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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fifth session**  
20–31 January 2020

## **Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Kenya\***

### **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 51 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

#### **II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles**

2. KNCHR referred to relevant recommendations supported by the Republic of Kenya ("Government"; "Kenya" and "State", respectively) at the previous review,<sup>2</sup> and stated that: (a) legislation to implement the two thirds gender rule as prescribed in the Constitution<sup>3</sup> was yet to be enacted;<sup>4</sup> (b) KNCHR continued to receive limited funding;<sup>5</sup> (c) despite efforts to strengthen anti-corruption measures, corruption continued and legislation to protect whistle blowers was yet to be enacted;<sup>6</sup> (d) the death penalty continued to be retained in the Penal Code and the Kenya Defence Forces Act;<sup>7</sup> (e) efforts had been made to ensure accountability and transparency for human rights violation committed by security forces.<sup>8</sup> Parliament had enacted the Prevention of Torture Act<sup>9</sup> and the National Coroners Service Act.<sup>10</sup> However, the National Coroners Service was yet to be operationalized pursuant to the National Coroners Service Act. Despite these initiatives, the Commission continued to receive complaints of unlawful conduct by security forces such as arbitrary arrests, extortion, illegal detention, torture, killings, disappearances and sexual violence;<sup>11</sup> (f) despite the efforts that had been taken,<sup>12</sup> the response to sexual and gender based violence was poor due to ineffective enforcement of laws, poor coordination amongst law enforcement agencies, judiciary and other government agencies, and lack of government sponsored safe houses;<sup>13</sup> (g) in relation to the Government's support for the truth, justice

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\* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



and reconciliation process, the drafted regulations<sup>14</sup> and reparations policy<sup>15</sup> were yet to be adopted by the Government;<sup>16</sup> and the President announced that the restorative fund would go towards providing collective reparation by establishing symbols of hope,<sup>17</sup> while the TJRC<sup>18</sup> recommended both individual and community reparations;<sup>19</sup> (h) arbitrary evictions continued unabated despite an undertaking by the Government at the previous review to provide protection to persons under threat of being evicted, in line with international standards.<sup>20</sup>

3. KNCHR stated that the criminalization of same sex conduct underpinned violence, discrimination and stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.<sup>21</sup>

4. Noting the introduction of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy Implementation Framework (2017–2022), KNCHR stated that despite Government’s commitment towards ensuring food security, incidences of food poverty persisted.<sup>22</sup>

5. KNCHR expressed concern about: (a) the poor state of public health facilities and the continued detention of bodies and patients for failure to pay medical bills;<sup>23</sup> (b) the violation of the rights of intersex children;<sup>24</sup> (c) the slow pace of implementation of the decisions of the regional human rights mechanism,<sup>25</sup> as well as the delayed protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and their ancestral lands;<sup>26</sup> and (d) the violation of the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and to be included in the community.<sup>27</sup>

### **III. Information provided by other stakeholders**

#### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>28</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>29</sup>**

6. Many stakeholders noted that Kenya had not ratified ICRMW, OP-CAT, OP-CRPD and OP-ICESCR;<sup>30</sup> OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-IC;<sup>31</sup> ICPED;<sup>32</sup> and the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>33</sup>

7. JS16 stated that the Government had made relatively limited progress in implementing recommendations from the previous review.<sup>34</sup>

#### **B. National human rights framework<sup>35</sup>**

8. JS5 stated that impugned sections of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and legislation that used derogatory language when referring to persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities were yet to be revised, pursuant to the National Action Plan on implementation of recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>36</sup>

9. JS14 stated that the Law of Succession Act was yet to be amended to ensure alignment with the Constitution.<sup>37</sup>

10. JS18 expressed concern that the Government was increasing its use of biometric databases allowing for an increase in the collection of personal information, in the absence of data protection legislation.<sup>38</sup> The proposed bill sent to the National Assembly in July 2019 should be open for consultation with stakeholders to ensure the law that will be enacted complied with the international standards.<sup>39</sup> JS16 stated that the bill envisages potential limitations on privacy on the basis of national security.<sup>40</sup>

11. JS6 stated that a notable omission from Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2010) is the criminalization of the “sale of children”, as defined in OP-CRC-SC.<sup>41</sup>

12. JS3 stated that the Media Council Act (2013), the Kenya Information and Communications Act, (1998) and the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018) were yet to be revised in line with relevant international norms.<sup>42</sup>

13. JS5 stated that Persons with Disabilities Bill (2018) was yet to be tabled for Parliamentary discussion.<sup>43</sup>

14. JS3 stated that the Government had failed to take adequate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Access to Information Act (2016).<sup>44</sup>

15. JS1 stated that the law governing abortion remained confusing and contradictory, which was exacerbated by the withdrawal of the 2012 Standards and Guidelines for Reducing Morbidity and Mortality from Unsafe Abortion in Kenya, providing guidance to medical professionals on when they could perform abortion services under the Constitution.<sup>45</sup>

16. JS3 stated that the Public Benefits Organizations Act, (2013), which creates a new legal, regulatory and institutional framework for non-profit organisations was yet to come into effect, despite a High Court ruling ordering the Government to gazette the commencement of the Act.<sup>46</sup>

17. JS6 stated that the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children (2018 – 2022) provided a strong foundations to address sexual exploitation of children but that there were challenges in its coordination.<sup>47</sup>

18. JS20 noted the absence of a framework to implement the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2010) with the expiry of the National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (2013- 2017).<sup>48</sup>

19. JS26 stated that legislation was yet to be enacted establishing a mechanism to implement the TJRC<sup>49</sup> recommendations.<sup>50</sup>

## **C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

### **1. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination*

20. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS21 stated that Kenya was yet to enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity remained rife.<sup>51</sup> JS4 noted that no concrete steps had been taken to enact this legislation and that there were also no government agencies specifically dealing with issues relating to sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>52</sup>

21. ASK stated that persons with albinism suffered discrimination which was sustained by the ignorance of some law and policy makers, the public and the community.<sup>53</sup> There were no rescue centres providing psychological support or counselling for persons with albinism.<sup>54</sup>

22. MICROP stated that ageism and age discrimination was widely tolerated.<sup>55</sup> Inadequate data was a setback in supporting the inclusion of older people in all spheres of social-cultural, economic and political life.<sup>56</sup>

#### *Development, the environment, and business and human rights<sup>57</sup>*

23. AU-ACHPR was concerned about challenges associated with land use, which have increased as a result of rapid urbanization, inadequate land use planning, and unsustainable production methods as well as poor environmental management.<sup>58</sup>

24. Noting that illegal mining remained active due to loopholes in the law and regulations, and the poor enforcement regimes, AU-ACHPR stated that Kenya should implement measures to transform artisanal gold miners into formalized operators by adopting policies to regulate artisanal mining.<sup>59</sup>

25. JS19 stated that despite the acknowledged contribution of organic agriculture in sustaining the health of soil ecosystems, the organic agriculture sub-sector remained relatively small and that there was limited government investment in organic agriculture.<sup>60</sup>

26. Noting the enactment of the Climate Change Act, 2016, and the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan (2018–2022), JS2 stated that there was a lack of a clearly defined engagement framework for indigenous peoples at all levels of the climate change discourse.<sup>61</sup>

27. JS10 stated that dependency on conventional seeds and fertilizer has not succeeded in protecting small holder farmers from climate change.<sup>62</sup>

28. JS8 stated that there was inadequate implementation of environmental legislation because of political influence, corruption and bureaucracy, among other factors.<sup>63</sup>

29. JS8 stated that in Turkana, toxic waste from oil drilling had resulted in contamination of water sources. The drilling has also adversely affected the water table and the dumping of toxic waste in the oil wells has rendered the underground water unfit for human consumption.<sup>64</sup>

30. JS8 stated that despite the landmark plastic ban not much effort has been made to ensure recycling of plastic waste.<sup>65</sup>

31. JS13 stated that there was limited application of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights by the private sector, which has resulted in a significant gap in human rights based business practices.<sup>66</sup>

#### *Human rights and counter-terrorism<sup>67</sup>*

32. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS23 stated that the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2012, remained open to abuse by the authorities against political opponents, civil society, and protesters.<sup>68</sup>

33. Referring to seven supported recommendations from the previous review relating to counter-terrorism, CSW stated that documented cases of enforced disappearances and suspected torture in military camps illustrated the Government's failure to implement these recommendations.<sup>69</sup>

