



Approved
SNA
27/7/26

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – FIFTH SESSION (2026)
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION VISIT TO THE KENYAN EMBASSY, RABAT –
MOROCCO

22ND – 25TH MARCH 2026

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 28 JUL 2026	DAY: Tuesday
TABLED BY:	Vice-Champerson Hon. Maj. Bashir Abdullahi, MP
CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	Benson Inzofu



CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

JULY, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ANNEXURES (VOLUME II OF THE REPORT)	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
LEADER OF DELEGATION'S FOREWORD	vi
1.0 PREFACE	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee	1
1.3 Committee Subjects.....	1
1.4 Committee Membership.....	2
1.5 Committee Secretariat	3
1.6 Delegation	3
2.0 THE KENYAN EMBASSY, RABAT – MOROCCO	4
2.1 Background to the Establishment of the Mission	4
2.2 Leadership and Staffing.....	4
2.3 Diplomatic Engagement and Bilateral Relations.....	6
2.4 Strategic Importance of Morocco	6
2.5 Economic Diplomacy and Trade Opportunities	7
2.6 Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation.....	8
2.7 Connectivity and Logistical Challenges.....	8
2.8 Diaspora and Consular Services.....	8
2.9 Financial Status and Constraints	9
2.10 Infrastructure, Assets and Security	9
2.11 Strategic and Policy Considerations	9
2.12 Conclusion.....	10
3.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS	11
4.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS	13

LIST OF ANNEXURES (VOLUME II OF THE REPORT)

Annexure 1: Signed list of Members who attended the sitting which considered and adopted the Report

Annexure 2: Minutes of the Committee

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Amani National Congress
BASA	Bilateral Air Services Agreement
CBS	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear
EAC	East African Community
KSh	Kenya Shilling
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M.P.	Member of Parliament
NIS	National Intelligence Service
OCP Group	Office Chérifien des Phosphates Group
ODM	Orange Democratic Movement
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UDA	United Democratic Alliance
UDM	United Democratic Movement
WDM-K	Wiper Democratic Movement–Kenya

LEADER OF DELEGATION'S FOREWORD

The establishment of the Kenya Embassy in Rabat represents a deliberate strategic shift in Kenya's foreign policy aimed at strengthening engagement with North Africa and the wider Arab Maghreb region. Although approved in 2018, implementation was delayed due to fiscal constraints, with the Mission becoming operational in January 2024. The transition from a non-resident accreditation through Cairo to a fully-fledged resident Embassy has significantly improved Kenya's diplomatic presence and effectiveness in engaging Morocco.

Since its operationalization, the Embassy has played a pivotal role in revitalizing bilateral relations. The accreditation of Kenya's first resident Ambassador in August 2024 marked a key milestone, catalyzing increased high-level exchanges, enhanced political goodwill, and strengthened institutional collaboration. This has resulted in the signing of several Memoranda of Understanding across priority sectors including trade, education, housing, and tourism, alongside the successful organization of the Kenya Economic Promotion Week in 2025, which deepened private sector linkages.

The Mission has effectively advanced Kenya's economic diplomacy agenda by positioning Morocco as a strategic partner for trade, investment, and industrial cooperation. In particular, engagement with OCP Group on the establishment of a fertilizer processing plant in Kenya presents a transformative opportunity to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce import dependence, and strengthen food security. Additionally, targeted efforts to expand Kenya's tea and coffee exports into the Moroccan market are contributing to export diversification amid disruptions in traditional markets.

Beyond trade and investment, the Embassy has facilitated meaningful capacity-building and knowledge exchange initiatives. These include specialized counter-terrorism training for Kenyan security personnel and access to Moroccan government scholarships in critical fields such as medicine, engineering, and law. Such initiatives have strengthened human capital development and reinforced people-to-people ties.

Despite these gains, the Mission faces significant operational and structural challenges. These include limited staffing levels, critical skill gaps (notably in translation and diplomatic support), language barriers, and financial constraints characterized by budget shortfalls and high recurrent expenditures, particularly on rent. Additional concerns include inadequate security coverage for staff residences, lack of permanent infrastructure, and connectivity limitations that hinder trade and logistical integration.

