOM;
- (v) Implement the Nairobi Declaration on Somalia Refugees - outcomes of the IGAD Special Summit on Durable Solutions to Somalia Refugees held in March 2017; and,
- (vi) Ensure Commitments of the May 2017 London Conference are met.

Economic and Trade relations:

The Committee implored upon the US government to Work with reform oriented governments to expand trade and commercial ties to create jobs and build wealth for Americans and Kenyans; support economic integration among African states; offer American goods and services as an alternative to China's often extractive economic footprint on the continent.

The Government's Big Four Agenda is a major priority which the U.S. Government and private sector can support and help changes the livelihoods of Kenyans. The President Trump administration will put more emphasis on trade relations. This may call for Kenya to negotiate for a bilateral trade agreement as part of post-AGOA arrangement.

The deepening relations between U.S. and Kenya require the establishment of a framework of cooperation/strategic dialogue to provide a structured and regular review of signed Agreements and MOUs.

The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) signed recently in Rwanda will provide an immense opportunity for Kenya to present itself as the gateway and launching pad for U.S. businessmen into the Eastern Africa region

Submission by Mr. Howard

The Director submitted to the Delegation that:

Trump Administration recently unveiled its National Security Strategy on 18th December 2017. The Strategy, which aims to make America great again through the overarching "America First" policy, is based on four pillars, namely: Protecting the American People, the Homeland and the American Way of Life; Promoting American Prosperity; Preserving Peace through Strength; and, Advancing American Influence.

Notably, the new Administration has officially announced through the Strategy its policy on Africa, which has been lacking since he took office. Generally, Africa is viewed as a continent of promise and enduring challenges. The promises are in terms of Africa having: the world's fastest growing economies; potential new markets for U.S. goods and services; rising populations that demand governments' accountability and less corruption, and oppose autocratic regimes; and, growing stable African nations emerging from devastating conflicts, and those undergoing democratic transitions.

The challenges seen include: many countries facing political turbulence that spills into other regions; corruption and weak governance; violent extremism and jihadist terrorism from ISIS, al-Qaida, and their affiliates. The U.S. fears that these organisations and influence are increasing in the continent, and targets U.S. citizens and interests. The other challenge is the recent, growing economic and military expansion of China that is unleashing what the U.S. considers as unsustainable and opaque debts and commitments in African countries.

The delegation was further informed that the United States of America will continue to work closely with partners to improve security services ability to counter terrorism, human trafficking, and the illegal trade in arms and natural resources.

The US Secretary of State would be making his first visit to Africa, which would provide an opportunity to clarify interests and positions in US Kenya relations. Kenya remains a key U.S. ally in the region.

3.3.7 Inspection of Assets

The Chancery

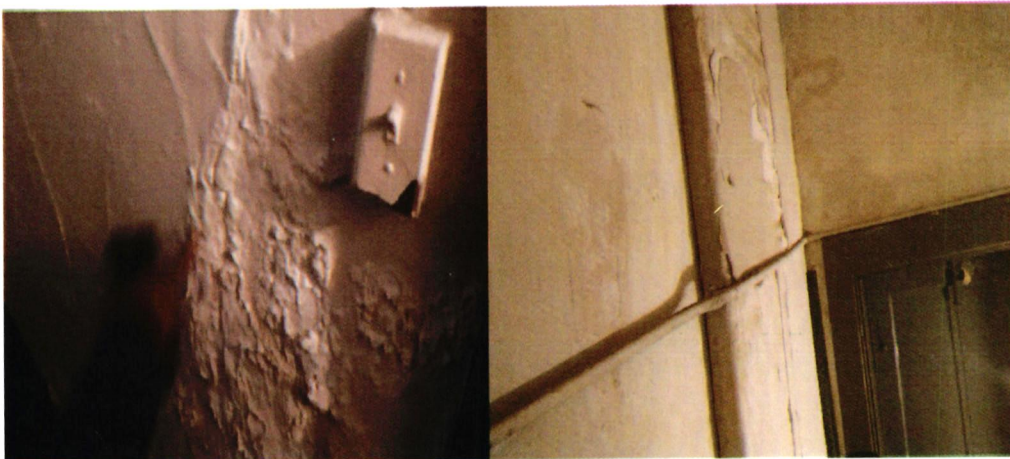
The delegation was taken on a tour of the Chancery and observed that:-

The Kenya Chancery in Washington DC is located at 2249 R street NW, Washington. The building was constructed in 1912 as a large mansion, residence and purchased by the Kenyan Government in 1971. The building has had many of its large scale reception rooms sub divided in an insensitive manner lacking respect for the historic status.

- (i) The building has seriously deteriorated with passage of time and in comparison with neighboring structures, it stands out as neglected.
- (ii) The masonry facades for the General structure (External walling) are in fair condition. Cleaning and minor repairs are necessary.
- (iii) The wooden windows have deteriorated with passage of time and battering by elements of weather and require to be replaced with modern

aluminum glazed windows. This being a historical building care must be taken to preserve the nature of the facades

- (iv) The iron sheet roof and supporting structure had deteriorated extensively and there was evidence of general leakages. Gutters and down water pipes were extensively corroded.
- (v) Most of the ceiling has evidence of current of previous damages associated to leakages from the roof
- (vi) The building is mainly partitioned using plastered masonry. It was apparent that some of the partitions had been added without consideration for proper circulation, pattern and fire escape routes.
- (vii) The Internal wall finishes had been painted severally over a time and most of the old paint *is* dead and peeling off. The paints dating back several decades be containing lead components making it a health hazard.



- (viii) The carpet and tile floor finishes were long overdue for replacement
- (ix) The Heating Ventilation and Air-conditioning (HVAC) Installations system consists of window mounted units and in some places under window heating radiators. Both systems are old and Unserviceable. A modern HVAC installation is required.
- (x) The plumbing system is unserviceable and dates back to the original usage of the building which was residential. Leakages from the pipes are evident and it is not effective to repair and require new installations.



- (xi) Plumbing installations: The installations are unserviceable and outdated and require to be replaced
- (xii) The telephone and internet infrastructure in the building is Outdated. The surface cabling - is visible in most cases and Installation of a modem system is critical.
- (xiii) The lift is obsolete and out of function. A new lift should be installed.

Staff Residential Houses

Apart from the Chancery, the Embassy also own five residential buildings in Washington. The Committee inspected two of the Staff residential Houses. The Committee observed that the houses were not in good condition and require immediate major renovations to deal with issues of leakages which if not addressed may lead to run down of the properties .



Staff House occupied by the Legal Officer in Washington DC



Staff Houses in Washington DC, 6228 32nd street

The properties were built at various times from the early 1930s to the 1970s and therefore are showing the signs of deferred maintenance and wear and tear commensurate with the age of the properties.

The properties require replacement of bathroom finishes and fixtures and full repainting of the interiors

With renovation, the building may provide accommodation to the Embassy staff who are currently renting houses in other metropolis such as Maryland with an average rent of USD 4,000 per month.

Due to limited budgetary funds for capital spending, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may renovate the properties by scaling down the scope of work by limiting intervention to systems which are unserviceable and works that are dilapidated

More properties for staff houses may also be acquired through loan facilities and repayment made by the monthly rental expenditure the Embassy incurs on staff housing.

3.3.8 Meeting with the Diaspora

The delegation met with the representatives of Kenyan Diaspora in Washington DC and adjacent cities. The Diaspora reported the following concerns to the Members, that -

- (i) the Mission does not give the Diaspora adequate support. Phone calls are always unanswered.
- (ii) lack of information and discrimination in passport issuance. There is no information on how the Diaspora can acquire the new e-passports; however they also get discriminated in the acquisition of passports generally. For

example, they are often charged double compared to what other Kenyans pay at home for the same passport.

- (iii) their application for dual citizenship is taking long and they have never been processed since they made the application.
- (iv) the Embassy is not involved in any outreach programme to enable Kenyans living in other states get their identity cards
- (v) the Diaspora expressed concerns at the corruption levels in the country. They implored upon all arms of government and Kenyans in general to help in eradicating the vice
- (vi) they were not given the opportunity to vote. They appealed to parliament to make sufficient laws to pave way for them to vote in 2022.
- (vii) There has never been budgetary allocation for the Mission to take care of Kenyans in distress.
- (viii) Most Kenyans with no papers in the US have no idea on how to access immigration services from the Embassy.
- (ix) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs develops a platform where Kenyan Diaspora all over the world can engage.

3.4 Inspection Visit To Kenya Permanent Representative To The Un, New



**Meeting with the representatives of the Diaspora in Washington
York**

3.4.0 Meeting with the Mission Staff

The delegation visited Kenya's Mission in New York from 13th-15th June and held a meeting with the staff at the Mission led by Kenya's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Amb. Lazarus Amayo. The meeting was also attended by -
In Attendance

- 1) Mr. Arthur Amaya Andambi-Minister Counsellor/Second Committee
- 2) Col. Edward Rugendo Nyaga-Defence Advisor/ Fourth Committee
- 3) Mr. Robert Ngei Mule-Minister Counsellor/Fifth Committee
- 4) Ms. Susan Mwangi-Counsellor/Third Committee
- 5) Mr. James Ndirangu Waweru-Minister Counsellor/Sixth Committee
- 6) Mr. Evans S. Maturu-Minister Counsellor/Second Committee
- 7) Mr. Sospeter Karani Ikiara-Counsellor/Fourth Committee
- 8) Mr. Joseph S. Lenayia-Immigration Attachee
- 9) Mr. Zachaeus T. Psenjen-Financial Attachee
- 10) Ms. Grace N. Mbabu-Administrative Attachee
- 11) Ms. Marie Kinigonda Odero-Administrative Attachee

The delegation was taken through the workings of the United Nations



The Delegation having a meeting with the Staff led by the Permanent Representative

3.4.1 The United Nations

Kenya joined the United Nations on 16th December, 1963 four days after attaining independence. Since then Kenya has been an active and committed member of the organization. The Permanent Mission to the United Nations was opened in 1964 and has until now had fourteen Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives

The Mission's work is through diplomatic activities which include dialogue, discussions, meetings, negotiations, lobbying and daily monitoring of the UN activities.

