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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Hon. Speaker
 I may approve for tabling
 M. Nyegenye, C.B.S.,
 Clerk of the senate/secretary, PSC
 Date: 25/03/26

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT | FOURTH SESSION

THE SENATE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE
 AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON THE SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1 OF 2025 ON THE
 FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

[Handwritten signature]
 26/03/26



Clerk's Chambers,
 The Senate,
 Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI.

March, 2026

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG	Attorney General
COK	Constitution of Kenya
CS	Cabinet Secretary
MFDA	Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs
MINA	Ministry of Interior and National Administration
MOD	Ministry of Defence
TNT	The National Treasury
FSA	Foreign Service Academy
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
UN	United Nations
EAC	East African Community

PRELIMINARIES

Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations is established pursuant to Standing Order 228 (3) of the Senate Standing Orders and is mandated to “*consider all matters relating to national security and foreign relations, disaster reduction and preparedness, home affairs, defence, immigration and international relations*”.

The functions of the Committee are to-

- (a) *investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration and operations of its assigned ministries and departments;*
- (b) *study the programme and policy objectives of its assigned ministries and departments, and the effectiveness of the implementation thereof;*
- (c) *study and review all legislation referred to it;*
- (d) *study, assess and analyze the success of the ministries and departments assigned to it as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
- (e) *consider the Budget Policy Statement in line with the Committee’s mandate;*
- (f) *report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the Senate to approve;*
- (g) *make reports and recommendations to the Senate as often as possible, including recommendations for proposed legislation;*
- (h) *consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the Senate pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution;*
- (i) *examine any statements raised by Senators on a matter within its mandate; and follow up and report on the status of implementation of resolution within their mandate; and*
- (j) *follow up and report on the status of commitments made by the Cabinet Secretaries in their response to questions under Standing Order 51C.*

Membership of the Committee

The Committee is comprised of –

- 1) Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP - **Chairperson**
- 2) Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP - **Vice-Chairperson**
- 3) Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, CBS, MP - Member
- 4) Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, CBS, MP - Member
- 5) Sen. Abdul Mohammed Haji, CBS, MP - Member
- 6) Sen. Okong’o Mogeni, SC, MP - Member
- 7) Sen. Edwin Sifuna, CBS, MP - Member
- 8) Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP - Member
- 9) Sen. Vincent Kiprono Chemitei Cheburet, MP - Member

The Committee Secretariat is comprised of-

- 1) Mr. Derick Koli - Principal Clerk Assistant
- 2) Ms. Lynn Aseka - Clerk Assistant III
- 3) Mr. Moses Kenyanchui - Senior Legal Counsel
- 4) Mr. Matano Kataa - Research Officer III
- 5) Mr. Nandemu Barasa - Media Relations Officer III
- 6) Ms. Lydia Kagumba - Public Communications Officer III
- 7) Mr. Salat Hussein Ali - Fiscal Analyst III
- 8) Mr. Joseph Otieno - Assistant Audio Officer
- 9) Mr. David Baraza - Assistant Serjeant-At-Arms

The Minutes of the Committee in considering the Sessional Paper No.1 of 2025 on the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kenya are attached to this Report as *Annex I*.

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Speaker

The Prime Cabinet Secretary through a letter dated 4th June, 2024 wrote to the Speaker of the Senate informing the Senate that the State Department for Foreign Affairs had constituted a committee to review the 2014 Kenya Foreign Policy document. The Committee on the review of the foreign policy identified Parliament as a key stakeholder in the review process. The Ministry sought views from Parliament on what should be included in the Kenya's Foreign Policy as well as the role of Parliament in enhancing Parliamentary Diplomacy.

The review process of the 2014 Foreign Policy document culminated in the publication of the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy.

The Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy was formally forwarded to Parliament and tabled in the Senate on Wednesday 12th, February, 2025 and stood committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.

