

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN KENYA



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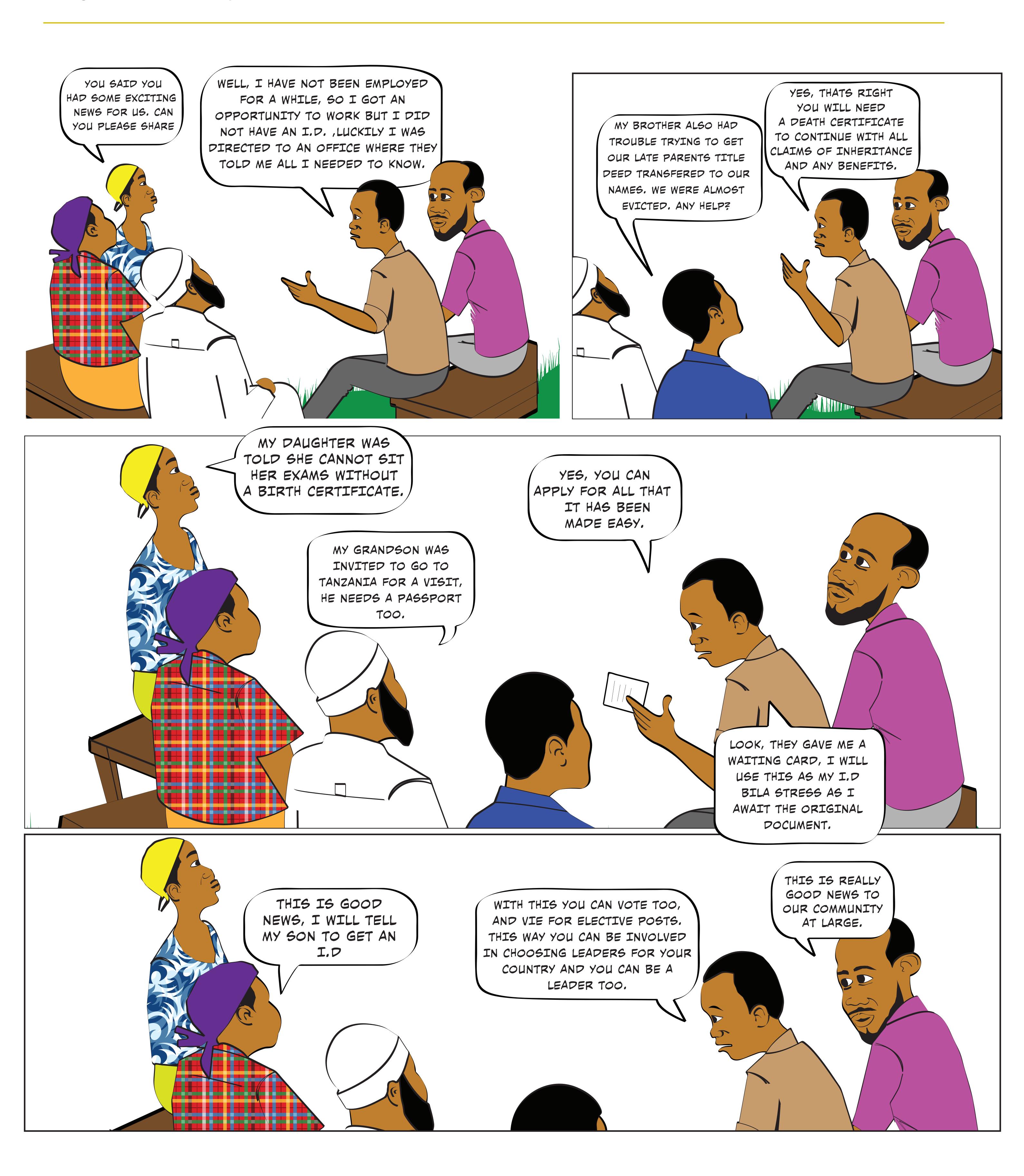








Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to a nationality" and that "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."





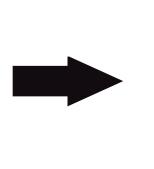
WHO IS OR CAN BE A CITIZEN OF KENYA?



A person can be a Kenyan in one of two ways:

1) By birth, as long as:

i). S/he was born in Kenya after December 11, 1963,



Constitution
Schedule 6,
Article 30

and

ii). At least one of her/his parents (at the date of birth) is a citizen of Kenya

2) By registering with the Government for one of the following:

Citizen & immigrations act Section 15(1)



Marriage to a Kenyan (minimum 7 years)

Section 15(2)

Adoption (of a non-Kenyan child by a Kenyan)

Section 15(3)

Stateless person

Lawful residency

Section 15

Immigrant (if living in Kenya by 1963)

Section 16

Descendant of stateless persons or immigrants

Section 17

who qualifies for registration

WHAT AM I ENTITLED TO AS A CITIZEN OF KENYA?

Under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, every citizen is entitled to:



- Right to vote, vie for a political seat.
- A Kenyan passport and any document of registration or identification issued by the State to citizens.



- Right to Basic education,
- Privileges ie Old age funds and widow funds





CAN THE GOVERNMENT DENY ME IDENTITY DOCUMENTS?

•If you are a citizen, a passport or other document may be denied, suspended or taken from you only in accordance with an Act of Parliament that satisfies the criteria referred to in



ARE THERE INTERNATIONAL LAWS THAT PROTECT MY RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP?

Numerous international laws say that everyone has a right to citizenship (also know as nationality). For example:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 Article 9 1. -- Women shall have equal rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 7 1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15
 - Everyone has the right to a nationality
 - No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality
 - Everyone has the right to change his or her nationality



WHY DOES MY CHILD NEED A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?





Your child will need a birth certificate to:

- 1. Enroll in primary school, pre-primary school & secondary school
- 2. Gain admission in private hospital in case of in patient treatment.
- 3. Register Primary school final examinations
- 5. Apply for an ID at the age of 18 years
- 6. Apply for a passport and to support their future child's application of a passport.
- 7. Apply for National social security fund

APPLICATION STEPS



Make sure you have:

- 1. The original birth notification
- 2. Copy of the birth notification (This is the pink slip that you get from the hospital where the child was delivered).
- 3.A copy of the father's ID
- 4.A copy of the Mothers ID

 5. A copy of the clinical
- 5. A copy of the clinical card (Immunization Card)

STEP 2



Visit your district registrar of births and deaths' Office and you'll be given a form to fill.