3.4.2 The broad achievements of the Mission

- (i) Successful negotiations of the location of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UN Habitat in Nairobi.
- (ii) Coordinated and negotiated substantive General Assembly resolutions either through chairing sessions or negotiating on behalf of the African Group of 77 and China thus ensuring Kenya's interest are safeguarded
- (iii) Held many leadership roles (e.g President of Executive Boards, Chairing committees or working groups, Members of Committees, Bureau member of main committees

3.4.3 Committees of the United Nations

The delegation was informed that:-

The General Assembly is the main policy organ of the United Nations where the entire 193 member states are represented but the work of the Assembly is conducted through the six main committees.

The first Committee on Disarmament and International Security discusses issues of disarmament, Global security Challenges to the international community including weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and regional approaches to disarmament, The Middle East Crisis and its impact on the Horn of Africa Terrorism and Counterterrorism, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, climate change, cyberspace, among other issues.

The Second Committee on Economic and Finance deals with issues of financing for development, sustainable development goals, Human settlements, eradication of poverty, operation activities for development, food security and nutrition. Some of the current issues under discussion include Repository of the United Nations Development system where a resolution was adopted which seeks to ensure that the country resident coordinators works in line with government priorities, the Global Pact on Environment conference where Kenya ensured that all substantive meetings will be held in Nairobi so as to strengthen UNEP Headquarters. While negotiating several resolutions, the Mission will ensure that the Big Four are addressed through several SDGs. Food and Nutrition will be addressed through SDG 2, Affordable Housing will be addressed through SDG 11, Enhancing Manufacturing through SDG 8 and 9 and Universal Health Coverage through SDG 3.

The Third Committee on Social, Humanitarian and cultural issues discusses issues on advancement of women, protection of children, treatment of refugees, promotion of fundamental freedoms, elimination of racism and racial discrimination among other issues. The current issues under negotiations include the UN Funds Programmes (UNICEF and UNFPA) where Kenya ensured that the country programme documents are aligned with the government's third medium term plan and the big four agenda particularly on health and nutrition. Kenya is also negotiating the Global Compact on Migration with the African Group.

The fourth Committee on Special Political and Decolonization currently discusses issues of decolonization on 17 non self Governing territories in the world, Palestine Issue, Atomic Radiation, Peaceful uses of outer space, Peacekeeping issues, Somalia (AMISOM)

The fifth Committee on Administrative and Budgetary matters discusses administrative issues, regular budget, peacekeeping operations and special political mission budget, International Criminal Tribunals among others. The area of focus for Kenya on this committee include administrative and budgetary aspects of financing UN peace keeping operations, Capital developments including construction and maintenance of buildings and facilities at UNON, interest of Kenyans working in the United Nations. Kenya's interest shall further be linked to the big four agenda by ensuring that budgets of departments which deal with matters concerning the big four (such as UN habitat for affordable housing, UNCTAD-manufacturing) are passed.

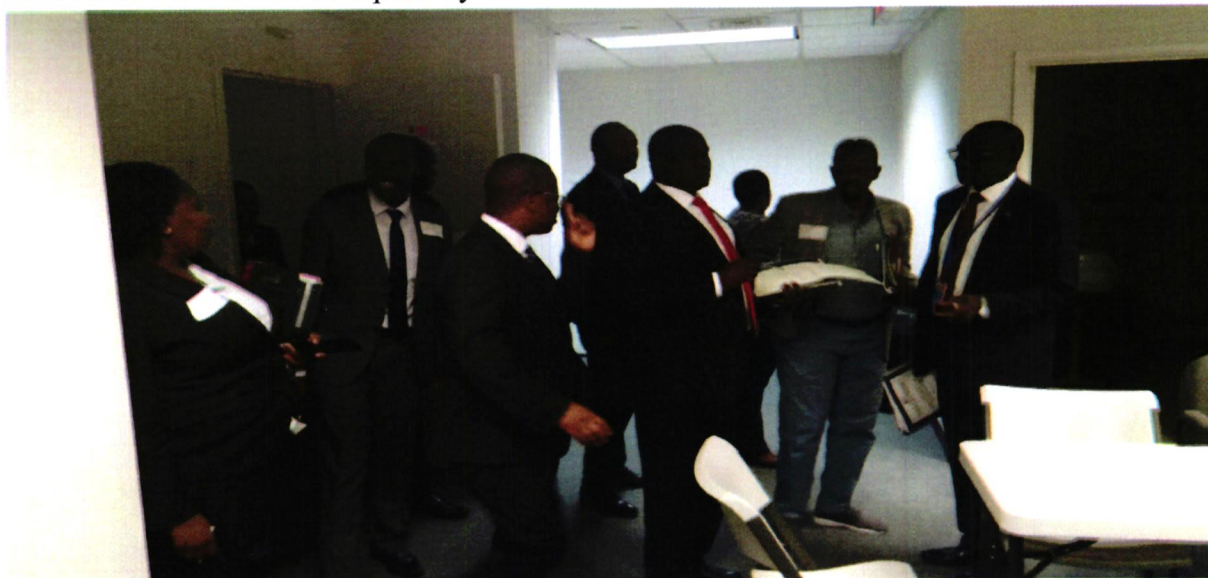
The sixth Committee on legal affairs offers legal advice to other committees on resolutions, outcome documents, and position papers. The current issues include Ad Hoc open-ended informal Working Group to sturdy issues relating to the conversation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. In realization of the economic value of the oceans, Kenya has taken leadership in the issue of the Blue Economy and is hosting an international conference in November 2018. Kenya's engagement on the ocean discussion is to ensure that conducive fiscal and regulatory environment is put in place to encourage investment and balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in relation to the oceans.

3.4.4 Properties Owned by the Mission

The delegation was briefed that the Government of Kenya owns 5 properties which include Kenya Chancery and consulate at the UN plaza having been acquired at a cost of KShs. 1.8 billion on the 12th of January 2017.

The residential properties include the Kenya House located in 5275, Arlington Avenue in Riverdale, Bronx. The Kenya House is the Official residence of the Permanent Representative.

The Deputy Permanent Representative official Residence located at 12, Paddington Road, Scarsdale in New York and 2 more properties along Aberdeen Road in Jamaica Estates in New York occupied by the Political Officer and the Minister Counsellor.



Members of the delegation being taken around the newly acquired floor at the UN plaza in New York

3.4.5 Meeting with Hon. Paddy Torsne, Permanent Observer of the Inter Parliamentary Union

The delegation held a meeting with the Hon. Paddy Torsney of the Inter Parliamentary Union. Hon. Paddy informed the delegation that:-

The Inter-Parliamentary Union was created in 1889, in an era when there were no established means for governments, parliaments or MPs to work together internationally.

The Organization is made up of national parliaments from around the world with a mandate of protecting and building global democracy through political dialogue and concrete action. Currently there are 178 Member Parliaments and 12 Associate Members working closely with the United Nations and other partner organizations.

IPU has developed innovative ways of ensuring that parliamentarians are better informed so that their decisions results from a comprehensive analysis of trends and facts to ensure Parliaments legislative agenda are in sync with the best policies and practices to promote growth and development in the society.

IPU acknowledges the essential role of national parliaments through enactment of legislation and adoption of budget and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementations of commitments such as Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 agenda and its SDGs are the outcome of an extended consultation and negotiations over several years by the IPU, UNDP, National Parliaments and parliamentarians who played a very active role throughout the process and advocated strongly for the inclusion of goals related to democratic governance. The delegation reiterated Kenya's commitment to the 2030 agenda and called for international support for Kenya's big four agenda which are interlinked with the SDGs.

3.4.6 Inspection tour of Kenya House.

The Committee made an inspection tour of Kenya House located in 5275, Arlington Avenue in Riverdale, Bronx and made the following observations.

The Kenya House is the Official residence of the Permanent Representative; however the House is currently not occupied by the Ambassador/ Permanent Representative due to its dilapidated conditions.

The Kenya House is located far from United Nations Headquarters and the traffic jam associated with New York may not make it strategic for the PR who has many engagements usually in morning hours.



Sections of the dilapidated Kenya House in New York

The allocation for development towards refurbishment of properties at the permanent mission to the UN is limited and cannot take care of renovating the building.

The building sits on a big parcel of land that can be used to construct additional Houses for the home based staff who is currently renting premises.



Kenya House in Arlington Avenue in Riverdale, Bronx

3.5 Inspection Visit To Kenya Consular General, Los Angeles

Los Angeles and the State of California

The state of California is the third largest state in the United States after Alaska and Texas with an area of 423,970 square kilometers, its population stood at 38 million as per the 2012 census. Los Angeles is the most populous city in the State of California and the second most populous in the United States after New York City with a population of 3.8 million.

Los Angeles is a charter city as opposed to general law city. The elected government consists of Los Angeles City Council and the Mayor of Los Angeles operates under a mayor –council government as well as the city attorney.

The Charter of the City of Los Angeles ratified by voters in 1999 created a system of advisory neighborhood that represents the diversity of stakeholders defined as those who live, work or own property in the neighborhood. The neighborhood councils are relatively autonomous and spontaneous in that they identify their own boundaries, establish their own bylaws and elect their own officers. The city attracts 40 million tourists a year to its beaches, mountains, entertainment facilities, fabulous shopping, world class museums and champion sport teams.

Kenya's consulate is located in Los Angeles, 4801 Wilshire Boulevard, Kotra Building, Los Angeles, C.A. 90010 on the 19th Floor.