Strategically, Kenya's engagement with Morocco is increasingly informed by pragmatic considerations, including Morocco's growing influence within the African Union and its

expanding economic footprint across Africa. The Embassy has already contributed to improved diplomatic alignment and enhanced cooperation in multilateral forums.

In conclusion, the Kenya Embassy in Rabat has delivered tangible diplomatic, economic, and strategic benefits within a relatively short period, demonstrating resilience despite resource constraints. However, to sustain and scale these gains, there is a critical need for enhanced investment in staffing, infrastructure, financial resources, and connectivity. Strengthening these areas will enable the Mission to fully execute its mandate and position Kenya as a key partner in North Africa and the broader Maghreb region.

Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, CBS, M.P.

Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations

Leader of the Delegation

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Introduction

1. The Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations undertook an oversight visit to the Kenya Embassy in Rabat, Morocco, in accordance with its mandate under Standing Order 216. The Committee is constitutionally mandated to investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the management, administration, operations, and financial performance of assigned ministries and departments. In this regard, the Committee exercises a critical oversight role to ensure accountability, efficiency, and alignment with national policy objectives.
2. The visit formed part of the Committee's approved work plan for the 2025/2026 financial year and was designed to provide Members with a firsthand understanding of the operational environment of the Mission. Specifically, the Committee sought to assess the effectiveness of the Embassy in delivering its mandate, including the provision of consular services, the promotion of economic diplomacy, the management of financial and physical resources, and the identification of challenges affecting its performance.
3. The visit also provided an opportunity for Members to engage directly with Mission staff, appreciate the unique diplomatic context within which the Embassy operates, and deepen their understanding of Kenya's foreign policy priorities in North Africa and the wider Arab Maghreb region. This engagement was essential in informing future policy recommendations and budgetary considerations.

1.2 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

4. The Departmental Committee on Defence Intelligence and Foreign Relations is one of the Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under Standing Order 216 whose mandates, pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5) includes, among others, *to investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments.*

1.3 Committee Subjects

5. The subject matter of the Committee is stated in the Second Schedule of the National Assembly Standing Orders and includes, among others, *foreign relations, diplomatic and consular services, and international relations.*
6. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs):

1 | *Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations on the inspection visit to the Kenyan Embassy in the Kingdom of Morocco conducted from 22nd to 25th March 2026*

- a) The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs;
- b) The Ministry of Defence;
- c) The State Department for East African Community Affairs (EAC); and
- d) The National Intelligence Service (NIS).

1.4 Committee Membership

7. The Committee, initially constituted by the House on **27th October 2022** and reconstituted on **6th March 2025**, brings together a diverse and experienced team of legislators entrusted with steering the nation's Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Policy oversight agenda. Its membership is as follows:

Chairperson

Hon. Koech Nelson, CBS, M.P.

Belgut Constituency

UDA Party

Vice-Chairperson

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

Mandera North Constituency

UDM Party

Members

Hon. Odhiambo Millie G. Akoth, CBS, M.P.
Suba North Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Joshua Kandie, M.P.
Baringo Central Constituency

UDA Party

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

UDA Party

Hon. Kwenya Thuku Zachary, M.P.
Kinangop Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, CBS, M.P.
Kamukunji Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Logova Sloya Clement, M.P.
Sabatia Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Kanchory Elijah Memusi, M.P.
Kajiado Central Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, M.P.
Shinyalu Constituency

ANC Party

Hon. (Dr.) Kasalu Irene Muthoni, M.P.
Kitui County

WDM-K

Hon. Ikana Fredrick Lusuli, M.P.
Shinyalu Constituency

ANC Party

Hon. Kirima Moses Nguchine, M.P.

Hon. Muratha Anne Wanjiku, M.P.