34. ADF stated that militant cells of Al-Shabaab were known to be hiding in the Dadaab Refugee Camp and recruiting unemployed youth primed for radicalization.<sup>70</sup>

35. HRW stated that the police and the military continued to be implicated in the disappearances and killings of individuals suspected of links to Al-Shabaab.<sup>71</sup>

36. CSW stated terrorist attacks continued throughout the period under review, and often individuals have been specifically targeted on the grounds of ethnicity and /or religion.<sup>72</sup>

## **2. Civil and political rights**

### *Right to life, liberty and security of person<sup>73</sup>*

37. Noting the moratorium of the death penalty, AU-ACHPR called for the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>74</sup>

38. CSW stated that the reports of extrajudicial killings by security officers during the period under review highlighted the failure of the Government to implement relevant supported recommendations from the previous review.<sup>75</sup> JS25 stated that extrajudicial killings by security agencies were carried out under the guise of crime reduction in almost all of the 158 informal settlements in Nairobi.<sup>76</sup>

39. TCC stated that the 2017 election was coloured by violent protests, excessive use of force and sexual violence by security forces, and a deteriorating security atmosphere;<sup>77</sup> which increased the vulnerability of women.<sup>78</sup> GRAG stated that sexual violence was a recurrent feature during the elections.<sup>79</sup> Survivors have not received comprehensive rehabilitative care from government agencies;<sup>80</sup> and reparations from the Restorative Justice Fund.<sup>81</sup>

40. IMLU stated that the lack of full implementation of the Prevention of Torture Act and the National Coroners Service Act increased the risk of human rights abuses and limited the preparedness of the State to handle such abuses in a fair and effective manner.<sup>82</sup>

41. AU-ACHPR stated that Kenya should ensure the protection of all victims of torture and effective prevention and response to torture and ill-treatment in conformity with the holistic perspective envisaged in the Robben Island Guidelines.<sup>83</sup>

42. Concerned about the persistent traditional harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage in spite of the criminalization of such practices, AU-ACHPR called for the relevant legislation to be supplemented with strategies at the national and community levels.<sup>84</sup> JS17 stated that the finalization of a national anti-female genital mutilation policy was still pending.<sup>85</sup> JS9 called for the approval of a national policy to eradicate FGM, an increase in the resources for the Anti-FGM board, amongst others.<sup>86</sup>

43. JS4 stated that LGBTI<sup>87</sup> persons suffered widespread violations of their rights to life, liberty and security, and were specifically targeted by vigilante groups.<sup>88</sup> JS28 stated that: (a) Kenya had noted recommendations to decriminalize consensual same sex sexual conduct at the previous reviews; (b) Section 162(a), (c) and 165 of the Penal Code were used by law enforcement agencies to arrest and charge persons who were, or who were perceived to be LGBTQ+;<sup>89</sup> and (c) ruling on a petition challenging the constitutionality of these sections, the High Court of Kenya held inter alia that the sections were not in violation of the constitutional rights of those Kenyans who identify as LGBTQ+.<sup>90</sup>

44. JS26 stated that prison overcrowding posed a challenge to the management of prisons and rehabilitation of prisoners.<sup>91</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*<sup>92</sup>

45. TCC stated that although the President initially said that he had accepted the Supreme Court's decision overturning the results of the 2017 presidential election, he and other Jubilee officials attacked the court and the judges who voted in the majority to annul the election, and threatened to make changes in the law to "reign in the court," while labelling the ruling a judicial coup. In a campaign speech the President called the judges "crooks" and said that he would reform the judiciary when re-elected.<sup>93</sup>

46. JS26 stated that although the State of the Judiciary and the Administration of Justice Annual Report, 2017–2018<sup>94</sup> recognizing Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms as one of the key means of promoting speedy and affordable access to justice, there were only 229 Judiciary Accredited Mediators and the programme had only been rolled out in 10 of the 47 counties.<sup>95</sup>

47. AU-ACHPR was concerned by the fact that legal aid was not "provided to suspects at the time of police inquiry", the lack of a data-base capturing torture-related complaints in police stations, the high rate of pre-trial detainees, and the lack of speedy processes in the judicial system which continues to hinder the right to a fair trial.<sup>96</sup>

48. JS8 expressed concern that there have been numerous attacks and intimidation of witnesses by respondents in litigation suits filed by human rights defenders and civil society organizations on behalf of the affected Community.<sup>97</sup>

49. JS5 stated that due to preconceived prejudices and biases, witnesses with intellectual or psychological disabilities encountered barriers in testifying in court.<sup>98</sup>

50. IMLU stated that the rate of investigation of extrajudicial killings had been minimal and entrenched a culture of impunity within the security agencies.<sup>99</sup>

51. JS9 stated that the authorities and law enforcement agencies faced challenges in prosecuting alleged perpetrators of FGM for reasons which included the lack of evidence and intimidation of witnesses and the relocation of survivors.<sup>100</sup>

52. JS20 stated that there were low rates of prosecution for the offence of trafficking under the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010, for reasons which included difficulties in securing evidence.<sup>101</sup>

53. JS12 expressed concern that the implementation efforts of relevant supported recommendations from the previous review were insufficient to protect children in conflict with the law.<sup>102</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*<sup>103</sup>

54. ADF stated that Christians found themselves in danger at the hands of extremist groups on account of their faith.<sup>104</sup>

55. JS16 stated that the rapid transition of some government services online in the face of limited internet access and affordability was disproportionately affecting marginalised citizens. Many people also lacked the requisite digital literacy to comfortably access government services online.<sup>105</sup>

56. JS23 stated that the Films and Classification Board has increased its interference in artistic expression during the period under review, in particular to limit the distribution of content it deems to conflict with traditional values.<sup>106</sup>

57. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS7 state that journalists and bloggers faced serious challenges, including state directives that undermine press freedom and condone physical attacks on journalists.<sup>107</sup> JS23 stated that there were attempts to intimidate and harass the media to prevent coverage of opposition parties and minimize negative coverage of the ruling party;<sup>108</sup> and that Kenya failed to put in place measures to ensure the safety of journalists although it supported recommendations to that effect at the previous review.<sup>109</sup>

58. AU-ACHPR expressed concern about defamation being a criminal offence and the use of defamation to incriminate journalists and media practitioners.<sup>110</sup>

59. JS7 stated that the Government has failed to implement a supported recommendation from the previous review to guarantee peaceful assembly in demonstrations, citing specific cases in that regard.<sup>111</sup> JS23 stated that freedom of assembly was not sufficiently protected in law.<sup>112</sup>

60. JS3 stated that in a speech on 12 December 2016, the President condemned the work of international civil society organizations, targeting those working in the field of civic education ahead of the 2017 elections accusing them of being agents of foreign powers trying to influence the electoral process.<sup>113</sup>

61. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the review, JS7 stated that human rights defenders continued to face increased attacks in a climate of impunity, citing specific cases in that regards.<sup>114</sup>

62. JS8 stated that: (a) the authorities have continued to target human rights defenders;<sup>115</sup> and (b) the authorities have play a paramount role in shrivelling the work space of environmental and human rights defenders.<sup>116</sup>

63. AU-ACHPR expressed concern about the low representation of women at decision making levels.<sup>117</sup> JS15 stated that the participation of women in politics was inhibited by the patriarchal nature of the communities, with most traditional leaders favouring men.<sup>118</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*

64. JS20 stated that: (a) Kenya was a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking;<sup>119</sup> (b) the lack of consolidated data on human trafficking, made it difficult to inform policy;<sup>120</sup> and (c) there was inadequate protection services for victims of trafficking, who required shelter, medical assistance, legal aid and psychological support.<sup>121</sup>

65. JS9 stated that poverty, lack of economic opportunities and gender based discrimination were the main drivers of sex trafficking.<sup>122</sup>

66. JS6 stated that: (a) children faced an increasing risk of online child sexual exploitation;<sup>123</sup> (b) the laws on child sexual abuse did not explicitly prohibit grooming, live-streaming of child sexual abuse, or on-line sexual extortion;<sup>124</sup> and (c) sexual exploitation

of children in the context of travel and tourism was found to be occurring in the major tourist destinations.<sup>125</sup>

*Right to privacy and family life*

67. JS18 stated that the National Intelligence Service Act, 2012, limited the right to privacy and allowed the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to investigate, monitor or interfere with the communications of people under investigation by the NIS or suspected of committing of an offense.<sup>126</sup> NIS interception of communications was conducted without a judicial (or other independent) authorisation.<sup>127</sup>