Pursuant to Article 118 of the Constitution and standing order 145 (5) of the Senate Standing Orders, the Committee proceeded to undertake public participation on the Sessional Paper. In this regard, the Committee wrote letters to relevant stakeholders on 5th July, 2025, inviting for submissions.

Following the call for submissions, the Committee received written memoranda from two (2) stakeholders namely: Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the National Treasury and Economic Planning.

Hon. Speaker,

Having considered the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy and the submissions received from stakeholders, the Committee made among others, the following observations -

- (a) Kenya's Foreign Policy plays a critical role in providing a strategic guide in the Country's international relations by providing a framework for the protection of national interests, securing economic prosperity, and promoting peace and security. Additionally, the Policy serves as a reference for the country's diplomatic engagements, setting out its goals and facilitating the coordination of actions with various government agencies to ensure a coherent approach to international issues;
- (b) County governments are one of the key actors in the foreign policy land scape as they play critical roles in trade and investment, tourism, agriculture and food security, health, climate action and culture. However, the Policy has no clear

framework setting out the manner in which Ministry and county governments will engage;

- (c) There are challenges of inadequacies relating to shortage of staff, training and capacity development recognizing the evolving international environment with new trends in diplomacy such as science, technology and innovation. The staff establishment is projected to be 3000 in five years' time against 1070 as at the year 2024;
- (d) The foreign service officers are negatively affected by uncompetitive remuneration, fluctuations in exchange rates and delays in exchequer releases on the payment of salaries leading to debts and difficulties in accessing essential needs;
- (e) There is a challenge of high expenditure relating to renting or leasing of diplomatic premises which is approximated to be about Ksh. 3 billion annually. Additionally, some of the facilities are idle or in dilapidated condition, while others are not insured and therefore could lead to huge losses to the state in the event of unforeseen events. The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs proposes for public private partnership framework for the development of foreign missions' infrastructure;
- (f) There are states in which Kenya is not represented or is represented from other nearby missions. However, the policy does not specify states that Kenya has no representation;
- (g) Most missions do not have the infrastructure to render consular services especially issuance of National Identity cards, passports and birth certificates where processing of those documents is done in Kenya leading to delays in the provision of the services; and
- (h) Despite the establishment of Diaspora Placement Agency to secure employment for Kenyan work force abroad, there are still cases of vulnerable migrant workers relating to inhumane treatment and falling in the hands of fake agents who defraud them their resources and fail to secure the promised jobs abroad.

Hon. Speaker,

Based on the above Observations, the Committee made the following recommendations–

- (a) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs needs to engage the National Treasury and Economic Planning to seek the provision of resources for training and capacity development of the foreign service officers to enhance their competencies to be properly empowered to respond to emerging issues in the diplomatic environment;

- (b) There is need for the Ministry Of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs to develop a framework for cooperation, consultation and complementarity with the devolved governments on matters relating to trade and investment, tourism, agriculture and food security, health, climate action and culture, linking the counties with international development partners and financiers such as World Trade Organization, World Tourism Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, World bank, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) among others and marketing the counties abroad;
- (c) The Foreign Service Academy should progressively identify training gaps with regard to emerging trends and challenges so that the Foreign Service staff are adequately trained to effectively respond to evolving diplomatic issues in order to safeguard Kenya's national interests;
- (d) The National Treasury should endeavor to make exchequer releases in good time to the foreign missions to avoid delays which affect their operations;
- (e) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should offer decent remuneration to the foreign service officers which is commensurate with living standards and the regions of deployment to enable them to live with dignity;
- (f) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs in consultation with the National Treasury should allocate adequate resources for acquisition of foreign mission infrastructures. In the alternative, the ministry should allocate sufficient resources for renovation of the dilapidated foreign mission infrastructures;
- (g) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should allocate adequate resources for the provision of consular services such as National Identity Cards, passports and birth certificates to prevent unprecedented delays which are an inconvenience to the people seeking the services;
- (h) The Ministry through the Diaspora Placement Agency and the National Employment Authority should ensure proper vetting of recruiting agencies for migrant workers, enforcement of relevant laws and regulations and cooperation with foreign governments for the protection of the welfare and interests of Kenyans abroad. In addition, the Ministry should develop a mechanism for public awareness and urging Kenyans abroad to register with the relevant foreign missions for ease of tracking for swift response in case of need; and
- (i) The Senate approves the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy.