Central Imenti Constituency
UDA Party

Nominated Member
UDA Party

Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, M.P.
Saboti Constituency
ODM Party

1.5 Committee Secretariat

8. The Committee Secretariat comprises the following technical staff:

Mr. Emmanuel Meldaki Muyodi
First Clerk Assistant/Head of Secretariat

Mr. Lenny Muchangi
Legal Counsel II

Mr. Bernard Njeru
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Salat Ali
Principal Serjeant-at-Arms II

Mr. Edwin Machuki
Fiscal Analyst II

Ms. Fridah Ngari
Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Mark Mbuthia
Audio Recording Officer

Mr. Martin Sigei
Research Officer III

1.6 Delegation

9. The delegation comprised of:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Hon. Yusuf Hassan Abdi, CBS, M.P. | - (Leader of Delegation) |
| (b) Hon. Luyai Caleb Amisi, M.P. | - Member |
| (c) Mr. Emmanuel Muyodi | - Clerk Assistant I (Delegation Secretary) |

2.0 THE KENYAN EMBASSY, RABAT – MOROCCO

2.1 Background to the Establishment of the Mission

10. The Kenya Embassy in Rabat was established as part of a deliberate and strategic realignment of Kenya's foreign policy towards enhancing engagement with North Africa and the Arab Maghreb region. This decision was informed by Morocco's growing geopolitical relevance, its economic strength, and its increasing influence in continental and global affairs.
11. Although Cabinet approved the establishment of the Mission in 2018, implementation was delayed due to financial constraints and competing national priorities. Preparatory activities eventually commenced in December 2023, with an advance team deployed to lay the groundwork for the Mission, including securing office space, setting up administrative systems, and establishing initial diplomatic contacts. The Embassy officially became operational in January 2024.
12. Prior to the establishment of a resident Mission in Rabat, Kenya's diplomatic relations with Morocco were managed through its Embassy in Cairo, Egypt. This non-resident accreditation arrangement proved ineffective due to geographical distance, limited engagement capacity, and logistical challenges that hindered consistent diplomatic interaction.
13. As a result, bilateral relations between Kenya and Morocco remained largely dormant for many years. The establishment of a resident Embassy in Rabat has therefore significantly enhanced Kenya's diplomatic presence in North Africa and provided a platform for more structured, consistent, and meaningful engagement between the two countries

2.2 Leadership and Staffing

14. The Mission was initially headed by a Chargé d'Affaires from December 2023, during the transitional phase of establishment, until July 2024, when Kenya's first resident Ambassador was posted to Rabat.
15. The Ambassador subsequently presented Letters of Credence in on 30th August 2024, formally accrediting Kenya's representation and signaling the full operationalization of the Mission. This marked a critical milestone in strengthening diplomatic relations between Kenya and Morocco.
16. The Mission's current staff establishment has six (6) home-based staff and eight (8) locally engaged as shown in Table 9 below. To implement this Strategic Plan and to effectively deliver

on its mandate, the Mission recommends staffing of all posts in line with the proposed staffing levels below:

Table 1: Staff Establishment of the Mission

NO.	Designation	CSG	Authorized	Optimal Staffing	In-post	Variance
			A	B	C	B-C
1.	Ambassador		1	1	1	-
2.	Counsellor/Minister Counsellor		1	1	1	-
3.	Third/Second/First Secretary		1	1	1	-
4.	Financial Attaché		1	1	1	-
5.	Administrative Attaché		1	1	1	-
6.	Foreign Relations Officer		1	1	0	1
7.	Defence Attaché		1	1	0	1
	Sub-total		7	7	5	2
LOCAL STAFF						
1.	Receptionist		1	1	1	0
2.	Translator		1	1	0	1
3.	Clerk		1	1	0	1
4.	Drivers		2	2	2	0
5.	Office Assistant		1	1	1	0
6.	Chef		1	1	1	0
7.	Housekeeper		1	1	1	0
	Sub total		8	8	6	2
	Grand Total		15	15	11	4

17. However, several critical positions remain vacant, including those of translator, clerk, defence attaché, and foreign relations officer. These positions are essential for effective diplomatic engagement, administrative efficiency, and specialized functions such as defence cooperation and economic diplomacy.
18. The absence of these officers has placed significant strain on existing staff, who are required to perform multiple roles beyond their core responsibilities. This has inevitably affected the efficiency and responsiveness of service delivery at the Mission.
19. Communication challenges further compound these staffing constraints, as French and Arabic are the primary working languages in Morocco. In the absence of a dedicated translator, the Mission relies on limited internal capacity, including staff with basic language proficiency, which is not sufficient for complex diplomatic engagements and official documentation.