68. JS18 stated that Kenya had failed to prescribe privacy guidelines, including the use of an identifying code, relating to the recording, collecting, storing and security of information, records or forms used in respect of HIV tests and related medical assessments, pursuant to Section 20 of the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2006.<sup>128</sup>

69. JS18 stated that compulsory Subscriber Identity Module card registration denied people the ability to remain anonymous, and to form and communicate ideas in the safety of that anonymity.<sup>129</sup>

70. JS4 stated that sections 162 to 163 of the Criminal Code criminalised consensual adult same-sex relations.<sup>130</sup>

71. Referring to Section 12 (a) (ii) and Section 73 (1) (g) of the Marriage Act, 2014, JS5 stated that persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities were not permitted to exercise the right to marry and divorce on an equal basis with others.<sup>131</sup> JS9 stated that this Act promoted inequality by allowing a man to have more than one wives.<sup>132</sup>

72. JS29 stated that there was reluctance to adopt the draft Family Protection Policy, which was aimed at promoting a culture of marriage and religious and cultural practices supportive to the dignity of the family, amongst other elements.<sup>133</sup>

### **3. Economic, social and cultural rights**

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

73. AU-ACHPR was concerned about unemployment and underemployment.<sup>134</sup> JS12 stated that the lack of a diverse economy posed a challenge for the unemployed to find work.<sup>135</sup>

74. KCS stated that the right to work under favourable conditions was not respected, especially in the extractive industries.<sup>136</sup> KESWA called for the decriminalization of all aspects of voluntary sex work.<sup>137</sup>

75. JS5 stated that the Government was yet to meet the 5 percent quota for employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector, pursuant to Article 54 (2) of the Constitution.<sup>138</sup>

76. ITF urged Kenya to refrain from suppressing workers' rights to industrial action, following the detention of leaders from the Kenya Aviation Workers Union to suppress a strike by workers at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in March 2019.<sup>139</sup>

*Right to social security<sup>140</sup>*

77. JS26 stated that social protection programmes were not fully protected by a legal framework.<sup>141</sup> JS11 stated that social protection programmes were limited in scope and coverage, and experienced coordination challenges.<sup>142</sup>

78. JS5 stated that the implementation of the cash transfer program for orphaned and vulnerable children, older persons and persons with severe disability, had been fraught with delay and inconsistent disbursement of funds.<sup>143</sup>

79. JS11 stated that among people in the informal sector, there was a low rate of enrolment in the social security programmes.<sup>144</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*<sup>145</sup>

80. JS30 stated that Kenya had implemented a relevant recommendation from the previous review by adopting the National Nutrition Action Plan (2015–2017); consolidating all agricultural research institutions into Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organization; and enacting into legislation the Livestock Breeding Act, 2015, and the Fisheries and Management Development Act, 2016.<sup>146</sup>

81. JS30 stated that food and nutrition insecurity arose as a consequence of factors including: poverty and inadequate incomes at the individual and household level; food market price volatility with rising food prices not accompanied by or compensated with corresponding increases in incomes; and lack of knowledge in terms of the best practices for agricultural farming.<sup>147</sup>

82. JS30 stated that there were concerns about food safety because of the widespread use of chemical pesticides and chemical fertilizers.<sup>148</sup>

83. JS10 stated that the focus on food security placed emphasis on large scale commercial agricultural production and left out small-scale farmers, undermining food sovereignty.<sup>149</sup>

84. JS25 stated that the lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation were major challenges.<sup>150</sup> JS10 stated that the policies relating to the availability and accessibility of water were not fully implemented.<sup>151</sup> In addition, Kenya was experiencing deforestation which had an impact on the flow of water.<sup>152</sup>

85. AU-ACHPR stated that the lack of adequate housing remained a major challenge with the majority of the residents in the largest urban centres - Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu – living in informal settlements.<sup>153</sup>

*Right to health*<sup>154</sup>

86. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS1 stated that despite positive milestones, access to quality maternal health remained a challenge.<sup>155</sup> The maternal mortality rate remained high and was caused by factors including poor quality of care;<sup>156</sup> and unsafe abortions due to the barriers for women seeking legal abortion and post-abortion care services.<sup>157</sup> ADF called for an improvement in the availability of essential pregnancy-related supplies at maternal healthcare clinics.<sup>158</sup>

87. JS1 stated that despite a ground-breaking decision by the High Court of Kenya, several women continued to be detained in hospitals post-delivery due to the inability to pay their medical bills.<sup>159</sup>

88. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS1 stated that women and girls continued to face barriers while seeking family planning services. A large portion of women have an unmet family planning need.<sup>160</sup>

89. JS21 stated that teenage pregnancy was a major challenge. Unmet contraceptive needs, criminalization of abortion services, inadequate access to comprehensive sexuality education and information provision, gender based violence including coercive sex and rape all contributed to early and unplanned pregnancy.<sup>161</sup>

90. AU-ACHPR stated that Kenya should increase the health care budget for HIV/AIDS treatment.<sup>162</sup> JS19 stated that the HIV infection rate for girls and women between the ages of 15 to 25 years was double that of their male counterparts in the same age group. It noted that the HIV and Aids Prevention and Control Act requires that any person below the age of 18 years must secure the express permission of their parents or guardians before undergoing HIV testing; and that the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, also criminalizes the supplying of condoms to persons under the age of 18 years.<sup>163</sup>

91. JS19 stated that there was a high HIV infection rate among key populations which was attributed to, amongst other things, the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS and the punitive laws criminalizing actions of key populations,<sup>164</sup> which prevented them from freely accessing medical services.<sup>165</sup>



92. ASK stated that access to medical care for persons with albinism was challenge because of poor infrastructure, lack of preventative knowledge and information by the primary health care workers.<sup>166</sup>

93. AFI stated that there was a lack of access to prescription medication for children with autism, with the medication being unaffordable.<sup>167</sup>

94. JS30 stated that the malnutrition rate was high and that there was an increase in non-communicable diseases linked to malnutrition.<sup>168</sup>

#### *Right to education*<sup>169</sup>

95. JS27 stated that: (a) there was a gap in policy coordination at the national level and lack of proper planning in the roll out of education reforms;<sup>170</sup> (b) the lack of a National Quality Assurance framework to facilitate monitoring and evaluation and to support quality improvements in schools has been detrimental to the quality of education;<sup>171</sup> (c) the roll out and implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum failed to take into account equity concerns, such as the fact that similar quality of education was not accessible to all learners, amongst other factors;<sup>172</sup> (d) the increase in the education budget failed to address teacher scarcity, improvement in the quality of education and the strain on school infrastructure;<sup>173</sup> and (e) the Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disability (2018) and the Competency Based Curriculum was not completely aligned with Article 24 of CRPD.<sup>174</sup>

96. JS5 stated that the Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities (2018) did not provide a definition of inclusive education and a model or roadmap to guide the shift towards inclusive education.<sup>175</sup> JS27 stated that the teacher education curriculum required reforms in line with CRPD to reflect a move away from special education to an inclusive education discourse and approach.<sup>176</sup> JS10 stated that where inadequate physical infrastructure, a lack of learning materials and trained teachers for special needs learners.<sup>177</sup>

97. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review.<sup>178</sup> JS12 stated that (a) access to education remained a concern especially for the poorest children living in the rural areas;<sup>179</sup> and (b) the quality of education was compromised by class-room overcrowding and limited educational resources.<sup>180</sup>

98. EACHRights stated that the failure of the Government to provide a sufficient number of public primary schools has led to significant growth of low-fee private schools without the requisite monitoring and regulation by the authorities.<sup>181</sup>

99. JS12 stated that in most schools human rights was not part of the school curriculum and teachers did not receive human rights training.<sup>182</sup> JS21 stated that comprehensive sexuality education was yet to be integrated in the school curriculum.<sup>183</sup>

100. JS13 stated that a major challenge facing girls and young women was access to education due to pregnancy.<sup>184</sup> JS27 stated that the misalignment between the 1994 Return to School Policy and the 2009 National School Health Policy lends itself to confusion among School heads on how to handle pregnant learners, with many ending up sending expectant learners home.<sup>185</sup>

101. JS27 stated that educational institutions for children in conflict with the law and children in corrective and rehabilitation centres faced challenges including a poor learning environment.<sup>186</sup>

