



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Annual Report to Parliament

on

The State of National Security

by

His Excellency

Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.

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

26th March, 2015



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PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE
DEFENCE FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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PREFACE

This Report, the second of its kind, is presented in fulfillment of Article 240(7) Constitution of Kenya and Section 16 of the National Security Council Act, 2012 which requires the President of the Republic to give an Annual Report to Parliament on the State of Security in Kenya.

The Report presents the national security threats, both internal and external, that confronted our nation in the year under review. The said security threats occurred within a complex set of legal, social, cultural, economic and political contexts that shaped our public safety, territorial integrity and security, and position within the regional and international peace and security terrain. Further, the Report outlines measures taken by the Government to address the range of threats and minimize their negative impact on our people's aspirations for development and growth. In doing this, the Report offers a reflection of the challenges—both cross-cutting and specific—that inhibited the full implementation of Government strategies.

In the year under review, the country faced a range of security threats. Foremost among these was global terrorism, as manifested in the threat of the Al Qaeda-affiliated Al Shabaab, who continue to operate largely from our neighbouring state of Somalia. While the efforts by Kenya Defence Forces, within the ambit of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) dealt decisive blows that denigrated the capability of Al Shabaab, they continue to pose a significant threat to Kenya—especially in the light of the long porous border between Kenya and Somalia. The period also witnessed a sharp growth in radicalization and violent extremism, a threat associated with youth that have returned from Somalia. Other international crimes, in particular poaching, human trafficking, drug narcotic trafficking and cyber crimes continued to undermine national security.

In addition to these international crimes—most of which feed into the funding and resourcing of terrorism and its agents—we witnessed an increase of insecurity in some law and order sectors, in particular ethnic and inter communal conflicts, sexual and gender based violence, contrabands and smuggling of goods. While there was a decline in traffic-related crimes, there is need for focused attention to reduce our road carnage and the threat associated with the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Within the regional peace and security arena, continued instability, particularly in South Sudan, continues to generate refugees into our territories. Today, Kenya is host to a refugee population of close to

600,000 in camps, with all the security and social economic challenges associated with hosting such large numbers in ecologically fragile zones.

To counter these threats, the Government implemented a number of strategies, including: the establishment of an inter-agency co-ordination unit that has enhanced institutional synergy in the war against terrorism; enhancement of security vigilance within and around key strategic installations and other facilities targeted by terrorists; sustenance of ground, aerial and maritime surveillance; nurturing the goodwill of the Kenyan community and security sensitization through the *Nyumba Kumi* Community Policing Model. These efforts have gone a long way in enhancing the capacity to detect and disrupt planned attacks on our motherland. Internally, the efforts have translated in a 3% reduction in crime levels in 2014.

The Government also implemented the National Counter-Radicalization Strategy to guide various actors in countering violent extremism in the country; established the Financial Reporting Centre to analyze financial transactions and work with law enforcement authorities to investigate financing of crime. In addition, the Government improved the capacity of security agencies through hire of additional personnel and provision of modern equipment.

In observance of our Constitutional rule-based imperative, the Government sustained enforcement of legislations aimed at improving National Security and Public Safety. These include: the Penal Code, Prevention of Organized Crime Act, Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, the Public Officers Ethics Act, National Cohesion and Integration Act, Kenya Information and Communications Act, Sexual Offences Act, Childrens Act, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and the Traffic Act. Significantly, the enactment of the Security Laws (Amendment) Act (2014) aligned the array of security laws to help the Government act in concert in its effort to fulfill its basic mandate of securing the country and its people.

Administrative and institutional reforms continued apace throughout the year under review, leading to a marked improvement in security and service delivery. To enhance co-ordination and management of security, the President, through Executive Order No. 3/2014, delegated power and authority to County Commissioners to direct and co-ordinate security and all other National Government functions at the County level.

Within the National Police Service, reforms continued to be rolled out at both strategic and operational levels. There has also been enhanced inter-agency collaboration in investigation and prosecution, as well as a marked

improvement in the Immigration Department—previously identified as a critical risk area for insecurity in the country.

To address the underlying causes of insecurity, the Government continued to refine and implement its commitment to vulnerable groups. This firm dedication took the form of enhanced poverty and unemployment interventions, such as gender and youth compliant policies, amendments to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2005) to enable youth and women-led enterprises access public procurement services and opportunities. In addition, the Government continued to streamline the Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Kenya Youth Empowerment, Re-envisioning the National Youth Service and the Hunger Safety Net Program, among others, to enhance their realization of the targeted security and socio-economic goals.

While these combined efforts continue to bear fruit, a number of factors undermined the efforts to improve security in the country. These include: the high rate of poverty and unemployment, regional instability, corruption, food insecurity, capacity limitations and resource constraints (human, financial and material).

Since security is a shared responsibility, there is need for strong co-operation among stakeholders in order to realize a safe and secure environment that facilitates socio-economic and political development. All actors and persons of good will should therefore support the Government as it endeavours to improve the state of security in the country.

H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Under Article 240(7) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and Section 16 of the National Security Council Act, 2012, the President of the Republic of Kenya is required to give an Annual Report to Parliament on the State of Security in Kenya. This requirement is also in line with the powers and functions of the President as outlined in Articles 131(1)(d), 132(1)(b) and 240(2)(4).

Article 240 of the Constitution creates the National Security Council (chaired by the President) and mandates it to provide supervisory, co-ordinative, integrative and oversight roles in national security, which has been defined under Article 238(1) to encompass social, economic, cultural and political well being of the Nation and individual citizens.

This Report, therefore, highlights security threats the country faced over the last one year, the measures taken by the Government to address them and elaborates on the associated challenges. The Report also recommends measures aimed at addressing the challenges in a sustainable manner.

The nature, motivation and actors in crime in Kenya have been changing over the years. In the past, traditional crimes such as burglary, robbery and cattle rustling were motivated mainly by poverty, unemployment and, at times, by cultural and tribal factors. However, crime has become more sophisticated, with some being driven by elites, professionals and other unscrupulous persons aimed at propagating and advancing their economic, ideological, political, and even religious aspirations.

Security challenges in Kenya must therefore be analyzed within existent legal, social, economic, political and even regional contexts, which are themselves characterized by a number of unique underlying factors. Firstly, Kenya is in the fourth year of implementing a new Constitution, which introduced major changes in the management of public affairs, some of which have ramifications in National Security. Among these changes include: introduction of two levels of Government (Devolution) which are distinct and interdependent (National and County governments); strict adherence of independence of the Arms of Government (Executive, Judiciary, Legislature); comprehensive police reforms—which saw the enactment of various legislations and establishment of new institutions (National Police Service, National Police Service Commission and the Independent Police Oversight Authority) among other reforms; Restructuring of Provincial Administration to align it to the devolved structure of government; and an elaborate Bill of Rights for the citizens.

Due to Kenya's proximity to Somalia (a country that has been without a stable government for over two decades), Kenya has suffered severely from threats such as terrorism, radicalization of youths, proliferation of

small arms and light weapons, border incursions, Refugees and Smuggling and sale of contraband goods. Kenya shares a common border of over 700 km with Somalia. However, we are trying to establish an effective border security management system, inadequate enforcement of immigration procedures and lack of a co-ordinated mechanism.

In addition, Kenya's relatively advanced transport, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure has not only attracted genuine entrepreneurs but also criminal cartels in the region, which prefer using Kenya to launch, co-ordinate or execute criminal acts such as human trafficking, cyber crimes, money laundering, drug trafficking and poaching.

Although Kenya's strategic location and importance to the International Community is of major importance to our economy, this has also resulted into a number of unique security challenges and pressures on the Government. Unlike other countries in the region, Kenya hosts the headquarters of several United Nations (UN) bodies. Due to this, the country has to deal with terrorists and other international criminal gangs targeting UN bodies/officials or seeking attention in the international arena to settle squabbles that may be having nothing to do with Kenya. Further, UN bodies and other international agencies hosted in Kenya require that the Government of Kenya serves as a role model to other countries for being the host. Thus, most security issues in the country get immediate international attention regardless of their gravity. As a result, the Government is always under pressure to improve its standards.

Further, constitutional guarantees on the freedom of expression and information has nurtured a vibrant media in the country. Since "Bad News Sells" the media has portrayed security situation in the country as desperate, and tended to ignore the efforts being made by Government to improve security, as they focused more on sensationalizing security matters and glorifying criminals, while portraying Kenyans as being desperate. This has resulted in demoralization of law enforcement officers and further emboldening of youths to join criminal gangs. In some instances, police officers have been assaulted by members of the public while on duty.

Some pastoralist communities in Kenya are yet to fully embrace formal education and continue to advance retrogressive cultures that promote insecurity in the country. Such communities have acquired illicit firearms for use in raiding other communities to advance cultural, communal and economic interests resulting into serious loss of life and livestock. Of concern, cattle rustling—which used to be a cultural practice—has been commercialized over time, leading to serious inter-communal hatred and

conflicts that are derailing development in the affected areas and the country at large.

As we evaluate the security of our Nation over the past one year, these underlying factors should not escape our attention.

2. THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The threats that influence Kenya's security environment can be evaluated focusing at national, regional and global levels. In the year 2014, Kenya faced a myriad of security challenges among them; Terrorism, Radicalization/Violent Extremism, Corruption, Organized Crime, Ethnic and Inter Communal Conflicts, Food Insecurity, Regional Instability, Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Cyber Crime, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Contrabands and Smuggling of Goods, Poaching, Road Safety and Refugees. Of these threats, International Terrorism and Violent Extremism has evolved into a sophisticated and transnational threat that has had a serious impact on national security. Instability in some of our neighbouring countries also contributed to serious security challenges during the year under review.

To ensure the safety of our Nation, the Government continues to enhance its integrated approach to addressing the numerous threats to our National Interests and Security. In particular, there has been a creation of a National Counter Terrorism Centre to act as a fusion centre for inter-agency co-ordination and an all Government approach to terrorism and related security threats.

The complex nature of attacks in some areas within Coast, North Eastern and parts of Rift Valley regions, has forced the Government to deploy the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) to complement the efforts of other security organs.

Our security agents will continue to be more proactive and vigilant to detect, deter, disrupt and defeat security threats before they occur, and bring the perpetrators to justice. Further, intelligence-led-policing will continue to guide our efforts to address complex security challenges in the country.

The Government will continue to support the global war on terror by working with stakeholders and members of the international community and continue reviewing security strategies to deal with the current emerging security threats. Public awareness and participation will be enhanced in addressing these security challenges.

2.1 Terrorism

Kenya continues to face terrorism threats from global terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and its affiliate, Al-Shabaab. These attacks have led to loss of life of Kenyans and have had severe economic consequences, in addition to taking a toll on communal harmony.

The threat of terrorism remains high as the Al-Shabaab terror group remains determined to continue with terrorist attacks across the country, primarily to inflict maximum casualties and create instability in order to force immediate withdrawal of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) troops from Somalia, while establishing an operation framework for their long term goal of creating an East African caliphate, under Sharia law.

The main targets for terrorists groups have been social places, churches, shopping malls, passenger vehicles, Government installations and security personnel. These terrorist attacks have lately been manifested through the isolation of non-Muslims/moderate sheikhs who are killed as witnessed in Mombasa, Garissa, Lamu, Mandera and Mpeketoni. This is aimed at implementing both Al-Qaeda and Al-Shabaab ideology of instigating an inter-religious conflict in Kenya.

In addition to mounting terror attacks, terrorists have been on a serious radicalization and indoctrination campaign, to recruit Kenyan youth for deployment within the country to perpetrate attacks. Some of these youth have been travelled to Somalia to train or fight for Al-Shabaab, while others have been involved in plotting attacks in Kenya and the East African region.

The country is also facing the threat of Terrorist Foreign Fighters, comprising Kenyan youths who underwent terrorism training in Somalia to fight for Al-Shabaab but had now returned as a result of pressure from AMISOM operations. The youth are believed to have established terrorist cells in the country and are responsible for co-ordinating and executing many of the terrorist activities being reported in various parts of Kenya.

Terrorism has also become intrinsically linked with other trans-national crimes, including drug-trafficking, poaching and money laundering, thereby exacerbating the threat in the region. Al-Qaeda affiliates are not only terrorist syndicates, but are increasingly morphing into criminal enterprises. In Kenya, Al-Shabaab extremists are among the groups using poaching and commodity smuggling to fund their activities.

This notwithstanding, the Government has taken the following measures to mitigate the threat of terrorism. These include: establishment of an Inter-Agency Co-ordination Unit to enhance institutional synergy; enhancement of security vigilance within and around the key installations and targeted facilities; and sustained ground, aerial and maritime

surveillance of the Kenya–Somali border. Aware of the vulnerability of our borders, the Government has commenced the implementation of a comprehensive strategy to secure our international borders. Together, security agencies are working in a joint multi-sectoral approach to target various militia. Efforts to nurture goodwill of local communities to bolster co-operation in the war against terror have been enhanced. In this regard, Kenya is seen as forging a model that can be shared with other countries within the region and beyond. There has also been continuous engagement with the Muslim leadership by Government to counter terrorism and violent extremism, and to facilitate counter-terrorism sensitization in the country.

The Government has resolved to combat terrorism in all its manifestations, recognizing that it constitutes one of the most serious threats to national peace and security. Some of the additional measures instituted include: implementation of the National Counter Terrorism Strategy; establishment of the Financial Reporting Centre to analyze financial transactions and work with law enforcement authorities to investigate the financing of terrorism; enhanced border control (which includes improvement of passenger profiling and screening procedures of persons entering and leaving the country); and capacity building on counter terrorism across all security agencies.

Additionally, the Government continues to acquire modern equipment for identification, comparison and evaluation of biometric data at entry and exit points. The Government has also established the National Aviation Security Committee (NAVSEC) to regularly review and improve measures for the protection of our airspace, airports, aircrafts and flight paths. Cross Border Security Management Committees continue to be operationalized and facilitated along our common borders.

On capacity building, the strength of security agencies has been increased through hiring of additional personal and provision of modern equipment. This has empowered Kenya's security agencies to arrest members of Al-Shabaab and those found in possession of material which could be used to make Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

The Government has also made conscientious efforts in enjoining the populace in security initiatives, such as community policing through the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative, and carrying out countrywide terrorism awareness and prevention programs. The Government has engaged in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) programs with establishments such as hotels, learning institutions and shopping malls to improve their physical security through awareness programs and the exchange of threat and vulnerability assessments.

2.1 Radicalization/Violent Extremism

Radicalization in the country has evolved over time, with terrorists targeting mainly the youth who are introduced to an extremist ideology and belief system that encourages them to move from beliefs that are generally moderate and mainstream towards very extreme views, which are violent in nature. The indoctrinators, who had for long limited themselves to distributing video and audio materials propagating violent extremist ideologies have evolved into hostile takeovers of mosques in the country—turning them into hot-beds of radicalism and recruitment feeders for Al-Shabaab.

The groups have been targeting the following groups with their ideologies; Mosques (by imposing Sheiks who are extremist); young and unemployed youths (by propagating a misconceived perception of injustices), and communities in Upper Eastern, Coast, North Eastern and Nairobi areas, among others, considered to be marginalized .

The Government will continue engaging religious and local Muslim leaders in addressing radicalization as we implement strategies to counter Violent Extremism. There are programmes being rolled to strengthen community resilience and curb the growing radicalization and recruitment by building institutional and community capacity to counter violent extremism.