3.5.0 Meeting With the Consulate Staff – Los Angeles

The delegation visited the General Consulate on 18th June, 2018 and held meetings with the home based staff led by the Consular General.

In Attendance

Home based staff

- (i) Mr. Maurice Nakitare - Ag. Consul General
- (ii) David K. Gatuthu - Foreign Service Officer I
- (iii) Eunice Muia - Finance Attachee
- (iv) Everleen Makhanu - Immigration Attachee

Local staff

- (i) Ms. Irene Johnson-Administrative Assistant
- (ii) Ms. Pauline Ng'ang'a- Immigration Assistant
- (iii) Mr. Luis Romero-Representational Driver
- (iv) Mr. Salvador Enrique-Driver/Office Assistant



Meeting the Consulate Staff led by the Ag. Consulate General, Amb. Nakitare in Los Angeles.

3.5.1 Introduction

The Acting Consular General informed the Committee that the consulate General in Los Angeles was re-opened in December 2004 after having closed for several years.

The Consulate area of jurisdiction comprises of thirteen states in the US: Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Services Offered by the Consulate

The Consulate offers the following services:-

- (i) Issuance of Passports and Emergency Certificates to Kenyans
- (ii) Issuance of Visas to qualified foreign national wishing to travel to Kenya.
- (iii) Receiving of applications for dual citizenships and renunciation of Kenya citizenships
- (iv) consular functions in cases of arrest and/or detention of Kenyan nationals in the United States, Certificate of good conduct, Birth/Death certificates, Emergency Certificates, Employment entry form, Filming license, marriage certificates.

Property owned by the Consulate

The Consulate owns three vehicles, A Mercedes Benz 450, Ford E350 van Registration Number CFK 033 and a leased Honda HR-V LX 2WD VIN 3CZRU5H32HG709019.

Committees of the Consulate

The consulate has working committees on Budget, Human Resource and Local Staff, Housing, Protocol, Welfare and entertainment, procurement and Tender, Editorial and Communications and Inspection and Acceptance.

3.5.2 Economic Significance of California State

California is the Home of the film industry where the world's leading ICT companies have evolved immense international software. This includes Apple, Google, Intel, HP, IBM, Microsoft, Cisco, and Oracle among others. In addition California is home to Face book, WhatsApp, Instagram, Netflix as well as car manufacturing Telsa. The west Coast is also home to the worlds famous sportswear company Nike.

Los Angeles is home to 114 Consular Offices, the third after New York and Hongkong. African Continent is represented by consulates of Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa. Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Guinea and Zambia have Honorary Consuls.



The Chairperson, Hon. Katoo ole Metito, MP addressing staff and Diaspora at the Consulate.

3.5.3 Areas of Cooperation

Kenya may gain in the following possible areas of cooperation

- (i) Cooperation in aerospace and aviation which are one of the Nations stand out industries
- (ii) California has one of the most skilled and paid workers in these industries.
- (iii) California is home to a vibrant filming industry with world renowned film companies such as Universal Studios, CBS, Paramount pictures, 20th Century and Walt Disney among others.
- (iv) Kenya can also take advantage of the ICT companies conglomerated within the Silicon Valley and the San Francisco Bay area and the advanced shipping industry in the area.
- (v) Kenya stands to reap high trade premiums in the business of cut flowers. This follows the expected introduction of direct flights by Kenya Airways to the US by October 2018.
- (vi) California and West Coast region is also home to several top universities such as Stanford, University of California Berkeley, University of California San Diego, and Gonzaga University in Washington Seattle. Stanford University in Northern California has been the crucible of major scientific and technological innovations that have spurred the growth of ICT in the Silicon Valley
- (vii) California is a leading player in Leisure and amusement industry which attracts millions of tourists from all over the world. They include Disney World, Lego land, California Adventure Park, Sea World, San Diego Zoo, Universal studios as well as Warner Bros studios among others.

3.5.4 Meeting with the Diaspora

The delegation met with the representatives of the Kenya Diaspora in different parts of the United States but majorly from the West Coast and raised the following concerns to the delegation

- (i) There was no information on how the Diaspora could acquire the new e-passports and that they are often charged double compared to other Kenya's yet they are supposed to be treated equal before the law.
- (ii) Their application for dual citizenship was taking long to process.



The delegation meeting the Kenya Diaspora in Los Angeles.

- (iii) That the embassy was not involved in any outreach programmes to enable Kenyans living in other states get identity cards;
- (iv) The Diaspora expressed concerns at the corruption levels in the country. They implored upon all arms of government and Kenyans in general to help in eradicating the vice;
- (v) They expressed concerns that they were not given the opportunity to vote. They appealed to members to enact laws to pave way for them to vote in 2022.
- (vi) There was no budgetary allocation for the Mission to take care of Kenyans in distress. Most Kenyans with no papers in the US have no idea on how to access immigration services from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due lack of outreach programmes by the Consulate.



3.6 Visit to the Kenya High Commission in Ottawa, Canada

3.6.0 Canadian System

Canada is a federation of ten (10) provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan) and three (3) territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut). It is the second largest country in the world after Russia and its population was 36, 155, 487 as at 1st April, 2016.

Canada is a democratic Constitutional Monarchy with a Federal and Parliamentary system of Government. The elected Prime Minister is the Head of Government and the current Prime Minister is H.E. Justin Trudeau since 19th October, 2015 and is a member of the Liberal Party which won the majority of seats in the legislature. Canada has bicameral House and the House of Commons has 337 Members while Senate has 105 Members. The House of Commons has Foreign Affairs & International Development Committee while the Senate has Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Canada resembles the United States of America in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production and affluent living standards. Canada is the United States largest foreign supplier of energy, including oil, gas, uranium and electric power. Given its great natural resources, skilled labour force, and modern capital plant, Canada has enjoyed solid economic growth and prudent fiscal management.

Kenya-Canada trade relations are skewed and the balance of trade is heavily in favour of Canada. Kenya imports CAN\$ 110.3 million worth from Canada while exports to Canada are only worth CAN\$ 22.6. Kenya's main exports to Canada are tea, mate, coffee, coffee substitutes and vegetable produce. Imports include clothing and textiles widely marketed through informal sector, rags, motor vehicles, aircrafts and associated equipment.

3.6.1 Meeting With Members Of Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association And Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

In attendance

Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association
Senator RaynellAndreychuk. - Co-Chair
Rob Oliphant, MP - Co- Chair
Jamie Schmale, MP - Director

Canadian Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Yasmin Ratnsi, MP - Chair
Senator MarilouMcpheadrain - Member
Kerry Diotte, MP - Member

Kenya Mission

Amb.(Prof.) Jane Kerubo - Deputy Head ofMission
Edwin Afande - First Counsellor

The delegation was informed that:-

The Canada-Africa Parliamentary Group was founded in February 2000 and the Group was officially recognized in 2003 and became the Canada-African Parliamentary Association. Rather than creating bilateral Friendship Group with several 53 African countries, a single continental-wide parliamentary association was created to maximize Parliament's resources both human and financial. Members of the Association are Senators and Members of the House of Commons from all political parties.

The objectives of the Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association are to:-

- (i) encourage exchanges between African and Canadian Parliamentarians to enhance Canadian Parliamentarians' understanding of important issues and serious challenges facing the African continent.

- (ii) Propose initiatives to increase the understanding of bilateral and multilateral issues.
- (iii) Foster cooperation in all areas of undertaking.

The activities of the Association since its inception have focused on strengthening ties with African parliamentarians and with the Pan-African Parliament (PAP). The Association Members have visited the PAP in South Africa four (4) times and on three occasions, the Co-Chairs were invited to speak at the opening of a Session. The Association would like to play a more active role as an observer of PAP. The Association intends to maintain these ties while also exploring contacts with regional organizations and Parliaments in Africa.

To further the Association's objectives of strengthening ties with national parliaments and regional organizations, the Association conducts bilateral visits to key countries in Africa and has organized bilateral visits to:- Mozambique, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, as well as the partner countries of the East African Community, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

Each visit provides an opportunity for the Sharing of experiences among Canadian and African parliamentarians. Canadian parliamentarians also have the opportunity to witness the local impact of programs funded by the Canadian international Development Agency (CIDA) and to learn about Canada's efforts in Africa from Canadian officials in the field.

The nine (9) Member delegation of the Association comprising of Members from the Canadian Senate and the House of Commons visited Kenya on a bilateral mission from 11th -17th March, 2018. The delegation hailed Kenya's efforts in entrenching people living with disabilities within the governance system and noted that Kenya had achieved a feat by electing a sizable number of members living with disability to both the National Assembly and the Senate.

The delegation tabled its report in the House in June, 2018 on the bilateral mission visit to Kenya. The Association made the following observations and recommendations in its report:-

(i) Electoral process and inter-ethnic violence

The Association acknowledges the agreement H.E. the President Uhuru Kenyatta and former Prime Minister Raila Odinga and encourages further acts of inter-ethnic healing and reconciliation and ongoing efforts at enhancing the rule of law and democracy.

(ii) Devolution of powers to counties

The Association encourages the government of Canada to continue support to Kenya in its devolution of powers and to pursue dialogue with the Kenyan government about the opportunities and challenges presented by the division of powers between among different levels of government.

(iii) Governance and non-compliance with court orders

The Association urges Kenya to increase its efforts to further combat corruption and to comply with the decisions to its courts and encourages the Canadian government to provide assistance to achieve these goals.

(iv) Human Rights and Security

The Association supports Kenya in its effort to protect its citizens but encourages Kenya to strike a balance between security and rights, and improve its human rights practices including with regard to women and persons with disabilities.

(v) Conservation and sustainable Eco-tourism

The Association supports Kenya's conservation efforts and encourages the government of Canada to review the financial support it provides to Kenya for biodiversity protection, which benefits not only Kenya through tourism but all counties through maintenance of biodiversity.