STEP 3



Attach this form with the copies of the ID's and the birth notifications.

Return the forms to the registrar.

STEP 4

The information you've given is then verified and you are sent to the cash register to make the payment.



Make the required payment at the office of birth registration:

An application fee of a minimum of 50 ksh and a maximum of 150ksh.

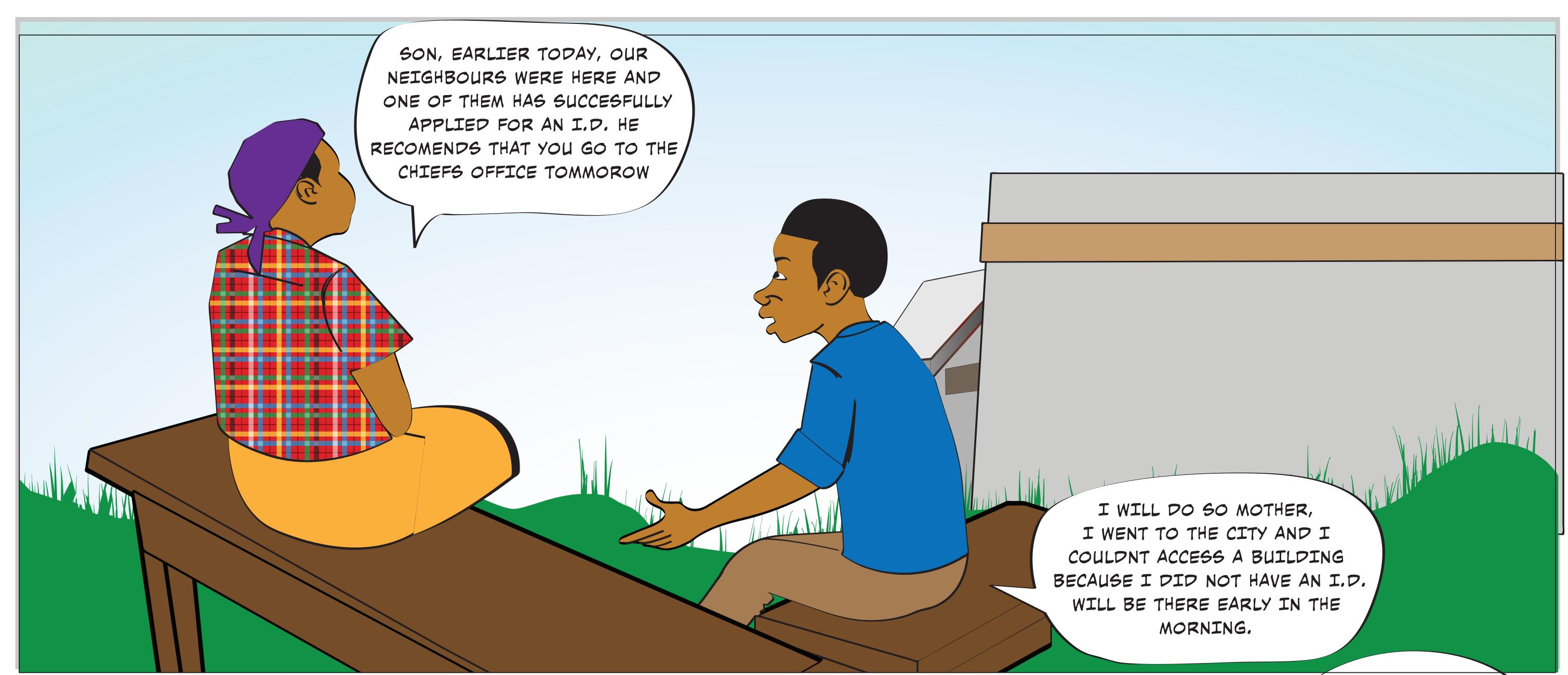


You'll be given a receipt which you'll use to collect the birth certificate.

The certificate should be raedy to collect after 2 weeks.



