



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Annual Report to Parliament
on the
State of National Security

by

His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.

President of the Republic of Kenya
and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces

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**ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIS	Automatic Identification System
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Areas
AU	African Union
EAC	East African Community
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
BCLB	Betting Control and Licensing Board
BCOCC	Border Control and Operations Coordination
BMS	Border Management Secretariat
BPU	Border Police Unit
BMC	Border Management Committees
BPU	Border Police Unit
CBC	Competence Based Curriculum
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFT	Countering Financing of Terrorism
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
DCOC	Djibouti Code of Conduct
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IEDs	Improvised Explosive Devices
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority Development
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IT	Information Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
JMEC	The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
JOC	Joint Operation Centres
JPCU	Joint Port Control Unit
KeBS	Kenya Bureau of Statistics
KCGS	Kenya Coast Guard Service
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority

KPA	Kenya Port Authority
KSG	Kenya School of Government
LAPSSET	Lamu Port for South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport Corridor
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NCTPU	Northern Corridor Transit Patrol Unit
NRA	National Risk Assessment
NPS	National Police Service
OSBPs	One-Stop Border Posts
POEs	Point of Entries
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Security of citizens and protection of national interests are at the core of every State. To achieve this, the Government adapted various policies, operational and administrative efforts. A secure Kenya enabled the citizens to enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution and participate in nation building towards the realization of the Big Four Agenda as a build up to the Vision 2030.

In 2019, the country was faced with a spectrum of security threats ranging from: corruption; terrorism, cyber-crime, organized criminal gangs, inter-communal conflicts, resource based conflicts, gender based violence, climate change, human trafficking and smuggling, drug trafficking, illicit brews and smuggling of contrabands and counterfeit products. These threats impacted the lives, property, social and economic wellbeing of the Kenyan people.

The major causes of these threats included: unemployment, perceived marginalization, environmental degradation, technological advancements, regional conflicts, corruption, unhealthy political competition and negative ethnicity.

To combat these threats, the government bolstered its multi-agency approach to improve coordination and collaboration amongst security agencies. Other measures employed include; strengthening legal regimes in the security sector, reforming and strengthening security institutions, sustained surveillance on online platforms, prosecution of suspects, disarmament operations, freezing and asset recovery of proceeds of corruption, demonetization of the Kenyan currency and bilateral and multilateral engagements among others. Further, the Government has implemented mechanisms to continuously involve citizens in policing.

The Government commits to unequivocally continue undertaking measures to ensure security of the citizens and protection of the Kenyan interests. These includes: fast tracking enactment and review of various legislative frameworks, leveraging on technology to integrate and share information among relevant agencies, freezing and asset recovery of proceeds of corruption and prosecution of suspects and implementing various counter terrorism strategies to combat terrorism in partnership with other actors.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Article 240(7) of the Constitution and the National Security Council Act, 2012, Section 16, requires the President of the Republic of Kenya to report annually to Parliament on the state of security.

National security addresses both internal and external threats to a country thereby enabling its development and posterity. Recognizing this, the Government has made relentless and overarching efforts aimed at enabling Kenyans to thrive and coexist without fear. This has seen the country achieve an economic growth of 5.8%.

Corruption has resulted to plundering of public resources meant for development of the Kenyan people and dwindled opportunities of the disadvantaged majority. However, the Government is committed to sustaining a spirited fight against this war.

Violence extremism and terrorism remain existential threats not only to Kenya but the world at large. In collaboration with other actors, the Government is implementing the County Action Plans in all the counties to counter violent extremism. This is augmented by sustained counter terrorism operations by security agencies.

Launching of the Building Bridges Initiative report is a step towards fostering national unity and addressing socio-economic issues affecting the country. A taskforce was gazetted to oversee the validation and implementation of the report.

The dynamism in security threats posed a challenge to security organs in providing security services aimed at promoting and protecting national interests. In addressing these mutating threats, the Government made concerted efforts by improving interoperability and synergy in the multi-agency approach. Additionally, the use of technology has enhanced provision of security services to the citizenry.

Cross border security threats with their spill-over effects have impacted negatively on Kenya's internal security. The Government continued to mitigate these transnational security threats through bilateral and multilateral engagements.

CHAPTER TWO: THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security is promoted and guaranteed subject to the authority of the Constitution and Parliament. It is pursued in compliance with utmost respect to the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The National Security Organs in performance of their functions and exercising their powers respect the diverse cultures of all communities within Kenya. During the period under review, the country witnessed several threats which the Government continued to address, as discussed in this chapter.

1. General Crime

In the year 2019, there were 93,411 cases of crime reported to police as compared to 88,268 in 2018 representing an increase of 5.8%. Incidences that have been on an upward trend include assault, general stealing, creating disturbance, possession of drugs, defilement and malicious damage. These crimes are mostly associated with alcohol, drug and substance abuse.

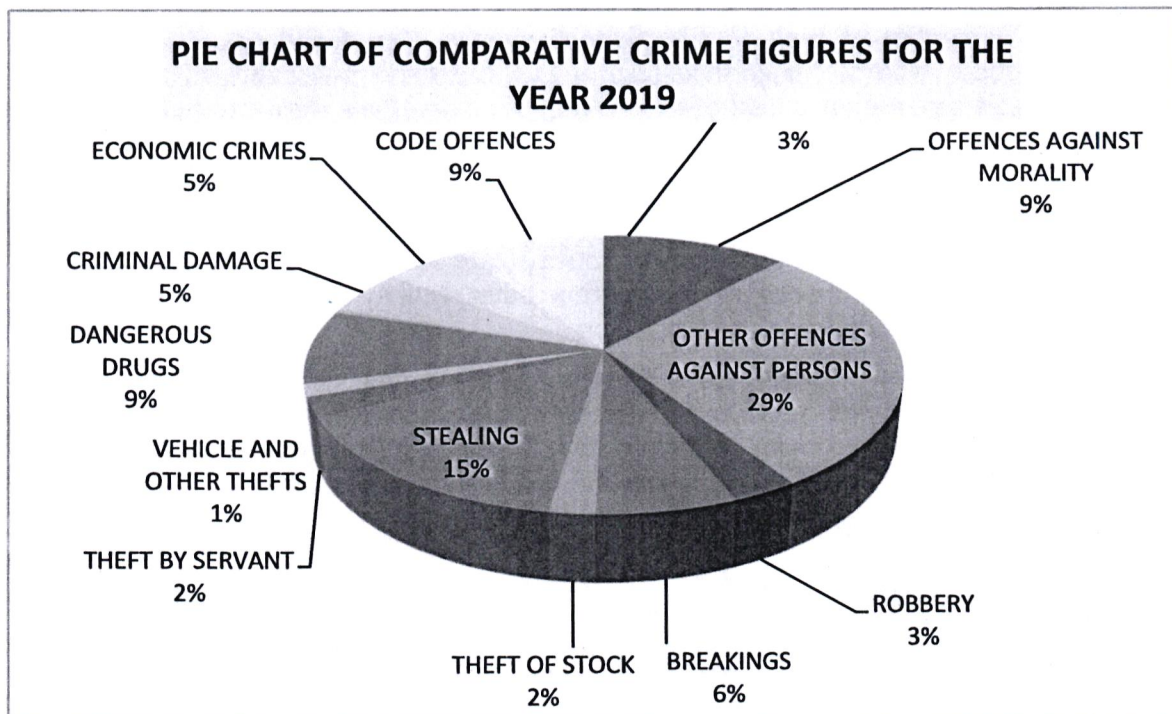
However, significant reduction in crime was noted in the following categories; theft by servant by 10.1%, theft of stock by 5.5%, robbery by 2.6%, vehicle and other thefts by 5.3% and breakings by 0.1%.

During the period under review, the Government succeeded in;

- (a) Reduction of cattle rustling in the North Rift region;
- (b) Thwarting of terror attempts and enhanced intelligence gathering;
- (c) Increasing police facilities which resulted in increase in crime reported to police; and
- (d) Confidence levels in police led to increase in number of crimes reported.

Going forward, the Government will increase budgetary allocation for improved logistical capacity and maintenance of specialized equipment to the National Police Service (NPS), and the establishment and facilitation of multi-agency command centres.

Figure 1: Pie Chart of Crime Figures for 2019



2. Terrorism

In the year 2019, terrorism remained a major threat to the country's national security. These incidents were more prevalent in North Eastern and Coast Regions. The main terrorism threat was from extremist groups linked to Al-Shabaab who mainly targeted security officers, non-locals, foreigners and communication infrastructure. A total of 102 incidences of terrorism were reported to the police in the year 2019 which resulted to 57 deaths, 62 injuries and 3 kidnappings. Additionally, the militants constantly deployed Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) along the main supply routes used by security agencies during patrols. All these were aimed at creating an illusion of dominance and fear among the Kenyan populace, besides frustrating Government development programmes and services.

An increase in criminal activities associated with Kenyan returning fighters who sneaked into the country from Somalia following sustained persecution and ill-treatment by their counterparts in their operation bases was experienced in South Coast. The group was active in some areas within South Coast in Kwale County where it assassinated village elders, religious leaders and local government administrators whom they perceived to be working with the Government on the counter terrorism measures. This is in addition to their other efforts aimed at raising funds to finance their activities in the region. However, efforts by the security agencies have managed to dismantle these cells.

The threat of radicalization and recruitment of youth by terrorist groups was a major concern in some parts of the country including Nairobi, Mombasa and Lamu Counties. Al-Shabaab operatives, radicalizers and recruiters mainly targeted vulnerable youths within learning institutions, mosques and madrassas as a soft pool and thereafter facilitating their travel to Somalia to join other militants in their training. On April, 2019 the militants kidnapped two Cuban doctors who had been deployed in Mandera County. Further, the terrorist group stretched its activities to radicalize and recruit from correctional facilities within the country. These activities were given impetus by Kenyan recruiters based in Somalia who mostly exploited the social and family networks to persuade their friends to join their terrorist networks.

During the year under review, the Government deployed counter terrorism initiatives which led to disruption of a number of high profile planned attacks. Key facilitation networks/cells operating in the country were also unearthed, resulting to arrests and prosecution of suspects. For instance, in North Eastern region, a total of fifty-seven (57) individuals were arrested. The multi-agency approach was instrumental during investigations to unravel the existing facilitation networks/cells used by the militants to fraudulently acquire official documents such as passports, birth certificates and national identification cards.

As for the South Coast region, the multi-agency security team conducted security operations that led to the recovery of a cache of weapons. In addition, other security operations were conducted and led to the arrests of recruits and their facilitators.