(vi) Refugee Situation

The Association underscores the efforts being made to accommodate refugees and encourages the government of Canada to regularly review its contribution to the various refugee assistance programs in Kenya.

(vii) Economic Development & Infrastructure

The Association encourages the government of Canada and Canadian Business Association to explore partnership agreement with Kenya in the areas of mining, petroleum and infrastructure.

(viii) Peace Keeping Operations

The Association urges the Federal Government to review its decision to send only one Canadian senior officer to the International Peace Support Training Centre in Karen on a permanent basis.

3.6.2 Meeting With East & Southern Africa and Global Affairs Canada

In attendance

Angelica Liao-Moroz - Director
Mathew Loken - Deputy Director
Colin Towson - Deputy Director
James McNoe - Policy Analyst, Defence Relations
Lyn Ponnish - Environment Division

Kenya Mission

Amb.(Prof.) Jane Kerubo - Deputy Head of Mission
Edwin Afande - First Counsellor

The delegation was informed that:-

In line with Canada's Foreign Policy, the Prime Minister renamed Canada's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and International Development, to Global Affairs Canada but the portfolio remains the same with three (3) dedicated Ministers for each. The decision to reintegrate the departments was to ensure a coherent approach to foreign, international aid and trade policy in the international context.

The Prime Minister has underscored the theme of advancing gender equality and women's empowerment to be integrated consistently over the term of Canada G7 Presidency and will feature prominently at the Summit. The theme was central to the Prime Minister campaign agenda and as Canada's principal Foreign International Aid policy, Canada will be leveraging the Blue Economy Session at the Summit on this policy, whose primary objective is to eradicate poverty.

Canada's new Feminist International Assistance Policy is the cornerstone of its development assistance strategy that puts Women and Girls at the forefront to its agenda. The policy is based on the Liberal Parties key manifesto priority to build a strong middle class and supports Kenya's four (4) points development agenda which are included in its key Feminist policy pillars namely:-Gender equality & Empowerment of Women and Girls; Human dignity; Growth that works for everyone (sustainable agriculture, renewable energy and green technology); Environment and Climate action; Inclusive governance and Peace & Security.

Specific interest to Kenya would be the Health component, a key aspect of Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, especially given Kenya's quest for universal healthcare. In particular, Kenya could pursue programs that strengthen health and data systems including programs that combat infectious diseases; Maternal, newborn and child health which has been a priority for the Canadian government and Kenya could benefit from collaboration in this regard under the health component.

Climate change is another potential area of focus given that Canada has allocated \$2.65 billion to finance Climate Change initiatives which is also in line with SDG 13 ideals (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). Clean energy and sustainable development of Kenya's ports are also potential areas of focus.

On Peace and Security, the Blue Economy sub theme is an opportunity for Kenya to showcase its status as a leader and strategic partner in security, which is a key prerequisite for sustainable economic development through peaceful co-existence of our oceans. Canada has through its new Defence Policy, placed peacekeeping as a major diplomatic component in its quest for enhancing the global portfolio. Kenya's role in peacekeeping and mediation successes through IGAD and AMISOM is in line with SDG 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Exceptional invitation of Kenya by Canada to the G7 Summit portends well for future relations between the two countries. Further to providing opportunities for deepening bilateral engagement and entrenching Kenya global footprint, Canada's agenda on which the agenda of the 2018 G7 is founded, mirrors the key tenets of Kenya Big Four Agenda.

The G7 Summit Agenda is consistent with key UN SDGs and therefore the potential to simultaneously fulfill Canada national goals alongside the universally agreed goals. Key outcomes emanating from Kenya's participation at the G7 Summit would therefore be realized through aligning aspects of Kenya's Big Four Agenda with the G7 Agenda. As such, it would be prudent to pursue collaboration in alignment with the Big Four Agenda as elaborated in the political report.

Canada will co-host the High Level Conference on Sustainable Blue Economy scheduled to take place in Kenya in November 2018. This will go a long way in safeguarding our oceans, sustaining climatic conditions and providing sustainable economic activity. The Conference will serve as a build up to the United Nations Oceans Conference in 2020 which Kenya has also expressed interest in hosting. Kenya will also host the International Association of Maritime Economy in September

2018 in Mombasa, which will provide a great opportunity for the enhancement of global research on the Blue Economy.

3.6.3 Visit to Chancery and Meeting with Mission Staff

The delegation held a meeting with the Mission staff led by the Deputy Head of Mission, Amb. (Prof.) Jane Kerubo. The delegation was informed that:-

Canada established diplomatic relations with Kenya upon independence in 1963 and Kenya High Commission was established in 1978 with a mandate to promote, project and protect the image and interests of Kenya and Kenyans in Canada.

3.6.4 Mission

Mission's Core Functions

- Projection, promotion and protection of Kenya's image and interest in Canada.
- Advancing Kenya's Foreign Policy through effective diplomatic representation and enhancing the cordial and friendly relations with countries of accreditation and the United Nations Organizations.
- Encouraging the participation of Kenyans in the Diaspora in building our nation.
- Marketing Kenya as a vibrant and choice destination for investment and trade within Canada.
- Promoting Kenya's culture and attracting tourists from Canada.
- Tapping into education and training opportunities in Canada.
- Offering immigration, consular services and protecting the interests of Kenyans living, traveling or doing business in Canada.
- Facilitating official delegations to and from Kenya.
- Encouraging, organizing and facilitating reciprocal bilateral business and official visits between Kenya and Canada.
- Representing Kenya's interest in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal. The ICAO office is represented by Kenya's Permanent Representative to the ICAO Council (re-elected in October 2016).
- Supporting Kenya's pursuance of international jobs and candidatures.

The Mission's focus is Vision 2030 flagship projects which have been re-casted to fit in the Big 4 Agenda. Therefore, the Mission is trying to fit in the Big 4 Agenda in Canadian Manifesto.

Toronto is the capital of mining, gas and oil production while Alberta is the city for mechanized agriculture and commercial farms. The Mission is encouraging Canadian investors to relocate their factories/investments to Kenya to utilize local labour and address unemployment problem.

The Mission lobbied to the Canadian government to Co-host the Blue Economy Forum scheduled for November 2018 in Mombasa. The Mission is also lobbying ICAO for Kenya to be given Level-1 Status for Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to allow direct flight routing to US-JFK Airport.

Consular Services and Diplomatic Corps

The Consular section at the Mission oversees the following services:-

- VISA Application and Passport replacement processing.
- Consular services to Kenyans (especially those in difficulty or distress)
- Processing of various certificates such as certificate of Good Conduct; Certification of Kenyan driver's licenses; Certification of Kenyan Birth Certificates; and issuance of Emergency travel document.

Currently, the Section is adequately staffed with one Immigration Officer and three locally engaged support staff. Over the past year, the section has experienced a modest decline in the overall services rendered especially in the number of processed Visas.

There are Diplomatic Corps established along regional and global lines and among them are:- Ottawa (ODA) and Commonwealth Group of Ambassadors in Ottawa, the African Group of Ambassadors and the East African Community Group. The Ambassador of Madagascar is the Dean of the African group of Ambassadors and they meet regularly or at least once every month. This year event was held on 26th May, 2018 and Kenya has been a very active member of the organizing committee in the last two consecutive years. The Head of Mission Spouses Association is also an active group in Ottawa and is clustered by continent.

There are two Honorary Consuls namely:-

- i) Mr. George Imbezi, Kenya Honorary Consul in British Colombia
- ii) Mr. Sunir Chandaria, Kenyan Honorary Consul in Toronto

Mission Assets and Security

The delegation undertook a guided tour of both the Chancery and Head of Mission Residence. Both the Chancery and Residence are owned by the Kenya Government and both buildings were renovated in 2013/14 and are presently in good condition. The refurbished Chancery has a new washroom in front Office for visitors use to avoid access inside the office to staff washrooms as was the case before. The Mission rents housing for other Home-based Officers.

The Mission has three (3) vehicles. The Mission previously leased the representational car since 2007 but terminated the lease in December 2014 after the Mission's request to purchase both representational and utility cars were granted. The two vehicles purchased and delivered in January 2015 are a Mercedes Benz E300 Sedan (representational) and Honda Odyssey minivan (utility). Thereafter, the Mission purchased a Mercedes Benz GLS 450 4Matic SUV in March, 2017 for use during long distance travels and better management with the Canadian winter conditions.

Both the Chancery and Residence are located in areas generally viewed to be safe diplomatic zones. However, in view of emerging and evolving security situations, regular evaluations of the security measures are undertaken to conform to expected standard. To enhance security, the Mission proposes the following:-

- Installation of a metal detector/scanner at the entrance to the Chancery to facilitate screening of visitors to be manned by a locally engaged security personnel.
- Installation of lockable boxes at the redemption for use by the visitors as temporary storage of electronic gadgets.
- Installation of burglar-resistant security film to provide protection in the reception area.
- Coating/tinting or provision of mirrored film Windows to prevent external viewing from surrounding buildings. All window grilles to be secured with padlocks.