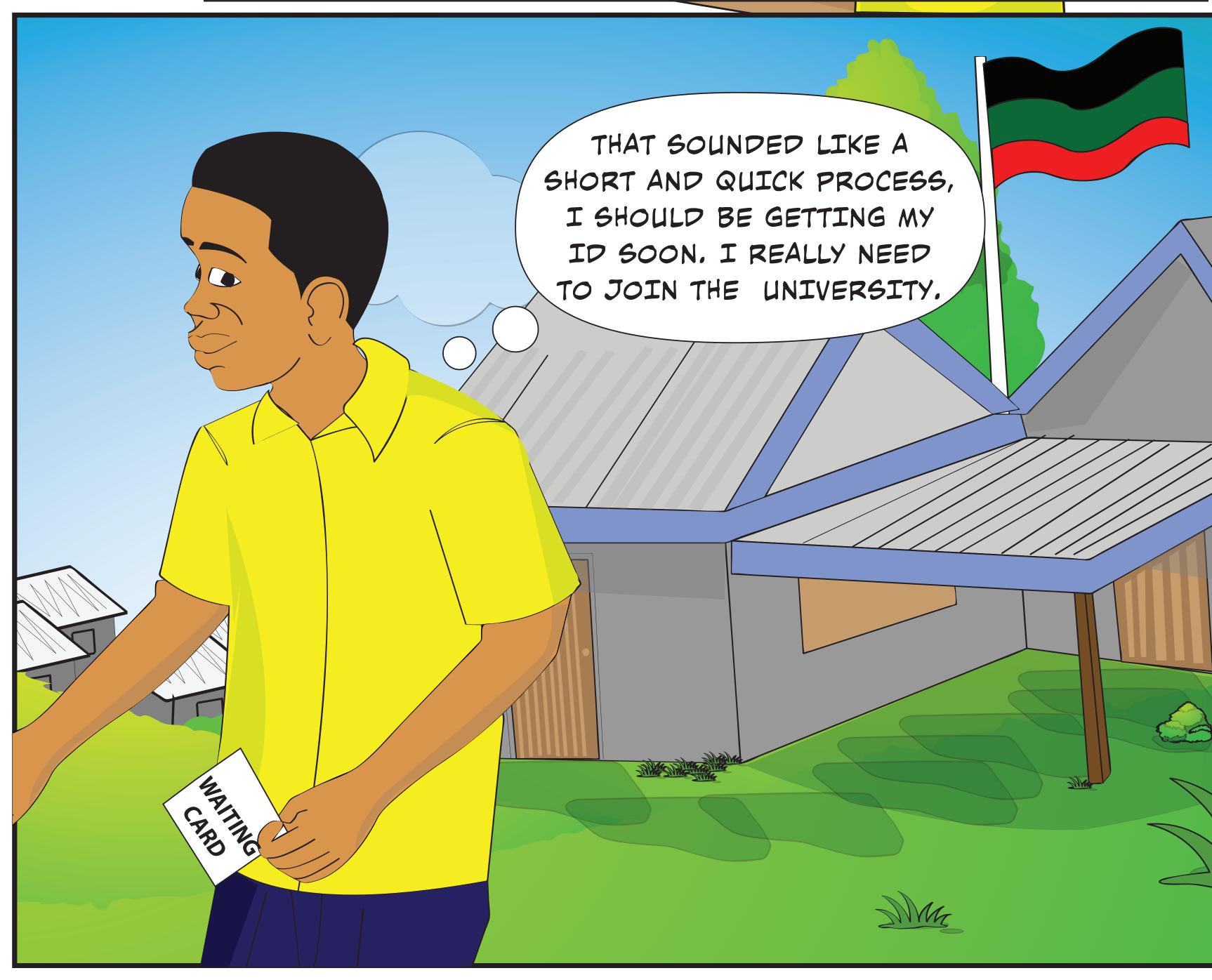
WHY DO I NEED AN IDENTITY CARD













Anyone over the age of 18 will need an ID card.

- 1. To register for university
- 2. To get a job
- 3. To register a SIM card and a television set top box
- 4. To support you passport application
- 5. To purchase land and assets such as cars
- 6. To apply for Tax Pin Number and to pay taxes
- 7. Needed to access any building
- 8. To register as a voter and to vote

THE KENYA IDENTITY CARD IS THE MAIN AND LEGAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT RECOGNIZED IN KENYA. APPLICATION STEPS

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Collect the following and take them to the District registrar's office

- Your original birth certificate
- A copy of your birth certificate
- Your school leaving certificate (if available)
- Both of your parents' original national identity cards of both parents.
- Photocopies of both your parents' national identity cards.

Take all the documents to the office of the District registrar to get a national identity card. Fill out the details on the form.

Then take the form to the assistant chief or the chief for signing. In some cases you might be asked to go for vetting.

Take the signed form to the office of the District registrar where the details on the filled form will be verified. The registrar will then sign the form. If the form passes this stage, your fingerprints and a passport size photograph of will be taken and sent together with the form to the offices that make national identity cards.



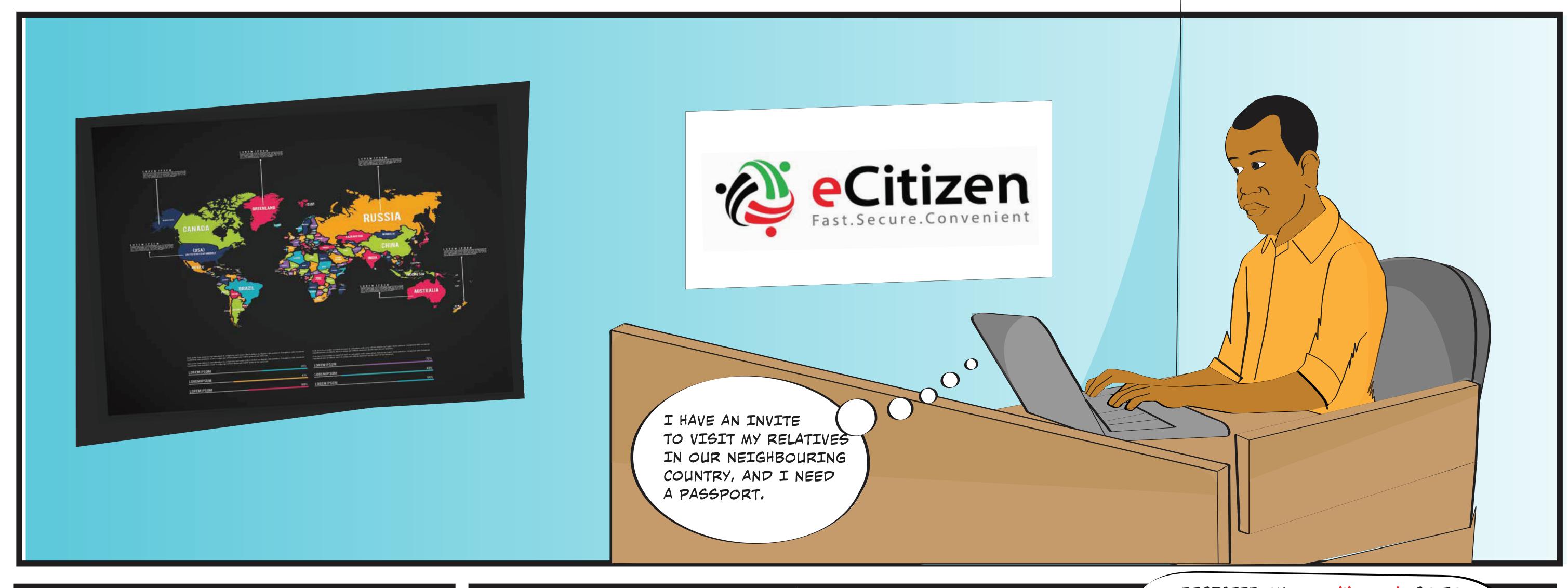
You will be issued with a waiting card that you use as you wait for your national identity card to be processed. The waiting period may last up to one year.