During the year under review, Kenya-United Nations Africa Counter Terrorism Conference was held and our efforts in countering violent extremisms were recognized. Further, under the amnesty programme, the Government continued with the disengagement, rehabilitation and re-integration of returnees who had voluntarily surrendered to the Government.

Other counter-terrorism measures initiated by the Government during the year included:

- (a) Developed the C-SSAVE (Child Safety and Security Against Violent Extremism) tool that helps detect radicalization and risk;
- (b) Developed a revised National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism(NSCVE);
- (c) Continued support towards stabilization of Somalia to effectively deal with the threat of Al-Shabaab;
- (d) Launched County Action Plans (CAPs) in all counties on Countering Violent Extremism in collaboration with security agencies, County Governments, civil society and citizens;

- (e) Improved media sensitization on terrorism reporting;
- (f) Sustained vigilance on online platforms that include Facebook, IMO and WhatsApp, mostly exploited by terror operatives to coordinate their activities;
- (g) Enhanced security coverage of critical infrastructures;
- (h) Commenced the modalities of implementation of the North Eastern Transport Improvement Project which will enhance transport and hence security in North Eastern Region; and
- (i) Through a robust anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism framework, financial institutions employed checks to all transactions, while CBK closely monitored compliance.

However, the efforts were slowed down by;

- (a) Earth roads common in the region which provided a suitable ground for planting of IEDs against civilians and security agents while the long porous border facilitated infiltration by the militants;
- (b) Settlement patterns are spread out inhibiting effective policing and monitoring; and
- (c) The thick and expansive Boni Forest provides suitable hiding ground for Al Shabaab militants.

Going forward, the Government is committed to;

- (a) Up scaling the intensity and efficacy of our security work and coordination through increased information flow from the public concerning terrorist operatives, recruiters and propagandists, through barazas. This will enhance the confidence among the populace;
- (b) Mounting operations to flush out terrorist operatives and all sleeper-cells in our midst especially in the North Eastern and Coastal Regions, through multi-agency approach;
- (c) Implementation of the County Action Plans to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism;
- (d) Engaging the local political, religious and opinion leaders within vulnerable communities, as a proactive strategy to deny terrorism entry points into the radicalization of our youth;
- (e) Developing and sustaining more global centres of excellence throughout our counter terrorism chain;
- (f) Enhancing bilateral and multilateral collaboration in counter terrorism efforts;
- (g) Continuing modernization and equipping the security organs to enable them tackle terrorism; and
- (h) Developing an overarching counter terrorism strategy to boost the fight against terrorism.

3. Corruption

Corruption undermines the rule of law and constitutionalism. It stifles economic growth and development, impairs service delivery, erodes trust in public institutions, compromises maintenance of law and order and promotes insecurity.

Upon declaration of corruption as a threat to national security in March 2015, institutions of Government charged with the responsibility of fighting corruption adopted a transformative approach in combating the vice. However, corruption remains a challenge in the country both in the public and private sectors. Criminal elements compromised public officers to perpetrate their illicit activities including acquisition of identification documents, smuggling of contraband goods, drug trafficking, human trafficking, poaching and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, among others.

In 2019, the fight against corruption was given priority and support through political will. In addition, increased allocation of resources to multi-agency institutions dealing with corruption including the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC) and the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) was actualised.

Further, the multi-agency approach towards the fight against corruption saw a coordinated approach between the investigative agencies and the ODPP leading to the investigation and prosecution of high level personalities. In the year 2019, high profile state officers were charged with corruption offences which demonstrate that the fight against corruption will be pursued relentlessly.

In addition, case law has been developed through the courts prohibiting state and public officers from occupying their offices upon being charged thus diminishing the impact their influence may have in manipulating the witnesses or interfering with evidence.

The multi-agency teams have utilized a proactive approach towards addressing cases of suspected persons who may be benefiting from proceeds of crime. The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, No.3 of 2003 (Revised 2016) provides for prosecution of suspected public officials that have amassed unexplained wealth and seizing their property for failure to account for their acquisition. In this regard, asset declaration forms have become a useful investigative tool to monitor public officers against corruption.

The Government of Kenya is leveraging on international cooperation in the fight against corruption and money laundering and also concealment of property. The multi-agency team have been directed to pursue partnerships and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with other law enforcement agencies from other countries in efforts to improve exchange of information and collection of evidence through formal and informal channels to boost the war against corruption.

During the year under review, the money involved in on-going cases amounted to KSHs.88 Billion. Forty Nine (49) cases were concluded in the financial year 2018/2019 and fines amounting in excess of KSHs.200 Million were realised. These figures demonstrate the harm occasioned to the Country' economy hence the need to sustain the fight.

The use of plea bargaining as a strategy has seen high profile cases concluded, property recovered and fines paid as part of the settlement. These cases include lands belonging to the University of Nairobi and Race Course Primary School valued at KSHs.2 Billion and KSHs.154 Million respectively. A financial institution through plea bargaining paid KSHs.64.5 Million as a fine for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009.

However, the following are some of the challenges which undermined the fight against corruption:

- (a) Complexity in nature of corruption cases and intricate network of actors across various levels of management which in some instances extend to foreign jurisdictions;
- (b) Lack of cooperation from witnesses, implicated banks and law enforcement agencies in foreign jurisdictions has hampered prosecution of suspects;
- (c) Politicization of the fight against corruption by leaders from across the political divide;
- (d) Emergence of new criminal avenues to launder money such as crypto currency and money transfer systems without adequate technological expertise to extract evidence; and
- (e) Seizure and recovery processes on proceeds of crime located in other jurisdictions, specifically where mutual legal assistance agreements are non-existent.

The Government has employed the following measures to stem the vice;

- (a) Public officers charged with corruption and economic crimes are required by law to step aside until the completion of their criminal cases;
- (b) Enhanced collaboration among the various security agencies through multi-agency approach;
- (c) Promoted international cooperation on investigations on economic crimes and repatriation of proceeds of crime located abroad;
- (d) Utilization of wealth declaration as sources of evidence in corruption cases;
- (e) Improved accountability and transparency in management of public resources;
- (f) Through the demonetization of KSHs.1,000-note, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) successfully withdrew the older series KSHs.1, 000 notes from the economy. From a total of 217,047,000 pieces of the KSHs.1,000 notes on 1st June 2019, CBK had received 209,661,000 pieces at the end of the demonetization period on 30th September, 2019. Thus, 7,386,000 pieces of the older KSh.1,000 notes, worth KSHs.7.386 Billion, were rendered worthless at the end of demonetization. A significant proportion of this amount represents cash that was held by individuals who were unable or unwilling to subject themselves to the robust checks in place. The exercise was aimed at addressing concerns of illicit financial flows and the emerging risk of counterfeits;
- (g) Profiling of entities suspected to be involved in Economic Crimes; and
- (h) Analyzing threat level caused by perpetrators of economic crime.

Arising from these efforts, there have been great strides in fighting the vice, which includes political good will and multi-agency approach in investigation of economic crimes. Further, financial institutions have played a key role in reporting of suspicious transactions and collection of relevant data of their client base. Sustained efforts towards stemming the vice and successful prosecution will go a long way in fighting financial /Economic crime.

Going forward, the Government is committed to:

- (a) Enhanced funding for agencies involved in the fight against corruption;
- (b) Supporting legislative frameworks to provide stiffer penalties to economic and corruption related crimes;
- (c) Encouraging the use of plea bargaining as a tool to expedite the dispensation of economic crime and other related cases;
- (d) Leveraging on technology to integrate sharing of information among agencies involved in fighting corruption;
- (e) Providing support for the acquisition of an integrated case management system for the criminal justice system;
- (f) Operationalization of Criminal Assets Recovery Fund;
- (g) Protection and rewarding of whistle blowers and witnesses;
- (h) Amendment of Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, No.3 of 2003 (Revised 2016) to reinforce provisions on unexplained wealth, and suspension of all state officers charged with corruption; and
- (i) Legislating amnesty laws and deferred prosecution agreements to encourage surrender of illegally acquired property.

4. Cyber Security

Cyber security is increasingly becoming a global challenge with Kenya witnessing prevalent use of cyber space technologies that continue to provide criminals, especially terrorists, new methods of communication and operation thereby threatening national security.

During the period under review, the country made remarkable stride in Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) sector amidst invariable rise in cyber-crime and online fraud cases. There was an increase in cybercrime related incidences which affected government institutions, private enterprises as well as the general public. The vice was prevalent within key Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs), banks, telecommunication service providers. A total of 1203 cases were examined at the DCI Digital Forensic Laboratory as compared to 992 cases received in the year 2018. This indicates an increase of 280 cases due to the emerging digital trends and transnational nature of crime.

The majority of the cases received aided investigators unearth perpetrators of electronic fraud, network intrusions, hate speech, email/CCTV footages and video crimes and child pornography. A total of 360 cases were presented in courts during the year.

In line with the implementation of the various Presidential Directives, Circulars and Executive Orders, the security agencies enhanced crackdown of theft and cyber-crime activities at the Port of Mombasa where they offered mobile and network forensics analysis and extractions as well as preservation of the digital evidence. There are 50 other on-going network forensics investigations at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) offices in Mombasa and KRA offices in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Key cyber-crime incidences witnessed during the period include SIM swap, hackings/unauthorized intrusions into IT systems, insider threat and identity theft and web application attacks. Communication Authority (CA) of Kenya reported Six (6) Million attacks targeting both Government and private institutions within the Country in the year 2019. Consequently, the cost of cybercrime to the Kenyan economy stood at an estimate of KSHs. 29.5B. Majority of these cybercrime attacks were motivated by financial gain.

The suspension of some sections of the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act, 2018 by the High Court impacted negatively on the enforcement agencies' capabilities to execute their mandate. Consequently, the Act is under review to ensure that it is constitutionally compliant and addresses emerging criminal trends and concerns. The complex and trans-national nature of cyber-crime also hampers the enforcement at the national level. Further, there are underlying issues affecting the combating of the Cyber Crime related cases, which include the limited human and capital resources such as forensic tools used at the Laboratory.

The Government has progressively been active in countering cybercrime through various initiatives. Key counter measures include:

- (a) Legislative framework whereby through the enactment of the Data Protection Act 2019, served as springboard towards sealing loopholes used by cyber fraudsters to perpetrate offences in the Country;
- (b) Enhancing the security of ICT critical infrastructure and services. This has enabled the Government to boost resilience to combat cyber threats against the country's key installations and infrastructure; and
- (c) Increasing international collaboration with partners on cyber security matters. The Government has been liaising with international partners in finding solutions to cybercrime related challenges and also seeking areas of partnerships in addressing cyber espionage and sabotage threat from malicious state actors and cyber criminals.

