# Annual Report to Parliament

on

# The State of National Security

**4th April, 2019**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provision of sustainable security is a cardinal obligation and pursuit of all States in their endeavour to safeguard national interests. The Government of Kenya has in the past one year put in place progressive mechanisms to ensure citizens go about their daily duties unhindered.

The above has been achieved through a number of initiatives geared towards addressing national security threats. These threats that cut across social economic strata have been progressively countered. The threats include terrorism, corruption, organized criminal groups, transnational crimes, and cyber-crime, inter-communal and resource based conflicts.

The threats have been brought to the fore due to a number of macro underlying factors which include the rising Kenyan population unmatched with employment opportunities, unhealthy political competition, and perceived marginalization of sections of society, corruption and scramble for limited land based resources.

In addressing these factors, the Government has been progressively implementing a number of cross cutting measures. These measures are meant to institutionalize long term strategies that promote the participation of citizens in securing the Nation. To leverage on synergies amongst the various players in the security sector, the Government has embraced the adoption of a multi-agency approach.

Further, the Government has continued implementing reforms in the criminal justice system. Police reforms for instance, have seen the review of policies with regard to the reorganization of command structure and housing while the prison reforms majored on formation of Kenya Prison Enterprise Corporation.

Various legislations and policies have been reviewed to realign them with emerging trends geared towards making security services more proactive and citizen centred. In this regard, synergies have been developed through multi-agency operations and faster intelligence sharing.

The launch of the Building Bridges Initiative was a milestone in addressing national cohesion and inclusivity. The initiative seeks to find lasting solutions to the polarization that have in the past been associated with general elections.

The Government has continued to engage in bilateral and multi-lateral initiatives to promote regional peace and security. Some of these

initiatives include implementation of Northern Corridor Integration Project agreements and East Africa Community Treaty and protocols, Inter-governmental Authority on Development programmes.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **AMISOM** | African Union Mission in Somalia |
| **ADR** | Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| **APC** | Armored Personnel Carrier |
| **ASTU** | Anti Stock Theft Unit |
| **BCLB** | Betting Control and Licensing Board |
| **BCOCC** | Border Control and Operations Coordination |
| **BMS** | Border Management Secretariat |
| **BMC** | Border Management Committees |
| **BPU** | Border Police Unit |
| **CAR** | Central Africa Republic |
| **CAPs** | County Action Plans |
| **CBRNe** | Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and explosives |
| **CCTV** | Closed Circuit Television |
| **CEWARN** | Conflict Early Warning And Response Mechanism |
| **CIDPs** | County Integrated Development Plans |
| **CIMIC** | Civil Military Cooperation |
| **CIPU** | Critical Infrastructure Protection |
| **CITES** | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora |
| **CPC** | County Police Commander |
| **CRRF** | Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework |
| **CVE** | Countering Violent Extremism |
| **EACC** | Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission |
| **EEZ** | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| **FRC** | Financial Reporting Centre |
| **GCD** | Government Chemist Department |
| **GIZ** | Germany International Cooperation |

| | |
|---|---|
| **IEDs** | Improvised Explosive Devices |
| **IGAD** | Intergovernmental Authority Development |
| **IBM** | Integrated Border Management |
| **ICAO** | International Civil Aviation |
| **ICJ** | International Court of Justice |
| **ICT** | Information, Communication and Technology |
| **IPRS** | Integrated Population Registration System |
| **IS** | Islamic States |
| **JCAC** | Joint Campaign against Counterfeit |
| **KDF** | Kenya Defence Forces |
| **KEPSA** | Kenya Private Sector Alliance |
| **KNFP** | Kenya National Focal Point |
| **KRA** | Kenya Revenue Authority |
| **MATT** | Multi-Agency Task Team |
| **MOICNG** | Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government |
| **MDAs** | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| **NACADA** | National Authority Campaign against Drug Abuse |
| **NCIC** | National Cohesion and Integration Commission |
| **NCIPs** | National County Integrated Plans |
| **NC3** | National Cyber Command Centre |
| **NCRC** | National Crime Research Centre |
| **NDOC** | National Disaster Operation Centre |
| **NGCC** | National Government Communication Centre |
| **NGOs** | Non-Governmental Organization |
| **NHIF** | National Hospital Insurance Fund |
| **NIIMS** | National Integrated Identity Management System |

| | |
|---|---|
| NIS | National Intelligence Service |
| NRB | National Registration Bureau |
| NPS | National Police Service |
| NSCVE | National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism |
| NYS | National Youth Service |
| OCS | Officer in charge of Police Station |
| ODPP | Office of the Director of Public Prosecution |
| OLF | Oromo Liberation Front |
| OPCW | Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical weapons |
| OSBP | One-Stop Border Posts |
| POCAMLA | Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSC | Public Service Commission |
| PSSM | Physical Security and Stockpile Management |
| RAS | Refugees Affairs Secretariat |
| SAGAs | Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies |
| SALW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SGB | Security of Government Buildings |
| SLDF | Sabaot Land Defence Force |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| SPC | Sub County Police Commander |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education Training |
| RPC | Regional police commander |
| USOAP | Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme |
| USAP | Universal Security Audit Programme |

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

National Security plays a critical role in the socio economic development of any country. Kenya remained relative secure during the last one year. The successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals; the Country's Vision 2030; and, the "Big Four Agenda" are all hinged on, among other factors, the peaceful coexistence of Kenyans.