102. HSLDA stated that while there was no laws prohibiting home schooling, officials considered home schooling to be illegal because it was not recognized by the Ministry of Education.<sup>187</sup>

## **4. Rights of specific persons or groups**

### *Women*

103. JS13 stated that there was a lack of specific frameworks at the county level dedicated to monitoring the implementation of national laws and policies aimed at addressing the economic exclusion of girls and young women.<sup>188</sup>

104. JS14 stated that there has been an increase in the number of women killed on account of their gender, which was attributed to inter alia the “normalization” of violence against women propagated in social media and other public spaces.<sup>189</sup>

105. JS9 stated that there was a lack of political will to combat sexual and gender based violence; and that there were no government funded shelters or safe houses for victims.<sup>190</sup> JS14 stated that safe houses for victims of domestic violence were limited in number.<sup>191</sup>

106. JS13 stated that in the work place gender based violence mostly manifested in the form of sexual harassment. Most private sector firms have not adopted framework to address gender based violence.<sup>192</sup>

#### *Children*

107. JS6 stated that children in rural communities continued to have significantly less access to health, security, and educational resources compared to children in urban areas.<sup>193</sup>

108. JS6 stated that: (a) child marriage was widely practiced among some communities; (b) marriage for persons below the age of 18 years was illegal although Section 49 of the Marriage Act provided that “[a]ny provision of this Act which is inconsistent with Islamic law and practices shall not apply to persons who profess the Islamic faith”, potentially permitting child marriage.<sup>194</sup>

109. JS9 stated that many cases of child marriage were settled within the community with the assistance of local administrators, thereby evading the justice system.<sup>195</sup> JS17 stated that the lack of availability of statistical data on child marriage was not readily available to inform the design and programming of interventions towards tackling child marriage.<sup>196</sup>

110. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS24 stated that the rights of children in street situations continued to be violated.<sup>197</sup>

#### *Persons with disabilities*

111. JS5 stated that persons with disabilities faced discrimination because of non-compliance with the universal access design standards for accessing the physical environment, amongst other factors;<sup>198</sup> and relevant constitutional and legislative provisions prescribing that persons with disabilities have reasonable access to information, the use of sign language, braille and other appropriate means of communication, access to assistive devices for all types of disabilities, amongst other requirements, have not been fully implemented.<sup>199</sup>

#### *Indigenous peoples<sup>200</sup>*

112. JS2 stated that while efforts had been made to realise the implementation of relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, issues of land rights were yet to be fully resolved. Despite legal provisions prescribing the inclusion of marginalized communities in politics and governance, the reality is that these communities remained under-represented.<sup>201</sup>

113. JS26 stated that the Community Land Act, 2016, and the regulations for the protection of community land rights remained un-operational, exposing communities to loss of land and conflict.<sup>202</sup>

114. AU-ACHPR stated Kenya should ensure political participation of all indigenous communities; and address the specific needs of indigenous peoples in relation to land, education, health, employment and access to justice.<sup>203</sup>

115. JS2 stated that: (a) development projects and extractive industries have caused displacement of indigenous communities from their territories and were undertaken without their free, prior and informed consent.<sup>204</sup>

#### *Refugee and asylum seekers<sup>205</sup>*

116. JS22 stated that: (a) there was a lack of registration of asylum seekers in Dadaab refugee camp;<sup>206</sup> (b) there was a lack of awareness and recognition of refugee identification

documents by government departments and private institutions;<sup>207</sup> (c) the education system did not recognize school certificates from some of the refugee countries, which stifled access to education for refugees;<sup>208</sup> and (d) freedom of movement of refugees was curtailed by Section 16 (2) of the Refugees Act, 2006, which restricted their ability to leave designated camps.<sup>209</sup>

117. JS26 stated that refugees had to satisfy a high requirement threshold to obtain work permits, which limited their ability to access employment opportunities.<sup>210</sup>

#### *Stateless persons*

118. JS2 stated that a number of ethnic minority communities remained undocumented. The vetting process for obtaining citizenship documents was discriminatory, and the application process was overly burdensome.<sup>211</sup>

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

#### *Civil society*

##### *Individual submissions:*

ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AFI	The Autism Foundation International, Kikuyu (Kenya);
ASK	Albinism Society of Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CGNK	Centre for Global Nonkilling, Geneva (Switzerland);
EACHRights	The East African Centre for Human Rights, Nairobi (Kenya);
GRAG	Grace Agenda, Nairobi (Kenya);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
HSLDA	Home School Legal Defence Association, Purcellville (United States of America);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva, (Switzerland);
IMLU	Independent Medico-Legal Unit, Nairobi (Kenya);
ITF	International Transport Workers' Federation, London, (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JAI	Just Atonement, New York (United States of America);
KCS	Kituo Cha Sheria, Nairobi (Kenya);
KESWA	Kenya sex workers' alliance, Nairobi (Kenya);
KMSUN	ARTICLE 19 – East Africa, Nairobi (Kenya);
MICROP	MICROP-CBO, Nairobi (Kenya);
TCC	The Carter Center, Atlanta (United States of America).

##### *Joint submissions:*

JS1	Center for Reproductive Rights, New York, United States of America, Federation of Women's Lawyers – Kenya, Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa, Kenya Female Advisory Organization and Trust for Indigenous Culture and Health (Joint Submission 1);
JS2	Centre for Minority Rights Development, Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya, Nubian Rights Forum and Northern Nomadic Disability Organisation (Kenya) (Joint Submission 2);
JS3	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Article 19 Eastern Africa, National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders and Kenya Human Rights Commission (Joint Submission 3);
JS4	The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States of America, The Eagles for Life, Kenya, and Sign Ishara, (Kenya) (Joint Submission 4);
JS5	Action for Children with Disabilities, Users and Survivors of Psychiatry in Kenya, United Disabled Persons Of Kenya,

- Positive Exposure-Kenya, Kenya National Association of the Deaf, Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped, Humanity & Inclusion, Child Rights & Special Needs Education Trust and Action Network for the Disabled, Nairobi (Kenya) (Joint Submission 5);
- JS6 Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children, Nairobi (Kenya) and ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand) (Joint Submission 6);
- JS7 East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Kampala (Uganda) and National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders-Kenya (Joint Submission 7);
- JS8 Center for Justice Governance and Environmental Action, Mombasa (Kenya), Human Rights Agenda, Mombasa (Kenya), Centre for Environment Justice Development, Nairobi (Kenya), Protection International Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya), Malindi Rights Forum, Malindi (Kenya), Save Lamu (Lamu) Kenya (Joint Submission 8);
- JS9 Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya), Federation of Women Lawyers, Nairobi (Kenya), Life Bloom Services International, Naivasha, Kenya, Rural Education and Economic Enhancement Programme, Kisumu Medical and Education Trust, Sauti ya Wanawake Organization – Pwani, IL`laramatak Community Concerns, Hope Beyond Foundation, and Tasaru Ntomonok Initiative (Joint Submission 9);
- JS10 Edmond Rice International, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Edmund Rice Advocacy Network, Nairobi (Kenya), Alabasta Africa Moving Hearts (Kenya), Jesuits Hakimani Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Embublul Education & Counselling Centre (Kenya), Comboni Missionaries, Nairobi (Kenya), Office of Justice Peace and integrity of Creation, Franciscans Africa (Kenya), Ruben FM, Nairobi (Kenya), Kenya Movement of Catholic Professionals, Nairobi (Kenya), KCPF Kenya Christian Professionals Forum (Kenya), Ordo Franciscanus Secularis, Nairobi (Kenya), Fahamu- Network for Justice (Kenya), End Poverty with Justice Initiative (Kenya), Pearls and Treasures Trust (Kenya) (Joint Submission 10);
- JS11 HelpAge International, Mangu Integrated Community Project and Kenya Older Persons and Ageing Advocacy Forum, Nairobi (Kenya) (Joint Submission 11);
- JS12 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, (Switzerland) and – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (Joint Submission 12);
- JS13 Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Nairobi (Kenya), Plan International, Nairobi (Kenya), Coalition on Violence Against Women (Nairobi) Kenya, Nyanza Initiative for Girls' Education & Empowerment, Kisumu (Nairobi) and Women's Empowerment Link Nairobi (Kenya) (Joint Submission 13);
- JS14 The Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya), Isiolo Gender Watch, (Kenya) and Shining Hope for Communities (Nairobi) Kenya (Joint Submission 14);
- JS15 Quaker Peace Initiatives Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya) and Quaker Peace Network (Joint Submission 15);
- JS16 CIPESA, Kampala (Uganda) and Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Joint Submission 16);
- JS17 The East African Centre for Human Rights, Amref Health Africa in Kenya, Samburu Girls Foundation, We World Kenya Foundation, Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa, Akili Dada, ChildFund Kenya, 28 Too Many, The Coexist Initiative, Youth Anti- FGM Network, Mama Africa Centers, Hope Beyond Foundation, Enduet Women Group,