3.6.4 Kenyan Diaspora in Canada

There is a vibrant Kenyan diaspora spread across the various provinces and regions in Canada. The Mission has a diaspora portal for registration and has continuously engaged the diaspora, participated in their various fields events. The following are Kenya Community Organizations in various regions in Canada:-

- Kenyan Community Organization, Capital Region
- Kenya Community in Ontario, Toronto

- Kenyan Canadians in London, Ontario Board of Directors
- Kenya Association of Manitoba
- Kenya Goan Association, Toronto
- Kenya Association in Victoria, British Columbia
- Kenya Community Association in Calgary
- Kenya Diaspora in Quebec

3.6.5 Mission Staff

Home-Based Staff

1. Hon. John L. Lanyasunya - High Commissioner
2. Amb. (Prof.) Jane Kerubo - Deputy Head of Mission
3. Edwin Afande - First Counsellor
4. Robert Kinyua Kobia - First Counsellor
5. John Cheriuyot - First Counsellor (Immigration)
6. Sophie Amboye - Second Counsellor
7. Isaiah Koech -Second Counsellor
8. Scholastica Nasimiyu - High Commissioner, Social Secretary
9. James Karani - Financial Attaché
10. Col. Hilary Kipkosgei Biwott – Non-resident Defence Attaché based in Washington DC
11. Administrative Attaché (vacant)

Locally engaged Staff

1. Mr. Dinesh Sharma - Accounts Assistant
2. Ms. Flora Kipruto - Receptionist
3. Ms. Tracy Ng - Consular
4. Ms. Monica Ngarachu - Consular
5. Mr. Job Alberto - High Commissioner's Chauffeur
6. Ms. Vilma Castillo - Residence Caretaker
7. Ms. Conchita Matundan - Residence Caretaker
8. Ms. Sheila Kyalo - Office Caretaker
9. Mr. Christopher Soriano - Utility Driver

3.6.6 Mission Challenges

1. Transport

Inter-local travel is very expensive as the average cost of a local flight from Ottawa to Toronto and other cities is \$500. Therefore, the high cost of travel affects the Mission's ability to participate in various activities in several cities in Canada in line with its

mandate of Marketing Kenya as a destination for investment and trade, and Promoting Kenya's culture and attracting tourists from Canada e.g. attending athletic festivals and forming a Cheering squad near the finish line as a country marketing strategy; Supporting Rugby Team in Canada, Vancouver Series.

2. French Translation

Canada is bilingual i.e. English and French. Quebec is purely French and most of the documents are in French which is costly to translate and marketing Kenya in French is a challenge.

3. Tourism promotion

Promoting tourism is a challenge as Kenya is considered as a very far destination and Canadians have alternative destinations like Caribbean Islands, Cuba, Jamaica etc. Travel advisory and insecurity in Kenya also affects tourism promotion.

4. Trade promotion

Distance to Canada and lack of direct flight has been a challenge to trade promotion. The proposed direct flight to US- JFK Airport would alleviate the problem especially with connection to Toronto.

5. Exchequer

Lack of regular remittances of funds from the Headquarters has affected the Mission's ability to meet its financial obligations promptly. As at 21st June 2018, during the visit by the Committee, the Mission had not received the funds for the last quarter of the financial year (April, May, June) yet the financial year was almost ending. The Mission has also not received the development funding for the last two years.

6. Networking with Institutions in Kenya

Delay in responding to request by the Mission to the relevant government ministries in the Capital. The Mission has been trying to network with Universities Professors to give public lectures and develop capacities in the universities but establishing Education Hub in Kenya has not been easy as the universities are not taking up these opportunities.

7. Pension Scheme

The Mission has no Pension Scheme and Pension Fund for the local staff.

3.6.7 Meeting with Officials of the Kenya Community Organization (Diaspora)

The delegation met with officials of the Kenya Community Organization (Diaspora) living in Ottawa, Canada who raised the following concerns;

- (x) The Diaspora officials noted that there was no information on how the Diaspora can acquire the new e-passports;
- (xi) their application for dual citizenship is taking long and they have never been processed since they made the application.
- (xii) the Diaspora expressed concerns at the corruption levels in the country.
- (xiii) the Diaspora representative noted that they were not given the opportunity to vote.
- (xiv) There has never been budgetary allocation for the Mission to take care of Kenyans in distress. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should come up with an Emergency funds to help stranded Kenyans in Canada
- (xv) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs needs to empower Kenyans in diaspora through their diaspora associations.

4.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

4.1 Kenya Embassies in Seoul, South Korea; Beijing in China; and Tokyo in Japan

Members observed the following operational issues at the Embassies:-

1. Lack of enough Motor Vehicles for the missions to use. The motor vehicles used by the Ambassadors do not meet the standards of diplomatic vehicles.
2. The office equipment in all the three missions is outdated and requires upgrade/replacement. Critical ones like safes and cabinets are not available and the missions lack funds for maintenance and replacement of old ones..
3. Inadequate Financial Resources - The Missions main mandate is to project, promote and protect Kenya's national interests in South Korea, China and Japan so to effectively achieve these goals or mandate, it is important that the missions are facilitated with adequate resources. There are insufficient funds for Transport and Subsistence in all the Missions visited.
4. Most Kenyans are situated in Guangzhou but the Kenya mission is based in Beijing which is 3 hours by flight (approximately 1,880 kilometres apart) thus posing a challenge in provision of services by the Embassy;
5. There is no office fully committed to promote exports to China, Japan and South Korea hence the need for export promotion officers and tourism attaches in the three missions;
6. There is a serious shortage of staff in all the three missions visited. All recalled staff have not been replaced and available staff are overworked. The diplomatic staff in South Korea are experienced and competent.
7. The Chancery building in Seoul, Korea is a leased premises hence the government incurs a lot of money in terms of rent. The Chancery buildings in China and Japan are owned by the Government of Kenya; however, the chancery building in Japan is not in a strategic and appropriate location.
8. There is a lot of underutilised space in the premises of embassies in China and Japan that can be used for construction of staff houses;
9. Given that Guangzhou is the commercial hub of China, most business activities occur there. It is in Guangzhou where most Kenyans reside, work, study or come for business; whereas most consular services tend to be offered in Beijing. At other times, Kenyans have been forced to travel all the way to Beijing to receive consular services. Hence there is need for more representation within the territory of China and its neighborhood;

9. Exchange rate losses - The mission incurs losses in their budgetary allocation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due to variance of exchange rate of Central Bank of Kenya and Swiss Banks.

4.3 Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya in Vienna, Austria

1. The Committee noted that there was inadequate staffing level to facilitate effective coverage of all issues and areas of national interest;
2. The mission lacks sufficient budgetary allocation to cover areas of accreditation including travels to other towns away from the capital city and to hold trade fairs and exhibitions to promote Kenya and Kenyan products and facilities;
3. The Committee also observed that the cost of living in Europe is significantly higher than that of the Americas (USA, Canada, Brazil & Cuba) and in all African countries. However, officers serving in embassies/missions in those country earn much higher foreign service allowances than those serving in the Euro zone countries;
4. There is need for MFA to come up with a unit to strengthen, nurture and empower Kenyans in diaspora through strategizing and implementation of key policies through the diaspora associations.

4.4 Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Russian Federation

1. Russia is one of the country that offers numerous scholarship opportunities to Kenyan students and a majority of Kenyans living in Russia are mostly students. There is therefore a need for an education attaché at the embassy to act as a point of contact for their various needs.
2. The opportunities to market Kenya's product have not been fully tapped in Russia;
3. Kenya should explore the possibility of signing a Preferential Trade Agreement under the East African Community platform with EURASIA (Russia/Kazakhstan/Belarus Customs Union). This PTA would seek to ensure value added Kenyan tea gets preferential treatment and easy access into this market;
4. Kenyan tea industry stakeholders should continue to carry on promotion activities in the Russian market so as to raise the level of awareness of Kenyan tea and influence Russians to develop a desire for high quality Kenyan tea instead of the lower quality teas that are currently flourishing in this market;
5. The Eurasia Economic Commission is willing to help and work with Kenya in marketing Kenya's products;

10. There is need to develop an interface between Kenya and South Korea especially where there is a lot of expertise to be adopted;

4.2 Kenya Mission to the UN in Geneva

1. The bilateral relations between Kenya and Switzerland are being handled by the High Commission in London. This poses challenges in terms of response to urgent diplomatic matters. There is therefore need to establish an Embassy in Bern to cover bilateral relations between Kenya and Switzerland..
2. The Mission spends huge resources for rent and residences. The Mission had initiated proposals for acquisitions of the chancery and the ambassador's residence which would significantly reduce hefty rents paid by the Kenyan government.
3. There has been a continuous reduction in budgetary provisions to the Permanent Mission over the years. This has hampered service delivery and execution of the Mission's multilateral mandate.
4. The delay by Treasury to remit funds has led to the inability by the Mission to pay its bills as well as pay staffs salary on time and consequently accumulation of bills.
5. A closer analysis of the mission's budget shows that the mission is left with very little funding to cater for utilities and other operating costs since most of the budget is eaten up by personal emoluments and rent expenses.
6. Life index in Geneva is very high thus cost of living is also high. With an annual budget on operations and maintenance of only Kshs. 48 million, the mission is constrained to an extent where executing its full mandate has become almost unachievable.
7. The mission has not been able to replace unserviceable furniture and equipment both at the Chancery and in the staff houses which leave most officers to live in unfavorable conditions.
8. Transport facilities at the mission have continued to be a challenge since four (4) out of the six (6) cars maintained by the mission need to be replaced. Being a multilateral station, the mission is involved in numerous meetings and workshops that require extensive travelling which leaves the mission with little or less to do when it comes to attending important meetings due to the transport challenge.