The Building Bridges Initiative was launched to address the polarization that has resulted from the previous general elections that have in the past impacted negatively on security. The initiative is aimed at recreating a cohesive and all-inclusive patriotic society. It is such a society that will guarantee sustainable security and work towards a renewed nationhood building ethos.

Corruption, coupled with the rapid population increase and the slow rate of economic growth resulted in higher unemployment levels which impacted on National Security. In addition, competition for limited resources undermined pursuit of national goals and aspirations.

Terrorism remains an ever present security threat not only in the region but also globally. De-radicalization efforts have increasingly continued to bear fruit with increasing cooperation and levels of trust between security agencies and the public. This has been institutionalized by the development of County Action Plans (CAPs) to prevent and counter violent extremism being initiatives that have received the backing of various county governments and civil societies.

Whereas security threats have continued to evolve, national security organs have, with commitment, continued to provide security services aimed at promoting and protecting national interests. This has been attained through: sustenance of a credible national defence; the multi-agency approach to curbing insecurity; promotion of democratic civil institutions; a progressive foreign policy; active participation in regional and international security initiatives; and, a supportive citizenry.

At the regional level, the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) continue to participate in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) that has greatly disrupted and degraded substantially the Al Shaabab terrorist group and led to eradication of piracy activities in the Indian Ocean. Further, the Government continued to engage other States in the region in bilateral and multilateral agreements aimed at ensuring sustainable regional security.

# CHAPTER TWO: THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

The Constitution defines national security as the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests. National security threats are an outcome of both internal and external susceptibilities. During the period under review, a number of threats were witnessed as discussed herebelow:

## 1.1 SECURITY

### 1.1.1 Terrorism

Terrorism as a result of radicalization remained a key challenge to the country's national security. During the period under review, the threat was a major cause of insecurity mostly affecting parts of North Eastern and the North Coast regions. Nairobi was not spared either when terrorists attacked No. 14 Riverside in Kilimani area but were immediately neutralised by security personnel and more than 700 people rescued.

At the same time, the Al Shabaab and Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (IS) intensified their efforts to recruit Kenyans into their ranks through radical preaching, negative ideological teachings particularly in mosques, isolated villages and online platforms. Some returnees from Somalia were also used as recruiters.

The nefarious activities of Al Shabaab targeted security personnel, a section of the populace, communication infrastructure and installations. To achieve these heinous motives, they deployed Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) particularly along the main supply routes.

The group has been involved in trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the refugee camps while at the same time coerced and used incentives to lure locals to facilitate their movements and identify potential targets for their attacks. To fund its activities, they kidnaped for ransom, smuggled contrabands and levied funds in the guise of religious offering.

The multi-agency security teams managed to detect, disrupt and deter most terror threats across the country. Towards this end, the multi-agency teams increased their focus on prevention, and by so doing intercepted caches of explosives in various parts of the country, arrested and prosecuted several suspects.

In the year 2018, there were 44 recorded terror incidents with 49 people killed and 41 injured. A total of 38 suspects were arrested in connection

with the terror activities. Overall, the total number and severity of attacks within the Kenyan borders dropped significantly. The Government recognises the sacrifice of our fallen heroes who have died in the line of duty while exercising their cardinal duty of safeguarding the motherland.

Key to the greater counter terrorism efforts remains the growing public awareness, which points to increased trust between citizens and the security services. This trust building is the vital link between counter terrorism actors and the general public.

During the period under review, the Government put in place a number of counter-terrorism measures in a bid to stem the threat, which included the following:

i. Enhanced capacity of security personnel through bilateral and multilateral partnerships where security personnel from various agencies received specialised counter terrorism training;

ii. Harnessed efforts towards stabilization of Somalia to effectively deal with the threat of Al-Shabaab;

iii. Developed County Action Plans to establish Counter Violent Extremism forums that bring together security agencies, County Governments, civil society and citizens;

iv. Pursuing a legal framework to deliver a more robust disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration process;

v. Sensitized the media on terrorism reporting;

vi. Sustained security operations and Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) activities in the Boni enclave;

vii. Isolated terrorism offenders in secure blocks to avoid radicalization of other inmates in targeted prison facilities;

viii. Enhanced engagement with the telecommunication players in a bid to check terrorism financing through mobile money transfer and communication;

ix. Developed sensitization programmes on countering terrorism and radicalization;

x. Reviewed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the multi-agency teams dealing with terrorism matters; and

xi. Identified and documented lessons learnt in the implementation of the National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism (NSCVE) since 2016 with a view to providing legislative tools to back it up.