- Empiris Emakat Women Group, Association of Media Women in Kenya, Nyanza Initiative for Girls' Education and Empowerment Centre, VSO Kenya, Forum for African Women Educationalists Kenya Chapter, Daughters of Kenya, Chepngoror Foundation, Msichana Empowerment Kuria, Murua Girl Child Education Program, Marakwet Girls' Foundation Kenya, Pastoralist Girls' Initiative, INUA girls group, Integrated Development African Programme, Plan International Kenya, Youth Horizons, Mtoto News International, and Pastoralist Women For Health and Education – Isiolo (Joint Submission 17);
- JS18 CIPESA, Kampala (Uganda) and Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Joint Submission 18);
- JS19 African Gender and Media Initiative Trust, Trans Alliance, KELIN, JINSIANGU, SRHR ALLIANCE, Kenya, Seworkers Alliance, Bar Hostess Empowerment Programme, Gays and Lesbians Coalition of Kenya, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western Kenya network, KP Consortium, LVCT Health, Health Options for Young men on HIV AIDS and STIs, National Gays and Lesbians Human Rights Commission, Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya, KANCO, ISHTAR MSM, Kenya Network of People Who Use Drugs, Men Against Aids Youth Group, and Medicins du Monde (France) Kenya (Joint Submission 19);
- JS20 African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect Regional Office, Nairobi (Kenya), Awareness Against Human Trafficking, Nairobi (Kenya), Candle of Hope Foundation, Nairobi (Kenya), Counter Human Trafficking Trust-East Africa, Nairobi (Kenya), International Rescue Committee, Nairobi, (Kenya), Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Education Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers, Nairobi (Kenya), Love Justice International, Nairobi (Kenya), Stahili Foundation, (Kenya), Stop the Traffik-Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya), Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Nairobi (Kenya), and Trace Kenya, Mombasa (Kenya) (Joint Submission 20);
- JS21 Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa, Right Here Right Now, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Alliance Kenya, Love Matters Kenya and Sexual Rights Initiative (Joint Submission 21);
- JS22 The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Nairobi (Kenya), Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Nairobi (Kenya), International Rescue Committee Nairobi (Kenya), and KADANA UPR Refugees Network (Joint Submission 22);
- JS23 Article 19, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and Kabita, Nairobi (Kenya) (Joint Submission 23);
- JS24 Consortium for Street Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Chance for Childhood, Kigali (Rwanda), Don Bosco Mission Bonn, Bonn (Germany), Glad's House, Mombasa (Kenya), Kenya Good Neighbours, Nairobi (Kenya), and StreetInvest, Tickenham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Joint Submission 24);
- JS25 Social Justice Centres Working Group, Nairobi (Kenya), Mathare Social Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Dandora Community Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Mukuru Community Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Kayole Community Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Makadara Social Justice and Information Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Kiambiu Justice and Information Network, Nairobi (Kenya), Ghetto

JS26

Foundation, Nairobi (Kenya), Githurai Social Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), Githurai Social Justice Centre, Nairobi (Kenya), and Kamkunji Youth Empowerment Network, Nairobi (Kenya)(Joint Submission 25); Centre for Minority Rights Development, Youth for Peace Foundation in Kenya, Youth Anti FGM Network Kenya, Women's Empowerment Link, We World Kenya Foundation, Voluntary Service Overseas, Users and Survivors of Psychiatry in Kenya, United Disabled Persons Of Kenya, Trans\*Alliance, The New Dawn Pacesetter, The Malkia Initiative, The Kenya Section of International Commission of Jurists, Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Stop the Traffik-Kenya, Social Justice Centres Working Group, Siasa Place, Shining Hope for Communities, Scaling Up Nutrition- CSO Alliance, Samburu Girls Foundation, Safe Engage Foundation, Right Here Right Now, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Quaker Peace Initiatives Kenya, Positive Exposure-Kenya, Plan-International, PITCH Kenya, Pendezezo Letu, Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya, Nyarwek Network, Nyanza Initiative for Girls Education and Empowerment Centre, Nubian Rights Forum, Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa, Natural Resources Alliance of Kenya, National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders Kenya, Mwatikho Torture, Survivors Organization, Mtoto News, Mangu Integrated Community Project, Mangu Health and Community Development Programme, Mama Africa Centres, Lutheran World Federation World Service- Kenya Djibouti Somali Programme, La Vie Foundation, Kudheihia Workers, Kituo Cha Sheria, Kibera Older Persons' Daycare Centre, Key Population Consortium, KEWASNET, Kenya Sex Workers Alliance, Kenya Network of People who use drugs, Kenya National Association of the Deaf, Kenya Human Rights Commission, Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped, KELIN, KAPLET, KANCO, JINSIANGU, Isiolo Gender Watch, ISHTAR MSM, International Centre for Information and Awareness, International Center for Transitional Justice, IMLU, ICCO Cooperation-Civic Engagement Alliance Kenya Programme, Humanity & Inclusion, Hope Givers Programme, Hope Beyond Foundation, HelpAge International – Africa Regional Office, HelpAge International – Kenya Office, Health Rights Advocacy Forum, GRACEWELL CBO, Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Kenya, Focus on Disabled Persons, FIDA Kenya, Family Health Options – Kenya, ERIKS Development Partner, Elimu Yetu Coalition, Economic and Social Rights Centre – Hakijamii, East African Centre for Human rights, Daniel Mwangi-Abbot Foundation, Coalition on Violence Against Women, Civil Society Reference Group, Christian Aid, ChildFund Kenya, Child Rights & Special Needs Education Trust, Centre for the Study of Adolescence, Centre for Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance, Centre For Community Development and Human Rights, enter for Reproductive Rights, Candle Of Hope Foundation, BHESP, Association of Media Women in Kenya, ARTICLE 19 Eastern Africa, ANPPCAN REGIONAL, Amref Health Africa in Kenya for The End Child Marriage Network Kenya, Akili Dada, AFYAFRIKA, African Gender and Media Initiative Trust, Action on Sustainable Development Goals – Kenya Coalition, Kenya NGOs Council, Action Network for the Disabled, 28 TOO MANY, Forum for African Women Educationalist Kenya, Health Options for Young Men on HIV/AIDS/STIs, End Poverty with Justice(EPIJ) Social

- Justice & Paralegal Network, Equality Now, Albinism Society of Kenya, Coast Women in Development, and Stahili Foundation (Kenya) (Joint Submission 26);
- JS27 Elimu Yetu Coalition, East African Centre for Human Rights, Population Council, Women's Empowerment Link, Economic and Social Rights Centre- HakiJamii, Edmund Rice Advocacy Network, Child Rights and Special Needs Education Trust, Women Educational Researchers of Kenya, African Population and Health Research Centre, Clean Start, Plan International Kenya, Faraja Foundation, Forum for African Women Educationalist- Kenya, Kenya Association of the Intellectually Handicapped, Humanity and Inclusion, Transparency International Kenya, and Centre for the Study of Adolescence (Joint Submission 27);
- JS28 Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Kenya, National Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Partnership to Inspire Transform and Connect the HIV Response, Kenya Legal & Ethical Issues Network on HIV/AIDS, Ishtar MSM, JINSIANGU, Kenya Sex Workers Alliance, Key Population Consortium, Nyanza, Western, Rift Valley LGBTQ+ Network, Trans\* Alliance (Joint Submission 28);
- JS29 Edmund Rice Advocacy Network, Pax Romana- (ICMICA\*), Kenya Movement of Catholic Professionals, Secular Franciscan Order, JPIC office of the Comboni Missionary of the Heart of Jesus, Jesuit Hakimani Centre, Dominicans for Justice and Peace in East Africa, Embulbul Education and Counselling Centre, Fahamu Africa, Kenya Christian Professionals Forum, Paralegal Network of End Poverty with Justice Initiative, Alabasta Africa, Pearls & Treasures Trust, Edmund Rice Foundation Kenya and Ruben FM (Joint Submission 29);
- JS30 Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium, Nairobi (Kenya), Kenya's SUN Civil Society Alliance, Hope Givers Programme, Christian Aid Kenya, and ICCO Cooperation (Joint Submission 30);
- JS31 Economic & Social Rights Centre, Nubian Rights Forum, Social Justice Centre Working Group and the Centre for Community Development and Human Rights (Joint Submission 31).