In an effort to counter Radicalization and Violent Extremism in the country, the Government has developed a National Counter Radicalization Strategy, which seeks to curtail the influence of radical preachers out to push vulnerable individuals on the path toward violence. The strategy lays a base for greater engagement with religious and civil society groups, guided by the following pillars: Media Strategy; Psycho-Social Strategy; Faith-Based Strategy; Capacity Building Strategy; Political Strategy; Education Strategy and Security Strategy.

The Government is also implementing joint initiatives with Development Partners such as the United States of America, European Union, Denmark and Japan, among others.

In addition to established programs, the Government has ensured fairness in its actions, observed the rule of law and avoided any actions that may provide extremists the excuse they seek to incite potential recruits to violence. Other initiatives employed include; engagement of local leadership in the affected areas to take responsibility of youth actions within their areas of jurisdiction; engagement of religious leaders and institutions; sensitizing the media to be objective in reporting and to avoid airing or publishing inflammatory material or providing platforms for those propagating radical ideologies, and sensitizing other actors in the

Criminal Justice System to consider complementing each other in dealing with these security threats.

The Government has also taken firm counter-terrorism measures, leading to the apprehension of key terrorist suspects whose cases are on-going. Furthermore, security agencies foiled many would-be terrorist attacks and continue to do so on a daily basis. These stringent measures include: dealing firmly with proponents of violent extremism who are recruiting and indoctrinating youths into extremism; mounting security operations to mop up suspected violent extremists in Refugee Camps and other areas; heightening monitoring of blog posting and social sites with a view to disrupting their terrorist motives; enhancing intelligence gathering and sharing with the public through the *"Nyumba Kumi" Initiative*

Under the AU, Kenya, together with other nations, has remained engaged in Somalia to prevent radical extremists from entrenching themselves in the region. For instance, through the AMISOM Mission, we intend to prevent Somalia from reverting into a safe haven and training ground for Al-Shabaab and other affiliated terrorist organizations. Kenya has continued to co-operate and share information with regional states and other global Liaison Partners such as the UN, AU, IGAD and EAC initiatives.

In the near future, the Government will develop and implement a national strategy to counter violent extremism, incorporating the inputs from the Civil Society, Muslim faith leaders, affected communities and other stakeholders to ensure that the country takes the lead in countering the threat within the region.

2.2 Corruption

Corruption is a challenge in all sectors of the economy, despite the measures put in place by the Government to address it. Some of the areas prone to the vice include: law enforcement, taxation, procurement and issuance of official documents.. The Government will continue to revitalize measure to instill professionalism and eradicate corruption in the Public Sector.

Some of the measures we intend to carry out include: review and strengthening of the existing legislative and institutional frameworks to enhance governance and accountability both in the Public and Private sectors; fast-tracking of automation of all processes in the provision of services in the Public Sector; streamlining public procurement processes; enhancing the capacity of the National and County governments to improve efficiency in the use of public resources; centralization and digitization of official documents; and supporting and empowerment of

the Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission (EACC) to deal with the menace.

2.3 Organized Crime

Crime continues to evolve, the result of which is the ever sophisticated reorganization into organized syndicates that execute criminal activity. During the period under review, the Government witnessed sporadic attacks perpetrated by organized criminal gangs aimed at destabilizing the country's security through destruction of property and disruption of peace in affected regions. Organized crimes were manifested through violent crimes, organised criminal gangs, cattle rustling, drug trafficking and human trafficking.

The Prevention of Organised Crimes Act, 2010, served as the primary law to enhance the prevention, investigation and punishment of organised crimes in the country. Security organs conducted several operations, whereby several suspects were arraigned in court and prosecuted in court and prosecuted accordingly. In addition to implementing the Prevention of Organized Crimes Act, the Government is committed to putting in place strategies that will disable the criminal networks and, more so, the financiers and kingpins of these organized criminal networks.

2.4.1 Mombasa Republican Council

The Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) activities continue to pose security challenges in the Coast region. The group's activities were reported in Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa and Tana River counties. This group capitalizes on perceived marginalization of the Coastal region, mainly in regard to economic development, land ownership and employment opportunities.

During the year under review, some collaboration emerged between MRC and Al-Shabaab operatives, where some of the MRC youth who were trained in Somali by Al-Shabaab on terrorism activities (and have now returned into the country) reintegrated into the MRC, resulting into a symbiotic relationship. This alliance partially contributed to some of the attacks reported in the Coast region targeting vital and security installations and upcountry people, particularly the Mpeketoni attacks in Lamu County and other parts within the coastal region.

The Government will continue to fast track the full implementation of the various strategies and strict enforcement of applicable laws.

2.4.2 Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling activities and other incidences of livestock theft in various parts of the country continue to undermine security and impact negatively on socio-economic activities and development. The problem is attributed

to a number of factors, key among them being the availability of illicit firearms, lack of alternative sources of livelihood, outdated cultural practices and poor infrastructure in the affected areas. This scenario encourages revenge and counter attacks by aggrieved communities, as was witnessed when bandits shot dead security personnel and civilians in North Rift, in particular the Kapedo area.

On interventions, the Government has over the years been implementing numerous programmes to address this menace. Some of these include: carrying out of comprehensive disarmament exercises to remove all the illicit guns in an all inclusive formula, provide adequate security to the communities to prevent them from internal and external threats; scaling up peace building and conflict prevention mechanisms by setting up and sustaining County and Sub-county Peace Committees up to Sub-locations; promoting tolerance and cultural diversity through sporting, cultural exchanges visits among communities; and establishing joint projects to encourage resource sharing.

Further, the Government has been convening regular meetings to discuss mechanisms of dealing with cattle rustling with community leaders in affected areas (mostly political, religious, cultural, administrative, civil society and opinion leaders). Notable among these are two forums convened this year by the Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government on 7th January, 2015, in Nairobi, and attended by leaders from North Rift and Upper Eastern; and another on 27th January 2015, for leaders from North Eastern Region and Tana River County. During these consultative meetings, the leaders and Government identified the following challenges and committed themselves, through a memoranda to tackle them effectively, eradicate the retrogressive practice and improve security in these areas. The identified Thematic Areas of concern were:

1. Implementation of Past Resolutions and the Restoration of the Rule of Law;
2. Eradication of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
3. Addressing the Underlying Causes of Insecurity;
4. Management of Boundaries;
5. Reforms in Co-ordination of Security;
6. Improve Resourcing of Law Enforcement Agencies to Align Capabilities of Security Actors to Current Threat Scenarios;
7. Leadership;
8. Clanism;

9. Terrorism;
10. Radicalization;
11. Corruption; and
12. Follow-up Mechanism.

The Government will remain fully committed to this joint initiative and shall undertake its roles effectively.

Other ongoing initiatives include: encouragement of cultural exchanges amongst communities and education as the driver of cultural change; establishment of national and regional schools in the region to attract students from across the cultural divides, to bring harmony and dilute the strong negative cultural practices; encouragement of religious groups to set up institutions, e.g. schools and vocational training centres, to diversify economic activities; deployment of special forces in various cattle rustling-prone areas (equipped with appropriate equipment, including helicopters and the necessary gear) to enhance patrols along the highways and border points to pre-empt and deter would be cattle rustlers. At the regional level, the Government is in the process of ratifying the Mifugo Protocol under the umbrella of IGAD.

Further, the Government has embarked on a robust and elaborate program geared towards economic empowerment of pastoral communities. The construction of the Isiolo–Marsabit Highway (Northern Corridor) has opened the region for trade and opened security roads, a factor that has led to a significant reduction in banditry incidents in the region. At the same time, the Government continues to engage neighbouring countries to conduct cross-border joint security and disarmament operations with a view to restoring peace in the affected areas.

2.4.3 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking and smuggling continues to threaten the country's security. Kenya has been a source, transit and destination point for illegal immigrants, partly due to its geographical position. The immigrants are mainly from Ethiopia, Somalia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Central and West Africa. Most of these persons are trafficked to South Africa, the United States of America and Europe.

The Government has enhanced the sharing of information across agencies and with neighboring states on human trafficking within the framework of IGAD and EAC Protocols.

The Government has established the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee, which is advising on the strategies to combat, prevent, protect and implement rehabilitation programmes to address trafficking, and will

continue to implement the UN Conventions as domesticated in the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010.

2.4.4 Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is a global industry that affects virtually every country in the world, either as an origin, transit or destination. Kenya remains a key transit hub for drugs due to its strategic geographical location and infrastructural development in the region. International drug syndicates, largely drawn from West Africa, Europe and Asia, use Kenya as an operational base. This has exposed our society to the vice, as drug abuse is increasingly becoming a menace to the Kenyan society, with abuse being prevalent amongst students and the youth. Proceeds from drug trafficking also facilitate money laundering and bankroll other crimes, including terrorist activities, in the country.

The increase in drug trafficking arrests, seizures of big volumes of dangerous drugs, controlled precursors and essential chemicals, and the dismantling of clandestine laboratories, indicate the extent and the efforts the Government has taken to fight the menace. The seizure and destruction of a ship vessel christened 'MV ALNOOR' with heroine worth 1 billion on Kenya's territorial waters, on 29th August 2104, is a strong indicator of Kenya's commitment on the war against drugs.

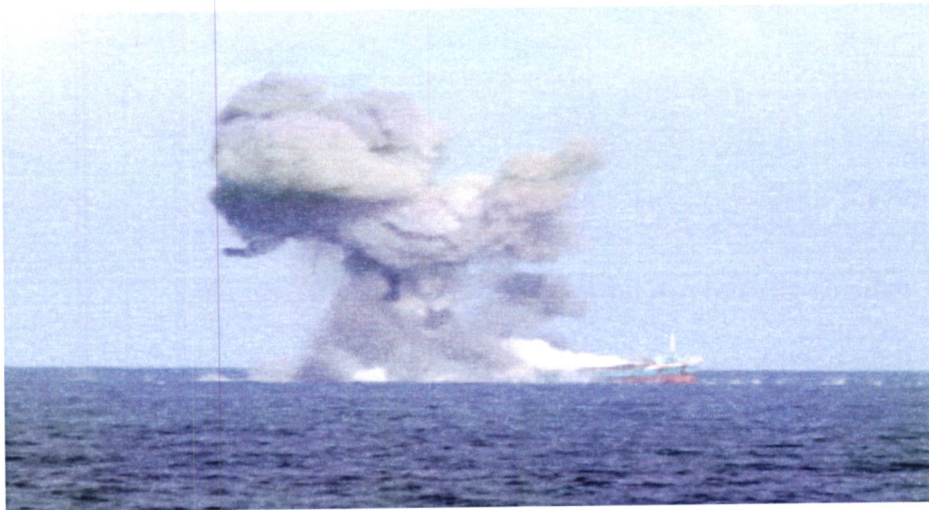


Figure1: Picture of Drug vessel, MV ALNOOR', which was blown up by KDF officers at Delta 16 zone, about 18 nautical miles from the Port of Mombasa

Thus stamping out these vices will remain a high priority of the Government. In this regard, key priorities shall include review and improvement of existing strategies and legislations to deal with these threats.

The following are statistics indicating the summary of seizures and arrests made in the last one year;

TYPE OF DRUG	NO. OF CASES DETECTED	NO. OF PERSONS ARRESTED	NO. OF MALES ARRESTED	NO. OF FEMALES ARRESTED	QUANTITY OF DRUG
Heroin	73	94	87	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.15 Kilograms • 558 Sachets • 2000 Ltrs Of Diesel Mix With Heroin • 3200 Ltrs Liquid Heroin
Cocaine	10	12	9	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11.27 Kilograms, • 12 Sachets
(Psychotropic Substances) Rohypnol	4	4	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 Tablets Of Rohypnol, • 69 Benzohel Tabs
Cannabis Herbal	1272	1403	1276	127	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4313.03 Kgs • 25045 Rolls • 4811 Stones • 200 Seedlings • 796 Plants • 53 Bars Of Hashish • 574 Sticks/Stems • 156 Brooms
Total	1359	1513	1375	138	

Kenyans	1478
Tanzanian	10
Rwandese	1
South Africans	3
Nigerians	4
Togolese	1
Pakistani	6
Indian	2
Ugandans	1
Iranian	1
Unknown	6
Total	1513

The Government is working through the Anti-Narcotic Police Unit (ANU), Interpol, NACADA, Community Policing Committees and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to reduce the trafficking and consumption of these drugs in the country. Some of the initiatives include: strict enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, 1994; elaborate control mechanisms to limit access to potentially harmful chemicals (such as industrial methanol, which have been used to produce alcoholic drinks); strengthened collaboration among actors such as the Kenya Bureau of Standards, Government Chemist and Anti-Counterfeit Agency, to crack down on manufactures of illicit brews; enhanced demand reduction programmes to enlighten and educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse and the establishment of non-stigmatizing treatment and rehabilitation centers to rehabilitate those already affected by the vice.

2.4 Ethnic and Inter Communal Conflicts

Negative ethnicity among various ethnic groups has persisted, mainly over resources such as land, water and pasture, as well as political differences. In the last one year, several cases of ethnic conflict were reported, resulting mainly from dissatisfaction by certain communities over the mismanagement of devolved funds and uneven sharing of employment opportunities and awarding of contracts by the county governments. Consequently, some conflicts were sparked by fallouts between some communities due to perceived political exclusion and feuds stemming from long-standing clan rivalries and supremacy battles. Some of these conflicts, which threatened to paralyze operations of some County governments, have been amicably resolved through Presidential interventions e.g. by setting committees which continue to mediate the conflicts and reconcile communities.

In dealing with traditional inter-communal conflicts, the Government has been implementing polices aimed at promoting nationhood; undertaking peace building and conflict management initiatives (through respective Peace Committees) and has on several occasions charged in courts persons found inciting civilians to commit atrocities, among others.

Further, the Government has been implementing multi-sectoral development programme to address the root causes of under-development in Arid and Semi Arid (ASAL) areas, with components of health, water, agriculture, environment, infrastructure and education; and encouraging county governments to invest in provision of infrastructure projects (such as water and access roads) to improve the living conditions of most communities and reduced competition for the available resources in the affected areas.

At the Regional level, the Government has been utilizing several instruments to deal with cross border conflicts with neighbouring countries. Under the auspices of IGAD, EAC, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Interpol, the Government has been participating in cross-border peace initiatives.. These include: annual Border Commissioners and Administrators' forums; exchange of Military Liaison Officers; Border Security Committees and other Cross Border Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms.

The Government will continue to support and empower National Cohesion and Peace Building programmes and structures, including the “*Nyumba Kumi*” Initiative, Councils of Elders and Local Peace structures, to strengthen and sustain national healing and reconciliation. This will be complemented by law enforcement agencies and existing legal frameworks, such as the National Cohesion and Integration Act (2013) to bring to justice instigators of ethnic conflicts.

2.5 Food Insecurity

Food insecurity has been a challenge in some parts of the country, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas. This is as a result of drought, unpredictable weather patterns, resistant crop diseases, dependency on rain fed-agriculture, use of uncertified seeds, substandard farm inputs and poor farming methods, among others.

In an effort to reverse these conditions, the Government has enhanced the following: construction of dams to minimize over-reliance on rain-fed farming; maintained and increased the Strategic Grain Reserve; improved agricultural extension services; and sensitized farmers on modern production and storage methods. The Government has also subsidized and availed farm inputs to increase productivity; extended low interest credit facilities to farmers to lower the cost of production, encouraged more investments in the Agricultural Sector, and launched irrigation schemes to boost food security.

2.6 Regional Instability

Conflict and instability in the East Africa, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region has adversely affected our National Security. This has resulted from the renewed intra-State conflicts, presence of militias and power struggles, among others. These conflicts have led to an influx of refugees into Kenya, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and insecurity along the common borders, among others.