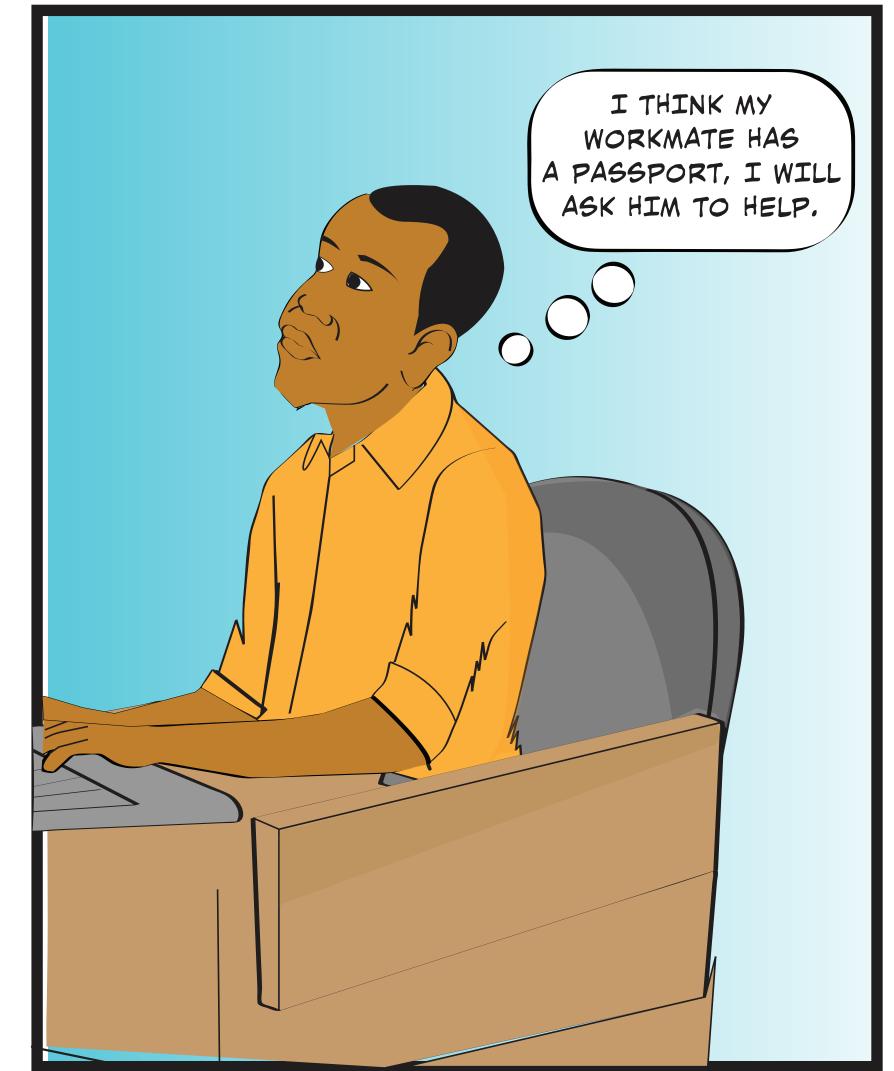


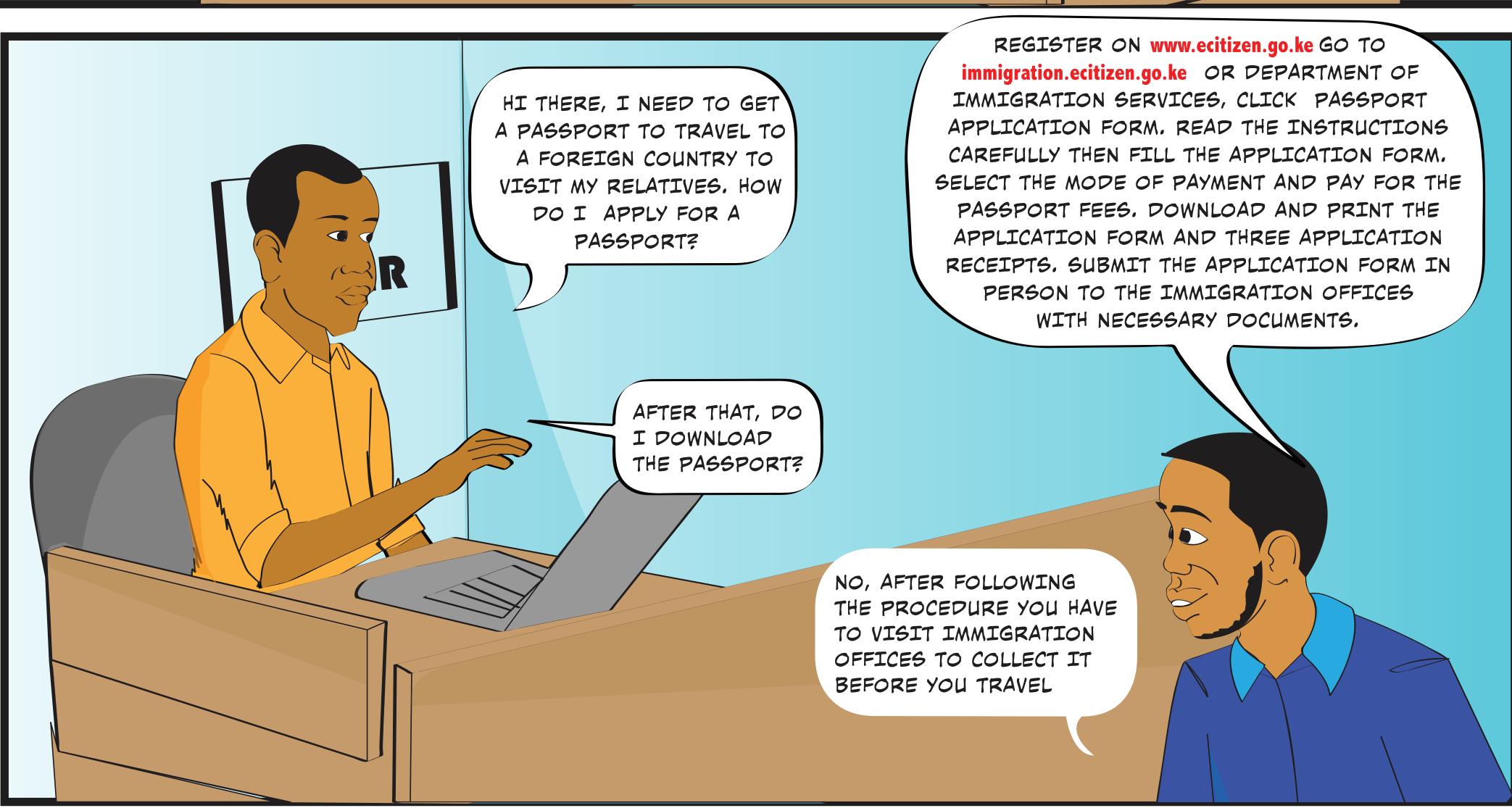
After two months go to the office of the District registrar to see if your identity card has been issued. Remember, it may take up to one year. You may need to keep checking.