*National human rights institution:*

KNCHR

Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Nairobi (Kenya).

*Regional intergovernmental organization:*

AU-ACHPR

African Union- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul (The Gambia).

- <sup>2</sup> KNCHR, para. 8 and endnote 31, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.122 (Serbia), para. 142.130 (Algeria), para. 142.134 (Colombia), para. 142.139 (Mauritania), para. 142.141 (Nicaragua), para. 142.144 (Senegal), para. 142.177 (Colombia), and para. 142.178 (Costa Rica).
- <sup>3</sup> KNCHR, para. 8 and endnote 32, citing Article 27 (8) and Article 81 (b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, requiring Parliament to enact legislation that seeks to address gender inequality in the political sphere by ensuring that not more than two thirds of members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender (two third gender principle).
- <sup>4</sup> KNCHR, para. 8 and endnote 31, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.122 (Serbia), para. 142.130 (Algeria), para. 142.134 (Colombia), para. 142.139 (Mauritania), para. 142.141 (Nicaragua), para. 142.144 (Senegal), para. 142.177 (Colombia), and para. 142.178 (Costa Rica). KNCHR made recommendations (p. 5).
- <sup>5</sup> KNCHR, para. 9 and endnote 36, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.11 (Costa Rica), and para. 142.26 (Niger). KNCHR made a recommendation (p. 5).
- <sup>6</sup> KNCHR, para. 6, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.94 (Turkey), para. 142.111 (Lesotho), and para.142.119 (Russian Federation). KNCHR made a recommendation (p. 4)
- <sup>7</sup> KNCHR, para. 10 and endnote 38, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.58 (Uruguay), para. 142.61 (Albania), para. 142.63 (Angola) and para.142.87 (Rwanda). KNCHR made recommendations (p. 6).

- <sup>8</sup> KNCHR, para. 3 and endnote 8, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.57 (United States of America), para. 142.99 (Australia), and para. 142.102 (Belgium).
- <sup>9</sup> KNCHR, para. 3, and endnote 11, referring to Act No 12 of 2017 available at <http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/PreventionofTortureAct2017.pdf>. The Act criminalises torture and provides for a framework for investigating cases of torture.
- <sup>10</sup> KNCHR, para.3 and endnote 12, referring to Act No 18 of 2017 available at <http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/NationalCoronersServiceActNo18of2017.pdf>. The Act establishes the National Coroners Service responsible for investigations into suspicious deaths.
- <sup>11</sup> KNCHR, paras. 3 and 4. KNCHR made a recommendations (p. 2).
- <sup>12</sup> KNCHR, para. 16 and endnote 69, referring to the enactment of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act, the Launch of the Standard Operating Procedures for prevention and response to gender based violence by the National Police Service available at: <http://www.nationalpolice.go.ke/2015-09-08-17-56-33/news/271-nps-unveils-standard-operating-procedures-for-prevention-and-response-to-gender-based-violence.html> and the Standard Operating Procedures for the Management of Violence against Children by the Ministry of Health available at [https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH\\_KenyaMOH-SOPsMgmtSVAC.pdf](https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018RH_KenyaMOH-SOPsMgmtSVAC.pdf)
- <sup>13</sup> KNCHR, para. 16 and endnote 68, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.28 (Philippines), para. 142.33 (Russian Federation), para. 142.47(Sierra Leone), para. 142.49 (Spain), para. 42.51 (Sri Lanka), para. 142.55 (Trinidad and Tabago), para. 142.66 (Belarus), para. 142.68 (Chile), para. 42.71 (Egypt), para. 142.73 (France), para. 142.77 (Lithuania), para. 142.80 (Mexico), para. 142.83 (Myanmar), para. 142.84 (Namibia), para. 142.86 (Republic of Korea), and para. 142.89 (Brazil). KNCHR, para. 16. KNCHR made recommendations (p. 10).
- <sup>14</sup> KNCHR, para 2, endnote 5, referring to the Draft Public Finance Management (Reparations for Historical Injustices Fund) Regulation, 2017.
- <sup>15</sup> KNCHR, para 2, endnote 6, referring to the Draft Reparations Policy, 2017.
- <sup>16</sup> KNCHR, para. 2 and endnote 3, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142. 91 (South Africa), para. 142.96 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), para. 142.100 (Austria), para. 142.101 (Argentina), para. 142.102 (Belgium), para. 142.104 (Chile), para. 142.107 (France), para. 142.108 (Japan), para. 142.116 (Namibia), para. 142.117 (Philippines), and 142.176 (Cabo Verde).
- <sup>17</sup> KNCHR, para 2, endnote 7, referring to the Speech by H.E President during the State of the Nation Address at Parliament Buildings 4<sup>th</sup> April 2019 available at <http://www.president.go.ke/2019/04/04/speech-by-his-excellency-hon-uhuru-kenyatta-c-g-h-president-of-the-republic-of-kenya-and-commander-in-chief-of-the-defence-forces-during-the-2019-state-of-the-nation-address-at-parliament-building/>
- <sup>18</sup> The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya.
- <sup>19</sup> KNCHR, para. 2. KNCHR made a recommendation (p. 1).
- <sup>20</sup> KNCHR, para. 11 and endnote 42, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.149 (Switzerland).
- <sup>21</sup> KNCHR, para. 12. KNCHR made recommendations (p. 7).
- <sup>22</sup> KNCHR, para. 14. KNCHR made a recommendation (p. 9).
- <sup>23</sup> KNCHR, para. 15. KNCHR made a recommendation (p. 9)
- <sup>24</sup> KNCHR, p. 7. KNCHR made recommendations (p. 7)
- <sup>25</sup> KNCHR, para. 13 and endnote 54, citing Minority Rights Groups International & 2 Others (on behalf of Ogiek community) and Centre for Minority Rights Development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group (on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council available at [http://www.achpr.org/files/sessions/46th/comunications/276.03/achpr46\\_276\\_03\\_eng.pdf](http://www.achpr.org/files/sessions/46th/comunications/276.03/achpr46_276_03_eng.pdf).
- <sup>26</sup> KNCHR, para13 and endnote 55, citing the Gazette Notice No. 11215 of 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2018. KNCHR made recommendations (p. 8).
- <sup>27</sup> KNCHR, para. 17. KNCHR made recommendations (p. 11).
- <sup>28</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:
- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| ICERD      | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; |
| ICESCR     | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;                    |
| OP-ICESCR  | Optional Protocol to ICESCR;   |
| ICCPR      | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;                              |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR;  |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;   |
| CEDAW      | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;        |
| OP-CEDAW   | Optional Protocol to CEDAW;  |



CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- <sup>29</sup> For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.1, 142.2, 142.10, 142.34–142.39, 142.117, 142.181, 143.1–143.6–143.33.
- <sup>30</sup> AU-ACHPR, para. 35. See also CGNK, p. 6; IMLU, paras. 25, 26 and 28.
- <sup>31</sup> JS20, p. 15.
- <sup>32</sup> IMLU, paras. 26 and 29.
- <sup>33</sup> ICAN, p. 1.
- <sup>34</sup> JS16, para. 5.
- <sup>35</sup> For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.3–9, 142.11–142.16, 142.18–142.30, 142.32–142.34, 142.40–142.46, 142.48–142.56, 142.58–142.63, 142.68–142.100–142.108, 142.110–142.116, 142.118–142.122, 142.124, 142.125–142.141, 142.145, 142.148, 142.150, 142.152, 142.154, 142.155, 142.161–142.165, 142.169–142.174, 142.177–142.179, 142.185, 142.192, 143.35–143.57 and 143.61.
- <sup>36</sup> JS5, para. 11. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 5).
- <sup>37</sup> JS14, para. 5. JS14 made a recommendation (para. 9). See also JS16, para. 17.
- <sup>38</sup> JS18, para. 51. See also KMSUN, paras. 24–26.
- <sup>39</sup> JS18, para. 44.
- <sup>40</sup> JS16, para. 29. JS16 made a recommendation (para. 32 (d)).
- <sup>41</sup> JS6, para. 27.
- <sup>42</sup> JS3, paras. 4.1 and 4.3. JS3 made recommendations (para. 6.3).
- <sup>43</sup> JS5, para. 8. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 3).
- <sup>44</sup> JS3, para. 4.4. JS3 made recommendations (para. 6.3); See also JS23, paras. 81 and 82; KMSUN, para. 16.).
- <sup>45</sup> JS1, para. 16, endnote. 51; See also JS14, paras. 15–19; JS21, paras. 27–31. JS21 made recommendations (paras. 39–43).
- <sup>46</sup> JS3, paras. 2.1, 2.5 and 2.6. JS3 made recommendations (para. 6.1); See also JS23, paras. 75–78; KMSUN, para. 4; JS26, para. 5. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 6).
- <sup>47</sup> JS6, paras. 35–38. JS6 made recommendations (para. 38). See also JS20, p. 15.
- <sup>48</sup> JS20, p. 15.
- <sup>49</sup> The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya.
- <sup>50</sup> JS26, para. 11. JS26 made recommendations (para. 12.).
- <sup>51</sup> JS21, para. 55, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.41 (Sweden) JS21 made a recommendation (para. 73). See also JS28, para. 12. JS28 made recommendations (paras. 18–21).
- <sup>52</sup> JS4, paras. 5 and 14, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.41 (Sweden).
- <sup>53</sup> ASK, pp. 3–4.
- <sup>54</sup> ASK, p. 6.
- <sup>55</sup> MICROP, p. 5.
- <sup>56</sup> MICROP, p. 3. MICROP made recommendations (pp. 5–6). See also JS26, para. 53. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 54).
- <sup>57</sup> For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/10, para. 143.158.
- <sup>58</sup> AU-ACHPR, para 37(i).
- <sup>59</sup> AU-ACHPR, paras. 49 and 65.
- <sup>60</sup> JS10, para. 20. JS10 made recommendations (p. 9).
- <sup>61</sup> JS2, paras. 23 and 24. JS2 made recommendations (para. 25).
- <sup>62</sup> JS10, para. 18. JS10 made recommendations (p. 9).
- <sup>63</sup> JS8, para. 8.
- <sup>64</sup> JS8, para. 26.
- <sup>65</sup> JS8, para. 28. JS8 made a recommendation (p. 10).

- <sup>66</sup> JS13, para. 4.2. JS13 made recommendations (p. 9).
- <sup>67</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.17, 142.184, 142.186–142.188, 142.190 and 142.191.
- <sup>68</sup> JS23, paras. 10 and 11 and footnote 7 referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.17 (Finland), para. 142.184 (Austria), para. 142.186. (Canada), para. 42.187(Chile), and para. 142.190 (Norway).
- <sup>69</sup> CSW, paras. 37 and 38, referring to A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.17 (Finland), 142.184 (Austria), 142.186 (Canada), 142. 187 (Chile), 142.189 (Lithuania), 142.190 (Norway), and 142.192 (Germany). CSW made a recommendations (paras. 48-50).
- <sup>70</sup> ADF, paras. 3-6. ADF made recommendations (p. 5, paras. d and e).
- <sup>71</sup> HRW, p. 1. HRW made recommendations (p.1).
- <sup>72</sup> CSW, paras. 7-32. CSW made recommendations (paras. 33-36).
- <sup>73</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.57, 142.109, 142.164.
- <sup>74</sup> AU-ACHPR, paras. 45 and 61. See also CGNK, pp. 3 and 6; IMLU, para. 21.
- <sup>75</sup> CSW, para. 39, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.57 (United States of America), para. 142.75 (Holy See), para. 142.88 (Brazil) and para. 142.189 (Lithuania).
- <sup>76</sup> JS25, para. 3. JS25 made recommendations (p. 5). See also HRW, pp. 2-3. HRW made recommendations (p. 3); and JS26, para. 7. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 8).
- <sup>77</sup> TCC, para. 13. See also JS25, para. 6; and HRW, p. 2. HRW made recommendations (p. 2); JAI, p. 4.
- <sup>78</sup> TCC, para. 15.
- <sup>79</sup> GRAG, para. 11.
- <sup>80</sup> GRAG, para. 37. GRAG made a recommendation (para. 39).
- <sup>81</sup> GRAG, paras. 26 and 27. GRAG made a recommendation (para. 32).
- <sup>82</sup> IMLU, para. 14. IMLU made a recommendation (para. 20).
- <sup>83</sup> AU-ACHPR, paras. 48(iii) and 64(i).
- <sup>84</sup> AU-ACHPR, paras. 39(ii) and 55(iii). See also JS14, paras. 20-22.
- <sup>85</sup> JS17, p. 2. JS17 made recommendations (p. 3).
- <sup>86</sup> JS9, para. 16. JS9 made recommendations pp.9-10.
- <sup>87</sup> lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
- <sup>88</sup> JS4, paras. 15-21.
- <sup>89</sup> lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or gender non-conforming persons.
- <sup>90</sup> JS28, paras. 1-5. JS28 made recommendations (paras. 6-11). See also JS26, para. 43. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 44); and JAI, p. 2.
- <sup>91</sup> JS26, para. 13. JS26 made recommendations (para. 14).
- <sup>92</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.47, 142.123 and 142.189.
- <sup>93</sup> TCC, para. 23.
- <sup>94</sup> JS26, para. 3, referring to Judiciary. (2019, January 1). State of the Judiciary and the Administration of Justice Report 2017-18, Seventh Edition. Retrieved July 15, 2019, from Judiciary: <https://www.judiciary.go.ke/download/state-of-the-judiciary-the-administration-of-justice-annual-report-2017-2018-2/> p. 63.
- <sup>95</sup> JS26, para. 3. JS26 made recommendations (para. 4).
- <sup>96</sup> AU-ACHPR, para. 42(ii)-(v).
- <sup>97</sup> JS8, para. 18. JS8 made a recommendation (p. 10).
- <sup>98</sup> JS5, para. 9. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 4).
- <sup>99</sup> IMLU, para. 30. IMLU made recommendation (para. 35). See also JS26, para. 1. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 2).
- <sup>100</sup> JS9, para. 15. JS9 made recommendations pp.9-10).
- <sup>101</sup> JS20, p. 15. JS20 made recommendations (p. 16).
- <sup>102</sup> JS12, para. 15, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 1442.90 (Serbia) and para. 142.105 (Czech Republic). JS12 made a recommendation (para. 16(c)).
- <sup>103</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.131, 142.142, 142.143 and 142.144.
- <sup>104</sup> ADF, para. 3. ADF made recommendations (p. 5, paras a-c).
- <sup>105</sup> JS16, para. 26. JS16 made a recommendation (para. 32 (a)).
- <sup>106</sup> JS23, para. 64.
- <sup>107</sup> JS7, para. 4.3, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para 142.129 (Uruguay), para 142. 131 (Australia), and para 142.138 (Japan). JS7 made recommendations para. 6.6. See also HRW, p. 4. HRW made recommendations (p. 5).
- <sup>108</sup> JS23, para. 26.
- <sup>109</sup> JS23, para. 27 and footnote 22, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.126 (Switzerland) and para. 142.129 (Uruguay). See also KMSUN, para. 9; and JAI, p. 3.
- <sup>110</sup> AU-ACHPR, paras. 40(ii) and 56(i).
- <sup>111</sup> JS7, para. 5.1, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para 149.129 (Uruguay). For specific cases see paras. 5.2-5.7. JS7 made recommendations (para. 6.7).
- <sup>112</sup> JS23, para. 67; See also KMSUN, para. 7.