As a result, Kenya has been playing a key role in the regional peace and security initiatives, as well as promoting regional development agenda. Notable among these initiatives include: fostering peace, security and stability in the Federal Republic of Somali and Republic of South Sudan;

supporting the UN-backed Somali Roadmap Peace; supporting the AU initiatives through African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces; creating conducive conditions for the Somalia Government to upscale its initiatives on sustainable peace and security.

Kenya has also been spearheading implementation of decisions and directives of the EAC Heads of State under the EAC Peace and Security Architecture, which includes the Joint Sectoral Council on Co-operation in Defence, Interstate Security and Foreign Policy Co-ordination. Kenya has also remained committed to regional integration through ratification of protocols and implementation of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects, which include regional petroleum pipelines, power generation and transmission, Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) development from Mombasa through Kampala to Kigali.

Kenya has, through the East African Standby Force (EASF), participated in several Training Exercises, which culminated into full operational capability of the EASF. In South Sudan, Kenya has deployed additional troops to UNMISS, under the IGAD Guard Force.

Kenya will continue to actively participate, both diplomatically and militarily, in seeking peaceful settlements to conflicts, stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction of societies in the region.

2.7 Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons from neighbouring countries with internal strife continues to adversely affect our internal security. Non-State actors into possession of illicit firearms have mainly used them to perpetuate crime in both urban and rural areas. Armed robberies, carjacking, kidnappings, gang violence and terror attacks mostly involve use of illicit arms. These arms are increasingly posing significant socio-economic, political and security risks countrywide.

In Kenya, the proliferation has mainly been caused and precipitated by porous borders, inter-ethnic conflicts amongst pastoral communities and conflicts in the neighboring countries. These illicit firearms have contributed to a growth in transnational organized crimes, which has exacerbated internal conflicts in the region.

In its efforts to address proliferation of illicit firearms, the Government has taken the following measures: reviewed and developed policies and legislations such as the National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and Management Bill, the Arms Trade Treaty and, policy framework for the National Police Reserves. Others include; marking of State and civilian-owned firearms

(with over 85% of State arms already marked); public awareness campaigns at county levels, peace building and conflict management forums, and destruction of all collected illicit firearms at the point of collection. Local legal mechanisms have also been used to bring to justice those trafficking, distributing or in possession of illicit arms.

The Government will also continue to support regional disarmament efforts to rid the country off illicit arms. Law Enforcement Agencies shall also review their strategies periodically, with a view to effectively dealing with illicit arms trafficking.

2.8 Cyber Crime

Cyber crime refers to criminal activity conducted via the internet, which include stealing an organization's intellectual property, illicitly accessing online bank accounts, creating and distributing viruses on other computers, maliciously posting confidential business information on the internet, posting obscene content on the internet, disrupting a country's critical national infrastructure and social engineering (which entails manipulating unsuspecting users into performing actions or divulging sensitive information).

Kenya has been victim to various cyber-attacks, including the hacking of 103 Government websites in 2012, the hacking of another two (2) Government websites in 2014, and the hijacking of the Twitter accounts of the Deputy President and the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF). The Kenyan private sector and the general public have also been affected by cyber crime cases including hacking of technical infrastructure, online and mobile fraud, denial of service attacks, espionage, impersonation on social media (*Facebook, Twitter*) and attacks via hate messages, among others.

In line with Kenya's ICT Sector Policy and the Kenya Information and Communications Act (1998), the Government, through the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA), has established the National Computer Incident Response Team Co-ordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC) as the Kenya's trusted point of contact for co-ordinating response to cyber-attacks and remediation of cyber security incidents. The National KE-CIRT/CC works in collaboration with security agencies and other stakeholders.

On 24th June, 2014, I launched the National Cyber Security Framework, which is currently being implemented. This framework aims at enhancing the security of Kenya's cyber space with a view to creating confidence and security in the use and adoption of ICTs in Kenya. The framework consists of: the National Cyber Security Strategy (which defines Kenya's Cyber security vision, key objectives, and ongoing commitment to support national priorities by encouraging ICT growth and aggressively protecting

critical information infrastructure); the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team Co-ordination Centre (*KE-CIRT/CC*) (which is Kenya's trusted point of contact for co-ordinating information flow, response to cyber-attacks and remediation of Cyber security incidents); and the National Public Key Infrastructure (*NPKI*) (which is a system for the creation, storage and distribution of digital certificates that are used to verify that a particular public key—online/virtual identity— belongs to a certain entity).

Notably, the Government has managed to resolve various cyber crimes, which include cases of social media abuse and impersonation, website defacement, denial of service attacks, hacking of email accounts. In addition, we have established working relations at the national, regional and international levels.

In this endeavour, the Government has established a network of actors in cyber crime, which include: Law Enforcement Agencies, the Central Bank of Kenya, the financial sector industry association, the telecommunication industry association, the academia, and public utility companies (namely, Kenya Power Company, Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company), and critical infrastructure service providers, among others.

The Government will therefore continue to review the National ICT Policy Framework and align it with new and emerging cyber security threats to ensure that all cyber security incidents are effectively addressed.

2.9 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is a security threat to all citizenry. Indeed, SGBV is recognized as an international human rights violation that requires multi-dimensional approach and support. The Government recognizes the prevalence of SGBV and its devastating impact on women and children, in particular, as well as families and communities.

Noteworthy, SGBV has taken a new dimension including stripping of women in public, with some of the cases going unreported. Infidelity and other stress-related issues have been cited as the main causes of the worrying trend. During the period under review, there were 5184 reported incidents of offences against morality i.e. rape, defilement, incest, bigamy. However, our security agencies managed to arrest the perpetrators, who were arraigned in court.

In order to mitigate this menace, the Government has continued with sensitization programmes, awareness creation and training to the community on Gender Based Violence prevention, response and referrals. The courts have also been instrumental in the fight against SGBV, mainly by enforcing the provisions of the law namely the Sexual Offences Act

(2006), the Childrens Act (2001) and the Penal Code. The Government is further implementing the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

More focus has been on schools, religious groups, community-based organizations (CBOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs), through healthcare providers in health facilities and administrative leaders. The biggest challenge is the prosecution of SGBV offences, whereby victims are often reluctant to make reports and give evidence of such abuse. Women in particular fear retaliation against themselves and their children by the abuser and fear the economic consequences.

The Government will continue to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the country.

2.10 Contraband and Smuggling of Goods

Smuggling of contraband goods takes place along our porous borders especially on the 700 Km long Kenya-Somalia border. Some of the smuggled goods find their market in the country, which in turn leads to heavy loss of Government revenue, hence adversely affecting the local economy.

The Government has put in place measures to eradicate the vice, such as through; construction of one-stop border posts; mounting joint border and inland water patrols with our neighbouring countries; deployment of more resources e.g. motor vehicles and personnel; entrenchment and operationalization of a multi-agency unit in the Immigration Act to enhance co-ordination and co-operation in dealing with smuggling and counterfeits.

2.11 Poaching

Poaching activities have relatively reduced in the country compared to the previous year, though the vice still remains a major threat to wildlife conservation and tourism. Poaching and trafficking in wildlife trophies is mainly perpetuated by organized criminal syndicates that involve local and international networks, as well as corrupt Government and security personnel. The heavy demand, ready market and high prices offered for the elephant ivory and rhino horns (both locally and internationally are an incentive to the increasing poaching of these endangered species.

Kenya has also become a key transit point for illicit animal trophies destined for international markets as it is used as a trade route to international destinations. During the year under review, several consignments of ivory were intercepted within our entry/exit points linking some of the seizures to have originated from other countries. On

5th July, 2014, a major consignment of 314 pieces of ivory weighing 2.152 tonnes was intercepted in Mombasa County in readiness for shipment. The Government acknowledges the efforts of law enforcement agencies that have seen the apprehension of a runaway fugitive, who has since been arraigned in court.

The factors contributing to increased poaching in Kenya include: rising demand and prices for wildlife trophies in the illicit markets; proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country (which are now used in wildlife poaching); well organized and highly skilled poaching gangs; involvement of local and international well-to-do cartels in illicit trophy deals; and human settlements around key rhino sanctuaries. These illicit trophy dealers are taking advantage of Kenya's efficient infrastructure system and changing lifestyles, whereby people are poaching due to high economic returns.

The Government has been implementing adequate measures to mitigate poaching. These include: implementation of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013), which classifies poaching as an economic crime attracting stiffer penalties, enhancement of the capacity of KWS through increased budgetary allocation; expansion, collaboration and facilitation of the inter-agency Anti-Poaching Crack Unit; scanning and surveillance at ports and airports to detect and deter trafficking in animal trophies and co-ordination and co-operation with countries affected by poaching.

2.12 Road Safety

During the year under review, **5,661** accidents were reported, compared to **6121** cases reported in 2013—which shows a **decrease** of 8%. The Government, through the National Transport and Safety Authority and the Traffic Department of the National Police Service, has put in place various measures to ensure safety on our roads. Among these include; introduction of tamper-proof speed governors for all PSV vehicles (even though unscrupulous PSV operators have regularly interfered with them); enforcement of the alcohol breathalyzers (*Alco-Blow*); employment of speed guns; introduction of a cashless fares payment system and regulation of night Travel for PSV buses. others.

NO. OF VICTIMS PER CATEGORY				
	2013	2014	DIFF.	% DIFF.
FATAL	3126	2910	-216	-7
SERIOUS	6220	5060	-1160	-19
SLIGHT	4772	3963	-809	-17
TOTAL	14118	11933	-2185	-15

TABLE XYZ: NO. OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED				
	2013	2014	DIFF.	% DIFF.
FATAL	2546	2502	-44	-2
SERIOUS	2901	2556	-345	-12
SLIGHT	674	603	-71	-11
TOTAL	6121	5661	-460	-8

CLASSES OF VICTIMS						
	2013			2014		
	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT
PED	1444	1555	412	1341	1283	288
DRIV	277	507	275	267	513	317
PASS	794	2822	3738	646	2053	2996
P/PASS	158	456	145	161	442	175
P/CYC	129	169	47	104	115	31
M/CYC	325	705	160	391	654	156
TOTAL	3127	6214	4777	2910	5060	3963

The Government will continue to enforce road safety measures to help curb future road accidents.

2.13 Refugees

Kenya hosts over 600,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. This influx continues to threaten national security given that adherents of Al-Shabaab have infiltrated the Refugee Camps (disguised as refugees) from where they plan and perpetrate heinous acts. This has made the camps

insecure and vulnerable, leading to numerous attacks within and outside the camps.

However, AU efforts to pacify Somalia have resulted into voluntary return of some refugees to their countries. The Government will continue to work within applicable international instruments. Other measures include vetting all refugees, and isolating criminal among them, and formulating strategies to deal with aliens.

1. MULTI-SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE NATIONAL SECURITY

During the year under review, the Government implemented a number of cross cutting interventions in various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) which were either directly or indirectly aimed at improving national security. These include; Co-ordination of National Government Functions, Implementation of Police Reforms, Review of Security Legislations, Inter-Agency Collaboration in Investigation and Prosecution, Registration, Immigration and Border Management, Poverty and Unemployment Interventions.

Co-ordination of National Government Functions

The Government established systems that would strengthen effectiveness in co-ordination of security, among other national Government functions at the county level. In May 2014, I issued Executive Order No. 3/2014 on strengthening of the National Government Co-ordination Function at the County level, delegating the power to direct and co-ordinate the National Government functions at County level to County Commissioners. This Order has realized the intended objective by improving co-ordination of National Government business in the counties and created synergy, teamwork and a sense of shared responsibility in service delivery to citizens.

In particular, this Executive Order among other factors provided for the roles and responsibilities of County Commissioners in co-ordinating National Government Functions in the counties. Under this clause, the County Commissioners are responsible for directing and co-ordinating the functions of the National Government at the County level which will include: Chairing the County Security Committees and ensuring implementation of the decisions of the committees to enhance peace, security and the rule of law; supervision and co-ordination of performance of National Government departments and functions as outlined by the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution; promotion of cohesion, integration and patriotism to enhance peace and national unity; co-ordination of disaster management in the county where the National Government is required to respond; promotion of good governance, accountability and

participation of the people in the implementation of National Government programmes for sustainable development, among others.

In addition, the order also stipulated the: relationship between County Commissioner and other Heads of Departments; relationship between County Commissioners and Regional Co-ordinators; establishment of National Government Service Delivery Co-ordination Committees and reporting Mechanism for County Commissioners.

Further to this, the Government is on track in restructuring the Provincial Administration as provided for in Section 17 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution 2010 *“that within five years after the effective date, the system commonly known as Provincial Administration shall be restructured to accord with and respect the system of devolved government”*. To this effect the Government has undertaken the following: developed a Policy on Restructuring and Transformation of Provincial Administration to operationalise the National Government Co-ordination Act 2013; developed general regulations to support implementation of the National Government Co-ordination Act 2013, appointed national administration staff under the new order; sensitized national administration staff; reviewed the scheme of Service; improved mobility and provision of offices for national administration staff among others.

Further, the Government has allocated funds to facilitate the recruitment of 706 additional Assistant County Commissioners (DOs) to improve service delivery to citizens by enhancing supervision of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs and co-ordination of peace, national cohesion and security issues at the grassroots level.

3.1 Implementation of Police Reforms

Since the Commission of Inquiry into Post Election Violence commonly known as the Waki Commission recommended urgent and comprehensive reforms in the police, the police reform agenda has been a consistent theme in manifestos of the successive Governments namely; Coalition Government of 2008 and the current Jubilee Government, 2013. These reforms are aimed at transforming police services into security agencies that are accountable, professional, well resourced and motivated in order to effectively and efficiently execute their mandate in a manner that inspires trust and confidence in the public.

In February 2014, the Government gazetted the Police Reforms Steering Committee (PRSC) to take over the process of implementing the reforms after the lapse of the mandate of the Police Reforms Implementation Committee (PRIC) in June 2013. The committee which is chaired by the Principal Secretary, Interior is mandated to co-ordinate the reform

institutions and provide a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on police reforms.

So far, a number of key achievements have been realized. On **Legislative Policy and Institutional Reforms**, the Government has been able to facilitate the following: enactment and implementation of various police related legislations such as: National Police Service Act 2011, National Police Service Commission Act 2011, Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act 2011; establishment and operationalization of institutions such as: National Police Service Commission, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, Internal Affairs Unit, County Policing Authority and development of policies, guidelines and regulations such as; the National Security Policy , National Policy on Community Policing, Regulation on National Security Council Act, 2012, Service Standing Orders, Policy on National Police Reservist , policies and regulations on police recruitment, vetting, appointment, promotions, training, transfer, discipline, appeals, resignation and retirement and policy on police oversight and investigations.

As we move into the future, we hope to finalize two key pending Bills on; Private security Industry Regulation Draft Bill and the National Coroners Service Draft Bill.

On **Police Accountability**, the Government has been implementing Reform programmes aimed at enhancing external accountability through the Independent Policing Oversight Authority and internal accountability through the Internal Affairs Unit. Additionally, the Government has been focused on improving police professionalism by; implementing a new police training curriculum, a new police recruitment system, vetting of members of National Police Service, improving police training and partnership with local and international institutions of higher learning, accreditation of police training colleges to offer Diplomas and post graduate Diplomas in Policing, development of police code of conduct, separation of functions of police officers and prosecution among other initiatives.

On **Administrative, Logistical and Operational Reforms**, the Government is implementing a number of programmes which include: Police Modernization Medium Term Plan 2013- 2018; Police salaries and allowances increment program, a comprehensive Life Insurance Policy for the police and we are in the process of procuring a comprehensive Medical Insurance Scheme for the police.