2.3 Diplomatic Engagement and Bilateral Relations

20. Despite being operational for a relatively short period, the Embassy has recorded considerable progress in strengthening bilateral relations. High-level engagements have increased significantly, including visits by Kenya's Prime Cabinet Secretary and multiple Moroccan ministers to Kenya. Several Memoranda of Understanding have been signed across strategic sectors including trade, education, housing, and tourism. The Mission also successfully facilitated Kenya Economic Promotion Week in November 2025, which brought together key stakeholders from both the Kenyan and Moroccan private sectors to explore trade and investment opportunities.
21. The Embassy has also contributed to capacity building and knowledge exchange initiatives. Fifteen Kenyan law enforcement officers have received specialized training in counter-terrorism investigations in Morocco, while Kenya continues to benefit from approximately twenty scholarships annually offered by the Moroccan government in fields such as medicine, engineering, and law. Additional scholarships in religious studies have also been extended, supporting broader regional training initiatives. These programs have strengthened people-to-people relations and contributed to Kenya's human capital development.

2.4 Strategic Importance of Morocco

22. Morocco has emerged as a key regional and global player, particularly following its re-entry into the African Union in 2017. Its renewed engagement with Africa has been characterized by an active and deliberate foreign policy aimed at strengthening political and economic ties across the continent.

23. The country has pursued extensive diplomatic outreach, including numerous high-level visits by its leadership to African countries, aimed at consolidating its influence and expanding its partnerships.
24. Morocco has made substantial investments across Africa in sectors such as banking, telecommunications, agriculture, and manufacturing. Moroccan financial institutions and telecommunications companies have established a strong presence in West and Central Africa, while its industrial sector continues to attract major European manufacturers due to favorable trade agreements with both the European Union and the United States.
25. Notably, Morocco's Tanger-Med Port has developed into one of the leading global container hubs, handling millions of twenty-foot equivalent units annually and surpassing several long-established European ports. This level of infrastructure development presents significant opportunities for Kenya in trade, logistics, and maritime cooperation.

2.5 Economic Diplomacy and Trade Opportunities

26. Economic diplomacy remains a central pillar of the Mission's operations. Kenya is actively seeking to attract Moroccan investment, particularly in fertilizer production through the state-owned OCP Group, which is one of the world's leading producers of phosphates. Plans are underway to establish a fertilizer processing plant in Kenya, which would serve both domestic and regional markets within East Africa. This initiative has the potential to significantly reduce Kenya's reliance on imported fertilizer, lower agricultural production costs, and enhance food security.
27. In addition, the Mission is actively working to diversify Kenya's export markets, particularly for tea and coffee. Morocco represents a promising market due to its high consumption of these commodities. Engagements between Kenyan exporters and Moroccan buyers have already been initiated, including product testing and adaptation to meet local consumer preferences. These efforts are particularly important in light of disruptions in traditional markets such as Sudan and Iran, underscoring the need for market diversification.
28. However, the realization of these economic opportunities is significantly constrained by connectivity challenges. Currently, there are no direct flights between Kenya and Morocco, requiring travel through European or Middle Eastern transit hubs. This limitation has a direct negative impact on trade, tourism, and diplomatic engagement. While Kenya Airways has indicated operational constraints, including fleet limitations, efforts are ongoing to explore code-sharing arrangements and encourage Moroccan carriers to resume direct flights. The absence of direct air connectivity continues to undermine broader diplomatic and economic objectives.

2.6 Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation

29. The Embassy has also contributed to capacity building and knowledge exchange initiatives. Fifteen Kenyan law enforcement officers have received specialized training in counter-terrorism investigations in Morocco, while Kenya continues to benefit from approximately twenty scholarships annually offered by the Moroccan government in fields such as medicine, engineering, and law. Additional scholarships in religious studies have also been extended, supporting broader regional training initiatives. These programs have strengthened people-to-people relations and contributed to Kenya's human capital development.