Hon. Speaker,


Allow me to thank the Members of the Committee for their diligence during the consideration of this Sessional Paper. I further wish to thank the Ministry of Interior

and National Administration and the National Treasury and Economic Planning for their submissions to the Committee.

I also wish to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for the support accorded to the Committee during the consideration of this Sessional Paper.

Hon. Speaker,

It is now my pleasant duty, pursuant to Standing Order 238 (2), to present the Report of the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy for consideration by the Senate.

Signed..........

Date.....25/3/2026.....

**SEN. FATUMA DULLO, CBS, MP
CHAIRPERSON, STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.**

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

2. The Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy was formally presented in Parliament on 13th, February, 2025, and was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration. A copy of the Sessional Paper is attached as *Annex 2*.

1.1 Objects of the Kenya Foreign Policy

3. The Purpose of presentation of the Sessional Paper was to seek approval of the reviewed Kenya Foreign Policy document of 2024 by Parliament.
4. The objectives of the Kenya's foreign policy are to-
 - (a) Protect Kenya's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
 - (b) Promote regional and global peace and security;
 - (c) Advance the country's development agenda and economic prosperity;
 - (d) Position Kenya as a leader in environmental and climate action;
 - (e) Project, promote and protect the country's image and prestige globally;
 - (f) Promote sub-regional and regional integration and cooperation;
 - (g) Promote international cooperation, multilateralism and active participation in global governance; and
 - (h) Enhance the voice of Kenyans in Diaspora and promote and protect their interests and welfare abroad.

1.2 Overview of the Kenya Foreign Policy

5. The Kenya Foreign Policy was first documented in 2014 to encapsulate the previous diverse sources which included the Constitution, Sessional papers, Party manifestos, international treaties, agreements, conventions and charters,

national plans, policy and legal framework as well as political leadership pronouncements.

6. The Kenya foreign policy aims at preserving sovereignty and independence as well as safeguarding and promoting economic, political and socio-cultural interests.
7. The Kenya foreign policy has undergone significant transformation since independence influenced by various factors such as geographical shifts, technological development, regional developments, national priorities as well as emerging challenges.
8. The 2014 foreign policy document was revised in 2024 as contained in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy to align it with the national interests and priorities and ensure that it remains effective and relevant and adopting a more people-centered diplomacy in which all critical stakeholders are involved in the formulation and execution of the nation's foreign policy.
9. The policy change is intended to accommodate trends and changes in international relations in order to enable the country to strategically project its foreign policy to secure national interest for the benefit of its people and mutuality in global affairs.
10. The review of the policy further seeks to respond to adaptability and diversity in foreign relations with regard to Pan-Africanism, globalization, diaspora engagement, emerging security threats, environment and climate diplomacy, global pandemics, African identity, regional and continental integration, regional stability, advancing global reforms on financial and socio-economic organizations and promoting equitable application of international law.

CHAPTER TWO: CONSIDERATION OF THE SESSIONAL PAPER AND SUBMISSIONS BY STAKEHOLDERS

2.0 Introduction

11. The Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy was formally presented in Parliament on 13th, February, 2025, and was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.
12. Pursuant to Article 118 of the Constitution and standing order 145 (5) of the Senate Standing Orders, the Committee proceeded to undertake public participation on the Sessional Paper. In this regard, the Committee wrote letters to relevant stakeholders on 5th, July, 2025, inviting for submissions.
13. Following the call for submissions, the Committee received written memoranda from two (2) stakeholders namely: Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the National Treasury and Economic Planning.
14. Copies of the submissions are attached as *Annex 3*.