5. Money Laundering

Freezing of assets and recovery of proceeds of crime has been adopted as a strategy in combating money laundering and corruption cases. In the year 2019, the Government froze several accounts using criminal and civil processes. The property that has been seized and recovered from money laundering and corruption activities amounts in excess of KSHs.2.5 Billion.

Financial institutions have also been held to account for failure to report suspicious financial transaction in suspected money laundering activities involving corruptly acquired money. In this regard, several financial institutions have been fined under the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-money laundering Act, 2009 and the Central Bank of Kenya Act, Cap 491 to fines in excess of KSHs.64.5 Million. This is in addition to ensuring that the financial institutions review their policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009.

Conviction based recovery of assets has been adopted to ensure that those convicted of committing money laundering or corruption do not benefit from their crimes. Through conviction based recovery, assets and property acquired using proceeds of crime or were illegally obtained were seized and where applicable returned to the state agency affected.

Financial intelligence has been utilized to link money laundering and terrorism financing activities. During the period, 254 reports related to terrorism financing were received and analysed and 149 disseminated to law enforcement agencies.

In 2019, 708 financial intelligence reports were disseminated out of 8,260 reports received from various reporting institutions. This is almost three times the number of disseminations of the previous year. The increase can largely be attributed to better analytical and human resources capacity received during the year.

The Gazettement of the National Task Force on the National Risk Assessment (NRA) on Anti-Money Laundering/Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) in 2019 was done to facilitate the conduct of Kenya's National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing. The process is on-going and is expected to be concluded this year.

The Government is collaborating with other financial intelligence units that will enable for timely sharing of information in tracing, interdicting and recovery of proceeds of crime.

However, there is need for professional bodies to develop anti-money laundering regulations to guide their professions to mitigate the abuse by professionals exploiting gaps to aid the perpetration of money laundering. This could adversely affect Kenya's economy, reputation and its ability to do business with comity of nations.

Going forward, the Government will:

- (a) Continued sensitization of reporting institutions of the key emerging issues in AML/CFT and on recent developments;
- (b) Amendment of legislation to bring professionals such as Lawyers as reporting entities. There is urgent need to bring lawyers and other professionals under the ambit of Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 as is required by international standards;
- (c) Increased collaboration and cooperation between law enforcement agencies with private sector such as banks in combating money laundering and terrorism financing;
- (d) There is need to continuously build capacities of reporting institutions to enhance their level of compliance with AML/CFT measures in light of the emerging threats; and
- (e) The acquisition of technologically advanced systems to support financial intelligence analysis and dissemination of information to support law enforcement agencies.

6. Organized Criminal Groups

The Country witnessed activities of the following organized criminal groups; *Wajukuu wa Bibi*, *Wakali Wao* and *Wakali Kwanza* in Mombasa. These groups comprised of released convicts and youth between the ages of 11 and 25 years who use crude weapons to rob, maim and create fear among members of the public. Further, *Mungiki*, *Gaza*, *Kayole Boys* and *Superpower* were identified in Nairobi and its environs, while in Kakamega, Kisumu and Bungoma Counties there were 42 Brothers. Whereas the threats posed by Mungiki significantly declined during the period, there was a re-emergence of activities by its remnants in parts of Nyeri, Murang'a, Kirinyaga, Kiambu, and Laikipia counties. This was partly attributed to the support of the outlawed group by some political leaders coupled with the Mungiki leader's quest to reassert his position as the sect leader. The group majorly used public gatherings disguised as worship meetings to popularise the sect, recruit members and to coordinate activities. In Kiambu County, Kamagira and Quil operating in Thika and Kikuyu areas extorted money from operators of public service vehicles and other businessmen.

Concerted efforts by security agencies led to the disruption of criminal groups' activities. In addition, the Government enhanced several measures to tackle the criminal gangs which included:

- (a) Intensified crackdown on the gangs;
- (b) Collection and sharing of intelligence amongst law enforcement agencies for detection, disruption and arrests;
- (c) Profiling of existing and emerging criminal groups for pre-emptive measures; and
- (d) Exposing the operations of online scammers and sensitized Kenyans.

However, these efforts have been hampered by:

- (a) Evolution of old criminal gangs who adopted different names and *modus operandi* to evade police dragnets, while others disintegrated into amorphous groupings;
- (b) Reluctance of victims to record statements with police and testify against the criminals; and
- (c) Exploitation of vulnerable children by criminal gangs.

Going forward, the Government will embrace a multipronged approach in addressing socio-economic factors that afflict the youth.

7. Inter Communal Conflicts

Competition for scarce resources experienced especially in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL) remained a threat to national security. In the period under review, inter communal conflicts were witnessed in parts of Rift Valley, Eastern, Coast and the North Eastern Regions. The conflicts were largely driven by livestock raids, longstanding land and boundary disputes, political incitement, banditry and conflict over water and pasture. The situation was compounded by the emergence of the large scale commercial herders moving from North Eastern because of harsh climatic conditions.

7.1. Cattle Rustling and Stock Theft

Cattle rustling and stock theft has evolved from the traditional small-scale violence and theft to large-scale raiding by organized groups; a situation compounded by commercialization of the vice. During the period under review, 254 cases of cattle rustling and stock theft were reported as compared to 133 cases in 2018. A total of 13,404 livestock were raided with 6,574 recovered as compared to 10,726 livestock raided and 5,319 recovered in the previous year. Forty-eight (48) people were killed while 58 others were injured as compared to 28 people killed and 58 people injured in 2018.

Table 1 : Cattle Rustling

	Livestock Raids	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Livestock Stolen	Livestock Recovered
RIFT VALLEY	129	43	57	10912	5676
NAIROBI	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL	3	0	0	21	10
N/EASTERN	2	0	0	25	19
EASTERN	23	5	1	1907	725
COAST	4	0	0	30	0
NYANZA	15	0	0	37	9
WESTERN	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	177	48	58	12,933	6440

Table 2: Stock Theft

Region	Livestock Cases	No. Of Persons Killed	No. Of Persons Injured	Livestock Stolen	Livestock Recovered
RIFT VALLEY	35	0	2	244	62
NAIROBI	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL	14	0	0	113	42
N/EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN	12	0	0	62	4
COAST	0	0	0	0	0
NYANZA	16	0	0	52	26
WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	77	0	2	471	134

7.2. Land and Boundary Disputes

Land and boundary disputes have remained a concern in the Counties of Narok, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Marsabit, Lamu, Tana River, Isiolo and Meru. They have mainly been due to conflicts over grazing land, administrative boundaries, political incitement and community hostilities. There is also clash between the modern Criminal justice system and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in adjudicating land matters. These conflicts have led to loss of lives and property, destruction of sources of livelihoods, degeneration of social relationships and displacement of communities.

The Government employed the following measures to address inter-communal conflicts:

- (a) Fresh vetting and biometric registration of NPRs in North Rift and Upper Eastern Regions which resulted in the demobilization of unsuitable persons.

- (b) Amnesty extended to holders of illegal weapons which have so far led to the recovery of more than 705 illegal firearms and 10,824 ammunitions;
- (c) Enhanced police presence by establishing additional police infrastructure in affected areas;
- (d) Increased enrolment in schools in an endeavour to offer alternative means of livelihood as opposed to cattle rustling and stock theft; and
- (e) Incorporated peace agenda in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) by establishing and operationalizing peace directorates.

However, combating cattle rustling and stock theft has been hampered by:

- (a) Commercialization, where stolen animals get ready market;
- (b) Proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons;
- (c) Political interference in activities targeted at fighting cattle rustling;
- (d) Out-dated cultural practices;
- (e) Unpredictable climatic conditions; and
- (f) Poor or lack of telecommunication infrastructure impacts negatively on real time communication.

Going forward, the Government is committed towards improving social economic and general infrastructure development in the areas affected by cattle rustling as a way of creating alternative livelihood. In addition, the Government is dedicated to fostering public-private partnerships in promotion of income generating activities in pastoral areas. Further the Government is committed to fast tracking the demarcation of disputed boundaries and promoting peaceful co-existence among the communities.

8. Drug Trafficking

Drug and substance abuse continues to affect the health, social and economic wellbeing of Kenyans. During the period under review, a total of 6,533 people were arrested; 6,449 Kenyans and 84 foreigners. 5,598 persons were arrested for being in possession of drugs, 779 were involved in trafficking while 156 were involved in cultivating. Police netted a total of 5,029 sachets, 444 tabs, 15,341 kilograms, 132,200 rolls, 2,596 plants, 4,332 brooms, 613 stones and 343 pellets of bhang, shisha, heroin, cocaine, cozepam tabs, stilnox and roly-poly.

Table 3: Drug and Psychotropic Substances Netted between January and December 2019

S/NO	TYPE OF DRUG	NO. OF PERSONS ARRESTED	OFFENCES			KENYANS	FOREIGNERS	QUANTITY								
			POSSESSION	CULTIVATION	TRAFFICKING			PELLETS	SACHETS	TABS	KGS/GRMS	ROLLS	BALES	PLANTS	BROOMS	STONES
1	BHANG	6394	5522	155	717	6318	76	205	4075	130	14805	132198	2541	2596	4332	613
2	HEROINE	112	58	1	53	105	7	77	886	0	302	2	0	0	0	0
3	COCAINE	17	11	0	6	16	1	61	28	34	234	0	45	0	0	0
4	COZEPAM TABS	8	5	0	3	8	0	0	40	248	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	STILNOX	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	ROHYPNOL	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	6533	5598	156	779	6449	84	343	5029	444	15341	132200	2585	2596	4332	613

The Government has employed the following measures to address the vice:

- (a) Profiling, arrest and prosecution of key suspects and facilitators;
- (b) Mapping of hotspots and common routes for effective deployment of resources;
- (c) Deportation of foreign nationals involved in the vice;
- (d) Increased sharing of operational information amongst security agencies;
- (e) Freezing of assets and recovery of proceeds of suspects involved in drug trafficking;
- (f) Enhanced enforcement of existing drugs related legislations, especially in regard to precursor control;
- (g) Enforcement of standards to ensure pharmaceutical manufacturers do not divert precursors into illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic products;
- (h) Strengthening international, regional and national collaboration networks to ensure the transnational drug related crimes are curbed;
- (i) Strengthening drug trafficking control system by use of modern technology for effective screening of transit and border points for supply; and
- (j) Boosting of funding of drug supply suppression and demand research programs.