HOW CAN I GET A PASSPORT:













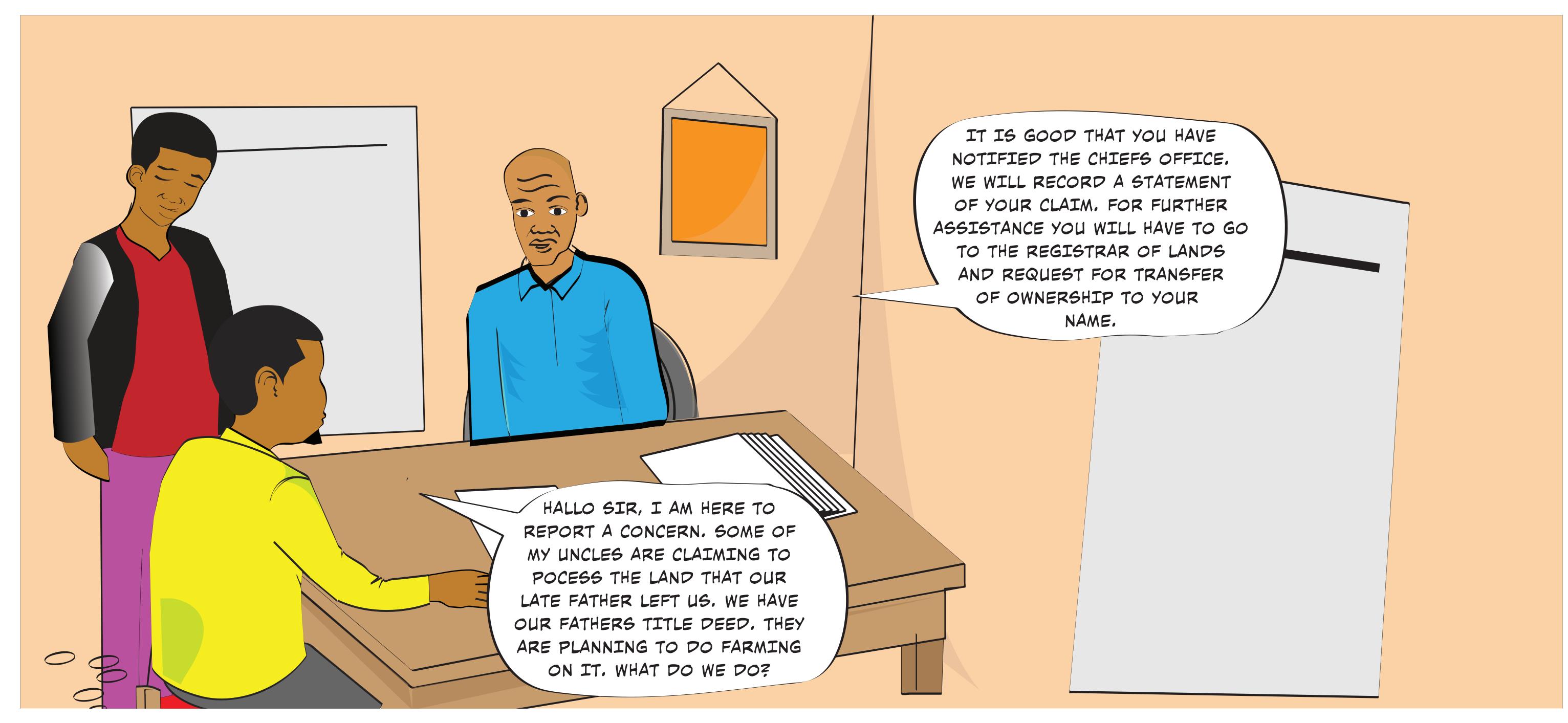
Application Procedure

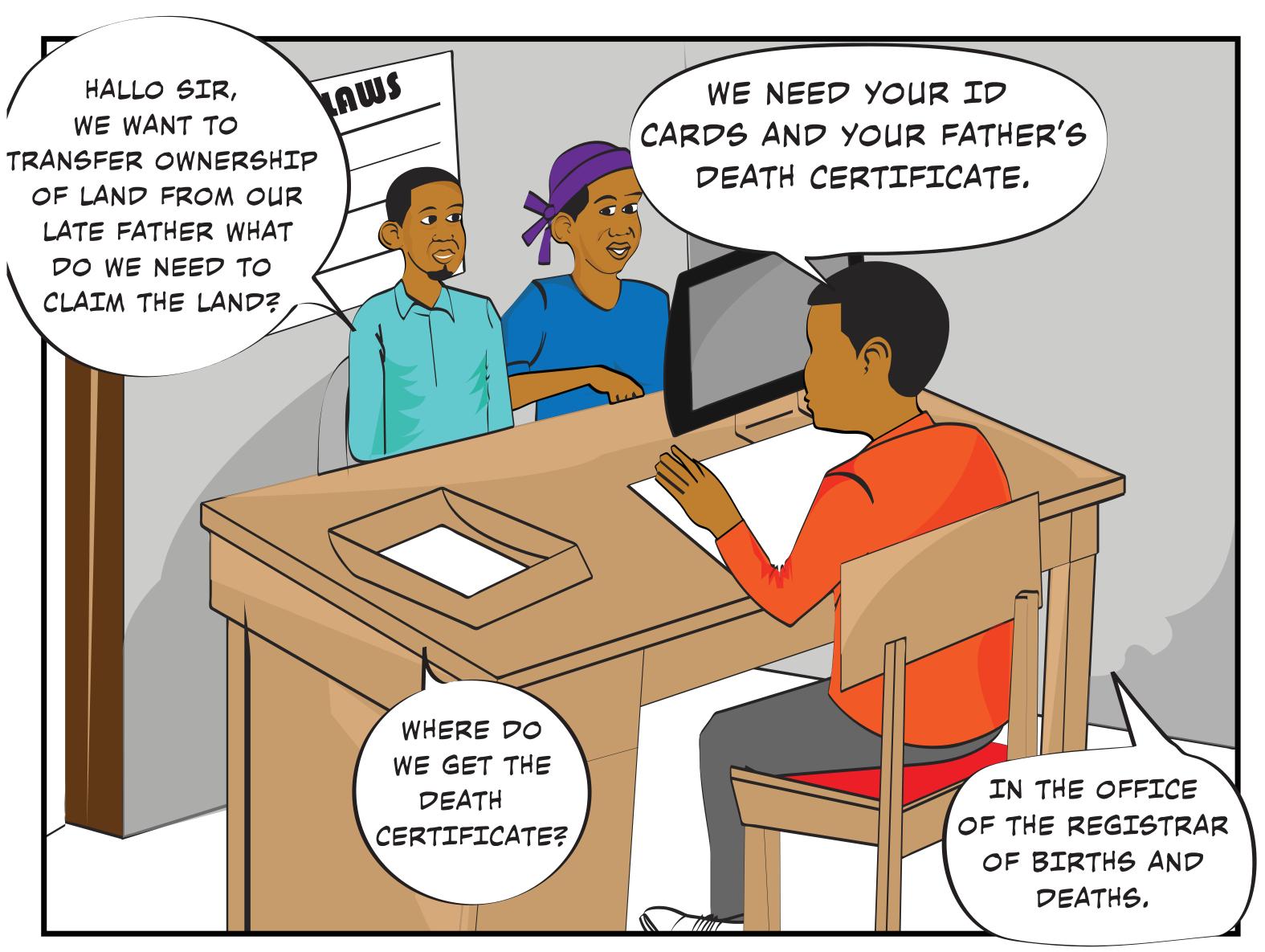
A Kenyan who intends to acquire or to travel outside Kenya shall submit an application for a passport in person to the Passport Control Offices. Applications can be submitted at the Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu Passport Control Offices.