6. The official appointment of an honorary consular in Russia will strengthen the level of bilateral relations between Kenya and Russia in marketing of Kenyan products;
7. The mission needs to have a substantive Ambassador considering the long ties that Kenya and Russia enjoy;
8. There is Inadequate staff at the mission

4.5 Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Washington, DC

1. The building has greatly deteriorated with passage of time and in comparison with neighboring structures, it stands out as neglected.
2. The masonry facades for the General structure (External walling) are in fair condition. Cleaning and minor repairs are necessary.
3. The wooden windows have deteriorated with passage of time and battering by elements of weather and require to be replaced with modern aluminum glazed windows. This being a historical building care must be taken to preserve the nature of the facades
4. The iron sheet roof and supporting structure had deteriorated extensively and there was evidence of general leakages. Gutters and down water pipes were extensively corroded.
5. Most of the ceiling has evidence of current of previous damages associated to leakages from the roof
6. The building is mainly partitioned using plastered masonry. It was apparent that some of the partitions had been added without consideration for proper circulation, pattern and fire escape routes.
7. The Internal wall finishes had been painted severally over time and most of the old paint is dead and peeling off. The paints dating back several decades be containing lead components making it a health hazard.
8. High rental expenditure - The Embassy is spending large sums of money in rental expenditure for its staff. In addition, inadequate funding for maintenance and repairs of government-owned properties has resulted in gradual dilapidation of the properties and the need for re-development.
9. Foreign Exchange Losses - The budget of Kenya Missions abroad is prepared in Kenya shillings as per the requirements of the PFM Act. The budgeted funds are transferred to recipient Missions on a quarterly basis. To facilitate the transfer, multiple translations from Kenya Shillings to the currency of remission and then to the currency of the recipient country. This leads to huge net foreign exchange losses which erode their allocated budgets.

4.6 Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the UN, New York

4.6.1 Kenya House;

1. The Kenya House is the Official residence of the Permanent Representative; however the House is currently not occupied by the Ambassador/ Permanent Representative due to its dilapidated conditions.
2. The Kenya House is located far from United Nations Headquarters and the traffic jam associated with New York may not make it strategic for the PR who has many engagements usually in morning hours.
3. The Kenya House sits on a big parcel of land that can be used to construct additional houses of other home based staff.

4.6.2 Others

4. Austerity Measures and Budget Cuts - Whereas austerity measures and budget cuts are rationalized for macroeconomic reasons, their application across all subsectors without regard to functions and mandates adversely affects the implementation of projects and programmes in the mission. They include payment of salaries for contractual staff that must be paid failure to which the Missions may face litigation
5. Resource inadequacy has been a serious problem in the sector especially in meeting its budgetary requirements. This has made it difficult to implement the planned programmes and projects. Resources allocated to the Mission are inadequate and often fell short of its critical needs hence undermining service delivery to the Mission.
6. Delays in exchequer releases negatively affect implementation of programmes.

4.7 Kenya Consulate General in Los Angeles

1. The consulate is Kenya's only footprint in the West Coast with an area of jurisdiction comprising of thirteen states in the US namely Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. .

Kenya can learn and cooperate with the US and particularly the state of California and City of Los Angeles on matters aerospace and aviation, filming industries (Holly Wood) and ICT (silicon valley).

4.8 Kenya High Commission in Ottawa, Canada

1. Visibility of the Mission Office is necessary and the Office signage should include the word “Ottawa” to show the location of the Mission.
2. Kenya has an opportunity to reiterate the significance of the Canadian government collaborating in building Kenya’s capacity in the achievement of the Big Four agenda especially on empowerment of women and girls.
3. Diversification of export products from Kenya is necessary instead of focusing on the traditional exports of Coffee, tea and flowers. There is need to label “Ketepa” in multi -languages.
4. Tourism promotion is a challenge due to lack of visibility of Kenya. The Mission is unable to participate in various exhibitions where marketing is done. South Africa for instance engages other countries to market the country.
5. Canada is co-hosting the Blue Economy Conference scheduled for November, 2018 in Kenya

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from the above observations, the Committee recommends, that:-

5.1 Kenya Embassy to the Republic South Korea

1. The Government of Kenya should expedite the purchase of chancery in Seoul, South Korea;
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate sufficient resources to the Mission so as to meet the needs of the embassy;
3. The Kenya Government should take full advantage of ICT from South Korea which is interested in export promotion of ICT opportunities;
4. The Ministry of Foreign affairs should liaise with the relevant ministries to appoint and post tourism and trade attaches in Embassy in Seoul, South Korea;

5.2 Kenya Embassy to the Peoples Republic of China

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate sufficient resources to the Mission so as to ensure effective diplomatic engagements to cater for Kenya's interests in China.
2. China is fast becoming the center of business and therefore MFA should quickly establish a **Consul General's Office** in Guanzhou.
3. The Kenya's Ambassador to China should ensure that all boarded and unserviceable vehicles lying at the mission should be disposed off in accordance with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2017
4. The Government ministries and agencies responsible for implementation of the big four agenda should undertake a bench marking visit to China and learn best practices, strategies in poverty eradication, food security, affordable housing and manufacturing.

5.3 Kenya Embassy in Japan

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should introduce a budget line for Consular services especially for Kenyans in distress. The Ministry should come up with guidelines and policies that advocate for Kenyans in distress;
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Treasury to consider adequate budgetary allocation to sufficiently meet the embassy's Operations and to ensure effective Diplomatic engagements to cater for Kenya's interests in Japan since Tokyo is one of the most expensive cities in the world. There is need to review the clusters in terms of allowances and emoluments for diplomatic staff.
3. The MFA should urgently post staff to the mission so as to enable the mission deliver on its mandate.

5.3 Kenya Mission to the UN in Geneva

1. Kenya should establish an Embassy in Switzerland to cover bilateral relations which is currently done from London.
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs should acquire the proposed property in Geneva. This will in the long term reduce the the hefty rents paid by the Kenya government.
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that there is adequate funding to enable the mission meet its multilateral mandate.
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should hire more staff to enable the mission to effectively and efficiently its multilateral mandate.
5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Treasury should develop a policy to allow home based staff in foreign missions to furnish their residences individually since each one has varied preferences of taste, colour and general ambience.

5.4 Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya in Vienna, Austria

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should adequately staff the Vienna mission to facilitate effective coverage of all issues and areas of national interest in countries of accreditation including UN agencies and other international organizations based in Vienna;
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that there is adequate budgetary allocation to the mission to cover areas of accreditation in ensuring delivery of service;
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should develop a Diaspora office at the mission complete with a data base of Kenyans studying and living abroad in the countries of accreditation;
4. The Ministry of Foreign affairs should review all Foreign Service Allowances to ensure fairness

5.5 Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Russian Federation Russia

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the Mission to enable travels to other towns away from the capital city and hold trade fairs and exhibitions to promote Kenya and Kenyan products;

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should deploy a substantive Ambassador to the Russian Federation;
3. The Ministry of Education Science & Technology should look into the welfare and consider payment of stipends for needy students studying in Russia and deploy an education attaché;
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should deploy adequate staff to the mission
5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in liaison with the relevant ministries and agencies to take advantage of EURASIA to market Kenyan products e.g tea, coffee

5.6 Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Washington, DC

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate resources for re-roofing of the chancery building so as to resolve leakages and to improve insulations noting that the building is in a historically protected zone where building facades are supposed to be preserved.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocates resources in phases for a complete replacement of the electrical and mechanical installations and remodeling of the interior of the Chancery building using dry wall partitioning system to create modern office spaces and resolve internal circulation spaces be undertaken due to the extent of dilapidation and obsolescence of electrical and mechanical installations and interior.
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs designates a desk officer in every mission to handle specifically Diaspora issues. Such an officer should be recruited from the Diaspora base on a contractual basis.

5.7 Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the UN, New York

1. The MFA to develop a comprehensive policy on property acquisition, and renovations/maintenance for existing properties.
2. The MFA to consider renovating the Kenya House in New York or demolishing it with a view of building more houses for the staff to save on the high rent the Mission is currently incurring in renting houses for its staff.
3. The Department of Immigration and Registration of Persons to fast track issuance of e-passports to Kenyans in diaspora.
4. The National Treasury to prioritize the timely release of exchequer to Kenya Missions abroad.

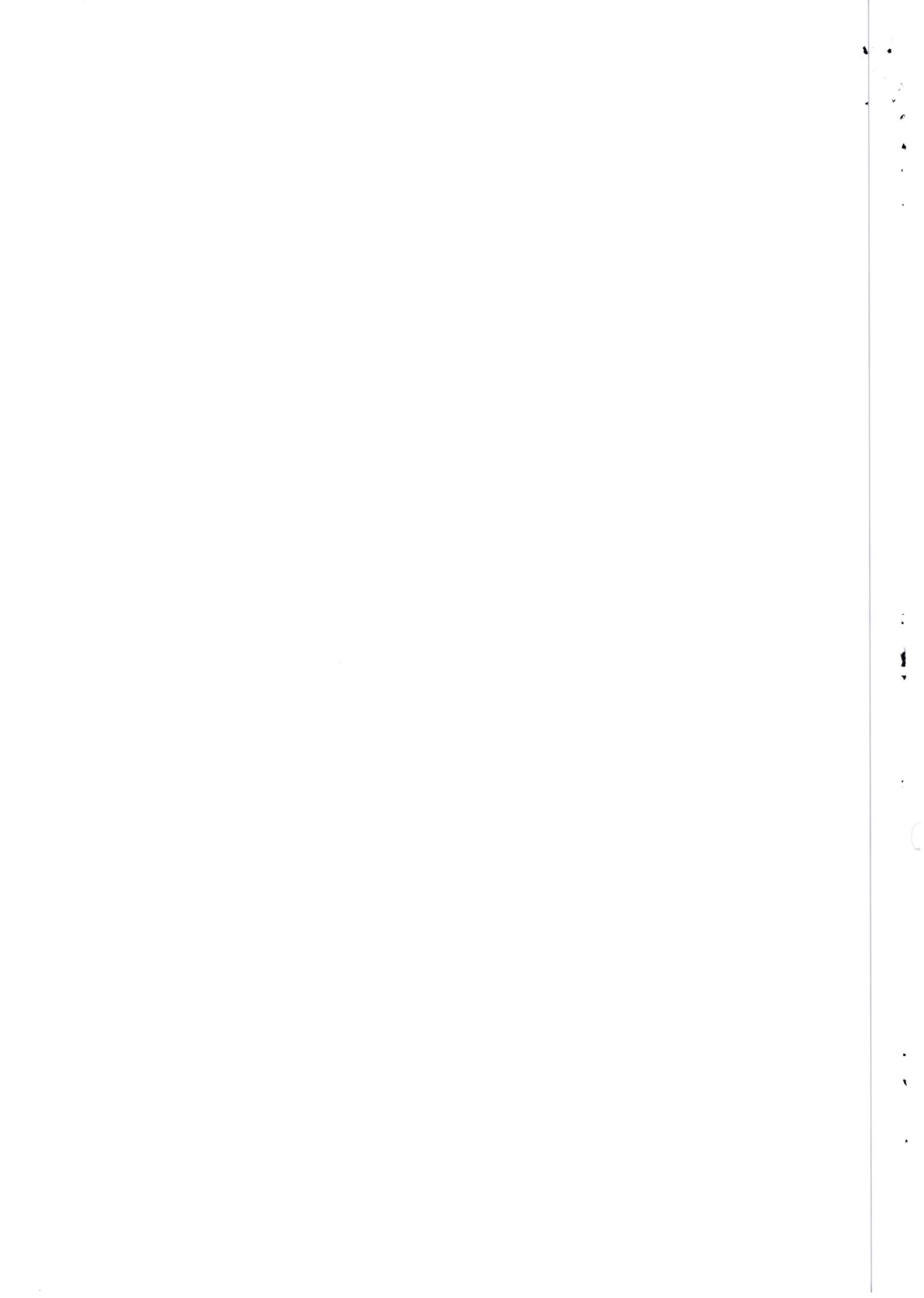
5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to engage a desk officer in every mission to handle specifically Diaspora issues. Such an officer should be recruited from the Diaspora base on a contractual basis.