Further, funding for standard tooling and kitting for the police has been increased, leased 1200 police vehicles in FY 2013/14 and arrangements are underway to procure an additional 1500 vehicles in FY2014/15 police vehicles. On housing, 1.2 billion was allocated last F/Y 2013/2014 to

support a Public Private Partnership on Housing. We hope to procure 20,000 housing units this financial year under the same arrangement. On Police Air Wing, we are in the process of procuring new aircrafts to improve its current operations.

In the coming year, we intend to implement the following

- **Police Station and Administration Police posts accelerated transformation** for policing service delivery by: Physical transformation of stations and AP posts and police residential lines, automation of police stations/posts, digitalization of police records, rehabilitation of cells and lockups, and public policing service delivery improvement programmes.
- **Accelerated Administration Police Service grassroots program** for maintenance of law by deployments and devolution of command at the location levels.
- **Police culture and values re-engineering program** by implementing: Police health engineering program—physical fitness for character and values balance; re-engineering culture and value system, living, practicing and monitoring the culture and value transformation in National Police Service; tooling and kitting for police in city streets beats and patrol in high population and high economic hubs- *standard belt with police kitting, communication and free hands for action*, Instant fines for traffic offence using MPESA and other electronic payment services and holding the national county commanders and lower level conference to communicate change vision and offer visible leadership among other initiatives.

3.2 Review of Security Legislations

During the year under review, Kenya experienced a number of terrorist attacks resulting into loss of lives, injuries and destruction of property. Extensive consultation and reflection across the executive identified a number of gaps within various security laws as well as administrative challenges in the security sector.

To address these gaps, the Draft Security Laws Amendments Bill was developed and subjected to extensive consultations through public participation, engagement with independent constitutional commissions and parliamentary processes that built consensus around the core areas of review. During this process, all the concerns raised by the different stakeholders were addressed by the relevant Parliamentary Committees through amendments. I once again thank the National Assembly for passing the Bill.

This law gave our security actors an improved Institutional and Legal Framework for coherent co-operation and synergy towards the national counter-terrorism efforts. This synergy is cascaded from the highest to the lowest level through the national Government security structures. The law also dealt with emerging crimes that reinforce terrorism, including the phenomena of foreign fighters, radicalization and transnational and cross-border crimes such as poaching and trafficking. Increasingly, these crimes are assuming a degree of sophistication that calls for a radical approach. The law also improved our capacity to detect, deter and disrupt any threats to national security. For the first time, we now have a law that focuses on prevention and disruption of such threats.

Further, the law allowed for the use of technology in processing and advancing the ability for successful prosecution of suspects. Cognizant of the lack of integrity and its role in accentuating vulnerability as well as compromising national security, this law set a higher threshold for any public and state officers charged with the responsibility of protecting Kenya and its people by providing for heavy penalties for any transgression.

In addition to this raft of legal amendments, the Government has commenced wide-scale administrative and operational reforms that align command and control, improve doctrine and modalities of work and improve operational effectiveness on the ground. While we now have this important law, it is critical to appreciate that it is only one instrument among the many measures that we need to put in place in order to guarantee our security.

I therefore urge all Kenyans to take time to read and understand this law which was developed to enhance the provisions of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, and protect the lives and property of all citizens. I also call upon each one of us to remain vigilant and share any information that would aid in securing our country with the relevant authorities.

3.3 Inter-Agency Collaboration in Investigation and Prosecution

Government departments and agencies in the criminal justice system continue to embrace collaboration in the discharge of their functions. This has seen a marked improvement in the responses towards would-be threats to national security. For instance, during the review period, the prosecutors together with investigators co-operated in employing the Prosecutor Led-Investigation Model in major security cases such as the Westgate Mall attack and the J.K.I.A Fire incident to ensure comprehensive and professional gathering of adducible evidence.

From the prosecution and investigation front, the Government has put in place measures to revamp both the Office of the Director of Public

Prosecution (ODPP) and the National Police Service (NPS) through recruitment and training in order to capacitate these institutions to better respond to security threats in the country. The training sessions have been centered mainly on complex emerging crimes such as terrorism, cyber crime and other organized crimes. The efforts have also seen the decentralization of prosecution services, effectively ensuring the presence of prosecution offices in every county to complement the work of law enforcement officers. The ODPP is further spreading out to sub-county offices in the spirit of devolution.

3.4 Registration, Immigration and Border Management

The Government has been implementing new legislations and programmes aimed at improving the creation and maintenance of a national population register and the administration of laws relating to births and deaths, identification and registration of citizens, immigration and refugees among others.

Some of these initiatives include: implementation of a biometric population register; establishment of more security units along the border and strengthening capacity of border patrol units; enhancement of close working relationship among law enforcement agencies to maintain effective screening process of travelers and computerized migration processes, including collecting and analyzing data at ports of entry. This is enabling the Government to detect prohibited immigrants and criminals who set foot in the country and deal with them effectively.

3.5 Poverty and Unemployment Interventions

The Government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has been implementing programs aimed at addressing poverty and unemployment to empower the youth and citizenry, as a way of reducing key factors enticing youths to engage in crime for survival. Some of the programmes implemented include: Setting the Medium Term Growth Framework and Implementation of Medium Term Plan (MTP) II.

Under the MTP II, Kenya expects to raise GDP growth from 4.6% in 2012 to 10% in 2017. MTP II contains strategies for a stable macro-economic environment to facilitate high and equitable growth, low inflation and sustainable poverty reduction. Among key priorities under the MTP II include: fast tracking of industrialization through growing the manufacturing sector, making agriculture competitive, diversification of the economy, and ensure sustainable balance of payments; expand trade to improve the country's share in the growing regional and international markets; development of the second transport corridor and higher investment in infrastructure to expand and modernize, the rail, roads, ports, airports, energy, water and ICT and telecommunications; Increasing

the national capacity for power generation and supply of electricity to 5,000MW by 2017; provision of equitable access to opportunities and lowering the cost of living through expansion of irrigation and boosting productivity of the agriculture sector and job creation and employment growth through youth Small and Medium Enterprises, UWEZO Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities, among others.

On empowerment of women, youth and persons living with disability, the Government made considerable efforts during the year under review in the following areas:

- a) **Gender and Youth Compliant Policies:** Kenya has progressively adopted a strategy on gender and youth mainstreaming to guide development, planning and budgeting in order to reduce disparities between men, women, boys and girls thus complying with international and regional obligations on women and youth empowerment. e.g. National Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence ,
- b) **Public Procurement and Disposal:** Amendments were made on the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2005) so that youth and women led enterprises can receive preferential treatment in accessing public procurement services (reservations of up to 30% of all tenders).
- c) **Access to Government Procurement Opportunities:** For the 2013/2014 financial Year, all the 18 Ministries and Office of the Attorney-General issued tenders worth KSh. 6,488,932,179 benefitting 2,133 youth enterprises, 2,518 women enterprises and 50 enterprises led by persons with disability.
- d) **Women Enterprise Fund:** The Women Enterprise Fund has progressively been awarding women funds and other development initiatives since its inception. Total disbursement to date since inception stands at 4.7 billion to a total of 866,683 beneficiaries. Total of 13,511 have been sensitized on SACCOs formation and 17 SACCOs have been registered with 959 members with savings of KSh. 325,000.
- e) **Uwezo Fund:** Approximately 36% of Kenya's population (15 million) is youths below the age of 35 years. In cognizant of the circumstances that the youth find themselves in, the Government unveiled the Uwezo Fund with an initial capitalization of KSh. 6 billion. This was meant to provide interest free business start-up loans to young jobless youth and women. The funds are accessed through Uwezo Fund committees based in each of the country's

290 constituencies. Over 5 billion shillings have been disbursed to various counties.

- f) **Youth Enterprise Fund:** This fund is expected to reduce unemployment among the youth, through enterprises development as key strategy that will increase economic opportunities and participation by youth in nation building. To date, the fund has financed over 377,436 Youth Enterprises to the tune of KSh.16 billion (inclusive of leveraging funding), trained over 200,000 young entrepreneurs, supported 9,603 youths to take up jobs overseas through the Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (YESA) Programme and helped create over 2 million jobs. This program is in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Private Employment Agencies.
- g) **Kenya Youth Empowerment:** The Kenya Youth Empowerment (KYE) is a Government project which is fully funded from World Bank/international development association amounting to US\$17.027 million. The project is implemented in partnership with private sector. The objectives of the projects are: to provide employability/life skills and workplace experience to vulnerable young men and women, and to enhance capacity of the ministry in order to implement the national youth policy and increase institutional capacity for youth policy planning.
- h) **Internship in Ministries, Departments and Agencies;** this initiative aims at offering job skills and experience as well as building professional competences to youths in colleges and universities. The internship lasts at least three months and is usually part of their course requirement. In the last two years over 500 youths have participated in this initiative.
- i) **Establishment and operationalization of the National Youth Council:** This is youth led semi-autonomous body that advocates, champions and mobilizes youth participation, inclusion and voicing in local as well as international activities and programmes.
- j) **Re-envisioning the National Youth Service (NYS):** The process of re-envisioning the NYS is as articulated in the NYS 5-point plan, which outlines the transformative agenda that NYS will have for the youth. Through this plan, the Government intends to scale up the number of youth recruited to NYS from the 4270 youth recruited in 2013, to 20,000 in 2014/15. In November 2014, NYS recruited the first batch of 10,000. NYS will further work with an additional 200,000 community youth in various national service programmes aimed at empowering the youth through enterprise

development, building community assets and instilling a sense of nationhood and community service. This is the youth re-socialization philosophy that is the key pillar of the re-envisioned NYS.

So far, NYS has been involved in a multi-faceted youth empowerment programme in Kibera, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Mathare among others, aimed at transforming the lives of the youth. Working alongside local youth, NYS has built over 50 ablution blocks, model houses, sewer lines, the Darajani-Silanga road, health clinics, police posts, cleaned up the villages and put up street lighting.

By creating opportunities for meaningful engagement for our youth, the Government has increased their participation in our communities and reduced the likelihood of their involvement in anti-social activities and crime.

On improving social welfare of vulnerable groups, the Government established the: **Consolidated Social Protection Fund** which encompasses policies and programmes that protect orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and women headed households (majority of who live below the poverty line of 44%) against risk as well as mitigate the impacts of socio-economic shocks. Social protection is entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya and recognizes the protection of human rights and preserving the dignity of individuals and communities.

Some of the interventions under this arrangement include cash transfer to the Older Persons, Persons With Disabilities (PWD) and Vulnerable Children. The primary focus in the last two years has been on repackaging and streamlining of the social protection scheme(s) so as to expand coverage in a cost effective manner. Through the fund, 12,000 assistive devices were provided to persons with disabilities, 1,000 scholarships given to students with disabilities, 205 institutions providing services to PWDs funded and 1,824 persons with disabilities organization members trained in entrepreneurship skills among others.

Further, the Government also implemented **the Hunger Safety Net Program** through the National Drought Management Authority, with funding from the Government of Kenya and the United Kingdom (DFID), to alleviate extreme hunger and poverty. This program provides support to 64,794 households with beneficiaries receiving cash transfers of KSh. 2, 300 per household per month, enabling these households to feed their families and reducing the complications associated with extreme hunger.

4. CHALLENGES FACED IN ADDRESSING SECURITY THREATS

As the Government strives to improve the state of national security, some underlying cross-cutting factors continue to work against or limit the effectiveness of the initiatives. The main factors among these include:

4.1 High Rate of Poverty and Unemployment

At independence in 1963, Kenya's deficiencies were illiteracy, poverty and diseases as some of the main challenges facing the country. Despite the various strategies and interventions adapted over the decades, these issues still remain a challenge. The Government will continue to develop various interventions to address poverty levels and unemployment especially among the youth.

4.2 Regional Instability

Instability in the region remains a key source of insecurity to Kenya which has led to influx of refugees, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, insecurity along the common borders. As a result, the Government has been forced to divert its resources towards mediation, peace keeping and other diplomatic efforts to bring stability in the region.

4.3 Corruption

Corruption is a major challenge in the country despite measures put in place by the Government to address it. This has impacted negatively on economic development, service delivery and national security. The Government remains focused in the fight against the vice.

4.4 Food Insecurity

Food insecurity remains a challenge in the country especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL). The Government will continue to revitalize the agricultural sector to increase food production.

4.5 Financial Limitations

The Government faces financial constraints especially in key sectors due to competing priorities. Over the years, the security sector has been underfunded. However, the Government undertakes to prioritize security sector in future budgetary allocations and ensure prudent utilization of these resources.

4.6 Capacity Constraints

Capacity in terms of skills, personnel and equipment remain a challenge. This is further hampered by limited resources. The Government remains focused to recruit, train and procure additional equipment to deal with these emerging threats.

5. CONCLUSION

The Government will remain committed to its constitutional mandate of providing an enabling working environment by mobilizing all other players so that together, we may maximize our capacity as a country and guarantee security for the current and future generations. If this unity of purpose is achieved, the Government is optimistic that security within our borders will continue to improve.

The Government will focus more on reducing the effects of the underlying factors such as high rate of poverty and unemployment, regional instability, corruption, food insecurity, financial limitations and capacity constraints in the coming year.

Further, efforts will be made to enhance synergy and co-operation among the three arms of Government i.e. Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, for the good of the country. Within the Criminal Justice System, efforts will be made to enhance co-operation for affective enforcement of the law.

In future, the Government also hopes that the citizenry will aspire to be law abiding so that fewer resources are expended on law enforcement efforts such as managing public unrests as has been observed in the last few years.

6. ANNEXES

ANNEX “ A” TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTATION

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2014

A. INTRODUCTION

Current Security Challenges

The year faced numerous challenges which have become increasingly sophisticated and complex. The trend of crime and insecurity was orchestrated by among others, terrorism, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, inequity of resources, organized crimes, drug and substance abuse, community boundary disputes, sophistication of technology and politics driven by ethnic rivalry.

Crime analysis per Offence

In the year 2014 the overall crime recorded was **69,736** cases which was a **decrease** by **2,456** cases or **3%** as compared to 2013 which recorded **71,832** cases.

DECREASE								
	2012	2013	DIFF	%DIFF	2013	2014	DIFF	%DIFF
VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	1663	1631	-32	-2	1631	1239	-392	-24
THEFT BY SERVANT	2984	2702	-282	-9	2702	2279	-423	-16
ROBBERY	3262	3551	289	9	3551	3011	-540	-15
STEALING	14111	11455	-2656	-19	11455	10042	-1413	-12
BREAKINGS	7578	6397	-1181	-16	6397	5656	-741	-12
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650	-600	-10
HOMICIDE	2761	2878	117	4	2878	2649	-229	-8
THEFT OF STOCK	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6

INCREASE								
	2012	2013	DIFF	%DIFF	2013	2014	DIFF	%DIFF
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3769	3603	-166	-4	3603	3708	105	3
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	20698	19344	-1354	-7	19344	19911	567	3
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	4806	4779	-27	-1	4779	5184	405	8
ECONOMIC CRIMES	3369	2750	-619	-18	2750	3037	287	10
DANGEROUS DRUGS	4181	4316	135	3	4316	4850	534	12
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	0	14	14	0	14	21	7	50
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	66	45	-21	-32	45	100	55	122
CORRUPTION	49	55	6	12	55	144	89	162

B. INSECURITY THREATS

(a) Terrorism

In the period under review a total of **47** incidents occurred that led to **173** deaths and **179** injuries. A total of **407** suspects connected to these incidences were arrested and profiled by Police before being arraigned in court.