Arising from these efforts, the following achievements have been realised:

- (a) Arrest and successful prosecution of key facilitators;
- (b) Seizure and destruction of large quantities of narcotics;
- (c) Seizure of assets, forfeiture and freezing of accounts belonging to the major drug syndicates in Nairobi and Mombasa;
- (d) Drafting of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Amendment Bill. The Bill will allow for heavy penalties to drug traffickers as well as use of electronic intercepts as part of evidence; and
- (e) Enhanced collaboration with international partners.

However, the effort to thwart the vices has been hampered by:

- (a) Slow pace at which court cases take to finalise;
- (b) Intimidation of witnesses by suspects released on either bail or bond;
- (c) Political interference and corruption; and
- (d) Slow response to Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) requests by Kenya to neighbouring countries of interest.

Going forward, the Government shall continue:

- (a) Lobbying for passage and enactment of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Amendment Bill;
- (b) Pushing for prosecution of corrupt law enforcement and judicial officers who collude with traffickers;
- (c) Sustaining collaboration with international partners and actors; and
- (d) Creating synergy and information sharing amongst relevant agencies for seamless dispensation of all the cases.

9. Security in Learning Institutions

In the year 2019, institutions of higher learning and secondary schools across the country experienced incidents of insecurity. Incidents reported include unrest, assault, murders, fires and arson. There were 218 cases reported as compared to 163 cases in 2018; an increase of 34%. Consequently, 52 students were prosecuted for various offences.

To address insecurity in learning institutions the Government:

- (a) Established police posts in some higher learning institutions;
- (b) Developed Security Management Regulations for higher learning Institutions;
- (c) Embraced public-private partnership on provision of accommodation;
- (d) Inter-agency cooperation in sharing of timely intelligence with concerned education stakeholders to address the causes of students' unrest; and
- (e) Employment of technology in security management.

Mushrooming of businesses including kiosks near institutions of learning animosity between students and host communities and political interference has affected the process of enhancing security in these institutions.

Going forward, the Government will continue to:

- (a) Enhance collaboration between security agencies and the Ministry of Education to guarantee student safety and security and protect students from crime, narcotics, radicalisation and other threats to their wellbeing;
- (b) Facilitating installation of CCTV surveillance and alarm systems in all institutions of learning; and
- (c) Establish University Security Management Committees.

10. Illicit Brews and Substance Abuse

Consumption of locally brewed illicit brews continues to affect the productivity of Kenyan youth and at times affects their health. Locally brewed illicit liquor is mainly sold in rural and slum areas while smuggled illicit brews find their way into the Country from across the borders. In the period under review, the multiagency teams have enhanced crackdown on illicit brews. A total of 1,002,157 litres of illicit brew have been netted compared to 194,341.6 litres netted in 2018. This was an increase 18,344.6 litres or 10.4%. In total 13,061 persons that included consumers,

brewers, distributors and retailers were arrested as compared to 22,218 persons in 2019 which is a decrease of 8,349 or 39%.

A multi-agency approach will continue being strengthened to deal with this threat through carrying out of raids targeting manufacturers, distributors, retailers and consumers.

11. Smuggling of Contraband and Counterfeit Products

The continued smuggling of contraband and counterfeit goods through the country's border points remained a threat to our national security. During the period under review, a total of 85,358 assorted contraband goods were netted. Among them, plastic bags were the highest with a total of 20,249 bags, followed by 15,835 litres of Ethanol, 14,704 crates of liquor and 10,484 Sachets of Spirit. Other products netted include sugar, rice, cooking oil, body wash, fertilizers, cigarettes, milk products, clothing and shoes that were smuggled into Kenya.

Kenya has been a target destination market for counterfeit and substandard products, thus undermining the growth of the manufacturing sector. The vice has continued to adversely affect revenue generation, job opportunities, public health and the environment. It also results in loss of creativity and brand reputation. Additionally, the proceeds of smuggling are used to finance other crimes like terrorism.

KRA and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KeBS) are working in collaboration with Northern Corridor Transit Patrol Unit (NCTPU) to ensure security and quality of goods in transit.

Table 4: Contraband Goods Netted in the Country in 2019

COUNTY	BAGS SUGAR-50KG	BAGS RICE-50KG	RICE-25KG	BODY WASH	COOKING OIL-LTRS/ITEMS	FERTILIZER BAGS	ASSORTED ITEMS/LIQUIDS	CRATES LIQUOR	PKT CIGARETTES	SATCHETS SPIRIT	PIECES OF PLASTIC BAGS/BALES	ETHANOL	CLOTHING	SHOES	MILK POWDER	CPU-(LENOVO & HP)	FAKE US CURRENCY[15.6M]	TOTAL
NAIROBI	446	135	1380	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2200	0	13	4209
KAJIADO	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	978	53	0	0	13500	0	0	0	0	0	14540
MIGORI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	52	102	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	492
T/NZOIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	677	26	1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2605
EMBU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
MERU	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	23	480	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	781
MAKUENI	0	3	350	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553
T/TAVETA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644
KIAMBU	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	73	0	1571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1651
GARISSA	1019	1846	0	0	145	0	8013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11023
KERICHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3680	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3686
NYANDARUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1069
KAKAMEGA	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	331	1423	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	22292
NAKURU	110	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	493	0	0	835	0	0	0	0	0	1444
SIAYA	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	53	780	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1422

COUNTY	BAGS SUGAR-50KG	BAGS RICE-50KG	RICE-25KG	BODY WASH	COOKING OIL-LTRS/TEMS	FERTILIZER BAGS	ASSORTED ITEMS/LIQUIDS	CRATES LIQUOR	PKT CIGARETTES	SATCHETS SPIRIT	PIECES OF PLASTIC BAGS/BALES	ETHANOL	CLOTHING	SHOES	MILK POWDER	CPU-(LENOVO & HP)	FAKE US CURRENCY[€15.6M]	TOTAL
BUNGOMA	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	30	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736
HOMABAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6494	1669	4357	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12523
ISIOLO	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
KAPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	15
MOMBASA	0	0	0	0	0	86	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	221
KITUI	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
BUSIA	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	0	50	30	1500	0	0	0	0	0	2449
W/POKOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
MANDERA	1106	0	0	0	189	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350
T/RIVER	0	1150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1150
TURKANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	300	0	0	315
TOTAL	3120	3387	1731	51	540	86	8240	14704	4281	10484	20249	15835	13	2	2500	122	13	85358

To stem these:

- (a) Under the Border Security Management Committees, multiagency security teams have launched targeted raids at gazetted points of entry/exit and illegal routes that led to seizure of illicit goods that included sugar, milk, rice, fertilizer, ethanol liquor, cigarettes and plastic bags. Additionally, the establishment of multi-agency road blocks along major smuggling routes have been able to seize many of these contraband goods that were infiltrated through illegal entry points;
- (b) The operationalization of the Joint Operation Centres (JOC) at Namanga, Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Kilindini Port has made it easier to fuse and disseminate security information to relevant agencies for synergy and enforcement; and
- (c) The Government has also enhanced surveillance through interagency collaboration.

Going forward, the Government plans to gazette new points of entry/exit to facilitate movement of goods and services, besides building capacity of the JOCs to improve fusion and sharing of information.

12. Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

The effect of having illegal arms and ammunitions in the wrong hands in Kenya continues to be a matter of concern to security agencies. Pastoralist areas and major towns have recorded a high number of criminal incidences which involve the use illegal SALWs. Pastoralist communities who live in expansive areas that are sparsely populated are affected the most. During the period under review, a total of 705 illegal firearms and 10824 ammunitions were recovered while 171 firearms were surrendered.

The Government employed the following measures to mitigate proliferation of SALWs:

- (a) Identification of networks within the country especially in Upper Eastern and North Eastern regions;
- (b) Mapping of hotspots and common routes;
- (c) Profiling of key actors and facilitators;
- (d) Revoking of all civilian firearm certificates as well as fresh vetting and registration;
- (e) Amnesty for voluntary surrender of firearms;
- (f) Return order on all firearms in the hands of National Police Reservists (NPRs);
- (g) Awareness creation and sensitization campaigns on dangers of illicit firearms and voluntary surrender of illegal arms has been an on-going exercise; and
- (h) During the year, the Government destroyed a total of 8,734 illicit firearms and 360,000 ammunitions.

However, the efforts have been hampered by hostile terrain and communities within the affected regions and presence of transnational arms trafficking syndicate.

Going forward, the Government will continue to enhance collaboration between security agencies and the communities within Upper Eastern, North Rift and North Eastern regions by exploitation of the Community engagement Initiatives.

13. Influx of Illegal Aliens and Undocumented Immigrants

Due to Kenya's economic position, many undocumented immigrants move to Kenya in search for employment. Majority of these people stay undocumented and work in the informal sector. These foreign immigrants are associated with other organized criminal activities like drug trafficking, smuggling of small arms, money laundering, human trafficking and smuggling and terrorism among others. In the period under review, a total of 1,164 undocumented immigrants were arrested across the country.

To address this challenge, the Government has adopted the following measures:

- (a) Modernization of the foreign nationals' management system to enhance efficiency in the issuance of documents;
- (b) Conducting surveillance on likely trafficking and smuggling routes; and
- (c) Enhanced investigations, arrest, prosecution, as well as deportation of foreign nationals who are engaged in criminal activities.

14. Refugees

There has been an increased inflow of asylum seekers, more so in Kakuma and Dadaab Refugee Camps even as many leave the country through the voluntary repatriation process. As at 29th December 2019, the number of undocumented asylum seekers in Dadaab Refugee Camp stood at more than 12,106. Over 90% of this number (11,106), are Somalis. This is a concern for both security and humanitarian actors.

During the period under review, there were a number of arrests of people suspected to be terror operatives (mainly Al Shabaab) from the Dadaab Refugee Camp. These arrests were spread throughout the year and mainly depended on intelligence and or security agencies investigations. The security situation in and around the refugee camps continues to be unpredictable and an issue of major concern.

In terms of suspected trans-border crime, numerous Ethiopians and Eritreans have been arrested within the country, suspected to be victims or accomplices of human trafficking or smuggling for most of the year. Most of these people were intercepted whilst on their way to be smuggled to the South, mostly South Africa.

During the 3rd and 4th quarters, there was increased interception of Eritreans crossing through Ethiopia into Kenya. When arrested and interviewed, most of them conceded to be heading to the South. However, when arraigned in Courts, they frequently changed their statements and claimed to be asylum seekers. The courts then orders that they be registered as asylum seekers.