5.8 Kenya Consulate General in Los Angeles

1. The MFA to provide internship opportunities to the diaspora who are willing to volunteer their services at no cost as an avenue of such Kenyans enriching their skills.
2. MFA to consider posting a commercial attaché to enable Kenya tap on the economic; opportunities available in the West Coast

5.9 Kenya High Commission in Ottawa, Canada

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should engage the Ministry responsible for tourism on how to partner with the foreign Missions to market Kenya abroad.
2. The Mission should forward its request for acquisition of staff housing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for prioritization and budgetary consideration.
3. There is need for the mission to increase its capacity so as to take full advantage of the ever growing tourism sector in Canada



ANNEXURE 1

Minutes



MINUTES OF THE 57TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE & FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 2018 IN PIERS HALL, ENGLISH POINT MARINA, MOMBASA COUNTY AT 9.00 AM

PRESENT

1. The Hon. Katoo Ole Metito, EGH, MGH, M.P – **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, M.P
3. The Hon. Charles Mutavi Kilonzo, M.P
4. The Hon. Patrick Makau, M.P
5. The Hon. Dido Ali Raso, M.P,
6. The Hon. Peter Mungai Mwathi, M.P
7. The Hon. Beatrice Nkatha Nyagah, HSC, M.P
8. The Hon. Martha Wangari Wanjira, M.P
9. The Hon. Memusi Ole Kanchory, M.P
10. The Hon. Major (Rtd.) Bashir Sheikh Abdullah, MP
11. The Hon. (Dr.) Lilian Gogo, M.P
12. The Hon. Moses Nguchine Kirima, M.P
13. The Hon. Ernest Ogesi Kivai, M.P
14. The Hon. Silvanus Osoro, M.P
15. The Hon. Caleb Amisi, MP

APOLOGY

1. The Hon. Richard Tong'i, M.P - **Vice Chairperson**
2. The Hon. John Lodepe Nakara, M.P
3. The Hon. Nelson Koech, M.P
4. The Hon. Vincent Kipkurui Tuwei, M.P

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY- SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Nicholas Emejen | - | Deputy Director Committees |
| 2. Mr. Samuel Kalama | - | Senior Clerk Assistant |
| 3. Mr. Abdiaziz Shobay | - | Third Clerk Assistant |
| 4. Mr. Andrew Shangarai | - | Senior Sergeant At-Arms |
| 5. Ms. Brigita Mati | - | Legal Officer II |
| 6. Ms. Grace Wahu | - | Researcher |
| 7. Mr. Edison Opiyo Odhiambo | - | Fiscal Analyst |
| 8. Mr. Rodgers Kilungya | - | Audio Officer |
| 9. Ms. Lydia Mwangi | - | Secretary |
| 10. Mr. Daniel Munyao | - | Office Attendant |

AGENDA

1. Preliminaries
 - (i) Prayers
 - (ii) Introductions
 - (iii) Communication from the Chair

- (iv) Adoption of the Agenda
- (v) Matters Arising
- 2. **Consideration and Adoption of the report on the status of Kenyan Missions Abroad**
- 3. Any Other Business

MIN.NO.DC.DFR/2018/248: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 9:20am and prayer was said by Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, M.P. The agenda of the meeting was adopted having been proposed and seconded by the Hon. Martha Wangari Wanjira, M.P Hon. Peter Mungai Mwathi, M.P respectively.

MIN.NO.DC.DFR/2018/249: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE STATUS OF KENYAN MISSIONS ABROAD

The meeting was convened to adopt the report on the status of Kenyan Missions Abroad. The Chairperson took members through the report which Members adopted with the following observations and recommendations that;

COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

A. Kenya Embassies in Seoul, South Korea; Beijing in China; and Tokyo in Japan

Members observed the following operational issues at the Embassies:-

1. Lack of enough Motor Vehicles for the missions to use. The motor vehicles used by the Ambassadors do not meet the standards of diplomatic vehicles.
2. The office equipment in all the three missions is outdated and requires upgrade/replacement. Critical ones like safes and cabinets are not available and the missions lack funds for maintenance and replacement of old ones..
3. Inadequate Financial Resources - The Missions main mandate is to project, promote and protect Kenya's national interests in South Korea, China and Japan so to effectively achieve these goals or mandate, it is important that the missions are facilitated with adequate resources. There are insufficient funds for Transport and Subsistence in all the Missions visited.
4. Most Kenyans are situated in Guangzhou but the Kenya mission is based in Beijing which is 3 hours by flight (approximately 1,880 kilometers apart) thus posing a challenge in provision of services by the Embassy;
5. There is no office fully committed to promote exports to China, Japan and South Korea hence the need for export promotion officers and tourism attaches in the three missions;
6. There is a serious shortage of staff in all the three missions visited. All recalled staffs have not been replaced and available staffs are overworked. The diplomatic staff in South Korea is experienced and competent.
7. The Chancery building in Seoul, Korea is a leased premises hence the government incurs a lot of money in terms of rent. The Chancery buildings in China and Japan are owned by the Government of Kenya; however, the chancery building in Japan is not in a strategic and appropriate location.
8. There is a lot of underutilised space in the premises of embassies in China and Japan that can be used for construction of staff houses;
9. Given that Guangzhou is the commercial hub of China, most business activities occur there. It is in Guangzhou where most Kenyans reside, work, study or come for business; whereas most

consular services tend to be offered in Beijing. At other times, Kenyans have been forced to travel all the way to Beijing to receive consular services. Hence there is need for more representation within the territory of China and its neighborhood;

10. There is need to develop an interface between Kenya and South Korea especially where there is a lot of expertise to be adopted;

B. Kenya Mission to the UN in Geneva

1. The bilateral relations between Kenya and Switzerland are being handled by the High Commission in London. This poses challenges in terms of response to urgent diplomatic matters. There is therefore need to establish an Embassy in Bern to cover bilateral relations between Kenya and Switzerland..
2. The Mission spends huge resources for rent and residences. The Mission had initiated proposals for acquisitions of the chancery and the ambassador's residence which would significantly reduce hefty rents paid by the Kenyan government.
3. There has been a continuous reduction in budgetary provisions to the Permanent Mission over the years. This has hampered service delivery and execution of the Mission's multilateral mandate.
4. The delay by Treasury to remit funds has led to the inability by the Mission to pay its bills as well as pay staffs salary on time and consequently accumulation of bills.
5. A closer analysis of the mission's budget shows that the mission is left with very little funding to cater for utilities and other operating costs since most of the budget is eaten up by personal emoluments and rent expenses.
6. Life index in Geneva is very high thus cost of living is also high. With an annual budget on operations and maintenance of only Kshs. 48 million, the mission is constrained to an extent where executing its full mandate has become almost unachievable.
7. The mission has not been able to replace unserviceable furniture and equipment both at the Chancery and in the staff houses which leave most officers to live in unfavorable conditions.
8. Transport facilities at the mission have continued to be a challenge since four (4) out of the six (6) cars maintained by the mission need to be replaced. Being a multilateral station, the mission is involved in numerous meetings and workshops that require extensive travelling which leaves the mission with little or less to do when it comes to attending important meetings due to the transport challenge.
9. Exchange rate losses - The mission incurs losses in their budgetary allocation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due to variance of exchange rate of Central Bank of Kenya and Swiss Banks.

C. Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya in Vienna, Austria

1. The Committee noted that there was inadequate staffing level to facilitate effective coverage of all issues and areas of national interest;
2. The mission lacks sufficient budgetary allocation to cover areas of accreditation including travels to other towns away from the capital city and to hold trade fairs and exhibitions to promote Kenya and Kenyan products and facilities;
3. The Committee also observed that the cost of living in Europe is significantly higher than that of the Americas (USA, Canada, Brazil & Cuba) and in all African countries. However, officers serving in embassies/missions in those country earn much higher foreign service allowances than those serving in the Euro zone countries;

4. There is need for MFA to come up with a unit to strengthen, nurture and empower Kenyans in diaspora through strategizing and implementation of key policies through the diaspora associations.

D. Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Russian Federation

1. Russia is one of the country that offers numerous scholarship opportunities to Kenyan students and a majority of Kenyans living in Russia are mostly students. There is therefore a need for an education attaché at the embassy to act as a point of contact for their various needs.
2. The opportunities to market Kenya's product have not been fully tapped in Russia;
3. Kenya should explore the possibility of signing a Preferential Trade Agreement under the East African Community platform with EURASIA (Russia/Kazakhstan/ Belarus Customs Union). This PTA would seek to ensure value added Kenyan tea gets preferential treatment and easy access into this market;
4. Kenyan tea industry stakeholders should continue to carry on promotion activities in the Russian market so as to raise the level of awareness of Kenyan tea and influence Russians to develop a desire for high quality Kenyan tea instead of the lower quality teas that are currently flourishing in this market;
5. The Eurasia Economic Commission is willing to help and work with Kenya in marketing Kenya's products;
6. The official appointment of an honorary consular in Russia will strengthen the level of bilateral relations between Kenya and Russia in marketing of Kenyan products;
7. The mission needs to have a substantive Ambassador considering the long ties that Kenya and Russia enjoy;
8. There is Inadequate staff at the mission

E. Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Washington, DC

1. The building has greatly deteriorated with passage of time and in comparison with neighboring structures, it stands out as neglected.
2. The masonry facades for the General structure (External walling) are in fair condition. Cleaning and minor repairs are necessary
3. The wooden windows have deteriorated with passage of time and battering by elements of weather and require to be replaced with modern aluminum glazed windows. This being a historical building care must be taken to preserve the nature of the facades
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5. Most of the ceiling has evidence of current of previous damages associated to leakages from the roof
6. The building is mainly partitioned using plastered masonry. It was apparent that some of the partitions had been added without consideration for proper circulation, pattern and fire escape routes.
7. The Internal wall finishes had been painted severally over time and most of the old paint is dead and peeling off. The paints dating back several decades be containing lead components making it a health hazard.
8. High rental expenditure - The Embassy is spending large sums of money in rental expenditure for its staff. In addition, inadequate funding for maintenance and repairs of government-owned properties has resulted in gradual dilapidation of the properties and the need for re-development.

9. Foreign Exchange Losses - The budget of Kenya Missions abroad is prepared in Kenya shillings as per the requirements of the PFM Act. The budgeted funds are transferred to recipient Missions on a quarterly basis. To facilitate the transfer, multiple translations from Kenya Shillings to the currency of remission and then to the currency of the recipient country. This leads to huge net foreign exchange losses which erode their allocated budgets.

F. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the UN, New York

Kenya House;

1. The Kenya House is the Official residence of the Permanent Representative; however the House is currently not occupied by the Ambassador/ Permanent Representative due to its dilapidated conditions.
2. The Kenya House is located far from United Nations Headquarters and the traffic jam associated with New York may not make it strategic for the PR who has many engagements usually in morning hours.
3. The Kenya House sits on a big parcel of land that can be used to construct additional houses of other home based staff.

Others

1. Austerity Measures and Budget Cuts - Whereas austerity measures and budget cuts are rationalized for macroeconomic reasons, their application across all subsectors without regard to functions and mandates adversely affects the implementation of projects and programmes in the mission. They include payment of salaries for contractual staff that must be paid failure to which the Missions may face litigation
2. Resource inadequacy has been a serious problem in the sector especially in meeting its budgetary requirements. This has made it difficult to implement the planned programmes and projects. Resources allocated to the Mission are inadequate and often fell short of its critical needs hence undermining service delivery to the Mission.
3. Delays in exchequer releases negatively affect implementation of programmes.

Kenya Consulate General in Los Angeles

1. The consulate is Kenya's only footprint in the West Coast with an area of jurisdiction comprising of thirteen states in the US namely Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
2. Kenya can learn and cooperate with the US and particularly the state of California and City of Los Angeles on matters aerospace and aviation, filming industries (Holly Wood) and ICT (Silicon Valley).

4. Kenya High Commission in Ottawa, Canada

1. Visibility of the Mission Office is necessary and the Office signage should include the word "Ottawa" to show the location of the Mission.
2. Kenya has an opportunity to reiterate the significance of the Canadian government collaborating in building Kenya's capacity in the achievement of the Big Four agenda especially on empowerment of women and girls.

3. Diversification of export products from Kenya is necessary instead of focusing on the traditional exports of Coffee, tea and flowers. There is need to label “Ketepa” in multi - languages.
4. Tourism promotion is a challenge due to lack of visibility of Kenya. The Mission is unable to participate in various exhibitions where marketing is done. South Africa for instance engages other countries to market the country.
5. Canada is co-hosting the Blue Economy Conference scheduled for November, 2018 in Kenya.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following recommendations, that:-

1. Kenya Embassy to the Republic South Korea

- i. The Government of Kenya should expedite the purchase of chancery in Seoul, South Korea;
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate sufficient resources to the Mission so as to meet the needs of the embassy;
- iii. The Kenya Government should take full advantage of ICT from South Korea which is interested in export promotion of ICT opportunities;
- iv. The Ministry of Foreign affairs should liaise with the relevant ministries to appoint and post tourism and trade attaches in Embassy in Seoul, South Korea;

2. Kenya Embassy to the Peoples Republic of China

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate sufficient resources to the Mission so as to ensure effective diplomatic engagements to cater for Kenya’s interests in China.
- ii. China is fast becoming the center of business and therefore MFA should quickly establish a **Consul General’s Office** in Guanzhou.
- iii. The Kenya’s Ambassador to China should ensure that all boarded and unserviceable vehicles lying at the mission should be disposed off in accordance with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2017
- iv. The Government ministries and agencies responsible for implementation of the big four agenda should undertake a bench marking visit to China and learn best practices, strategies in poverty eradication, food security, affordable housing and manufacturing.

3. Kenya Embassy in Japan

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should introduce a budget line for Consular services especially for Kenyans in distress. The Ministry should come up with guidelines and policies that advocate for Kenyans in distress;
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Treasury to consider adequate budgetary allocation to sufficiently meet the embassy’s Operations and to ensure effective Diplomatic engagements to cater for Kenya’s interests in Japan since Tokyo is one of the most expensive cities in the world. There is need to review the clusters in terms of allowances and emoluments for diplomatic staff.
- iii. The MFA should urgently post staff to the mission so as to enable the mission deliver on its mandate.

4. Kenya Mission to the UN in Geneva

- i. Kenya should establish an Embassy in Switzerland to cover bilateral relations which is currently done from London.
- ii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs should acquire the proposed property in Geneva. This will in the long term reduce the hefty rents paid by the Kenya government.
- iii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that there is adequate funding to enable the mission meet its multilateral mandate.
- iv. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should hire more staff to enable the mission to effectively and efficiently its multilateral mandate.
- v. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Treasury should develop a policy to allow home based staff in foreign missions to furnish their residences individually since each one has varied preferences of taste, colour and general ambience.

5. Embassy/Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya in Vienna, Austria

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should adequately staff the Vienna mission to facilitate effective coverage of all issues and areas of national interest in countries of accreditation including UN agencies and other international organizations based in Vienna;
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that there is adequate budgetary allocation to the mission to cover areas of accreditation in ensuring delivery of service;
- iii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should develop a Diaspora office at the mission complete with a data base of Kenyans studying and living abroad in the countries of accreditation;
- iv. The Ministry of Foreign affairs should review all Foreign Service Allowances to ensure fairness

6. Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Russian Federation Russia

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to the Mission to enable travels to other towns away from the capital city and hold trade fairs and exhibitions to promote Kenya and Kenyan products;
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should deploy a substantive Ambassador to the Russian Federation;
- iii. The Ministry of Education Science & Technology should look into the welfare and consider payment of stipends for needy students studying in Russia and deploy an education attaché;
- iv. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should deploy adequate staff to the mission
- v. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in liaison with the relevant ministries and agencies to take advantage of EURASIA to market Kenyan products e.g tea, coffee

7. Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Washington, DC

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocate resources for re-roofing of the chancery building so as to resolve leakages and to improve insulations noting that the building is in a historically protected zone where building facades are supposed to be preserved.
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should allocates resources in phases for a complete replacement of the electrical and mechanical installations and remodeling of the interior of the Chancery building using dry wall partitioning system to create modern

- office spaces and resolve internal circulation spaces be undertaken due to the extent of dilapidation and obsolescence of electrical and mechanical installations and interior.
- iii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs designates a desk officer in every mission to handle specifically Diaspora issues. Such an officer should be recruited from the Diaspora base on a contractual basis.

8. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the UN, New York

- i. The MFA to develop a comprehensive policy on property acquisition, and renovations/maintenance for existing properties.
- ii. The MFA to consider renovating the Kenya House in New York or demolishing it with a view of building more houses for the staff to save on the high rent the Mission is currently incurring in renting houses for its staff.
- iii. The Department of Immigration and Registration of Persons to fast track issuance of e-passports to Kenyans in diaspora.
- iv. The National Treasury to prioritize the timely release of exchequer to Kenya Missions abroad.
- v. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to engage a desk officer in every mission to handle specifically Diaspora issues. Such an officer should be recruited from the Diaspora base on a contractual basis.

Kenya Consulate General in Los Angeles


- i. The MFA to provide internship opportunities to the diaspora who are willing to volunteer their services at no cost as an avenue of such Kenyans enriching their skills.
- ii. MFA to consider posting a commercial attaché to enable Kenya tap on the economic opportunities available in the West Coast

9. Kenya High Commission in Ottawa, Canada

- i. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should engage the Ministry responsible for tourism on how to partner with the foreign Missions to market Kenya abroad.
- ii. The Mission should forward its request for acquisition of staff housing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for prioritization and budgetary consideration.
- iii. There is need for the mission to increase its capacity so as to take full advantage of the ever growing tourism sector in Canada

MIN.NO.DC.DFR/2018/250: ADJOURNMENT

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 12:40pm

Signed.....


**Hon. Katoo Ole Metito, M.P
(CHAIRPERSON)**

Date.....
28/8/18