2014				
	COUNTY	NO.OF INCIDENTS	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF INJURED
1	WAJIR	3	1	22
2	NAIROBI	8	24	39
3	GARISSA	12	6	39
4	MOMBASA	6	9	41
5	MANDERA	12	64	22
6	KWALE	1	0	10
7	MARSABIT	2	2	3
8	LAMU	3	67	3
	TOTAL	47	173	179

As a result the “**Operation Usalama Watch**” was launched on 5th April, 2014 to weed out suspected members of Al-shabaab in Eastleigh and its environs which extended to various parts of the country. The operation was targeting unregistered personalities who were unlawfully present in Kenya, refugees who were out of their camps illegally and any other people who had no valid Kenyan identification. A total of **3,348** people were vetted, out of whom **335** were taken to court, **1,131** refugees were taken back to the camps, **618** deported while **1,264** were released unconditionally.

(b) Cattle Rustling

During the period under review, **84** cases of cattle rustling and **192** stock theft cases were reported. A total of **22,095** Livestock were raided but **5,743** were recovered whereby **37** people were killed while **52** others were injured.

Cattle rustling statistics for January to December 2014

REGION	LIVESTOCK RAID	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED	LIVESTOCK STOLEN	LIVESTOCK RECOVERED
RIFT VALLEY	52	31	40	14484	3518
CENTRAL	1	0	1	22	22
NORTH EASTERN	3	0	1	261	0
EASTERN	21	3	5	3287	1763
NYANZA	7	1	1	197	9
TOTAL	84	35	48	18251	5312

Stock theft statistics for January to December 2014

REGION	LIVESTOCK CASES	NO. OF PERSONS KILLED	NO. OF PERSONS INJURED	LIVESTOCK STOLEN	LIVESTOCK RECOVERED
RIFT VALLEY	85	2	1	725	97
NAIROBI	1	0	0	2	0
CENTRAL	10	0	1	25	11
EASTERN	34	0	1	2770	274
COAST	17	0	1	249	19
NYANZA	24	0	0	48	20
WESTERN	21	0	0	25	10
TOTAL	192	2	4	3844	431

(c) Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Police officers conducted operations to mop up illegal firearms where a total of **391** firearms and **5,166** ammunition were recovered by police as follows; Rift-Valley **47** firearms and **345** ammunition; Western **12** firearms and **583** ammunition; Nyanza **28** firearms and **22** ammunition.; North-Eastern **31** firearms and **1,925** ammunition; Nairobi **194** firearms and **729** ammunition; Coast **28** firearms and **1,036** ammunition; Eastern **28** firearms and **474** ammunition and Central **23** firearms and **52** ammunition.

(d) Road Safety

During the year under review the total number of accidents was **5,661** cases compared to **6,121** cases reported in 2013 which shows a **decrease** of **8%**.

NO. OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED				
	2013	2014	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	2546	2502	-44	-2
SERIOUS	2901	2556	-345	-12
SLIGHT	674	603	-71	-11
TOTAL	6121	5661	-460	-8

NO. OF VICTIMS PER CATEGORY				
	2013	2014	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	3126	2910	-216	-7
SERIOUS	6220	5060	-1160	-19
SLIGHT	4772	3963	-809	-17
TOTAL	14118	11933	-2185	-15

CLASSES OF VICTIMS						
	2013			2014		
	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT
PEDESTRIANS	1444	1555	412	1341	1283	288
DRIVERS	277	507	275	267	513	317
PASSENGERS	794	2822	3738	646	2053	2996
PILLION PASSENGERS	158	456	145	161	442	175

PILLION CYCLISTS	129	169	47	104	115	31
MOTOR CYCLES	325	705	160	391	654	156
TOTAL	3127	6214	4777	2910	5060	3963

CRIME FIGURES FOR 2012/2013/2014

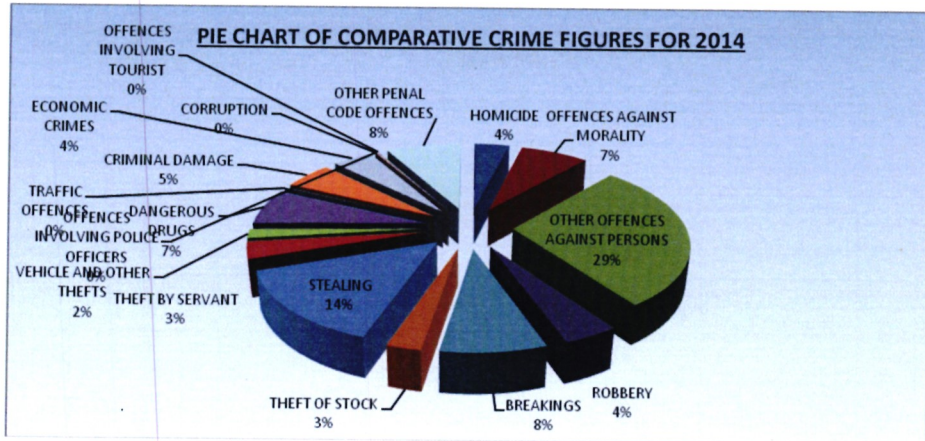
OFFENCES	2012	2013	DIFF	%DIFF	2013	2014	DIFF	DIFF%
HOMICIDE	2761	2878	117	4	2878	2649	-229	-8
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	4806	4779	-27	-1	4779	5184	405	8
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	20698	19344	-1354	-7	19344	19911	567	3
ROBBERY	3262	3551	289	9	3551	3011	-540	-15
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DANGEROUS DRUGS	4181	4316	135	3	4316	4850	534	12
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	66	45	-21	-32	45	100	55	122
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3769	3603	-166	-4	3603	3708	105	3
ECONOMIC CRIMES	3369	2750	-619	-18	2750	3037	287	10
CORRUPTION	49	55	6	12	55	144	89	162
OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	69	97	28	41	97	47	-50	-52
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	0	14	14	0	14	21	7	50
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650	-600	-10
TOTAL	77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376	-2456	-3

COUNTY CRIME FIGURES ACCORDING TO PREVALENCE

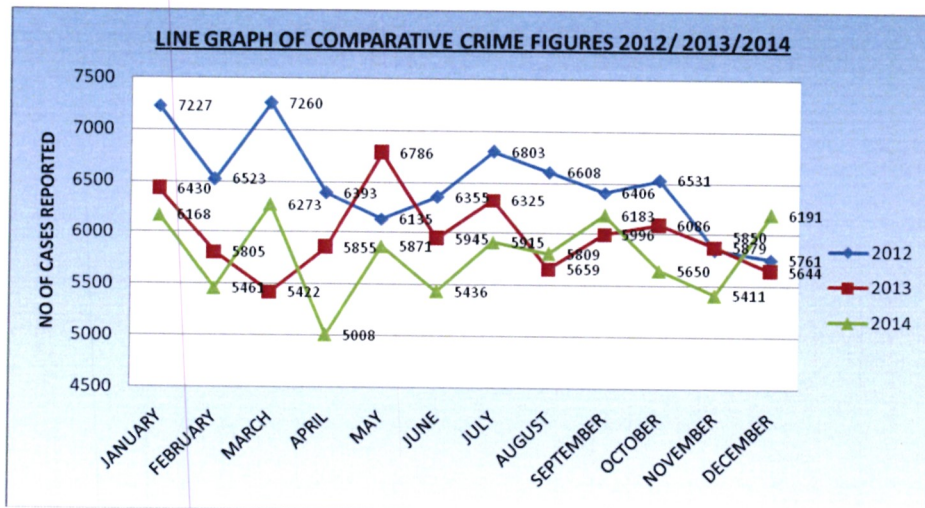
NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED PER COUNTY		
	COUNTIES	2014
1.	NAIROBI	6732
2.	NAKURU	4525
3.	KIAMBU	4449
4.	MOMBASA	2946
5.	MURANG'A	2501
6.	KAKAMEGA	2444
7.	KILIFI	2362
8.	KISUMU	2249
9.	BUNGOMA	2150
10.	MERU	1971
11.	KISII	1933

12.	UASIN GISHU	1872
13.	KIRINYAGA	1776
14.	NYANDARUA	1654
15.	NYERI	1632
16.	NAROK	1626
17.	TRANS-NZOIA	1610
18.	KERICHO	1577
19.	KAJIADO	1502
20.	SIAYA	1452
21.	HOMA BAY	1320
22.	NANDI	1090
23.	BOMET	1089
24.	MIGORI	1054
25.	TAITA TAVETA	1047
26.	KWALE	958
27.	BUSIA	931
28.	BARINGO	923
29.	ELGEYO MARAKWET	892
30.	NYAMIRA	878
31.	GARISSA	850
32.	EMBU	824
33.	TURKANA	787
34.	VIHIGA	771
35.	LAIKIPIA	752
36.	WEST POKOT	739
37.	MACHAKOS	738
38.	KITUI	722
39.	THARAKA NITHI	659
40.	MAKUENI	561
41.	TANA RIVER	525
42.	WAJIR	438
43.	SAMBURU	371
44.	MARSABIT	370
45.	LAMU	316
46.	MANDERA	252
47.	ISIOLO	219
48.	RAILWAY	189
49.	KAPU	148
	TOTAL	69,376

PIE CHART OF COMPARATIVE CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 2014



LINE GRAPH OF COMPARATIVE FOR THE YEAR 2014



OFFENCES PER COUNTY FOR JANUARY - DECEMBER 2014

REGION (COUNTIES)	HOMICIDE	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	ROBBERY	BREAKINGS	THEFT OF STOCK	STEALING	THEFT BY SERVANT	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	DANGEROUS DRUGS	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	ECONOMIC CRIMES	CORRUPTION	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	GRAND TOTAL
NAIROBI	164	296	1360	436	435	12	1466	457	340	378	16	208	670	7	3	0	484	6732
NAKURU	171	378	1242	203	393	102	689	210	84	229	5	207	314	13	1	3	281	4525
KIAMBU	162	211	1056	241	354	41	606	189	62	770	2	241	185	7	1	5	316	4449
MOMBASA	69	188	519	153	224	4	624	128	119	351	7	110	196	4	4	2	244	2946
MURANGA	106	159	597	102	174	38	298	75	32	514	0	156	56	0	1	0	193	2501
KAKAMEGA	78	185	779	135	249	67	289	51	13	133	3	119	129	0	0	0	214	2444
KILIFI	205	270	642	66	129	40	365	50	53	136	3	103	76	1	1	3	219	2362
KISUMU	98	195	581	157	163	74	299	66	39	177	0	88	89	16	0	4	203	2249
BUNGOMA	66	210	623	58	293	59	274	38	31	102	1	113	93	0	0	0	189	2150
MERU	25	40	601	77	90	74	482	47	7	37	0	193	73	0	0	0	225	1971
KISII	87	157	787	43	141	28	179	35	36	92	10	124	60	0	0	0	154	1933
UASIN GISHU	48	187	538	110	185	49	264	80	37	50	8	94	114	14	1	0	93	1872
KIRINYAGA	58	102	507	62	140	48	193	75	17	156	0	122	67	0	0	0	229	1776
NYANDARUA	105	139	382	54	170	77	215	56	18	149	1	95	48	5	0	0	140	1654
NYERI	98	92	374	125	168	30	222	57	24	154	0	115	57	6	3	0	107	1632
NAROK	60	153	517	68	104	115	247	33	25	51	2	70	76	0	0	0	105	1626
TRANS-NZOIA	48	213	511	34	182	55	182	34	12	57	7	100	70	1	0	0	104	1610
KERICHO	61	128	600	50	175	23	205	29	33	55	0	112	53	0	0	0	53	1577

REGION (COUNTIES)	HOMICIDE	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	ROBBERY	BREAKINGS	THEFT OF STOCK	STEALING	THEFT BY SERVANT	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	DANGEROUS DRUGS	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	ECONOMIC CRIMES	CORRUPTION	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	GRAND TOTAL
KAJIADO	56	92	397	95	139	29	220	89	40	102	1	57	72	1	0	0	112	1502
SIAYA	71	138	502	40	132	62	169	35	18	78	0	78	15	0	0	0	114	1452
HOMA BAY	66	105	464	29	108	56	152	22	17	124	0	57	31	0	0	0	89	1320
NANDI	33	88	449	27	101	24	120	15	11	43	0	61	26	10	10	0	72	1090
BOMET	35	95	456	24	88	33	96	19	11	26	0	114	38	0	1	0	53	1089
MIGORI	83	72	283	43	51	18	116	6	6	77	23	41	26	32	9	0	168	1054
TAITA TAVETA	32	126	263	19	104	44	174	29	12	82	0	47	24	4	0	1	86	1047
KWALE	63	137	271	64	68	41	131	30	3	32	0	34	26	0	2	1	55	958
BUSIA	29	123	299	19	63	34	144	20	11	28	0	43	34	0	0	0	84	931
BARINGO	47	68	360	24	105	63	62	20	9	20	1	54	21	2	0	0	67	923
ELGEYO																		
MARAKWET	53	93	392	8	59	24	82	26	4	8	0	84	14	0	0	0	45	892
NYAMIRA	87	72	319	52	78	21	78	18	10	22	0	45	12	0	3	0	61	878
GARISSA	27	64	321	31	57	11	103	18	4	45	0	42	26	0	1	0	100	850
EMBU	21	49	234	37	72	14	102	18	12	79	0	62	26	1	0	0	97	824
TURKANA	28	56	278	21	46	96	72	14	0	25	1	38	8	0	0	0	104	787
VIHIGA	29	63	273	35	66	29	81	13	19	51	0	32	10	0	0	0	70	771
LAIKIPIA	26	61	171	33	87	102	87	30	14	23	4	35	24	0	0	0	55	752
WEST POKOT	29	55	294	8	67	26	118	14	4	12	0	41	22	1	0	0	48	739
MACHAKOS	7	26	199	37	88	34	99	26	9	50	0	65	34	0	0	0	64	738

REGION (COUNTIES)	HOMICIDE	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	ROBBERY	BREAKINGS	THEFT OF STOCK	STEALING	THEFT BY SERVANT	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	DANGEROUS DRUGS	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	ECONOMIC CRIMES	CORRUPTION	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	GRAND TOTAL
KITUI	20	55	179	36	27	26	88	37	14	72	0	53	13	0	0	0	102	722
THARAKA NITHI	13	25	222	33	47	8	107	6	3	27	0	63	29	0	0	2	74	659
MAKUENI	0	40	147	47	66	14	85	11	3	36	0	44	13	0	0	0	55	561
TANA RIVER	13	66	181	20	41	19	74	5	4	38	3	23	8	0	1	0	29	525
WAJIR	6	27	196	5	18	5	52	3	3	20	0	22	9	0	0	0	72	438
SAMBURU	14	27	125	13	31	22	58	6	2	17	0	12	1	0	0	0	43	371
MARSABIT	12	12	158	1	6	24	55	1	0	13	0	37	5	0	0	0	46	370
LAMU	11	25	73	15	29	15	37	3	5	44	2	14	10	1	0	0	32	316
MANDERA	25	12	76	13	11	2	17	1	0	26	0	18	4	0	0	0	47	252
ISIOLO	1	8	87	5	7	27	18	18	2	2	0	17	3	0	0	0	24	219
RAILWAY	3	1	11	3	7	0	78	3	5	16	0	4	20	12	11	0	15	189
KAPU	0	0	13	0	7	0	68	13	2	21	0	2	8	0	0	0	14	148
TOTAL	2649	5184	19909	3011	5645	1859	10042	2279	1239	4850	100	3709	3038	138	53	21	5650	69376