2.7 Connectivity and Logistical Challenges

30. The lack of direct air connectivity between Kenya and Morocco remains a significant barrier to fully realizing bilateral relations. Currently, travelers must transit through third countries—often in Europe or the Middle East, resulting in higher costs, longer travel times, and increased logistical complexity. This constraint negatively impacts trade, tourism, and diplomatic engagement by limiting the frequency and ease of interactions between the two nations.
31. Although efforts are underway to address this challenge through the negotiation of a Bilateral Air Services Agreement and the exploration of code-sharing arrangements, progress has been slow due to operational and commercial constraints within the aviation sector.
32. Kenya Airways has cited fleet limitations, while there is also a need to encourage Moroccan carriers to consider resuming direct routes. The continued absence of direct flights undermines broader economic and diplomatic objectives between the two countries.

2.8 Diaspora and Consular Services

33. The Kenyan diaspora in Morocco is relatively small, comprising approximately 150 registered individuals, the majority of whom are students. Other members include professionals working in international organizations, educational institutions, and sports federations.
34. The Mission provides consular services including documentation, emergency assistance, and repatriation support. It has also handled cases involving undocumented migrants attempting to cross into Europe, reflecting the Embassy's humanitarian responsibilities.

2.9 Financial Status and Constraints

35. Financial constraints remain one of the most significant challenges facing the Mission. Although the budget allocation has increased to approximately KSh 143 million for the 2025/2026 financial year, the Embassy continues to face pending bills amounting to approximately KSh 23 million. These include obligations related to rent, staff welfare, medical expenses, and operational costs. In some cases, officers have been compelled to meet essential expenses from personal resources to sustain operations.
36. The Mission's expenditure is heavily driven by high rental costs, estimated at approximately KSh 50 million annually for the chancery and staff residences. Budget allocations for rent have consistently fallen short of actual requirements, resulting in recurring deficits. Similarly, critical allowances such as the Foreign Service Allowance and education benefits for staff dependents are significantly underfunded. Medical cover was only recently introduced at a basic level, highlighting the vulnerability of staff welfare arrangements.

2.10 Infrastructure, Assets and Security

37. The Embassy currently does not own any property, with all premises being leased. Its asset base is limited to office equipment and a small number of vehicles. This situation reinforces the need for long-term investment in property acquisition to reduce recurrent expenditure and ensure operational stability.
38. Security remains another area of concern. Due to financial constraints, the Mission has prioritized securing the chancery while official residences remain without adequate security coverage. This exposes staff to potential risks and underscores the need for increased resource allocation.

2.11 Strategic and Policy Considerations

39. From a strategic perspective, Kenya's engagement with Morocco is informed by both geopolitical and economic considerations. Morocco's growing influence within the African Union and other multilateral institutions makes it an important partner for Kenya. Historically, relations between the two countries were influenced by ideological differences, particularly regarding the Western Sahara issue.
40. However, recent developments indicate a shift towards pragmatic diplomacy, with both countries increasingly aligning their interests in regional and international forums.

2.12 Conclusion

41. The establishment of the Embassy has generated measurable gains, including closer diplomatic alignment, expanded bilateral cooperation, and more effective engagement in multilateral fora. Notwithstanding these achievements, the Mission continues to operate under significant constraints, notably limited human and financial resources, language barriers, the lack of permanent premises, and insufficient connectivity.
42. Overall, the Kenya Embassy in Rabat has registered notable progress in advancing Kenya's strategic interests within a relatively short timeframe. It has contributed to the revitalization of bilateral relations, the promotion of trade and investment opportunities, and the strengthening of Kenya's footprint in North Africa. However, addressing the persisting challenges will be critical to safeguarding the Mission's sustainability and operational effectiveness. Targeted investments in staffing, infrastructure, and connectivity will be essential to enable the Embassy to fully execute its mandate and enhance Kenya's position as a credible and strategic partner in the region.

3.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

43. While conducting its oversight mandate during the visit to the Kenya Embassy in Rabat, the Committee observed as follows:

a) Staffing and Human Resource Capacity

The Kenya Embassy in Rabat is operating with significant staffing gaps, lacking critical personnel such as a Translator, Clerk, Foreign Relations Officer, and Defence Attaché. This shortage has placed an excessive workload on the limited available staff, leading to operational strain and reduced efficiency. The absence of a Translator has particularly hindered effective communication in a predominantly French- and Arabic-speaking environment, affecting diplomatic engagement and service delivery. Additionally, the lack of a structured staffing model during the establishment of the Mission has resulted in key positions not being filled from the outset, further compounding human resource challenges.