## 1.1.2    Cyber Crime

Kenya's conducts its social, economic and national security activities in a digital, interconnected environment, commonly referred to as cyber space. One of the main priorities of the Government of Kenya towards the realization of national development goals and objectives for wealth and employment creation, as stipulated in the Kenya Vision 2030, is to achieve an e-Government capability. The Government of Kenya relies on common infrastructure, information technology  platforms, and new technologies to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of government services. At the same time, the development, implementation, and adoption of technologies such as mobile computing, mobile banking, and broadband communications enables Kenyans to connect with a speed and ease.

However, these same technologies can present new risks that can cause widespread damage to national security, economic growth, and critical infrastructures. The emergence of online financial platforms is however mired with inherent risks such as online fraud/hackings, cyber-terrorism, cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking, identity theft, malicious software, credit card fraud and SIM card swapping. These risks expose Kenyans to losses as criminals defraud citizens besides hacking core banking systems, mobile money platforms and other online financial services. Moreover, the reach and impact of cyberspace is accelerating across the national and international boundaries, making it a complex challenge for any government to address alone. For this reason, the Government of Kenya considers securing its national cyberspace a national priority to continue to facilitate economic growth for the country and its citizens.

In response to these threats, and in direct support of the national priorities and information, communication and technology goals defined in Vision 2030, the Government has employed the following measures:

i. Developed a 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 infrastructures;

ii. Enactment of the Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act, 2018;

iii. Implementation of a National Cyber Security Training Initiative to build local capacity;

iv. Establishment of specialized teams both in offensive and defensive cyber capabilities;

v. Empowering national incident response teams in the country to investigate and respond to cybercrimes;

vi. Specialized law enforcement teams are in operation and actively defending the country's cyber security infrastructure from both internal and external threats;

vii. Cyber warfare tools have been successfully developed and are ready for use against the Country's external threats;

viii. The National Cyber Command Centre (NC3) unit has been actively assisting both the Government and private sector in responding to cybercrime incidents;

ix. Enforcing registration and deregistration of sim cards;

x. The initiation by the Government to engage Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to partner in the war against cybercrimes.

### 1.1.3   Aviation Security

Safety and security of Kenya's airspace will remain a key commitment of the Government. Regular review of strategies in line with International Civil Aviation (ICAO) safety and security standards is evidenced by the good performance in ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) and Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP). The scores placed the Country among the top quarter states globally and in top five countries category in Africa.

The Government has provided legislative, policy and regulatory spheres support besides enhanced infrastructural upgrading resulting to increase in the number of passengers and cargo. Infrastructural upgrading and heightened security were critical in the classification of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport as Category 1 Airport by the Federal Aviation Authority. This categorisation paved way for the granting of the Airport as a Last Point of Departure (LDP) by the United States of America (USA) Government consequently enabling the Kenya Airways to launch direct flights to the USA.

### 1.1.4  Border management and control

The Government has continued to maintain 35 gazzetted border points implementation of One-Stop Border Posts (OSBP) model through a coordinated border management approach. This has been bolstered by expansion of the Border Police Unit to secure the porous borders.

Despite the above measures the border entry points continue to net low revenue, expose the public to contaminated food products and rise in influx of illegal migrants. Additionally, provision of immigration services is facing various challenges which are threatening national border security besides impacting negatively on service delivery and regional integration. These challenges are undermining efforts to control and regulate entry and exit of persons, issuance of travel and residency documents, removal of prohibited immigrants and registration of non-citizens resident in Kenya.

Some of the challenges are attributed to organizational weaknesses while others emanate from the external environment. These challenges are exploited by criminal elements consequently increasing the country's security vulnerabilities. Consequently, the Government initiated the following measures:

i. Implemented the digitization of travel documents to improve security features;

ii. Launched of OSBPs in Busia and Namanga entry/exit points;

iii. Revitalised the securitization of the Kenya-Somalia border project, an initiative that is geared to curb cross border terror activities, proliferation of small arms, contraband and aliens;

iv. Created the Kenya Coast Guard Service to enhance maritime security in the territorial and inland waters;

v. Partnered with regional states to enhance cross border security. This included participation in sub-regional and cross-border peace processes in the East Africa Community(EAC), National County Integrated Plans (NCIPs) and Conflict Early Warning And Response Mechanism(CEWARN)/IGAD on peace and security related initiatives;

vi. At the regional level, the Government is in the process of ratifying the Mifugo Protocol under the umbrella of IGAD.