The following mitigation strategies were adopted to address the menace:

- (a) Enhanced Multi-agency approach in dealing with insecurity incidents in the camps;
- (b) Enforce the system conditions affecting refugees affairs including beefing up escort security for road repatriation convoys; and
- (c) Liaison with AMISOM troops located at Liboi and Doble.

Going forward, the Government will continue facilitating voluntary repatriation of the refugees. The Government is further collaborating with international bodies on management of refugee affairs.

15. Land Fraud

Land fraud investigations on all land related malpractices in 2019 entailed reported cases of fraudulent registration of land, making fraudulent titles among many others. Most of them involved private owned and public utility land. On average, the relevant security organs received about 1000 land fraud related cases.

However, the following factors, among others derailed the efforts:

- (a) Manual record keeping in the Ministry of Lands that affected smooth and quick investigations into land cases;
- (b) In some instances, culprits are given very incorporative and incommensurate court bonds and the fines are not deterrent enough and that encourages the fraudsters to repeat these crimes;

- (c) Slow paced prosecution where some of land fraud cases deliberately take ages to finalize and most of the times prosecution end losing witnesses leading to acquittals; and
- (d) Corruption and destruction of evidence.

The investigations succeeded in a number of cases leading to recovery of public utility land in Nairobi, Eldoret, Mombasa, Naivasha, Athi River and several other parcels in urban areas. Most of these public utilities land has been reverted back to the respective institutions.

16. Food Safety and Security

The agricultural sector has continued to provide a source of livelihood directly and indirectly to a major percentage of Kenya's population. However, the sector faced various challenges that included poor post-harvest management practices, unscrupulous middlemen, proliferation of illegal imports, lack of product value addition and erratic weather patterns. These challenges have led to declining food output across the country and depletion of pasture and water resources mainly in ASALs.

Further, the proliferation of cheaper contraband food commodities from neighboring countries was a disincentive to local farmers due to low returns on their produce. The invasion of locusts in parts of the country has also worsened the situation by reducing vegetation cover.

To address these challenges, the Government has initiated the following interventions:

- (a) Purchasing and selling the cereals through the Strategic Food Reserve to stabilize supply and price of the commodity; and
- (b) Established a vetting mechanism to weed out unscrupulous businessmen and corruption in the management at the National Cereals and Produce Board.

Going forward, the Government is committed to enhancing food security through the following strategies:

- (a) Ensuring farmers get value for their produce, access the right inputs in a timely manner and provision of extension services and credit facilities to increase production;
- (b) Strengthening and sustaining research and extension capacities by focusing on food security and nutritional needs of the country;
- (c) Increase investments in agro-processing industries through offering incentives and promotion of technology;
- (d) Management of post-harvest losses;
- (e) Enhanced surveillance and response mechanisms to pests and diseases;
- (f) Improve regulation on plant and seed compliance in the country and at the points of entry; and
- (g) Availing requisite funds to enable NCBP to buy stocks from farmers in the current harvest.

17. Environmental Security

Environmental crimes pose a threat to national security and impact negatively on the Country's development agenda. Crimes involving natural resources not only degrades the environment, but deprive the local population of their livelihoods and heritage.

During the period under review, the Government re-established the cutline at the Mau Forest complex and commenced the second phase of restoration.

The current erratic weather changes pose a threat to the attainment of the conservation efforts. Kenya is also experiencing an expanding population resulting in increased competition for land among the competing land uses leading to degradation of the natural resources. The population

pressure on land resources for livelihoods has led to increased demand for wood fuel, destruction of forest land and human - wildlife conflict.

Going forward the Government will continue to mobilize efforts in re-forestation initiatives and deal firmly with those engaging in environmental destruction. The Government is committed to increase Kenya's forest cover to at least 10% from the current 7% by the year 2020. To attain this, Regional and County Environmental Committees are being reinvigorated to ensure regulation, conservation and protection of our vital water towers, gazetted forests, fragile ecosystems and riparian reserves in the country.

18. Wildlife Security

Kenya is endowed with some of the world most iconic species of wildlife - both flora and fauna- which is part of our heritage and National pride. This biodiversity, if well managed and harnessed, has potential to turn around the fortunes of the Nation and realization of the Big 4 Agenda. Kenya is a country of origin and transit point for wildlife and wildlife products. Various wildlife products, mainly elephant ivory, rhino horn, pangolin scales and sandal wood are transited through our sea and air ports.

Wildlife security in Kenya is characterized by international illegal trade in wildlife products and commercial poaching for bush meat. Poaching poses a threat to species conservation and management while human wildlife conflict has led to cases of human death and injury, crop destruction, property damage, and livestock predation. Insecurity in the neighbouring countries has contributed to proliferation of arms used by poachers.

Wildlife crime in Kenya affects areas especially outside wildlife protected areas and conservancies where there is poaching and human-wildlife conflict. These crimes have both direct and indirect negative impacts on local communities, including depletion of the resource base on which they depend for their livelihoods and altering of the local environmental conditions.

During the year under review a total of 35 poaching incidents were reported with 16 people arrested and 9 others fatally injured. Recoveries made include 20 elephant tusks, 13 pieces of ivory, 4 warthog teeth, 201 dried butterflies and 20 guinea feathers. The application of strong and deterrent prison sentences has worked well to reduce poaching in the country.

The following measures have been employed to address the phenomenon:

- (a) The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 was amended in 2019 to provide for more punitive measures for wildlife offences;
- (b) Strategic deployment of operational teams, including Rapid Response team. The teams have been strengthened and have intensified both aerial and foot patrols; and
- (c) Intelligence information sharing between agencies and intra-agency collaboration efforts in surveillance, proactive intelligence gathering and investigation to detect the criminals.

Going forward, the Government is:

- (a) Developing a National Bush Meat Strategy which will provide a holistic approach and framework for addressing bush meat poaching in a holistic manner;
- (b) Establishing the population status and distribution of the pangolins, which is emerging as a highly traded species. This is in line with the resolutions adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016) where all eight species of pangolins were transferred from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I. This will enable Kenya put in place pro-active strategies to safeguard and increase the population of this endangered species;
- (c) Kenya is committed to working with its neighbours in addressing cross border wildlife crimes through bilateral agreements and jointly within the regional enforcement

mechanisms like the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) and Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs); and

- (d) Reviewing of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 to include removal of fines options and inclusion of forfeiture of assets which are proceeds of crime.

19. Road Traffic Accidents

Road traffic accidents continue to cause deaths and injuries to road users despite the Government's effort to reduce the numbers of such accidents. The major causes of road accidents include; speeding, overloading, drunk driving, fatigue, wrong use of the road by pedestrians and road infrastructure.

There was a total of 7,170 cases of road traffic accidents in 2019 as compared to 5,188 cases in 2018, an increase of 38%. These accidents led to 3,586 fatalities as compared to 3,163 in 2018.

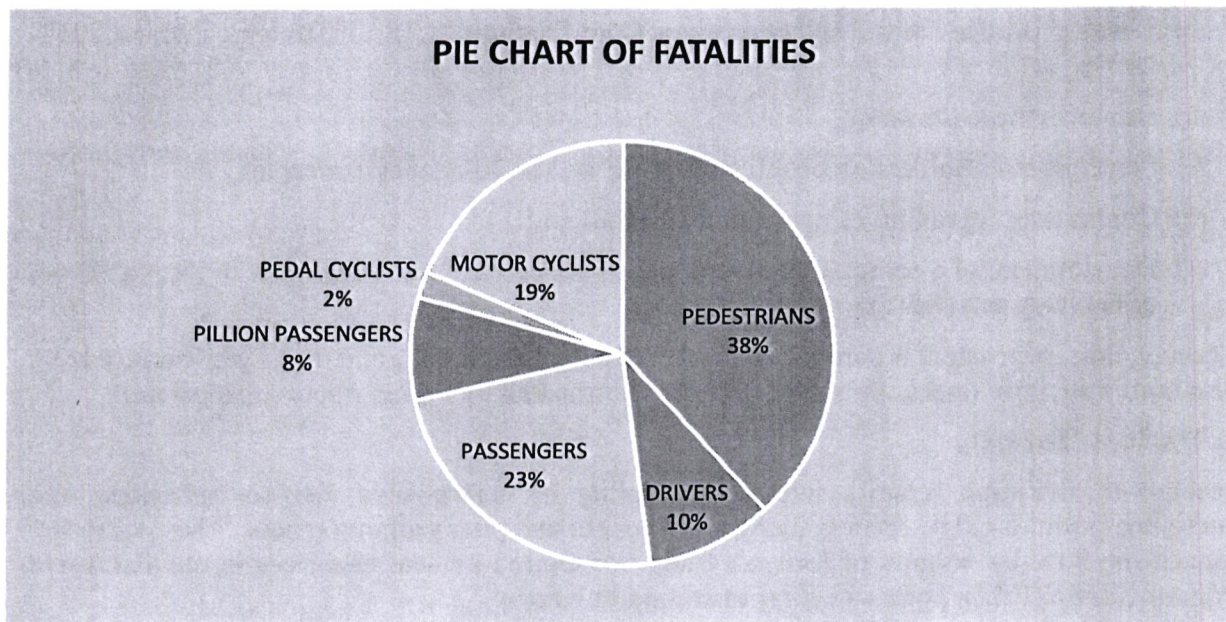
The Government has employed the following measures to enhance road safety;

- (a) Promotion of traffic safety culture, which include use of safety belts for all seats on all roads;
- (b) Encouraging citizens to participate including whistle-blowers who report public traffic safety violations;
- (c) Strict control of illegally modified vehicles;
- (d) Continuous reinforcement of traffic laws; and,
- (e) Enhancement of safety regulation for commercial vehicles through conducting traffic safety assessment to commercial transport companies that has caused traffic accidents.

Table 5: Road Traffic Accidents

ACCIDENTS					VICTIMS			
	2018	2019	Var	% Var	2018	2019	Var	% Var
Fatal	2613	3078	465	18	3163	3586	423	13
Serious	2051	3282	1231	60	4705	6953	2248	48
Slight	524	810	286	55	5117	5208	91	2
TOTAL	5188	7170	1982	38	12985	15747	2762	21

Figure 2: Pie Chart of Fatalities



20. Aviation Security

Aviation Security (AVSEC) remains a key focus for the Government requiring sustained surveillance. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are an emerging threat. It is necessary to have a UAS Traffic Management System (UTM) to enable management of Civilian Low-Altitude Airspace and UAS Operations to provide an efficient and orderly flow of traffic.

To maintain the standards, the Government is installing an Intelligent Analytical Video Management Systems (IVAMS) at JKIA. The Government continues to conduct regular reviews of strategies in line with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) safety and security standards.