2.1 Overview of stakeholder submissions on the Sessional Paper

2.1.1 Ministry of Interior and National Administration

15. The Ministry submitted that it has a major role to play in the implementation of the policy in three of the eight pillars of the policy which are-
 - (a) **Peace and Security Diplomacy** as the ministry is in charge of the following functions:
 - i. Policy on internal and homeland security;
 - ii. Civilian oversight of the National Police Service;
 - iii. Coordination of national security organs in matters relating to computer and cybercrimes and management of cyber treats;
 - iv. Policy on training security personnel;
 - v. Border management (marine and terrestrial);
 - vi. Disaster and emergency response coordination;
 - vii. Security of roads and airstrips; and
 - viii. Control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

- (b) **Oceans and Blue Diplomacy**-in the protection of national waters and enforcement of law by the Kenya Coast Guard Service.
 - (c) **Environment and Climate Change Diplomacy**-in which the ministry participates in tree planting initiatives through the National Government Administrative Officers, who mobilize communities to plant trees with the goal of achieving national tree cover of 30% by 2032 as a way of combating climate change and restoring degraded ecosystems.
16. The Ministry acknowledged the rapid evolution of the global environment which necessitated the review of the foreign policy document of 2014, stating that the new policy will enhance Kenya's global standing, promote its national interests and contribute to sub-regional, regional and global development.
17. The Ministry expressed support for the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya's Foreign Policy.

2.1.2 The National Treasury and Economic Planning

18. The National Treasury and Economic Planning submitted as follows-
- (a) **Financial requirements**-that the treasury noted existing funding gaps for the State Department of Foreign Affairs, especially a requirement of Ksh. 57.02 billion for the Financial Year 2026/27 to undertake its mandate. Additionally, the Treasury noted the resource requirement by the State Department for Diaspora Affairs of Ksh. 22.86 billion to implement its strategic plan, with specific requirements of Ksh. 5.30 billion, Ksh.5.32 billion and Ksh. 4.64 billion for FY 2025/26, 2026/27, 2027/28 respectively.
 - (b) **Prioritization and Allocation of Resources**-stating that the government is operating under very constrained fiscal environment due the escalation of debt service and requirements to address emerging priorities in the security and social sectors. In view of this, any funding requirement from the exchequer should be rationalized through the normal budgetary process, and within the available resources.
 - (c) **Diplomatic infrastructure**-that the National Treasury noted the proposal for funding diplomatic infrastructure through Public Private Partnership. On the Public Private Partnership, the Treasury stated that a comparable analysis should be undertaken to ascertain the viability of the proposal including a risk analysis covering financial, operational, legal and political risks. The National Treasury expressed its commitment to support the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs through technical support and any other necessary resources.
 - (d) **Taxation**-that the National Treasury noted that the policy does not have tax related matters.

19. The National Treasury and Economic Planning expressed support for the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 and its implementation within a sustainable fiscal framework.

CHAPTER THREE: COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

20. Having considered the Sessional Paper and submissions received thereon, the Committee observed that-
- (a) Kenya's Foreign Policy plays a critical role in providing a strategic guide in the Country's international relations by providing a framework for the protection of national interests, securing economic prosperity, and promoting peace and security. Additionally, the Policy serves as a reference for the country's diplomatic engagements, setting out its goals and facilitating the coordination of actions with various government agencies to ensure a coherent approach to international issues;
 - (b) County governments are one of the key actors in the foreign policy land scape. Counties play a critical role in sectors such as trade and investment, tourism, agriculture and food security, health, climate action and culture, which the policy has identified as some of the areas of focus. Further, the Policy has identified lack of legislation or framework to guide the engagement between the Ministry and county governments. However, the Policy has not clearly set out the manner in which Ministry and county governments will collaborate in implementing the Policy;
 - (c) There are challenges of inadequacies relating to shortage of staff, training and capacity development recognizing the evolving international environment with new trends in diplomacy such as science, technology and innovation. The staff establishment is projected to be 3000 in five years' time against 1070 as at the year 2024;
 - (d) The foreign service officers are negatively affected by uncompetitive remuneration, fluctuations in exchange rates and delays in exchequer releases on the payment of salaries leading to debts and difficulties in accessing essential needs;
 - (e) There is a challenge of high expenditure relating to renting or leasing of diplomatic premises which is approximated to be about Kshs. 3 billion annually. Additionally, some of the facilities are idle or in dilapidated condition, while others are not insured and therefore could lead to huge losses to the state in the event of unforeseen events. The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs proposes for public private partnership framework for the development of foreign missions' infrastructure;
 - (f) There are states in which Kenya is not represented or is represented from other nearby missions. However, the states which Kenya is not represented are not indicated in the Sessional Paper;