COMPARATIVE CRIME FIGURES FOR 2012/2013/2014 CRIME		OFFENCE	2012	2013	DIF.	% DIFF	2013	2014	DIF.	% DIFF		
HOMICIDE		(a) Murder	1774	1924	150	8	1924	1793	-131	-7		
		(b) Manslaughter	52	49	-3	-6	49	47	-2	-4		
		(c) Infanticide	33	45	12	36	45	33	-12	-27		
		(d) Procuring Abortion	24	43	19	79	43	38	-5	-12		
		(e) Concealing Birth	91	88	-3	-3	88	90	2	2		
		(f) Suicide	489	389	-100	-20	389	394	5	1		
		(g) Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	298	340	42	14	340	254	-86	-25		
		Sub - Total	2761	2878	117	4	2878	2649	-229	-8		
		OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY		(a) Rape	786	953	167	21	953	893	-60	-6
				(b) Defilement	3387	3286	-101	-3	3286	3685	399	12
(c) Incest	284			226	-58	-20	226	240	14	6		
(d) Un-natural offences sodomy	110			108	-2	-2	108	106	-2	-2		
(e) Bestiality	19			18	-1	-5	18	33	15	83		
(f) Indecent assault	134			116	-18	-13	116	141	25	22		
(g) Abduction	75			59	-16	-21	59	68	9	15		
(h) Bigamy	11			13	2	18	13	18	5	38		
Sub - Total	4806	4779	-27	-1	4779	5184	405	8				

OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	(a) Assault	14534	13674	-860	-6	13674	13949	275	2
	(b) Creating Disturbance	5807	5314	-493	-8	5314	5594	280	5
	(c) Affray	357	356	-1	0	356	368	12	3
	Sub - Total	20698	19344	-1354	-7	19344	19911	567	3
ROBBERY	(a) Robbery	681	783	102	15	783	718	-65	-8
	(b) Robbery with Violence	2476	2688	212	9	2688	2209	-479	-18
	(c) Carjacking	51	22	-29	-57	22	36	14	64
	(d) Robbed of M/V	17	13	-4	-24	13	13	0	0
	(e) Cattle Rustling	37	45	8	22	45	35	-10	-22
	Sub - Total	3262	3551	289	9	3551	3011	-540	-15
BREAKINGS	(a) House Breaking	2871	2460	-411	-14	2460	2259	-201	-8
	(b) Burglary	1826	1577	-249	-14	1577	1390	-187	-12
	(c) Other Breaking	2881	2360	-521	-18	2360	2007	-353	-15
	Sub - Total	7578	6397	-1181	-16	6397	5656	-741	-12
THEFT OF STOCK	Theft of stock	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6
	Sub - Total	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6
STEALING	(a) Handling Stolen Property	794	465	-329	-41	465	396	-69	-15
	(b) Stealing from Person	894	811	-83	-9	811	660	-151	-19
	(c) Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	65	102	37	57	102	72	-30	-29
	(d) Stealing from a building	214	195	-19	-9	195	352	157	81
	(e) General Stealing	12144	9882	-2262	-19	9882	8562	-1320	-13

	Sub - Total	14111	11455	-2656	-19	11455	10042	-1413	-12
THEFT BY SERVANT	(a) Stealing by Directors	22	35	13	59	35	90	55	157
	(b) Stealing by Agents	191	136	-55	-29	136	176	40	29
	(c) Stealing by employee/servant	2771	2531	-240	-9	2531	2013	-518	-20
	Sub - Total	2984	2702	-282	-9	2702	2279	-423	-16
VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	(a) Theft of M/V	758	737	-21	-3	737	566	-171	-23
	(b) Theft from M/V	191	187	-4	-2	187	154	-33	-18
	(c) Theft of M/V parts	273	233	-40	-15	233	178	-55	-24
	(d) Theft of Motor cycle	441	474	33	7	474	341	-133	-28
	Sub - Total	1663	1631	-32	-2	1631	1239	-392	-24
DANGEROUS DRUGS	(a) Possession	3738	3864	126	3	3864	4365	501	13
	(b) Handling	28	29	1	4	29	85	56	193
	(c) Trafficking	300	338	38	13	338	291	-47	-14
	(d) Cultivating	101	72	-29	-29	72	70	-2	-3
	(e) Usage	14	13	-1	-7	13	39	26	200
	Sub - Total	4181	4316	135	3	4316	4850	534	12
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	(a) Taking vehicle without lawful authority	35	37	2	6	37	68	31	84
	(b) Driving under influence of Alcohol	31	8	-23	-74	8	32	24	300
	Sub - Total	66	45	-21	-32	45	100	55	122

CRIMINAL DAMAGE	(a) Malicious Damage	3070	2947	-123	-4	2947	2996	49	2
	(b) Arson	551	533	-18	-3	533	537	4	1
	(c) Other Criminal Damage	97	81	-16	-16	81	61	-20	-25
	(d) Negligent Acts	51	42	-9	-18	42	114	72	171
	Sub - Total	3769	3603	-166	-4	3603	3708	105	3
ECONOMIC CRIMES	(a) Obtaining by False Pretense	2492	2245	-247	-10	2245	2455	210	9
	(b) Currency Forgery	261	159	-102	-39	159	171	12	8
	(c) False Accounting	31	29	-2	-6	29	38	9	31
	(d) Other Fraud/Forgery Offences	585	317	-268	-46	317	373	56	18
	Sub - Total	3369	2750	-619	-18	2750	3037	287	10
CORRUPTION (PUBLIC)	(a) Soliciting for Bribe	7	25	18	257	25	74	49	196
	(b) Accepting Bribe	1	0	-1	-100	0	14	14	0
	(c) Accepting Free Gifts	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
	(d) Demanding by false pretense	8	6	-2	-25	6	9	3	50
	(e) Other Corruption Offences	33	24	-9	-27	24	44	20	83
Sub - Total	49	55	6	12	55	144	89	162	

CORRUPTION (POLICE)	(a) Soliciting for Bribe	0	8	8	0	0	8	5	-3	-38
	(b) Accepting Bribe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	(c) Accepting Free Gifts	1	0	-1	-100	0	0	3	3	0
	(d) Demanding by false pretense	7	8	1	14	8	4		-4	-50
	(e) Other criminal offences	61	81	20	33	81	34		-47	-58
	Sub - Total	69	97	28	41	97	47		-50	-52
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	(a) Bag snatching	0	8	8	0	0	8	2	-6	-75
	(b) Other offences against tourists	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	3	300
	(c) Other offences involving Tourists	0	5	5	0	5	15		10	200
	Sub - Total	0	14	14	0	14	21		7	50
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	Other penal code offences	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650		-600	-10
	Sub - Total	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650		-600	-10
	TOTAL	77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376		-2456	-3

ANNEX “ B” TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTATION

WILDLIFE SECURITY SITUATION IN KENYA

Introduction

In the recent past wildlife crime has been exacerbated by climate change, human population pressure and dynamics in the global economic and political order. Growing affluence and economic growth in East and South-East Asia contributed immensely to increased demand for rhino horns and ivory.

The rising demand and price of ivory and rhino horn in the illicit market continues to drive poaching. This situation was further complicated by the approval by Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) of the one-off sale of elephant ivory by Southern African countries in 2007 and the sale of ivory stockpiles which continues to haunt wildlife security in Kenya and the region. Consequently, Kenya’s wildlife (rhinos, elephants and cat family) are among the contraband products whetting illegal wildlife trade globally.

Most of the conservation efforts are labour intensive with rangers having to physically manage the parks and use of air patrol to supplement. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) parks and reserves cover 8% of Kenya’s total landmass, which is approximately 48,000 square kilometres. While the KWS’s integrated approach to wildlife conservation and management has enabled it to discharge its mandate, challenges (dynamic and elastic), have continued to escalate.

Elephant and Rhino Security

Kenya has a population of over 30,000 elephants, the fourth largest in the world and a rhino population of 1,041 individuals as at end of 2014, the third largest in the world. Elephants and rhinos population are in KWS managed areas, private ranches, public land held by County Governments and community land. In these lands they are enclosed in sanctuaries or in free range.

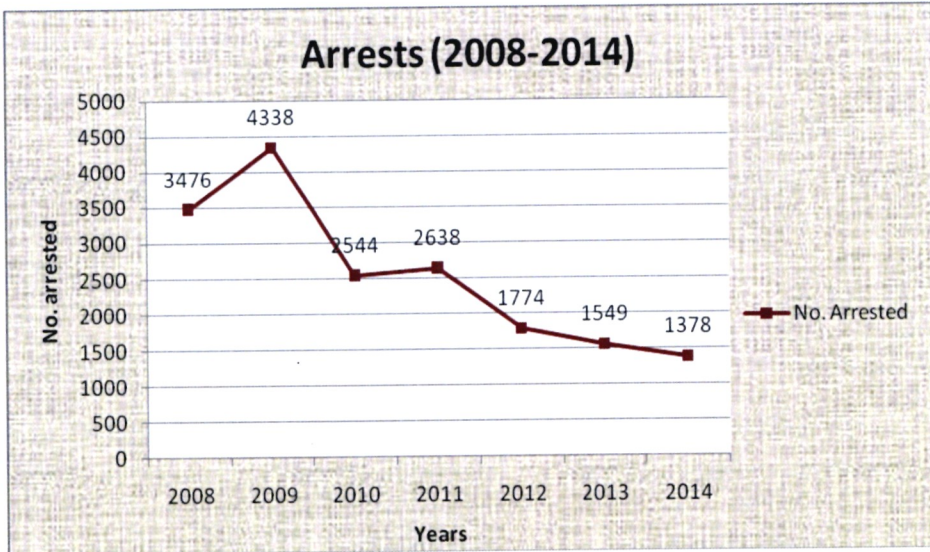
Destruction of wildlife habitats due to increasing human population, poverty, socio-economic factors, amongst others pose a challenge in wildlife law enforcement.

Illegal Wildlife Trophy Trade

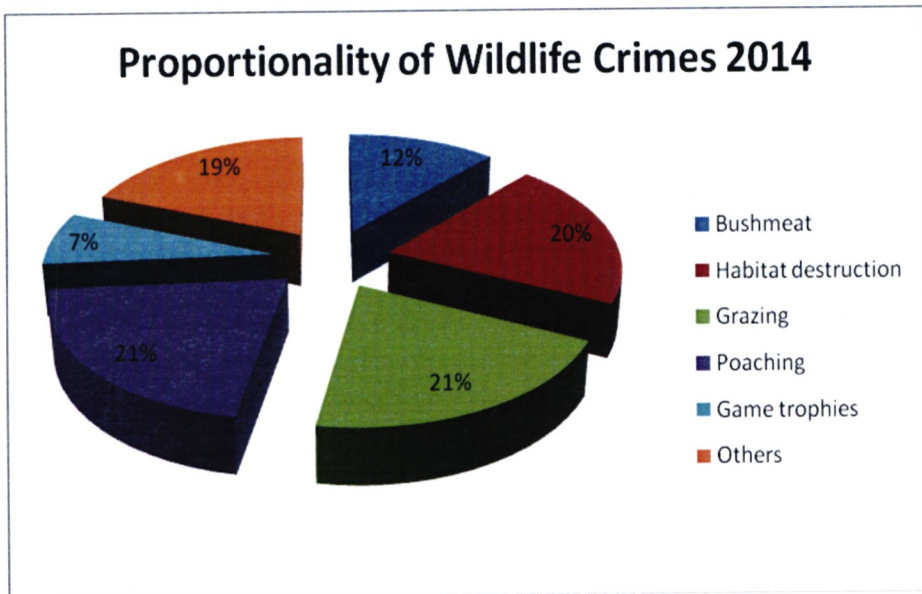
This year, some consignments of ivory have been intercepted locally and in other parts of the world with reports linking some of the seizures to have originated from Kenya. However, most DNA tests on ivory

intercepted abroad have shown that the bulk of these recoveries are not from Kenya.

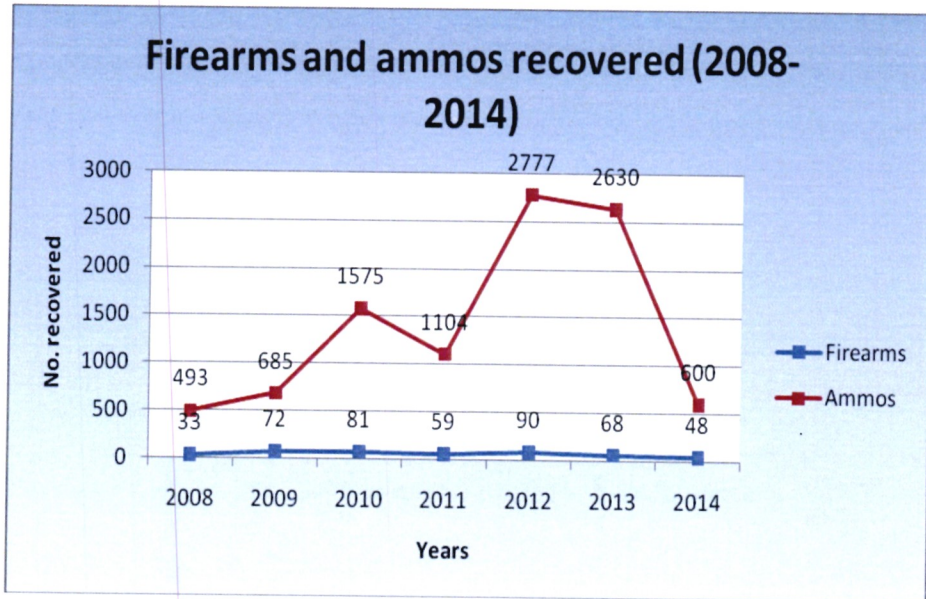
Graph 1: Number of people arrested



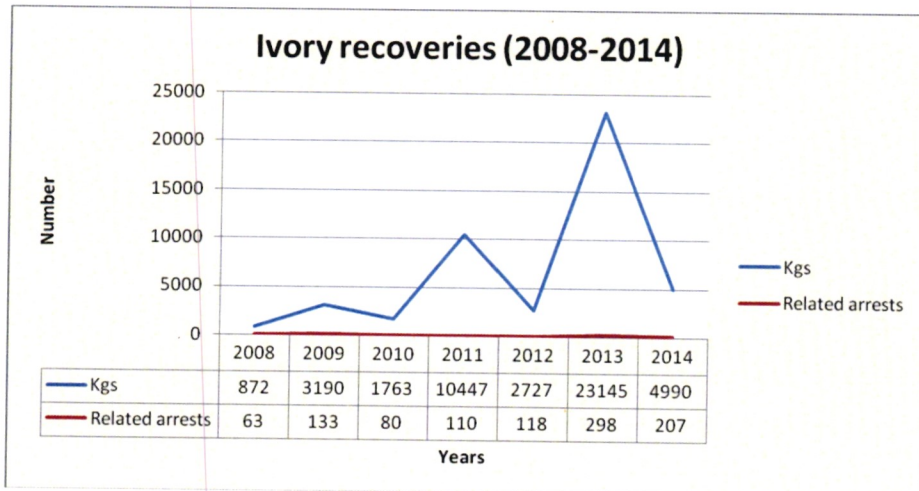
Graph 2: Proportionality per wildlife offences