21. Border Security

The dynamic nature of crime, cultural ties among border straddling communities and porosity of the borders have been posing challenges in sustaining border security. In the period under review, the Government maintained all the gazetted border points that were implemented under the One-Stop Border Posts (OSBP) model through a coordinated border management approach. This was bolstered by expansion of the Border Police Unit (BPU) to secure the porous borders.

The following security measures have been undertaken to enhance border security:

- (a) Multi-agency approach through Border Management Committees and Joint Operation Centers has improved information sharing among relevant stakeholders;
- (b) Capacity building through continuous training and benchmarking on best practices; and
- (c) Creation of awareness to enhance border community engagements.

Arising from these efforts, the Government has:

- (a) Increased interdiction of contrabands, narcotics, game trophies, small arms and light weapons and undocumented immigrants;
- (b) Enhanced cohesion among Government agencies operating at the borders; and
- (c) Timely and prompt implementation of Border Management Committees (BMC's) recommendations.

Going forward the Government will:

- (a) Develop Border Control and Operations Coordination (BCOCC) Strategic Plan for 2019-2024;
- (b) Establish more OSBPs;
- (c) Sensitize stakeholders on benefits of OSBP and multi-agency concepts;
- (d) Continuous upgrading of border infrastructure; and
- (e) Development of a common border management curriculum in liaison with Kenya School of Government (KSG).

However, the Government is committed to facilitate legitimate trade and travel while minimizing cross border security threats through the POEs coordinated by border operation agencies.

22. Maritime Security

Breaches in maritime security include smuggling of contrabands, human trafficking and smuggling, pollution, IUU fishing, maritime terrorism and piracy among others. These activities threaten the 90% by volume of Kenya's trade transported by sea, resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), ports and ships operating in Kenya.

To ensure a safe and secure implementation of the Blue Economy, the Government has implemented a raft of measures that include:

- (a) Building capacity of the KCGS. Established under the KCGS Act, 2018, the nucleus of the Service has been formed through seconding of personnel and deployment of resources from partner MDAs. The marshalling of these resources has improved the interoperability of the key partners and bolstered the enforcement of the maritime related laws in the internal and inland waters. The KCGS operations have been augmented by the Kenya Navy whose maritime patrols cover the entire EEZ;
- (b) The establishment of a Joint Operation Centre (JOC) at KPA, Kilindini harbor installed with Automatic Identification System (AIS) feeds from Ngomeni, Malindi, Diani and Shimoni Maritime Surveillance Radar Stations has made it easy to fuse and disseminate information to all relevant agencies operating in the maritime sector. Additionally, the Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU) continues with targeting and profiling of suspicious vessels to enable boarding and seizure of contrabands; and
- (c) Recognizing that breaches to maritime security are cross border crimes, Kenya has continued to implement the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code to ensure safety and security of the Kenyan Ports and ships calling on the Kenyan Ports. Additionally, Kenya has continued to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC), 2009 and the Jeddah amendments (DCOC-J, 2017). In November, 2019, Kenya was elected the chair of the Regional Capacity Building Working Group. These efforts have attracted many ships to call on Kilindini Port.

Thus far, the challenges experienced include:

- (a) The KCGS is a fairly new institution with nascent structures and systems;
- (b) Regional instability has slowed down Kenya's control of cross border maritime criminal activities; and
- (c) The expansive Kenyan Coastline has put a strain on maritime security efforts.

However, the Government envisages to:

- (a) Continue building capacity of the agencies in the maritime sector to counter criminal activities in our territorial, EEZ and inland waters;

- (b) Continue implementing the ISPS Code and DCOC-J to ensure safety and security of our ports and vessels operating in the Kenyan waters;
- (c) Sensitize the stakeholders through Government maritime agencies to promote an understanding of the Kenyan maritime related laws and regulations in order to improve compliance; and
- (d) Pursuing peaceful resolutions to address the maritime border disputes.

23. Gaming and Betting

The Government is concerned about the grossly misleading portrayal of betting as an investment which accounts for the reason why betting is spreading rapidly in the country, raising concerns about the safety of children and the youth who are being enticed by the allure of quick cash. Betting and gambling exposes the youth to risky betting activities, promotes a culture of laziness and creates a generation which does not believe in hard work. These young people have the potential of turning to criminal activities to feed their insatiable craving for betting.

Thus, by the end of the last financial year, all the betting firms were required to have applied for renewal of their operating licences. Before the expiry of the licences, the Government held at least two (2) forums with the stakeholders to sensitize the operators that, in the future, the renewal of their licenses will be based on the level of compliance with the law and Government policies as relates to the operation of gambling in the Country. However, most of the operators by the end of the Financial Year 2018/ 2019 had not submitted evidence of payment of taxes arising from their gambling activities amounting into billions of Kenya shillings. In addition, some of the firms had not complied with other renewal conditions.

Majority of them have so far met the conditions and have therefore been approved to continue with their operations while the rest are still working on the modalities of meeting the conditions.

The Government has employed the following measures to control betting and gaming among the youth and other vulnerable people:

- (a) Strict enforcement of the Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act to ensure that the betting and gaming premises and activities are operated in accordance with the law;
- (b) Regular inspection of the gaming and betting premises to ensure that they are safe for customers and employees;
- (c) Ban on operation of unlicensed virtual betting shops;
- (d) Early exposure of children to gambling activities has been reduced all over the country through strict enforcement of the betting, Lotteries and Gaming law;
- (e) Betting advertisements through electronic media has been restricted to watershed hours;
- (f) Betting advertisement through billboards has been banned; and
- (g) Advertisement of gambling activities has been greatly reduced leading to reduction of access to gambling information by the vulnerable persons.

So far, the collaboration among National Government Administration, NPS and County Governments has greatly reduced the operation of illegal slot machines in business premises all over the country. The Betting Control and Licensing Board (BCLB) and its partners have discouraged and confiscated thousands of illegal slot machines and closed down several unlicensed betting and gaming shops all over the country.

24. Labour Unrest

The period under review witnessed labour unrest over non-implementation of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA) that affected mostly the health and education sectors. Inadequate engagement between County Governments, Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) and various Unions further posed challenges in resolving labour related issues.

Going forward, the Government is committed to addressing labour related issues through legally provided mechanisms and will ensure completion, signing and implementation of negotiated CBAs.

25. Disaster Preparedness and Management

The Government continues to deal with emergent natural and human-induced disasters in the country with the disaster preparedness and management initiatives being reviewed. This comes at the backdrop of hydro meteorological and environmental processes leading to hazards such as droughts, fires, floods, diseases and pests invasions including the locust invasion. The resultant effect has been the loss of lives, disruption of livelihoods, destruction of infrastructure, resources diversion, interruption of economic activities and development.

Currently, there is an inadequate policy and legal framework to guide disaster preparedness and management operations. The Disaster Risk Management Policy (DRM) is yet to be operationalized. Similarly, there are delays in passage of the Disaster Risk Management Bill (2018) and the National Disaster Management Authority Bill (2019) which are expected to provide for, among other things, the creation of the Disaster Risk Management Authority to co-ordinate disaster response measures between the national and county governments.

The Government is intent to streamline the eight (8) government institutions in charge of disaster preparedness and response including the National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC). Further, the Government has approved the disaster management policy which would bring in all players whenever there is a disaster. Plans are underway to harmonize the three (3) disaster management bills which are already tabled in Parliament and Senate. The National Government is also working closely with the County Governments to make the disaster management policy a success.

26. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives

Executive Order number 3 of 2015 established the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear National Committee (CBRN) which is mandated to: audit the current national chemical emergency capability; evaluate national threat, hazard, risk assessment; identify future chemical emergency response capability requirements and chemical emergency response gaps; and, develop a capability gap plan.

The following achievements have been realised:

- (a) A National Response Plan for responding to CBRN incidents has been developed; and
- (b) Establishing the National Nuclear Security Coordination Centre (NSCC) which brings together eighteen (18) key Government agencies to assess nuclear security threats in the country, coordinate nuclear security activities and sustain the nuclear security regime.

CBRN threats and hazards are not limited to particular locations and can be as a result of:

- (a) Natural hazards/ occurrences;
- (b) Accidental hazards; petroleum, oil & gas, leaks or explosions and waste handling and disposal; and
- (c) Deliberate actions including vandalism, terrorism and attacks on infrastructure, facilities or environment.

In order for the Country to ably respond to CBRN threats and hazards, the Government is developing Public Private Partnership capability agreements, including scientific research. Further, the Government is committed to timely appropriate response against CBRN risks. Other Security Measures undertaken include:

- (a) Maintaining an improved output of forensic reports presented to the courts of law;

- (b) Ensuring security of evidential materials to mitigate against technological hazards, terrorism, fire and natural disasters;
- (c) Provision of forensic science and laboratory analytical services in a timely manner to expedite the conclusion of cases at the law courts; and
- (d) Recruitment and training personnel to adequately cover the needed services.

Arising from these efforts, the following achievements were realised:

- (a) Acquisition of Genetic Analyser 3500XL series that has increased the output and reduced the turnaround time for DNA cases;
- (b) Forensic DNA technology has been successfully used to resolve various Disaster Victim Identification (DVI);
- (c) Over four thousand cases of suspected narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were analysed and expert evidence provided in courts of law; and
- (d) Enhanced collaboration among investigative agencies.

Going forward;

- (a) Development of a DNA databank will be prioritised. This will assist immensely in tracking and apprehending serial offenders;
- (b) Enhance skills development by recruitment and training technical staff in relevant scientific analytical skills to cope with emerging issues; and
- (c) Finalization of the Government Chemist agency bill.

27. Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence still presents a challenge as many offences remain unreported due to the stigma associated with being a victim of these crimes. Addressing these heinous crimes is also hampered by the fact that perpetrators in most cases attack people known to them and with whom they share a relationship of trust. In particular, sexual offences have been on the increase especially defilement and rape case which recorded an increase of 7% and 12% respectively of the reported cases in the year 2019.

In this regard, the Government has enhanced prosecution of offenders, capacity building of officers, besides public sensitization. In addition, there are efforts to review laws related to sexual offences and gender based violence.

28. The East African Community Integration

The East Africa Community (EAC) continued to face some hurdles that are likely to undermine the integration process. The developments may be detrimental to Kenya, as the bloc accounts for approximately 21.1 per cent of the Country's total exports. Kenyan products had to contend with trade barriers while internecine conflicting interests among partner states not only undermined the integration process but continued to negatively impact on the trade along the Northern Transport Corridor. Additionally, failure by some partner states to remit their annual subscription continued to undermine the operations of the Secretariat.