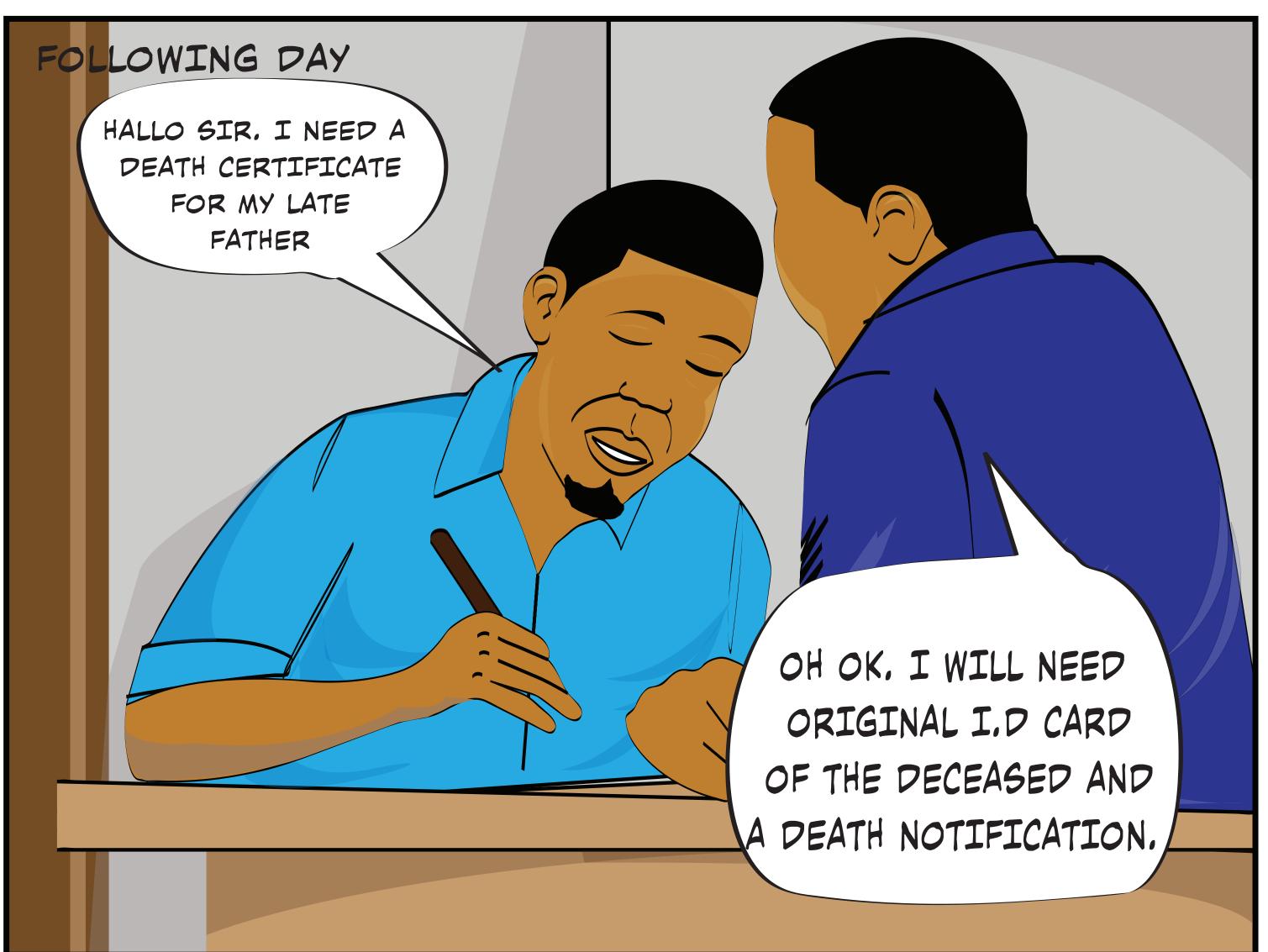




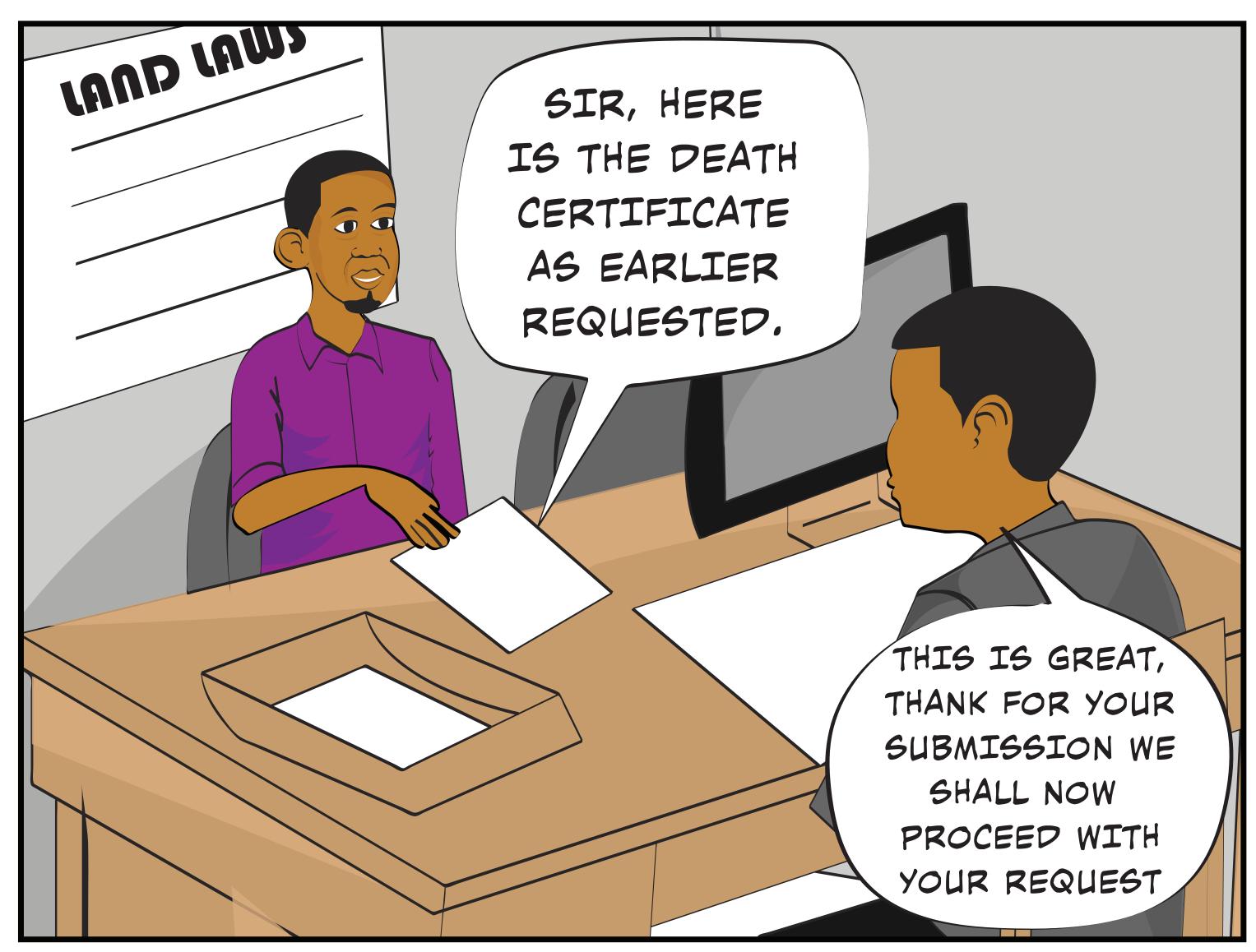
WHY DO I NEED DEATH CERTIFICATES?