b) Financial Support and Budgetary Allocation

The Mission is facing persistent financial constraints due to inadequate budgetary allocations that do not reflect the actual cost of operations in Rabat, a relatively high-cost location. This has led to the accumulation of pending bills estimated at approximately KSh 23 million, indicating liquidity challenges and potential reputational risks with service providers. Furthermore, delays and insufficiencies in Foreign Service Allowances, medical cover, and staff welfare provisions have negatively affected staff morale and well-being. In some instances, officers are compelled to use personal funds to sustain essential operations, which is unsustainable and undermines institutional effectiveness.

c) Infrastructure and Asset Acquisition

The Mission currently operates without a permanent chancery or government-owned staff residences, relying heavily on rented premises. This has resulted in high and recurrent rental expenditures, which place a significant strain on the already constrained budget. The lack of permanent infrastructure also limits the Mission's ability to establish a stable and secure operational base. Additionally, the absence of a long-term property acquisition strategy for Missions in high-cost jurisdictions reflects a gap in strategic planning and asset management.

d) Air Connectivity and Transport Linkages

Air connectivity between Kenya and Morocco remains limited and inefficient, with no direct flights or formal Bilateral Air Services Agreement in place. This has created logistical challenges for travelers, increased travel time and costs, and reduced the frequency of exchanges between the two countries. The lack of code-sharing arrangements between Kenya Airways and Moroccan airlines further exacerbates the situation. These connectivity gaps hinder the growth of trade, tourism, and diplomatic engagement, ultimately limiting the full potential of bilateral relations.

e) Economic Diplomacy and Trade Promotion

The Mission's capacity to effectively promote trade and investment is constrained by the absence of a dedicated Commercial Attaché. These limits structured engagement with Moroccan businesses and reduces opportunities for market expansion for Kenyan exports such as tea and coffee. Additionally, delays in implementing strategic bilateral projects, including the proposed fertilizer processing plant in partnership with OCP Group, indicate slow progress in translating diplomatic relations into tangible economic outcomes. There is also a need to strengthen initiatives aimed at diversifying export markets and facilitating stronger linkages between Kenyan and Moroccan private sector actors.

f) Diaspora Engagement and Consular Services

The Mission lacks robust mechanisms for registering and engaging the Kenyan diaspora in Morocco, resulting in incomplete or outdated data on Kenyan nationals residing in the country. This limits the Mission's ability to effectively plan and deliver targeted services. Additionally, consular services are constrained by inadequate staffing and resources, affecting the Mission's responsiveness to cases involving undocumented migrants, distressed nationals, and emergency situations. These gaps weaken the overall effectiveness of citizen support services.

g) Security and Staff Welfare

Security arrangements at both the chancery and official residences are insufficient, exposing staff and government property to potential risks associated with diplomatic postings. At the same time, staff welfare concerns persist due to delays in payment of allowances, inadequate medical coverage, and limited support for dependents' education. These challenges negatively impact staff morale, productivity, and overall well-being, which in turn affects the Mission's operational effectiveness.

h) Policy and Strategic Engagement

Engagement between Kenya and Morocco is not being fully leveraged to maximize diplomatic, economic, and geopolitical benefits. There are gaps in sustained high-level engagements, regular bilateral consultations, and participation in strategic multilateral platforms. Furthermore, Kenya's approach to foreign policy in North Africa appears insufficiently targeted, limiting its ability to capitalize on Morocco's strategic position as a gateway to Europe and North Africa. This reflects the need for a more coordinated and interest-driven engagement strategy.

4.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

44. To address the challenges identified and enhance the operational effectiveness of the Kenya Embassy in Rabat, the Committee makes several key recommendations as follows:

a) Staffing and Human Resource Capacity

- i. The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should, within six (6) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, address the staffing gaps at the Kenya Mission in Rabat by deploying critical personnel, including a Translator, Clerk, Foreign Relations Officer, and Defence Attaché. These positions are essential for strengthening operational efficiency, improving communication in a linguistically complex environment, and enhancing Kenya's diplomatic and security engagement with the Kingdom of Morocco.
- ii. The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should, within twelve (12) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, develop and operationalise a structured staffing model for newly established Kenyan Missions to ensure that core positions are filled at the commencement of operations, thereby reducing over-reliance on limited personnel and minimising operational strain.