In this regard, the Government has undertaken the following:

- (a) Reached out to partner states through bilateral engagement in efforts to address trade barriers, suspicion and mistrust as well as developing joint infrastructural initiatives that include construction of OSBPs and roads to ease trade; and
- (b) There have been efforts to enhance the efficiency along the port of Mombasa through the adoption of the Single Customs Territory and also reduce costs involved in clearing of cargo by partner states that make the central corridor more attractive.

Challenges undermining EAC integration include:

- (a) Diminishing funding from partner states and development partners;
- (b) Internal conflicts in some partner states;
- (c) Slow implementation of trade barriers commitments by the partner states;
- (d) Shift from regional to national interests by partner states;
- (e) Suspicion and mistrust among partner states; and
- (f) Competition from other regional economic blocs.

Going forward, the Government is:

- (a) Pursuing bilateral and multilateral engagements to resolve escalating trade barriers and hostile relations among partner states;
- (b) Building consensus with partner states as well as engaging strategic partners; and
- (c) Revitalizing commitment of partner countries to the Lamu Port for South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) scheduled for commissioning in the year 2020.

29. Regional Security

Instability experienced in the region has had a spill-over effect on Kenya. Peace and security are at the centre of Kenya's Foreign Policy particularly in respect to its immediate region. The regional peace and stability is intrinsically linked to our development and aspiration of becoming a newly industrialized middle-income country as envisaged in the Vision 2030 Development Blueprint.

Kenya is inextricably linked to the Horn of Africa which is one of the most crisis and armed-conflict prone regions in Africa. Like some other regions in Africa such as the Sahel and the Great Lakes, the peace and security challenges that have defined this region over the years include; armed intra-state conflicts, resource-based conflicts and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Transnational crimes such as piracy, trafficking in persons and illicit arms, violent extremism, terrorism, trade in contrabands and related illicit financial flows are interconnected and remain a challenge regionally. Similarly, climate change and the influx of refugees are significant threats in the Horn of Africa with a ripple effect on Kenya's internal security.

Kenya continues to play a pivotal role in support of Somalia's peace building process for desired regional security. It is envisioned that the ongoing Somalia's state building process is a key factor to Kenya's national security and will continue contributing positively towards this process. Additionally, the efforts will reduce the continued influx of Somali refugees into Kenya and ensure joint efforts against proliferation of illicit weapons, inflow of contraband goods, drug and human trafficking. Going forward, Kenya will pursue all peaceful avenues to arrive at a resolution of the maritime border dispute between Kenya and Somalia.

Kenya maintained a strong relationship with South Sudan which has continued to benefit both countries. The Government continues to play a key role in the implementation of the revitalized peace deal and offering humanitarian assistance. The support to South Sudan was extended through bilateral engagements as well as regional organizations including the African Union, the East African Community and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The Government commit to continue support the implementation of the pre-transitional provisions through the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) initiative. Additionally, Kenya played a key role in convening of the Entebbe Summit through its special envoy to South Sudan that helped avert a potential political crisis.

Kenya largely supported the Sudan's transition during the period under review through high level political engagement. This transition may herald positive economic, security and political gains thus providing an opportunity for deepening the relations of the two sisterly countries. Kenya remains resolute in support of the AU and IGAD position on Sudan which is enshrined in the 2000 Lome Declaration and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Following the ongoing peace talks with armed rebels, Kenya hopes that the transition period would culminate in a mutually acceptable election for the country for her stability and development.

Ethiopia and Kenya share close cultural and geographic ties have continued to enjoy cordial relations and collaboration in stabilizing the region during the period under review. Notably, Kenya continued to utilize bilateral mechanisms to promote border security, cross-border ethnic cohesion and shared national interests, including trade and diplomatic relations. Similarly, Kenya and Ethiopia have continued to collaborate in de-escalation of the political and security crises in the region. Increased collaboration between Kenya and Ethiopia in management of the joint border, the LAPSET project and stabilization of Somalia has advanced common national economic, political and security interests.

Kenya, as a member state of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), utilized the platform to rally for pacification of the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in an effort to stabilize the restive area. This is in an effort to mitigate the attendant impact of unrest that includes influx of refugees and proliferation of small arms and light weapons into the neighbouring states. A stable DRC could herald significant socio-economic prosperity for the East Africa and Great Lakes regions taking into account that Kinshasa had earlier in the year applied to join the EAC.

In Burundi, the political and security situation is crucial as the Country prepares to hold general elections in 2020. Kenya, as a member state of the EAC, is focussed on ensuring the revitalization of EAC-led inter-Burundian dialogue process.

CHAPTER THREE: CROSS - CUTTING INITIATIVES

1. Big 4 Agenda and the National Development and Implementation Technical Committee

The Government made remarkable progress in the implementation of the Big 4 Agenda with establishment of the National Government Coordination and Implementation mechanism. The Committee was structured into national, regional and county levels with representation from County Governments at the Cabinet and Technical Committee. Some of the achievements made during the period include;

1.1 Manufacturing

- (a)* Significant progress in construction of Special Economic Zones at Mombasa (Dongo Kundu Free Port), Lamu and Kisumu;
- (b)* Development of the Naivasha Industrial Park;
- (c)* Completion of one berth while two others are nearing completion at Lamu Port;
- (d)* Promotion of locally manufactured products under the 'Buy Kenya, Build Kenya Initiative' where among others, NPS' and National Government Administrative Officers' uniform are sourced from local manufacturers;
- (e)* Revamping of textile industries;
- (f)* Locally assembling of school laptops, 2019 National Population Census devices and other devices from our public universities; and
- (g)* Expansion of electricity coverage as well as regional Interconnection Power Transmission Projects Western Region.

1.2 Food Security and Nutrition

- (a)* Revamped coffee, tea and cotton sectors with requisite reforms;
- (b)* Reviewed relevant legislative frameworks in the agricultural and veterinary sector;
- (c)* Vetting of farmers supplying food produce to NCBP; and
- (d)* Implementation of a requirement for all public institutions to purchase new fleet of vehicles that are locally assembled.

1.3 Universal Health Coverage

- (a)* Remarkable success in four UHC pilot counties of Machakos, Isiolo, Kisumu and Nyeri; and
- (b)* Integration of Health ICT and Medical Equipment System (MES) is at an advanced stage.

1.4 Affordable Housing

- (a)* Completion of Phase I of Parklands houses, ground breaking at Mavoko site and acquisition of 2,000 acres of East Africa Portland Cement Company land at Athi River;
- (b)* Substantial progress in the Civil Servants housing at Shauri Moyo - Kisumu, Embu, Machakos-Mavoko, Kibera, Soweto, East Zone B and NHC Stone Earth View; and
- (c)* Efficient utilization of the Boma Yangu online platform.

2. National Population and Housing Census

The Government conducted the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) between 24th and 31st August, 2019. The government adopted the use of technology in household mapping, data collection and transmission thus enabling the fast-tracking of the enumeration process.

The outcome of the exercise put the population at 47.5 million; 24 million female and 23.5 million male. The census results will inform Government Policy decisions and future development planning.

3. Reforms in the Education Sector

In the year under review, the Government ensured continuity in the implementation of reforms in the Education Sector to promote access, quality and competency.

The Government's quest for 100 per cent transition from primary to secondary school and the implementation of the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) remained on course. The Government continued to provide Free Day Secondary financing capitation and support of vulnerable students through other initiatives. The number of teachers was increased to match the demand created by the 100% transition. The improvement in the management of national examinations, led to a remarkable reduction in the number of examination malpractices.

Going forward, the Government is committed to:

- (a) Increasing funding to the education sector to ensure adequate infrastructure;
- (b) Recruiting and further training teachers to implement CBC; and
- (c) Ensuring prosecution of those found culpable of examination malpractices.

4. Police Reforms and Modernization

The Government has been addressing issues of national security with emphasis given to reforms and modernization of security agencies. This is aimed at enhancing capacity to protect the country from both internal and external threats while maintaining its territorial integrity, peace, stability and prosperity. The Government has adopted a sector wide approach to implementation of police reforms that embraces partnerships as a key strategy. The existing legislative structures are critical in sustaining the momentum and pace of reforms in NPS.

The following successful reforms of the National Police Service were realized:

- (a) Integration of, 39,680 Kenya Police Service (KPS) and 24,572 Administration Police Service (APS) officers leading to better coverage of areas prone to general crime;
- (b) Establishment and deployment of Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit (CIPU) Commanders to the Regional, County and sub-County levels;
- (c) Kenya's first "all-female" commando unit was established and deployed;
- (d) Integration of assets, liabilities and other resources formerly under APS; Regional, County, Sub County and Ward levels, to KPS was completed; and geo-mapping of police stations, posts and bases has been done;
- (e) Effective integration of Police Posts, Outposts and Patrol bases under the Officer Commanding Station/Ward commander;
- (f) Specialized units formed to deal with emerging crimes;
- (g) Equipping of forensic laboratory and training of experts;
- (h) Building of modern medical facilities to cater for the medical needs of the Police officers; and
- (i) A curriculum for joint training has been developed.

The government has made tremendous progress in addressing the security threats through the implementation of police reform initiatives. The adoption of the multi-agency approach has greatly bolstered our resolve to address dynamic and emerging crime. The Government will continue to modernize and equip the security organs to tackle security threats including provision of resources to further operationalize and facilitate security operations.

5. National Police Service Commission's Rapid Response Initiative (RRI)

During the period under review, the Commission has reoriented its priorities towards realization of the current policy on harmonized, efficient and people-friendly policing services. The Commission transformation agenda is concretized in four pillars:

- (a) Transformation of the Commission towards the current 'whole-of-government approach' in service delivery;
- (b) De-linking of staff to the Commission's direct administration and decentralization of its services to regional and county levels to support the Service;
- (c) Integration records, training and payroll systems of APS and KPS general duty police officers in line with the harmonization process; and
- (d) Review of existing welfare schemes for police and prisons officers to realize transparent, efficient and value-for-money services to officers.

The roll out of these key reforms is set in phases in a three-year strategy, with the phase one target activities accomplished. The Commission rolled out a rapid response initiative which was aimed at re-engineering efficiency and effectiveness in conduct of its business.

In order to enhance efficiency in service delivery and in line with its mandate, the Commission has finalized the process of transferring (de-linking) the 1,600 non-uniformed staff deployed to various stations and offices within the NPS from the Public Service Commission (PSC) to its (NPSC) direct administration. The Commission will be rolling out the process of decentralizing of its services to the regional and county police commands in the course of year 2020.