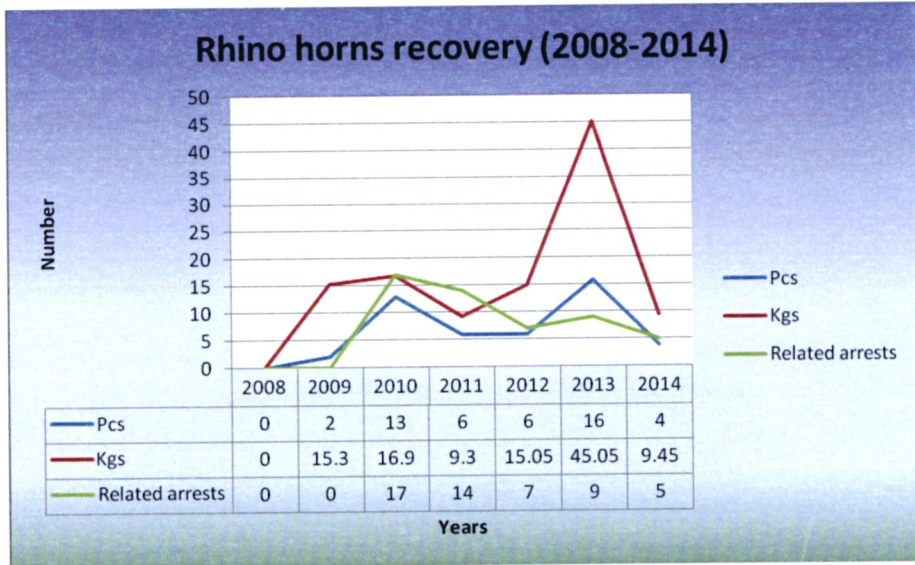
Graph 3: Firearms and ammos recovered



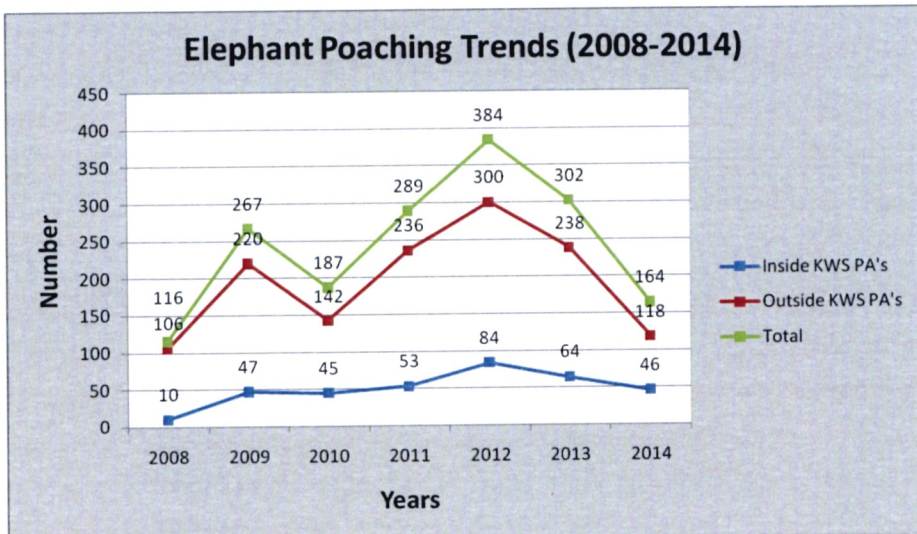
Graph 4: Ivory recovered



Graph 5: Rhino horns recovered

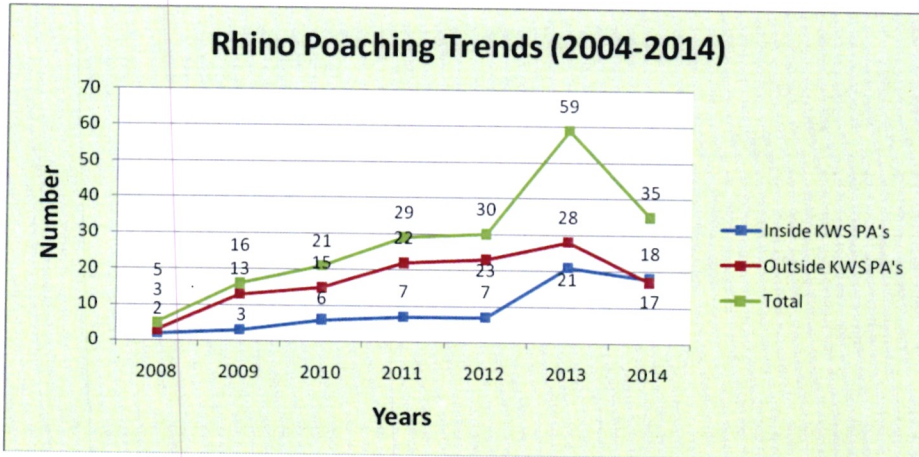


Graph 6: Elephant Poaching Trend



This represent 45.7% reduction in elephant poaching compared to last year

Graph 7: Rhino Poaching Trend



This represent 40.7% reduction in Rhino poaching compared to last year

ANNEX "C" TO
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PRESENTATION

Executive Order No. 3/2014



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**Strengthening of the National Government
Co-ordination Function at the County Level**

May, 2014

ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, NAIROBI

PRINTED BY THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, NAIROBI

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 3 ON CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS IN THE COUNTIES

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the provisions of article 132 (3) (b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 as read with section 7(2) (d) of the National Government Co-ordination Act, 2013 and in an effort to strengthen co-ordination of the functions of the National Government at the County; promote peace and security and enhance national cohesion and integration, I, Uhuru Kenyatta, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya, hereby delegate the power to direct and co-ordinate the National Government functions at County level to County Commissioners. The exercise of this delegated power will be in accordance with this executive order.

1. Citation

This Order may be cited as the Executive Order for delegation of functions to the office of the County Commissioner.

2. Guiding Principles

In the performance of their functions, County Commissioners shall be strictly guided by the values and principles outlined in Articles 10, 189, 201 and 232 of the Constitution.

3. Roles and responsibilities of County Commissioners in co-ordinating National Government Functions in the Counties

The County Commissioner shall be responsible for directing and co-ordinating the functions of the National Government at the County level which will include but is not limited to the following—

- (a) Chair the County Security Committee and ensure implementation of the decisions of the committee to enhance peace, security and the rule of law.
- (b) Supervise and co-ordinate performance of National Government departments.
- (c) Co-ordinate the performance of National Government functions as outlined by the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.
- (d) Promote cohesion, integration and patriotism to enhance peace and national unity.
- (e) Co-ordinate disaster management in the county where the National Government is required to respond.
- (f) Promote good governance, accountability and participation of the people in the implementation of National Government programmes for sustainable development.

- (g) Ensure prudent utilization and accountability of resources of the National Government.
- (h) Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes of the National Government.
- (i) Propagate and ensure implementation of the National Government policies and programmes and deliver Presidential Speeches.
- (j) Perform the role of official National Government Spokesperson and be the liaison officer on matters of intergovernmental relations in the County.
- (k) Submit regular, quarterly and annual reports or as may be required, to the President through the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Co-ordination of National Government with copies to Head of Public Service.
- (l) Submit any other report as may be required from time to time by the President.
- (m) Perform liaison services of the National Government.
- (n) Undertake official Protocol Business of the National Government at the County level.
- (o) Chair any other committee established by any legislation or created through delegated powers to perform any National Government function.
- (p) Perform any other function that may be assigned by the National Government from time to time.

4. Relationship between County Commissioner and other Heads of Departments

Heads of departments shall report to the County Commissioner on all administrative, disciplinary and all other matters relating to implementation of their departmental programmes and projects. However, heads of departments shall be accountable to their Cabinet Secretaries on the performance of their Ministry priorities, utilization of the resources and any other technical matters.

5. Relationship between County Commissioners and Regional Co-ordinators

Under the current re-organization of the National Administration, Regional Co-ordinators have been appointed and assigned to oversee a cluster of counties within their region.

Regional Co-ordinators will operate from the Ministry headquarter to support the Cabinet Secretary to manage the span of control arising from the reporting challenges of the 47 counties. They will also be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the performance of County Commissioners in the performance of their functions and co-ordinate inter-county security, conflict and disaster issues.

In this connection, Regional Coordinators shall hold inter-county and inter-regional meetings where necessary. On matters relating to national security and development and submit quarterly and annual reports or as may be required from time to time.

6. Establishment of Co-ordination Committees

Pursuant to Section 13(1) of the National Government Co-ordination Act No.1 of 2013, County Commissioners are hereby directed to operationalize the National Government Service Delivery Co-ordination Committees in respect of each County which shall perform the following functions:

- (a) To co-ordinate the implementation of National Government functions at the County level.
- (b) To monitor, evaluate and report on programmes, projects and initiatives of the National Government at the County level.
- (c) To identify, through public participation, the development priorities of the National Government at the County.
- (d) To cascade the establishment of these committees and the attendant functions to other administrative units in the County as may be appropriate to strengthen the National Government at those levels.
- (e) Any other function delegated to the committee in writing from time to time.

7. Membership of the Committee

The committee shall consist of:—

- (a) The County Commissioner as chairperson.
- (b) The county departmental head for National Planning who shall be secretary to the committee.

- (c) All National Government departmental heads at the county level.
- (d) All Deputy County Commissioners in the County.
- (e) Huduma Kenya Center Manager in-charge of a County.
- (f) Such other person as may be co-opted from time to time.

8. Operations of the Committee

- (a) The committee shall regulate its own procedure.
- (b) The chairperson of the committee shall convene and preside at the meetings of the committee.
- (c) In the absence of the chairperson, the committee shall elect a chair from among any of the members present.
- (d) The committee shall meet at least once in every month and at such other times as it shall consider necessary for the conduct of its functions. Meetings of the committee shall be held at the chairperson's office or at such other place as the chairperson may from time to time determine.
- (e) The quorum of the committee shall be more than half the members.
- (f) Decisions of the committee shall be by consensus. In the event that the committee does not arrive on a consensus on any matter under discussion, the decision of the County Commissioner shall prevail. Where such decision is made by the County Commissioner, he shall make a report to the Head of Public Service through the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Co-ordination of National Government for review and advise.
- (g) The County Commissioner shall chair the County Human Resource Management Committee which shall have power to transfer or exercise disciplinary control over the staff of the National Government deployed to the county except the power to dismiss. However, the committee shall have powers to recommend dismissal or transfer out of the county any National Government officer to the relevant authorised officer.
- (h) All records or minutes of the committees established to co-ordinate the functions of the National Government shall be kept in safe custody of the relevant secretary to the committee.

9. Reporting Mechanism

County Commissioners shall report to the President through the Cabinet Secretary assisted by the Principal Secretary. Under this reporting arrangement, any report or communication to the President shall be channeled through the Head of Public Service.

This order seeks to facilitate the effective co-ordination of the National Government in the counties and create synergy, teamwork and a sense of shared responsibility in service delivery to citizens.

H. E. Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H.
President and Commander-in-Chief of the
Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya

Dated this Day of2014.

ANNEX “ D” TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTATION

PROGRESS MADE IN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUGH YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was established with the aim of creating employment for Kenyan youth through enterprise development. YEDF undertakes its activities nation-wide and it is an ongoing programme.

LOAN DISBURSEMNT

YEDF disbursed **KSh. 1,548,640,578** to youth enterprises across the country which created employment to **175,982** youth both in groups and as individuals.

In order for the Fund to reach out to all youth regardless of their religious affiliation, the Fund is working towards ensuring that all its loan products are Sharia Compliant. This creates a level playing ground for all youth to benefit. We expect that with this approach more youth will be able to access the Fund’s product thereby creating a best option for youth to earn an income and generate revenue through entrepreneurship.

CAPACITY BUILDING

YEDF trained **77,494** youth on entrepreneurial skills to prepare them for business loan uptake. YEDF introduced a mentorship programme, dubbed “**I have got ten minutes... do you?**” which seeks to enhance knowledge, skills and attitudes of young people so that they can make informed choices in life. It involves providing mentors to share with youth on specific life topics, they get an opportunity to ask questions.

In addition our new and revamped capacity building program dubbed **I Tempo (Identify, Train and Empower)** is of great importance in addressing the need for an in-depth well thought out training and entrepreneurship development program tailor-made for the youth. This Program will run concurrently with **I Tempo Andika Biashara business plan competition** that will target the Kenyan Youth. Through I Tempo, we plan to:

- i) To Identify, train and empower 900,000 youths per year for a period of 3 years.
- ii) To create awareness amongst the youth for employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in various industry sectors through establishing collaborative forums for engagement between employers and prospective employees.

- iii) To identify **25** entrepreneurial youths per county to participate in the I Tempo Andika Biashara Business Plan Competition and award 25 finalists with loans/ grants to commercialize their ideas.
- iv) To facilitate the employment and absorption of the youth to Private and Public Sectors. The opportunities will be sought both locally and internationally.

The beneficiaries of the I Tempo program will be empowered as follows:

- (i) To access affordable credit to start or expand their businesses whether as individuals or in groups
- (ii) To access employment and internship opportunities. We will partner with relevant organizations that will absorb these youth both locally and internationally.
- (iii) Once adequately funded the fund's flagship program spearheaded through I Tempo will in, a span of one year, have created opportunities for 905, 160 youth either through entrepreneurship or direct employment in the public and private sector as well as in the international market.

The I Tempo concept will create partnerships with the academic and training institutions/ facilities including the polytechnics and Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) institutions with the aim of creating synergies and efficiency in usage of available resources and expertise. These programs will leverage on the existing structures as opposed to creation of a parallel structure. The partners will be key in development of the program curriculum in their areas of specialization/ expertise. This is especially because the programs will be offered at County level and they should seek to address opportunities within each County. For the program to be effective, the Fund will ensure that teams of mentors are brought on board for the practical sessions. This program is a support measure towards the National Youth Service (NYS) 5-Point Strategy.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SCHEME ABROAD (YESA)

YEDF facilitated **3,519 youth** to secure jobs abroad through the Youth Employment Scheme Secretariat. This program is run in partnership with the; Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Private Employment Agencies (must be recognized by the Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services).

One of the activities under YESA is to conduct pre-departure training for successful candidates who have acquired employment through the agencies. The purpose of the training is to prepare the would be employees

for the new work environment and what is expected of them in the foreign country as well as immigration requirements and procedure of processing the required travel documents.

Within the first quarter of the current financial year, YESA facilitated 1004 youth to secure jobs abroad through pre departure training. Below is the summary of youth facilitated to work abroad through the employment agencies.

NO.	AGENCY NAME	NO. OF YOUTH SENT	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	POSITIONS RECRUITED
1	Elmvale Agency	598	Qatar	Security & cleaners. Facilitated with pre-departure training and migration loans
2	Key Resource	781	Qatar	Aluminium fabricators & security. Facilitated with pre-departure training and migration loans
3	OPK (Overseas placement Kenya)	79	Saudi Arabia	Labourers & machine operators. Facilitated with pre-departure training and migration loans
4	Magtech	966	Hemaya	Security. Facilitated with pre-departure training and migration loans
5	YESA facilitation	1,095	Pre-departure training only	
Total		3,519		

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

YEDF has continued to partner with county governments to set up worksites and trading spaces for youth entrepreneurs. The worksites will allow youth to run their businesses in decent premises with amenities such as water, electricity and toilets. The Fund provided **32 trading spaces** for youth entrepreneurs within Nairobi County. The Fund has thus far signed a partnership MOU with the County Government of Kisumu. Other negotiations are underway with the County Governments of: Meru, Embu, Nakuru, Homa Bay, Migori, Busia, Kericho, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu, Marsabit, and Turkana.

ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES (AGPO)

During this period the YEDF awarded tenders **worth KSh. 90 Million** to youth, women and persons with disability under the Affirmative access to government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) programme.

In addition, YEDF introduced a trade financing product to facilitate youth take advantage of the AGPO programme. Youth who win government tenders have access to Bid Bonds and LPO financing up to KSh. 20 Million. For financial year 2014/ 2015 KSh. 200 million revolving fund has been allocated for this purpose with the hope that this allocation will increase depending on financial allocations to the Fund for financial year 2015/ 2016. YEDF has so far **disbursed KSh. 43 Million** towards trade financing and guaranteed Bid Bonds **worth KSh. 78 Million** to youth entrepreneurs.

MARKETING AND MARKET LINKAGES

YEDF facilitated **1,121 youth entrepreneurs** to participate in trade fairs and market their products and services. These include:

- National Youth Trade fair.
- Mombasa County youth trade fair.
- Mombasa ASK show.
- Nairobi ASK show.
- Nakuru ASK show.
- Nyeri ASK show.
- International youth day.
- Kericho investment forum.
- UNESCO at 50 celebrations.
- Kenya Solo Exhibition in Lubumbashi, DRC.
- 1st Budalangi investment and tourism conference.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS

YEDF organized Outreach forums in an effort to disseminate information on opportunities available as well as receive feedback on service delivery. A total of **27,473 youths** registered with YEDF during the events which included:

- Ruaraka youth expo.
- Kitui Open Day.
- Kakamega Open Day.
- Kisii Inter University business forum.
- YEDF Mtaani where by information tents were set up on 30 urban centers across the country. This was a one week event to commemorate the International Entrepreneurship week. The forum included door to door sensitizations.
- 1st and 2nd SME conference at Strathmore University.
- Budalangi Rising Investment and Tourism Conference.

YEDF in partnership with Kenyatta University and the German Commission for UNESCO launched 'STEP 4 Y' youth empowerment programme whereby 100 youths from Kiambu County were trained in enterprise development. Youth acquired practical and theoretical knowledge on how to identify business opportunities, plan and implement business ideas, finance management, marketing among others.

**ANNEX “ E” TO
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PRESENTATION**

**MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF
PLANNING**

**Government intervention towards addressing poverty and
unemployment**

Introduction

At independence in 1963, Kenya identified deficiency in appropriate skills, poverty and unemployment as some of the main challenges facing the country. More than five (5) decades later, while literacy levels have risen significantly, poverty and unemployment continue to afflict many Kenyans. Millions, especially the youth and women are unemployed, underemployed or are in the swelling ranks of the working poor.

Poverty is dehumanizing condition for everyone. It erodes human rights of the affected whether men, women, girls and boys. Poverty subjects an individual to state of powerless, hopelessness and lack of self-esteem. Poverty has a gender dimension since men and women experience and react differently to its impact. Unless there are realistic and workable interventions to redress the situation it becomes a major contributor to insecurity problems in the country. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning has come up with various interventions to address the poverty reduction, youth employment and Women and Youth empowerment.

**Setting the Medium Term Growth Framework; Launch and
Implementation of MTP II**

Under the MTP II, Kenya expects to raise GDP growth from 4.6% in 2012 to 10% in 2017. The MTP II contains strategies for a stable macroeconomic environment to facilitate high and equitable growth, low inflation and sustainable poverty reduction. Among key priorities under the MTP II include the following:

1. Enhancing national cohesion to build peace, reduce ethnic rivalry, and address social injustices.
2. Improve security both internally and across our borders.
3. Fast tracking of industrialization through growing manufacturing sector, making agriculture competitive, diversification of the economy, and ensure sustainable balance of payments.
4. Expand trade to improve the country's share in the growing regional and international markets.

5. Development of the second transport corridor and higher investment in infrastructure to expand and modernize, the rail, roads, ports, airports, energy, water and ICT and telecommunications.
6. Increasing the national capacity for power generation and supply of electricity to 5,000MW by 2017.
7. Provision of equitable access to opportunities and lowering the cost of living through expansion of irrigation (e.g. Galana) and boosting productivity of the agriculture sector.
8. Job creation and employment growth through youth SMEs, UWEZO fund and AGPO.

Over the last 2 years:

- a. The Ministry launched the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II), finalized and launched its own **Strategic Plan (2013-2017)** which is aligned to MTP II and disseminated MTP II to all 47 Counties.
- b. The Ministry has since prepared and launched the handbook of national reporting indicators for the MTP II.
- c. The Ministry **developed and disseminated guidelines for County Integrated Development planning** to all Counties such that they could align their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to ensure coordinated national and county development.
- d. Towards implementation of the MTP II, the Ministry has made significant progress on ensuring equitable access to opportunities by the Youth, Women and People with disabilities. In this regard, the Ministry has awarded approximately over KSh. 1 Billion worth of tenders, re-envisioned the National Youth Service to participate in multi-faceted youth empowerment programmes to transform their lives, established the UWEZO FUND and continued to oversee the disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries.
- e. Further, as part of the Ministry's mandate to generate accurate statistics, KNBS rebased the country's GDP from 2001 to 2009 that will allow Kenya to evaluate economic progress with greater accuracy, produced the **Socio-Economic Atlas**, which presents the current socio-economic data in cartographic format, for ease of reference.

Empowerment of Women, Youth and Persons living with Disability

For the last two years considerable efforts have been made in empowering both Women and Youth. To date, the Ministry has seconded Gender and Youth officers who are also members of the tender committees to give technical advice. Concerted policy and legislative efforts that include disbursement of financial resources and transfer of skilled labor from central government have been made to set up and strengthen relevant institutions in support of county governments.

Gender and Youth Compliance Policies

Kenya has progressively adopted strategy on gender and youth mainstreaming to guide development, planning and budgeting in order to reduce disparities between men, women, boys and girls thus complying with international and regional obligations on women and youth empowerment.

The Ministry prepared the National Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (S&GBV) that was validated 6th November, 2013 and finalized on 7th – 11th April, 2014. In addition the Ministerial Gender Policy and Work Place Policy on GBV were also developed and implementation reports prepared on quarterly basis. The directorate together with Health Care Assistance (HAC) launched the 1195 GBV Help line, the 16 days of activism against GBV campaign and “**HEFORSHE**” campaign on 26th November, 2014 and conducted sensitization activities in 14 counties during the 16 days. The Ministry has equally initiated discussions with various partners on the establishment of Integrated One Stop Sexual and GBV response centers in health facilities in Kenya.

The Ministry has established and supported the Anti-FGM Board, launched the Global Social Change campaign against FGM in Uasin-Gishu County on 10th December, 2014 and conducted a baseline survey to ascertain the prevalence of FGM in Meru and Garissa counties. The Anti-FGM Board which was inaugurated in January, 2014 has partnered with the office of the Director of Public Prosecution in accelerating access to justice for victims of FGM with 20 prosecutors appointed and deployed to various counties to handle issues of FGM.

The Ministry operationalized and supported the Centre for Research and Documentation on Women, Gender and Peace Building in the Great Lakes Region which is a virtual library based at the University of Nairobi (collaborative efforts between the Ministry, UoN and UNESCO).

The Ministry ensured disaggregation of data in terms of sex, age in the Beijing +20 report, Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and National Policy for Prevention and

Response to GBV among others for purposes of planning and budgeting and as well assessed and prepared a report on the proportion of ministerial sectoral plans subjected to sex disaggregated benefit incidence analysis.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning together with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government have spearheaded the development of Kenya National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 on women peace and security. The process involved a large number of stakeholders who included government Ministries and departments, CSOs, development partners and UN agencies. The Kenya National Action Plan proposes measures to prevent violence protect women and girls; promote women's participation and mainstream agenda perspective in all aspects and processes of conflict prevention, conflict management and peace building.

Public Procurement and Disposal

Amendments were made on the public procurement and Disposal Act (2005) so that youth and women led enterprises can receive preferential treatment in accessing public procurement services (reservations of up to 30% of all tenders).

Monitoring and Reporting

The Ministry has been continuously monitoring the level of Gender and Youth mainstreaming in Public Service through its strategic location in the Presidency and the presence of gender officers as focal points in all Ministries. The ministry developed and submitted to National Gender and Equality Commission a framework on implementation of Supreme Court ruling on 2/3 gender rule as well as monitored and produced reports on compliance level with one third gender representation policy on appointments, promotions and employment in the Ministry as per the constitution. Preparations on the status of women report including the gender development index is on-going; the inception report for the Status of Women was produced.

Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

For the 2013/2014 financial year, the Ministry allocated a total of KSh. 1,577,833,280 to women, youth & PWDs on 30% preferences and reservations in government procurement of the value, (approximately KSh. 1.3 billion) of Ministry tenders. All the 18 ministries and office of the Attorney-General issued tenders worth KSh. 6,488,932,179 benefitting 2,133 Youth Enterprises, 2,518 Women Enterprises and 50 enterprises led by persons with disability.

For the 2014/2015 financial year, the Ministry has awarded KSh. 896,878,421 towards Women, Youth and PWDs out of an annual target of

KSh. 4.1 billion ending June 2015. The Ministry has also conducted a capacity building workshop on 30% preferences and reservations in government procurement to supply chain management officers from all ministries as well sensitized women and youth entrepreneurs in all the 47 counties.

Women Enterprise Fund

The Women Enterprise Fund has progressively been awarding women funds and other development initiatives since its inception. Total disbursement to date since inception stands at KSh. 4.7 billion to a total of 866,683 beneficiaries. Total of 13,511 have been sensitized on SACCOs formation and 17 SACCOs have been registered with 959 members with savings of KSh. 325, 000.

Uwezo Fund

Approximately 36% of Kenya's population (15 million) is youths below the age of 35 years. Due to high unemployment, the youth remain largely marginalized and hence unable to contribute meaningfully in the development process. The high unemployment level has led to among other things rising national security challenges that impact negatively on overall objectives of vision 2030.

In cognizant of the circumstances that the youth find themselves in, the Government unveiled the Uwezo Fund with an initial capitalization of KSh. 6 billion. This was meant to provide interest free business start-up loans to young jobless youth and women. The funds are accessed through Uwezo Fund Committees' based in each of the country's 290 constituencies. Over KSh. 5 billion have been disbursed to various counties.

Youth Enterprise Fund

It was established in 2006 with the objective of reducing unemployment among the youth. The funds strategic focus is on enterprises development as key strategy that will increase economic opportunities and participation by youth in nation building. To date the fund has financed over 377,436 Youth Enterprises to the tune of KSh. 16 billion (inclusive of leveraging funding), trained over 200,000 young entrepreneurs, supported 9,603 youths to take up jobs overseas through the Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (YESA) Programme and helped create over 2 million jobs. This program is in partnership with the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Services, Ministry of foreign Affairs and International Trade and Private Employment Agencies.

Youth Enterprise Development has trained 707,494 youth on entrepreneurial skills to prepare them for business uptake. YEDF has also

partnered with county governments to set up worksites and trading spaces for youth entrepreneurs. The worksites allow the youths to run their businesses in descent premises with amenities such as water, electricity and toilets. The Fund has provided 32 trading spaces for Nairobi County Youths. The Fund has signed an MOU with the county Governments of Kisumu. Other negotiations are underway with County Governments of Meru, Embu, Homa Bay, Migori, Busia, Kericho, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu, Marsabit and Turkana.

YEDF helped 1,121 Youth entrepreneurs participated in trade fairs and market their products and services, these included: national youth trade fair, Mombasa county youth trade fair, international youth day, Kericho investment forum, UNESCO at 50 celebrations, first Budalan'gi investment and tourism conference.

YEDF awarded tenders worth KSh. 90 million to Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities under the affirmative Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO). In addition, YEDF introduced a trade financing product to facilitate youth to take advantage of AGPO. The Fund has so far disbursed KSh. 43 million towards trade financing and guaranteed Bid Bonds worth KSh. 78 million to Youth Entrepreneurs.

Kenya Youth Empowerment; the Kenya Youth Empowerment (KYE) is government project which is fully funded from World Bank/international development association amounting to US\$17.027 million. The project is implemented in partnership with private sector. The main goal of youth empowerment project is supporting government's efforts towards youth employability. The objectives of the projects are:

- To provide employability/life skills and workplace experience to vulnerable young men and women.
- To enhance capacity of the ministry in order to implement the national youth policy and increase institutional capacity for youth policy planning.

The project has two components; training and internships programme for youth that is private sector driven; and capacity building and policy development for the Ministry. So far 12,000 youths have benefited from the project which is implemented in Nairobi, Mombasa; Kisumu. The youth in the programme receive KSh. 6,000 per month as stipend towards cost of transport and lunch. The project targets unemployed Kenyan youths between 15-29 years of age with minimum of KCPE qualifications and must have been out of school for at least one year.

Internship in Ministries, Departments and Agencies; this initiative aims at offering job skills and experience as well as building professional competences to Youths in colleges and universities. The internship lasts at

least three months and is usually part of their course requirement. In the last two years over 500 youths have participated in this initiative.

Establishment and operationalization of the National Youth Council

This is youth led semi-autonomous body that advocates, champions and mobilizes youth participation, inclusion and voicing in local as well as international activities and programmes.

Re-envisioning the National Youth Service

The process of re-envisioning the NYS is as articulated in the NYS 5-point plan, which outlines the transformative agenda that NYS will have for the youth. Through this plan the Ministry intends to scale up the number of youth recruited to NYS from the 4,270 youth recruited in 2013, to 20,000 in 2014/15. In November 2014, NYS recruited the first batch of 10,000. NYS will further work with an additional 200,000 community youth in various national service programmes aimed at empowering the youth through enterprise development, building community assets and instilling a sense of nationhood and community service. This is the youth re-socialization philosophy that is the key pillar of the re-envisioned NYS.

So far NYS has been involved in a multi-faceted youth empowerment programme in Kibera, aimed at transforming the live of the youth living in Kibera. Working alongside local youth NYS has built over 50 ablution blocks, model houses, sewer lines, the Darajani-silanga road, health clinics, police posts cleaned up the villages and put up street lighting. In addition the Kibera youth will be left with income generating projects including: fish farming, urban agriculture, posho mills, and brick making machinery and will also begin accessing free **WIFI** in designated areas.

By creating opportunities for meaningful engagement for our youth, NYS has increased their participation in our communities and reduce the likelihood of their involvement in anti-social activities and crime.

Improving Social Welfare of Vulnerable Groups

Consolidated Social Protection Fund-the fund encompasses policies and programmes that protect orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and women headed households (majority of who live below the poverty line of 44%) against risk as well as mitigate the impacts of socio-economic shocks. Social protection is entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recognizes the protection of human rights and preserving the dignity of individuals and communities.

Some of the interventions under this arrangement include cash transfer to the older persons, persons with disabilities and vulnerable children. The primary focus in the last two years has been on repackaging and streamlining of the social protection scheme(s) so as to expand coverage in

cost effective manner. Through the fund, 12,000 assistive devices were provided to persons with disabilities, 1,000 scholarships given to students with disabilities, 205 institutions providing services to PWDs funded and 1,824 persons with disabilities organization members trained in entrepreneurship skills among others.

The Hunger Safety Net Program; implemented by the National Drought Management Authority, and funded by the Government of Kenya and the United Kingdom/DFID, provides unconditional funds transfer designed to alleviate extreme hunger and poverty. This program provides support to 64,794 households with beneficiaries receiving cash transfers of KSh. 2,300 per household per month, enabling these households to feed their families and reducing the complications associated with extreme hunger.