b) Financial Support and Budgetary Allocation

The National Treasury should, in the Financial Year 2027/2028, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, enhance budgetary allocations to the Kenya Mission in Rabat to adequately cater for outstanding financial obligations and operational requirements. This should include the settlement of pending bills estimated at approximately Ksh 23 million, full provision of Foreign Service Allowances, adequate funding for medical cover and staff welfare, and education benefits for staff dependants. The National Treasury should further ensure that future budget estimates for Kenyan Missions are aligned with actual operational costs, particularly in high-cost duty stations.

c) Infrastructure and Asset Acquisition

The National Treasury should, in the Financial Year 2027/2028, allocate resources for the acquisition of a permanent chancery and staff residences for the Kenya Mission in Rabat. Further, the National Treasury, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, should, within twelve (12) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, develop a phased diplomatic property acquisition strategy for Kenyan Missions located in high-cost jurisdictions to promote long-term sustainability and reduce expenditure on leased premises.

d) Air Connectivity and Transport Linkages

- i. The Ministry of Roads and Transport, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, should, within twelve (12) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, conclude negotiations on a Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) between Kenya and Morocco.
- ii. The Ministry of Roads and Transport, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, Kenya Airways, and relevant Moroccan aviation authorities and airlines, should, within eighteen (18) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, facilitate code-sharing arrangements to improve air connectivity between Kenya and Morocco.
- iii. The Government should, within three (3) years of the adoption of this Report by the House, pursue the establishment of direct or near-direct scheduled passenger and cargo flights between Nairobi and Rabat or Casablanca to enhance trade, tourism, investment, and diplomatic engagement.

e) Economic Diplomacy and Trade Promotion

- i. The Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, should, within twelve (12) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, deploy a Commercial Attaché to the Kenya Mission in Rabat to strengthen trade promotion, investment facilitation, and market access initiatives.
- ii. The Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, should, within eighteen (18) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, fast-track negotiations and implementation of the proposed fertiliser processing plant in Kenya in partnership with OCP Group. The Kenya Mission in Rabat should continue supporting market diversification for Kenyan exports, particularly tea and coffee, and facilitate commercial linkages between Kenyan and Moroccan private sector actors.

f) Diaspora Engagement and Consular Services

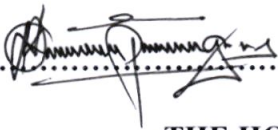
The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should, within six (6) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, establish and operationalise a structured diaspora registration and engagement framework through the Kenya Mission in Rabat to improve data management, consular service delivery, and emergency response. The Ministry should further provide adequate resources to strengthen consular assistance for undocumented migrants and Kenyans requiring emergency support.

g) Security and Staff Welfare

The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should, in the Financial Year 2027/2028, make adequate budgetary provision for comprehensive security arrangements for the chancery and official residences and ensure timely payment of Foreign Service Allowances, provision of comprehensive medical cover, and education support for eligible staff dependants.

h) Policy and Strategic Engagement

The Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs should, within twelve (12) months of the adoption of this Report by the House, develop and implement a framework for sustained high-level bilateral engagement with the Kingdom of Morocco, including regular bilateral consultations, strengthened economic diplomacy, and enhanced participation in regional and multilateral forums. The Ministry should further adopt a more strategic and interest-driven approach to Kenya's engagement in North Africa, leveraging Morocco's geopolitical and economic position to advance Kenya's foreign policy and economic interests.

SIGNED:  DATE: 28/07/26

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

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 28 JUL 2026	
DAY: Tuesday	
TABLED BY:	Vice-Chairperson, Hon. Maj. Bashir Abdullahi
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Benson Inzogu



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT – FIFTH SESSION- 2026

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

REPORT ADOPTION LIST

REPORT ON

INSPECTION VISIT TO THE KENYAN EMBASSY IN RABAT, MOROCCO

22ND – 25TH MARCH 2026.

We, Members of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence, and Foreign Relations, have pursuant to Standing Order 199, adopted this Report and affix our signatures to affirm our approval and confirm its accuracy, validity and authenticity today, **Thursday, 2nd July 2026.**

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