- 113 JS3, para. 2.13. JS3 made recommendations (para. 6.1). See also JAI, p. 3.
- 114 JS7, paras. 3.1-3.9, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142. 137 (Ireland), para. 142. 142 (Norway), para. 142. 132 (Botswana) and para. 142.123 (Slovakia). JS7 made recommendations (para. 6.5). See also JS26, para. 15. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 16).
- 115 JS8, para. 2. JS8 made a recommendation (p. 10). See also JS25, para. 15. JS25 made recommendations (p. 6); HRW, p. 3. HRW made recommendations (p. 4); and JS3, para. 3.1. JS3 made recommendations (paras. 6.2 and 6.3).
- 116 JS8, para. 4. JS8 made a recommendation (p. 10).
- 117 AU-ACHPR, para. 38(i).
- 118 JS15, p. 2. JS15 made recommendations (p. 3).
- 119 JS20, p. 7. See also JS9, para. 23.
- 120 JS20, p. 11. JS20 made recommendations (p.11). See also JS26, para. 35. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 36).
- 121 JS20, p. 13. JS20 made recommendations (pp. 13-14).
- 122 JS9, para. 23. JS9 made recommendations (pp. 10-11). See also JS20, p. 17. JS20 made recommendations (p. 17).
- 123 JS6, paras. 9.
- 124 JS6, paras. 22-25.
- 125 JS6, para. 14. See also JS9, para. 24.
- 126 JS18, para. 16. JS18 made a recommendation (para. 59). See also JS23, para. 18.
- 127 JS18, para. 25.
- 128 JS18, para. 14.
- 129 JS18, para. 56 and 57. JS18 made a recommendation (para. 60).
- 130 JS4, para. 8. JS4 made recommendations (para. 40).
- 131 JS5, para. 10. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 4).
- 132 JS9, para. 28. JS9 made a recommendation (para. 18).
- 133 JS29, paras. 8 and 9. JS29 made recommendations (para. 10).
- 134 AU-ACHPR, para. 37(iii) and para. 53(iii).
- 135 JS12, para. 37. JS12 made recommendations (para. 38).
- 136 KCS, p. 1.
- 137 KESWA, p. 1. KESWA made recommendations (p. 5).
- 138 JS5, para. 25 and endnote 39. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 14). See also KCS, p. 3. KCS made a recommendation (p. 4).
- 139 ITF, paras. 9-11 and 14. ITF made recommendations (para. 27).
- 140 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.159.
- 141 JS26, para. 27. JS26 made a recommendation, para. 28.
- 142 JS11, p. 2, JS11 made a recommendation p. 3.
- 143 JS5, para. 22. JS5 made recommendations (p. 13).
- 144 JS11, p. 4. JS11 made a recommendation (p. 4).
- 145 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.156, 142.149, 142.146 and 142.147.
- 146 JS30, p. 2, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.154 (Albania).
- 147 JS30, p. 4. JS30 made recommendations (p. 4). See also JS26, para. 26. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 30).
- 148 JS30, pp. 7-8. JS30 made recommendations (p. 8).
- 149 JS10, para. 19. JS10 made recommendations (p. 9).
- 150 JS25, para. 19. JS25 made recommendations (p. 8).
- 151 JS10, para. 21. JS10 made recommendations (p. 11).
- 152 JS10, para. 22. JS10 made recommendations (p. 11). See also JS31, pp. 2-4. JS31 made recommendations (p. 4).
- 153 AU-ACHPR, para. 37(i).
- 154 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.166-142.168, 143.59 and 143.60.
- 155 JS1, paras.2 and 4, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.43 (Estonia) and para. 142.166 (Sudan).
- 156 JS1, paras. 1 and 6. See also JS26, para. 22. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 23).
- 157 JS1, paras. 15 and 24. JS1 made recommendations (p. 11).
- 158 ADF, para. 8. ADF made recommendation (p. 5, para. (f)).
- 159 JS1, paras. 9 and 10. JS1 made recommendations (p. 11).
- 160 JS1, para. 31. JS1 made recommendations (para. 11). See also JS21, paras. 16-18. JS21 made a recommendation (para. 22).
- 161 JS21, para. 46. See also JS26, para. 39. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 40).
- 162 AU-ACHPR, para. 60(i). See also JS19, paras. 22 and 23. JS19 made recommendations (paras. 24-27).
- 163 JS19, paras. 1 and 2. JS19 made recommendations (paras. 7-13).
- 164 JS19 referred to “ Sections 162(a) and (c) and Section 165 of the Penal Code which criminalise same

- sex relations; Section 153-156 of the Penal Code which criminalise sex work; Section 5 of the Narcotics Act and Psychotropic Substance (Control) Act which makes it illegal to use drugs.” (para. 5 and endnote ii.).
- <sup>165</sup> JS19, para. 5. JS19 made recommendations (paras. 7-13.) See also JS26, para. 20. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 21).
- <sup>166</sup> ASK, p.7.
- <sup>167</sup> AFI, p. 2.
- <sup>168</sup> JS30, pp. 5-6. JS30 made recommendations (p. 6).
- <sup>169</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.151 and 142.175.
- <sup>170</sup> JS27, para. 9. JS27 made recommendations (para. 10). See also JS26, para. 24. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 26).
- <sup>171</sup> JS27, para. 11. JS27 made a recommendation (para. 13). See also JS26, para. 25. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 26).
- <sup>172</sup> JS27, paras. 41-46. JS17 made a recommendation (para. 47).
- <sup>173</sup> JS27, para. 21. JS27 made recommendations (para. 24).
- <sup>174</sup> JS27, para. 18. JS27 made recommendations (para. 20).
- <sup>175</sup> JS5, para. 12. JS5 made a recommendation (p. 6).
- <sup>176</sup> JS27, para. 18. JS27 made recommendations (para. 20).
- <sup>177</sup> JS10, para. 6. JS10 made recommendation (p. 5).
- <sup>178</sup> JS12 referred to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.172 (Trinidad and Tobago), para. 142.173 (Zimbabwe) and para. 142.175 (Egypt).
- <sup>179</sup> JS12, paras. 6 and 7. JS12 made recommendations (para. 12.).
- <sup>180</sup> JS12, para. 10. JS12 made recommendations (para. 12).
- <sup>181</sup> EACHRrights, para. 15. See also JS27, para. 33. JS27 made recommendations (para. 34).
- <sup>182</sup> JS12, para. 11. JS12 made recommendations (para. 12).
- <sup>183</sup> JS21, para. 50. JS21 made recommendations (paras. 51-54).
- <sup>184</sup> JS13, para. 1.4.
- <sup>185</sup> JS27, para. 14. JS27 made recommendations (para. 16).
- <sup>186</sup> JS27, para. 35-37. JS27 made recommendations (para. 38).
- <sup>187</sup> HSLDA, para. 7.
- <sup>188</sup> JS13, para. 4.1. JS13 made recommendations (p. 8).
- <sup>189</sup> JS14, paras. 1.3. JS14 made recommendations (para. 4). See also JS26, para. 41. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 42).
- <sup>190</sup> JS9, paras. 32 and 33. JS9 made recommendations (p. 11).
- <sup>191</sup> JS14, paras. 10-13. JS14 made a recommendation (para. 9).
- <sup>192</sup> JS13, para. 1.3.
- <sup>193</sup> JS6, para. 6 and endnotes 16 and 17.
- <sup>194</sup> JS6 paras. 15 and 29.
- <sup>195</sup> JS9, para. 22. JS9 made recommendations (p. 9, para. 2).
- <sup>196</sup> JS17, pp. 1-2. JS17 made recommendations (p. 2). See also JS26, para. 37. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 38).
- <sup>197</sup> JS24, paras. 4-6, referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.70 (Djibouti). JS24 made recommendations (paras. 44- 58).
- <sup>198</sup> JS5, para. 3. JS5 made recommendations (p. 1).
- <sup>199</sup> JS5, para. 5. JS5 made recommendations (p. 2).
- <sup>200</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.176 and 142.180.
- <sup>201</sup> JS2, para. 3 referring to A/HRC/29/10, para. 142.177 (Colombia), para. 142.178 (Costa Rica) and para. 142.179 (Holy See).
- <sup>202</sup> JS26, para. 45. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 46). See also JS2, paras. 27 and 29. JS2 made recommendations (para. 32).
- <sup>203</sup> AU-ACHPR, para. 63(iii).
- <sup>204</sup> JS2, para. 5. JS2 made recommendations (para. 9).
- <sup>205</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/10, paras. 142.182–142.183.
- <sup>206</sup> JS22, para. 7. JS22 made recommendations (pp. 2-3).
- <sup>207</sup> JS22, para. 9. JS22 made recommendations (p. 4).
- <sup>208</sup> JS22, para. 10.
- <sup>209</sup> JS22, para. 14. JS22 made recommendations (p. 6).
- <sup>210</sup> JS26, para. 49. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 50). See also JS22, paras. 12 and 13; JS22 made recommendations (pp. 4-5); and KCS, pp. 2-3.
- <sup>211</sup> JS2, paras. 4 and 10. JS2 made recommendations (para. 13). See also JS26, para. 47. JS26 made a recommendation (para. 48); and JS31, p. 5. JS31 made a recommendation (p. 5).