- (g) Most missions do not have the infrastructure to render consular services especially issuance of National Identity cards, passports and birth certificates where processing of those documents is done in Kenya leading to delays in the provision of the services;
- (h) Despite the establishment of Diaspora Placement Agency to secure employment for Kenyan worker force abroad, there are still cases of vulnerable migrant workers relating to inhumane treatment and falling in the hands of fake agents who defraud them their resources and fail to secure the promised jobs abroad;
- (i) Whereas the Kenya Foreign Policy makes commitment for support to the candidature of Kenyans to elective positions to strategic policy and decision-making organs in regional and international intergovernmental bodies, there seem to exist a challenge in Kenya's diplomatic efforts in lobbying and marshaling support from the international community;
- (j) There are linguistic and translation barriers in communication and presentation that affect the operations of missions abroad. However, the policy does not provide solutions to the communication challenges;
- (k) The provision on defence diplomacy does not have a structured framework on foreign military relations pertaining providing guidance on agreements on foreign military training in Kenya relating to accountability and oversight, with regard to safety, human rights violations, negative environmental impact, negligence in disposal of dangerous weapons used in training and provision on reparation to those injured out of the activities of foreign military training operations;
- (l) The pillar on environment and Climate Change Diplomacy does not provide a clear framework for-
 - i. benefiting Kenya from Carbon Trading with regard to economic, social and environmental guidelines and issuance of relevant permits and licenses; and
 - ii. negotiating for access to the Loss and Damage Fund, in which developed countries committed to a collective goal of mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020 for climate action in developing countries. The Loss and Damage Fund is aimed at cushioning the country from the adverse consequences of the unavoidable risks of climate change, such as rising sea levels, prolonged heat waves, floods, desertification, the acidification of the sea and extreme events such as bushfires, species extinction and crop failures, acknowledging that the developed states are the major contributors of climate change;
- (m) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs requested Parliament to-

- i. Endorse the transfer of the Ministry from Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR) Sector Working Group to the Security Sector Working Group (SSWG);
- ii. Facilitate transformation of the Technical Fund for Regional Cooperation to Kenya International Cooperation Agency (KITCA), with the mandate to provide technical support to regional partners in education, training and capacity building, democracy and good governance, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and humanitarian support among others;
- iii. Endorse and facilitate the revision of the Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E and development of its attendant Regulations;
- iv. Approve the budgetary allocation for the Diaspora Welfare Fund due to increased cases of Kenyans in distress abroad and the plight of migrant workers;
- v. Facilitate the establishment of a Contingency Fund or reinstate the “Forex Loss Assumption Facility”, to cushion the missions against Forex Losses;
- vi. Facilitate strengthening legal, policy and institutional framework relating to diaspora matters to improve Diaspora Welfare and Rights; increase Diaspora Savings, investments, remittances and technology transfer; increased Diaspora job mobility, job placement and skills; and strengthened Diaspora engagement and partnerships including remittance-driven investments through real estate among others;
- vii. Approve expansion of the diplomatic footprint to leverage on trade and investment opportunities and position Kenya strategically especially in the emerging blocks such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iran and Ethiopia);
- viii. Facilitate the strengthening of collective legal and policy frameworks in the digital space;
- ix. Consider and support a flexible tax regime within the Privileges and Immunities Act, Cap. 179, that incentivizes the hosting of more multilateral and financial hubs in Kenya;
- x. Consider and support institutionalization of social benefit portability frameworks within regional and international agreements; and
- xi. Facilitate the strengthening of institutional and legal framework for successful issuance and investment in diaspora bonds.

