

# The Divorce Process in Kenya: A Step-by-Step Guide





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## Legal Steps for Divorce in Kenya

#### 1. Filing the Divorce Petition

Initiate the process by submitting a petition to the High Court. The petition must state the grounds for divorce and include necessary documents such as:

- 1. Marriage certificate
- 2. National ID or passport
- 3. Evidence supporting your claims
- 4. Completed divorce petition form

#### 2. Serving the Respondent

Notify your spouse of the divorce petition through one of the following methods:

- 5. Personal delivery via a court process server
- 6. Registered mail with proof of delivery
- 7. Newspaper publication (if the spouse is untraceable)

#### 3. Response from the Respondent

Your spouse has 14 days to respond. They may:

- 8. Agree to the divorce (uncontested case)
- 9. Disagree and contest the divorce

10. Fail to respond (you can seek a default judgment)

#### 4. Issuance of Registrar's Certificate

After the response period, apply for this certificate to confirm that preliminary procedures are complete, allowing the case to proceed to hearing.

#### 5. Pre-Trial Conferences

The judge facilitates meetings to identify and possibly resolve disputed issues before trial, which may include mediation.

#### 6. Trial Process

If disputes remain, both parties present evidence and witnesses to support their claims before the court.

#### 7. Issuance of Decree Nisi

This is a provisional order indicating the court's intention to dissolve the marriage, subject to any objections within a specified period.

#### 8. Issuance of Decree Absolute

The final order officially terminating the marriage, issued after the Decree Nisi and required waiting period.



### Types of Divorce in Kenya

**Contested Divorce:** One spouse disagrees on the divorce or its terms, requiring court intervention on issues like property division and child custody.

**Uncontested Divorce:** Both spouses agree on the divorce terms, making the process faster and less costly.

### Grounds for Divorce in Kenya

Kenyan law, under the Marriage Act of 2014, recognizes several grounds for divorce:

- Adultery A breach of marital vows through extramarital affairs.
- Cruelty Physical, emotional, or mental abuse toward a spouse or children.

- 3. **Desertion** Absence of a spouse for at least three years (Christian marriage) or two years (civil marriage).
- 4. **Infidelity** Betrayal of trust in the marriage.
- 5. **Irretrievable Breakdown** Includes neglect, separation for two years, or other conditions that make reconciliation impossible.
- 6. **Imprisonment** If a spouse is sentenced to more than seven years in prison.
- Venereal Diseases Contracting a serious sexually transmitted disease that was undisclosed before marriage.
- 8. **Presumption of Death** If a spouse has been missing for seven or more years.
- Conversion of Religion In Hindu marriages, conversion to another faith is a valid reason for divorce.
- Incurable Insanity A mental illness diagnosed by two certified doctors, one of whom must be a psychiatrist.



## Why You Need Legal Grounds for Divorce

Kenyan law follows a fault-based divorce system, meaning you must establish legally valid grounds for the court to grant a divorce. Without clear justification, your petition could be dismissed.

## Key Aspects During the Divorce Process

#### 1. Property and Asset Division

Kenyan law ensures fair division of marital assets based on both financial and non-financial contributions. Courts consider:

- 11. Property ownership documents
- 12. Bank statements and investment records

13. Purchase receipts and proof of contributions

#### 2. Child Custody and Support

Decisions are made based on the child's best interests, considering:

- 14. Age, health, and education
- 15. Financial ability of each parent
- 16. Emotional well-being of the child

#### 3. Spousal Support and Maintenance

Support may be granted based on:

- 17. Income and financial stability of both parties
- 18. Length of the marriage
- 19. Standard of living before divorce
- 20. Health and employment prospects of both spouses