6. Vetting of NPRs

In order to inject professionalism, accountability and to motivate the reservists, the Government embarked on a vetting exercise for all NPRs across the country. At the same time, the newly recruited reservists were trained, kitted, armed, deployed and remunerated.

The biometric registration exercise was carried out in the Month of May, 2019 in the nine Counties of Isiolo, Meru, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, and Turkana on the ongoing reorganization. Further, 113 reservists were recruited and trained at the General Service Unit Field Training Camp Magadi and deployed as follows;

- (a) Elgeyo Marakwet County (Kapkobil NPR Camp);
- (b) Laikipia County (Kieni NPR Camp); and
- (c) Turkana County (Kapedo NPR Camp).

Plans are underway to carry out the same exercise in the Counties of Trans- Nzoia, Kitui, Lamu, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa for the purpose of providing efficient and effective service delivery.

7. Vetting of Firearms Holders

During the year 2019 the Firearms Licensing Board undertook several activities geared towards proper management and control of licenced civilian firearms.

Among the activities undertaken were;

- (a) Vetting of Firearm Certificate holders. The exercise was successfully completed with 9,398 out of 13,805 registered Firearm Certificate holders vetted afresh within the stipulated period;

- (b) Issuances of digital Firearm Certificate Cards after the vetting exercise. Automation of the system assisted in curbing manipulation of records.
- (c) A total of 8,700 firearms and 366,156 rounds of ammunition seized during the vetting exercise as well as those surrendered to security agencies were destroyed at General Service Unit Field Training School – Magadi.

Going forward the Government is in the process of developing a National Policy on Firearms and hence review the Firearms Act, Cap.114 in a bid to streamline management of firearms regime in the Country.

8. Reforms in Immigration Sector

To respond to the plight of Kenyans in the diaspora, the Government has continued to use selected missions abroad as passport application centres. These include Washington DC, London, Berlin, Paris, United Arabs Emirates and Pretoria. Further, the Government is at an advanced stage of digitizing all records held at the Directorate of Immigration Services and full adoption of an online visa system. The migration from machine readable to e-passport which has extra security features that make it harder to forge is on-going. Further, the Government has;

- (a) Introduced appointment system for passport applicants to manage the large numbers coming out to apply for the e-passport; and
- (b) Facilitated prompt action on grievances from members of public, the Government has introduced a complaints and communication unit to handle all complaints on immigration related issues.

The Government intends to;

- (a) Open new centres in Australia, Botswana, Canada, China, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia; and
- (b) To seal loopholes for human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the Government intends to gazette additional entry/exit points as follows:
 - (i) Tondenyang/Banya Fort (Kenya/Ethiopia);
 - (ii) Lokiriama (Kenya/Uganda);
 - (iii) Dar-es-Salaam (Kenya/Somalia); and
 - (iv) Olposimoru (Kenya/Tanzania).

9. Registration of Persons

The Government continued to ensure issuance of personal identification documents particularly birth and death certificates as well as identity cards. This compliments efforts to combat terrorism, fraud and other criminal activities besides facilitating the youth to participate in governance and entrepreneurship opportunities. Towards this endeavour a total of 10,499,500 births and 4,000,000 death records were digitized in the year 2019. Further, 2.4 Million identification documents were issued.

The government has initiated the following reforms in the issuance of secure identification documents:

- (a) Enhancement of registration through mobile registration and Huduma Centre services;
- (b) Amendment of Registration of Persons Act Cap.107 to enhance penalties for offences under the Act;
- (c) Digitized Birth and Death records to enhance preservation and safety of Government information;
- (d) Restriction on access to information on Birth and Death records and any information to unauthorized persons unless on formal request;

- (e) Introduction of 3rd Generation Identity Card (Huduma Card) for improved security of the card and registration process;
- (f) Digitization of the 1 million figure print manual records (Reg.101A);
- (g) Continued vetting of document registration officials and applicants; and
- (h) Sensitization of Vetting Committees at the grass root level to prevent fraudulent acquisition of registration documents.

10. Internship programme

The Public Service Commission (PSC) hastened the process of recruiting interns (mainly targeting youth with diplomas or first degrees attained as from 2015) who were eventually attached to various state departments and agencies. The government absorbed 5,452 interns to various MDAs under the internship programme with a view of empowering youths. The programme is part of the initiatives to provide employment opportunities in the country especially among the youth.

11. Reforms in the Private Security Sector

The private security sector employs approximately 700,000 people thus one of the key drivers of our economy. Private security agencies play a very instrumental role in complementing our security services. Following the adoption of a legal framework governing private security entities, the Government has made effort to set standards to complement the national security organs.

Going forward the government is in the process of ensuring effective and accountable role in the provision of private security services through collaboration with the National Security Organs. Other initiatives include:

- (a) Mandatory vetting and licensing of all private security firms;
- (b) Vetting of all security guards before employment;
- (c) Annual mandatory training of Private Security Officers;
- (d) Professionally equipping of Private Security Officers; and
- (e) Develop a framework of collaboration between the National Security Organs and the Private Security Industry.

12. The Status of the Kenyan International Boundaries

The establishment of boundaries between countries is one of the important elements in the development of peace and security in the region. Clearly defined and well-marked boundaries are key to the security of the State as they define the extent of the sovereignty of the country. The current status of Kenya's international boundaries is as follows;

12.1 Kenya –Uganda Boundary

The boundary is approximately 933 km and was established by the 1926 Order in Council. A MoU on demarcation and reaffirmation of this boundary was signed on 27th March, 2019. This MoU establishes legal and Institutional framework to guide the demarcation and reaffirmation of the entire boundary as opposed to the past exercises of doing some sections of the boundary like Migingo Island. A Joint Technical Committee (JTC) is working on modalities of demarcation and reaffirmation of the boundary.

12.2 Kenya-South Sudan Boundary

The boundary is approximately 196km and was established by 1914 Order in Council. The two countries signed a MoU on 17th June, 2019 to delimit and demarcate the common boundary. The two countries have constituted a JTC to guide the delimitation and demarcation process as provided for in the MoU.

12.3 Kenya- Tanzania Boundary

The boundary has no dispute but there are five treaties dated 1886, 1893, 1900, 1906 and 1914 describing the boundary. There is no consistency in numbering of the pillars and places' names in the treaties and ground. Reaffirmation of about 238 km from Lake Victoria to Lake Natron has been undertaken with only a distance of 63km remaining.

12.4 Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary

Kenya has a boundary treaty with Ethiopia signed in 1970. Current activities on this boundary involve inspection and maintenance. Inspection and maintenance of the boundary has been done from pillar no. D23 in Turkana to Pillar No. C21 in Marsabit, a total of 55 pillars. Surveyors were deployed in June, 2019 to carry out joint inspection and maintenance of the section from pillar C23 to B97 in Marsabit but work could not proceed due to insecurity on the Ethiopian side of the border.

12.5 Kenya- Somalia Boundary

This boundary was established by the Anglo-Italian treaty of 1924. Currently the government is undertaking the building of the security fence and the wall.

13. Building Bridges Initiative

The Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) was initiated to foster national unity and address socio-economic issues affecting the country. Towards executing this mandate, the BBI taskforce gathered views from the public on key issues that should be addressed for a cohesive and prosperous country. The taskforce report launched in November, 2019 outlined significant proposals that will help in structured reforms needed to move the country forward.

The process is expected to culminate into formulation of relevant policies and inform administrative measures for realization of the aspirations of all Kenyans.

14. Blue Economy

The Government of Kenya has realized the potential of the Blue Economy and has sought to increase awareness in the diverse opportunities available therein.

To provide security for investors in the Blue Economy, the Kenya Coast Guard Service was operationalized within the period and continues to provide security along both inland and coastal waters. KCGS is an all-encompassing multi-agency approach to respond to maritime law enforcement and response to maritime emergencies. This has deterred IUU Fishing within Kenyan territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), a situation likely to enhance the fish stocks.

In addition, the Government has increased focus on building capacity of fishers for deep sea fishing where a total of 100 fishermen were trained on the diverse techniques. Seaweed farmers were also trained on technical aspects of growing seaweed in Gazi and Kibuyuni in the South Coast. There are also plans to build stores and drying racks for processing of the seaweeds and equipping them in skills of entrepreneurship of seaweed farming.

The Government has also established measures to repossess grabbed fish landing sites in the whole country while the construction of a total of eleven (11) landing sites is ongoing; five (5) in the coastal region and the rest in Lake Victoria. Further, the Government has gazetted Liwatoni as a fishing port and continued with sensitization of the public and stakeholders on the benefits of the Blue Economy.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

Kenya continues to grapple with various forms of security and safety concerns, key among them being the threat of terrorism. While the threat posed by terrorism remains a priority for the Government, there are other criminal activities such as organised criminal gangs, cybercrime, corruption, cattle rustlers, drug smugglers and peddlers, illicit arms trade, human traffickers among others, which are responsible for most widespread incidences of insecurity in the country. As a country, we have made great progress in our ability to detect, prevent, protect against, and mitigate the threats that these insecurities pose. At the same time, we face other threats originating at home, including attacks that have struck our learning institutions, our schools, our workplaces, our festivals, and our shopping spaces.

Consequently, the government has endeavoured to adopt and sustain a multi-tiered approach to the lines of security we pursue, including aviation and border security management. By gaining the ability to recognize the enemies in advance, we have made our Nation safe in all fronts. We have increased collaboration in combating terrorism among the relevant stakeholders and international partners. We have protected Kenya's critical infrastructure and empowered the Kenyan communities.

Further, the government is committed to continue engaging a wide range of entities so as to harness the unique perspective that adds to our understanding of the multifaceted security and safety issues that affect this country. A proper understanding of our local approaches and priorities on the security front are important as they will allow us to make relevant decisions without unnecessary worry about undue consequences. In addition, a clear understanding of the issues endows us with good grounds to take informed policy, operation and administrative efforts to reign on the evils against the people of Kenya.

Moreover, the Government will continuously invest in security sector while engaging the community for a safe and secure nation. All learning institutions will benefit from heightened levels of security management and engagement that include the host communities. Additionally, the need for greater sharing of information and reporting of suspicious conducts will be essential and must be done in a manner that abides by statutory provisions.

Going forward, as we progress into the 21st Century, the Government will continuously set aside resources to build capacity of players in the security sector. In this regard, no effort will be spared in the journey of attaining national and regional stability. Our ability to rise to the occasion is premised on our resilience, determination and unity of purpose. Importantly, our resolve as a country explicitly recognizes the need to support and protect our most vulnerable populations, our youth.