CHAPTER FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS

21. The committee makes the following recommendations—

- (a) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs needs to engage the National Treasury and Economic Planning to seek the provision of resources for training and capacity development of the foreign service officers to enhance their competencies to be properly empowered to respond to emerging issues in the diplomatic environment;
- (b) There is need for the Ministry to develop a framework for cooperation, consultation and complementarity with the devolved governments on matters relating to trade and investment, tourism, agriculture and food security, health, climate action and culture, linking the counties with international development partners and financiers such as World Trade Organization, World Tourism Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, World bank, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) among others and marketing the counties abroad;
- (c) The Foreign Service Academy should progressively identify training gaps with regard to emerging trends and challenges so that the Foreign Service staff are adequately trained to effectively respond to the evolving diplomatic issues such as digital and technology diplomacy, shifting global order, science, research, and innovation in order to safeguard Kenya's national interests;
- (d) The National Treasury should endeavor to make exchequer releases in good time to the foreign missions to avoid delays which affect their operations. Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should offer decent remuneration to the foreign service officers to enable them to live with dignity;
- (e) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should engage the National Treasury and Economic Planning to deliberate on the viability of Public Private Partnership in the development of foreign missions' infrastructure to save the country from the huge expenditure on rent. Further, the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should seek the necessary resources from the exchequer to ensure that all foreign missions' facilities are insured and that the idle and dilapidated facilities are rehabilitated and put into use;
- (f) The Ministry should make the necessary efforts by seeking facilitation from the National Treasury and Economic Planning or budgetary approval by Parliament to have representation in states in which Kenya is not

represented or is represented from other missions as such states may be of great significance to the national interests of the Republic of Kenya;

- (g) The Ministry should seek the necessary facilitation from the National Treasury and Economic Planning for the acquisition of the relevant infrastructure for the provision of consular services such as National Identity Cards, passports and birth certificates to prevent unprecedented delays which are an inconvenience to the people seeking the services;
- (h) The Ministry through the Diaspora Placement Agency and National Employment Authority should ensure proper vetting of private recruiting agencies for migrant workers through enforcement of relevant laws and regulations and cooperation with foreign governments;
- (i) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should develop a mechanism and procedures for public awareness and mandatory registration of Kenyans with the relevant Kenyan foreign missions;
- (j) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should conduct an analysis on issues that affect the success of the candidature of Kenyans in intergovernmental organizations and submit a report to parliament within 60 days;
- (k) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should recruit competent personnel and facilitate training in relevant foreign languages to alleviate foreign language barriers;
- (l) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence should develop a structured framework including guidelines on accountability and oversight, human right protection, environmental protection, disposal of dangerous weapons and reparations in instance where civilians suffer injuries, lose lives as well as destruction of property as a result of negligence or intentional acts by foreign military officers;
- (m) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry should develop a comprehensive framework for Carbon Trading and negotiating for access to the Loss and Damage Fund;
- (n) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should-
 - i. provide a detailed justification for the establishment of the Kenya International Cooperation Agency (KITCA) to parliament;
 - ii. identify the specific legislative gaps in the Foreign Service Act, Cap. 185E and attendant regulations that require parliamentary interventions and submit a report to parliament within 6 months;

- iii. develop a proposal for the institutional architecture of social benefit portability frameworks within regional and international agreements and forward it to the National Treasury and Economic Planning and Parliament for consideration; and
- iv. submit the relevant proposal for strengthening of institutional and legal framework for successful issuance and investment in diaspora bonds to the National Treasury and Economic Planning and Parliament for consideration.

(o) Parliament approves the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2025 on the Kenya Foreign Policy.