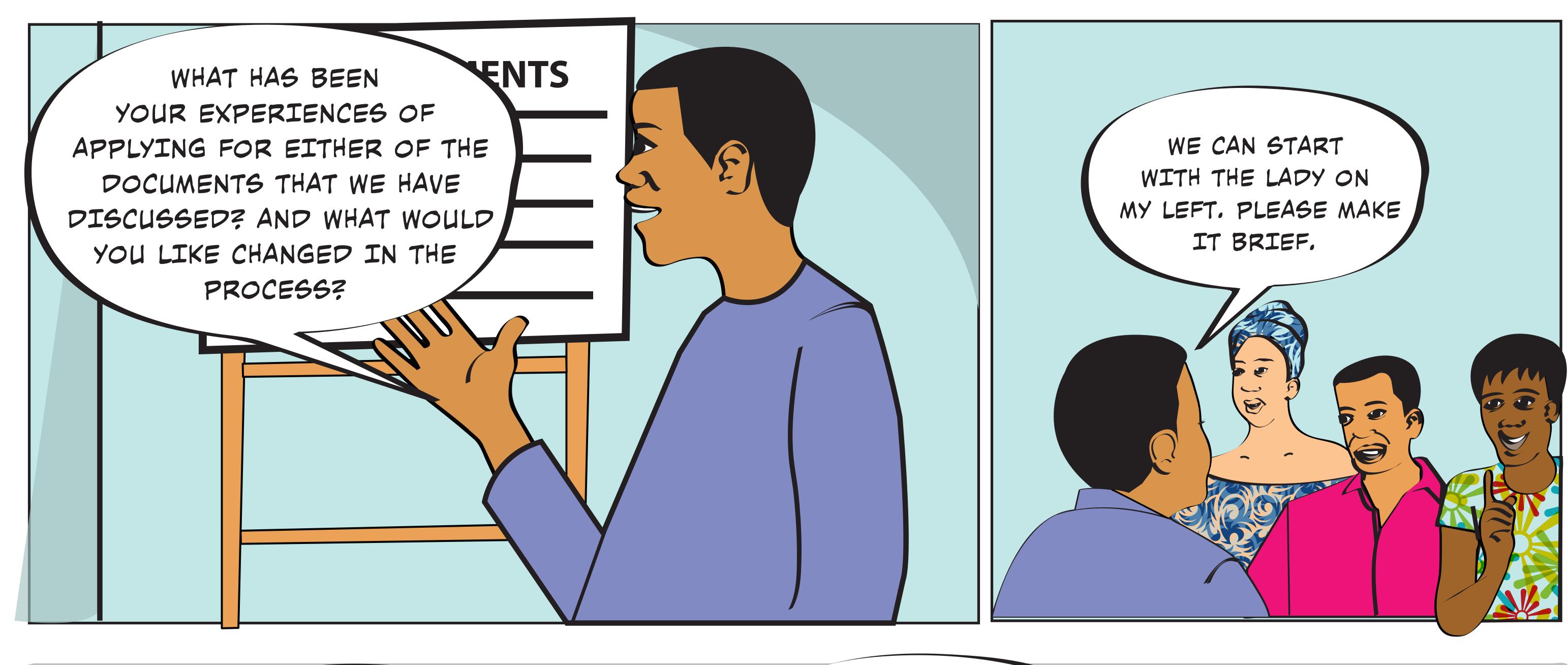


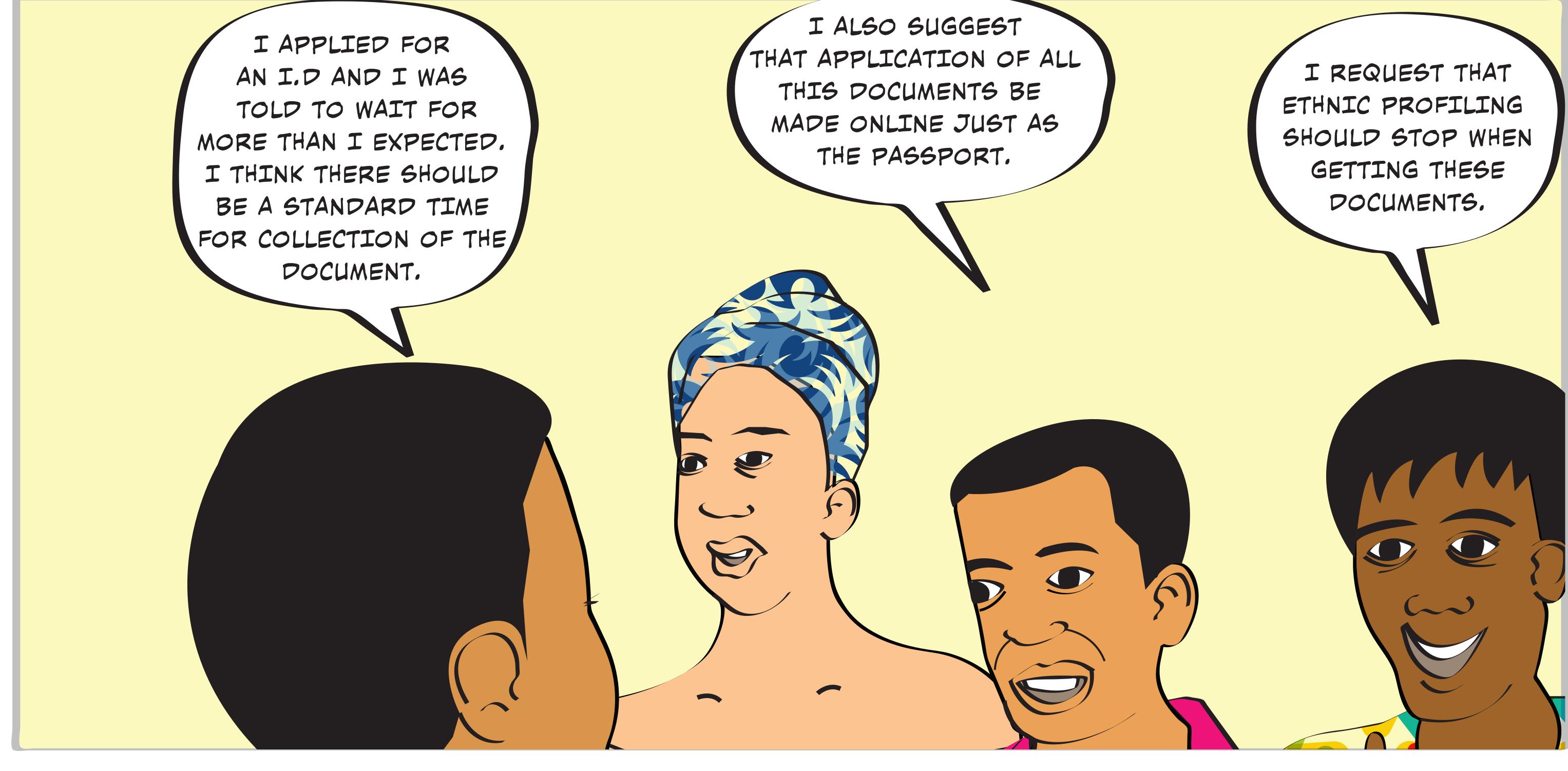
You will need the death certificates of your spouse, parents or other relatives

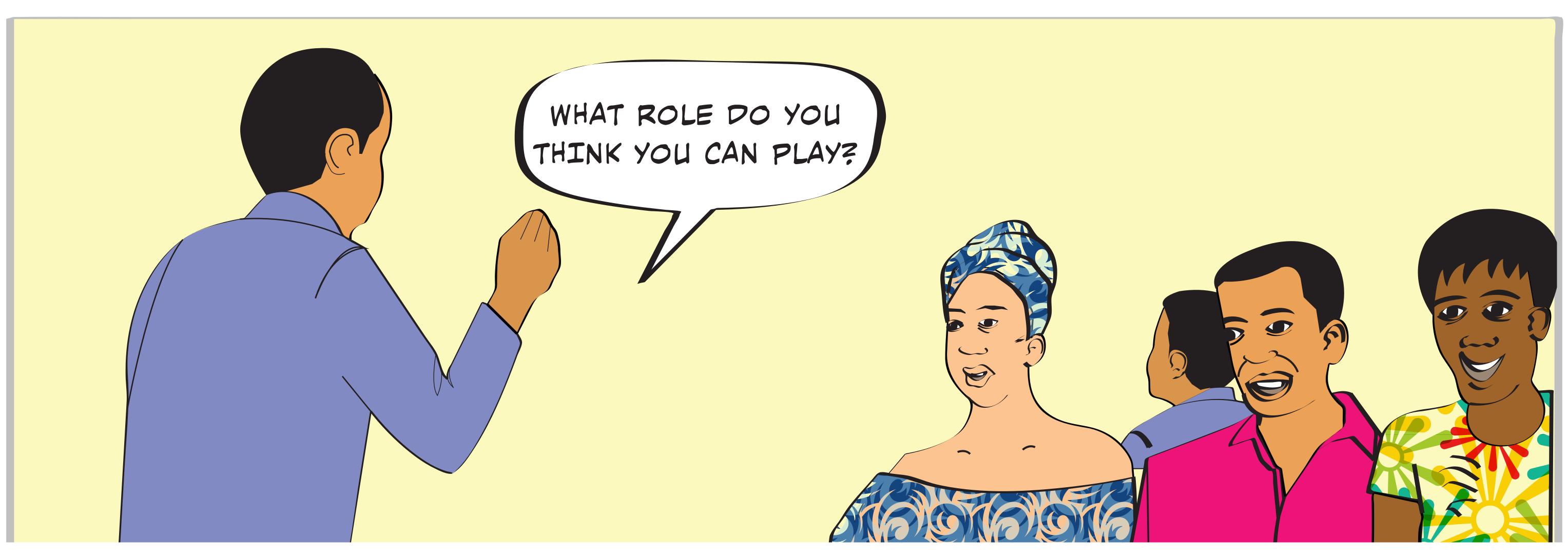
- To support the ID application of the children whose parents are deceased
- For collecting inheritance from the deceased.
- •To change the registration of vehicles and property in their name from deceased.













SHUKRAN



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