### 1.1.5 Trans-National Crimes

Globalization exposes Kenya to a number of challenges and opportunities. Some of the challenges that the Country faced include criminal activities extending beyond territorial borders. During the period under review, the Country encountered the following transnational threats; terrorism, money laundering, smuggling of goods, human and drug trafficking.

### 1.1.6  Money Laundering

The Proceeds of Crime and Anti-money Laundering Act (POCAMLA) provides for the reporting of suspicious transactions, full declarations of sources of huge amounts of money being withdrawn or transferred and penalties against financial institutions that flout the anti-money laundering guidelines. POCAMLA has been reviewed to bring on board a number of stakeholders as reporting institutions.

Money laundering has negatively affected the efforts of addressing national security and economic growth in the country. This has been exacerbated by the following challenges:

    i. Money laundering associated with these crimes is usually used to defeat the cause of justice;

    ii. Weak implementation and enforcement within financial institutions of anti-money laundering guidelines;

    iii. Laxity and corruption within financial institutions, cash dealers and professional bodies in ensuring compliance.

During the period under review, the Government   put in place the following measures and interventions:

    i. Imposed penalties on financial institutions that flouted the anti-money laundering guidelines. Some commercial banks were penalized by the oversight authority, the Central Bank of Kenya, for flouting the  financial reporting requirements;

    ii. Recovered assets acquired from proceeds of crime and money laundering;

    iii. Reviewed the anti-money laundering regulations in response to emerging challenges;

    iv. Increased the capacity of the Financial Reporting Centre, government agencies and officers;

v. Prosecuted the officers of financial institutions that flouted the anti-money laundering guidelines.

### 1.1.7 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global challenge that has persisted despite efforts to contain it. Criminals have continued to device new ways to circumvent measures put in place by global and local security agencies. The challenge of human trafficking is aggravated by our porous borders. This is further compounded by presence of huge refugee population within the country with some of the refugees being facilitators or victims of human trafficking activities.

In order to contain this menace, the Government has put in place the following measures:

i. Mapped hotspots and common routes;

ii. Prosecuted and deported foreign nationals involved in human trafficking;

iii. Enhanced the capacity of security and judicial officers;

iv. Established and operationalized the anti-human trafficking and child protection units at the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI); and

v. Sustained the deployment of roadblock parties in Operations *MalizaUgaidi II* by the KDF along some of the following roads Isiolo-Marsabit, Garissa-Daadab-Modogashe,Hola-Garsen-Minjila-Lamu, Mombasa-Malindi, Isiolo - Kinna - Modogashe, Moyale – Marsabit among others.

The above interventions, among others, led to a reduction in the number of human trafficking incidents along the highways.

### 1.1.8 Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is a cross border illegal trade with serious social economic ramifications. The fight against drug trafficking has been undermined by a number of challenges, including correlation with other forms of organized crimes such as money laundering and terrorism; porous borders; protracted legal processes that slow the implementation of asset recovery processes, and delay in extradition of fugitives.

The Government has initiated the following measures to curb drug trafficking:

i. Mapping of hotspots and common routes;

ii. Restructuring the Government Chemist to create better synergy with the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI);

iii. Extradition of key drug barons to requesting states;

iv. Cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies through Mutual Legal Assistance, Memorandum of Understanding and other Agreements;

v. Seizure and destruction of confiscated narcotics including vessels of transportations;

vi. Follow the money approach to investigations and prosecutions.

## 1.1.9  Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

Instability in some of the countries in the eastern and the horn of Africa region; porous borders; cattle rustling; and, corruption among others have contributed to the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons. The influx of small arms has radically changed the nature of cattle rustling resulting to violent fatalities and loss of livelihoods.

During the period under review, a total of 192 firearms and 1314 ammunitions were recovered while 19 firearms were surrendered. The Government is further implementing a directive on issuance of biometric cards for all licensed firearm holders. This is in addition to the prioritization of surveillance against this threat to identify the distribution networks.

Other key interventions include:

i. Marking of Government owned arms. The exercise was concluded in Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Marsabit and Garissa counties during the period under review;

ii. Participation in the regional sensitizations on Africa Union amnesty initiatives for the surrender of illegally owned firearms; and

iii. Training of security personnel on Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM).

## 1.1.10 Organized Criminal Groups

The Country continues to encounter incidences of organized groups whose intentions are to perpetuate criminal activities against the citizenry for their gain. Some of the new gangs that came up in the period including *Wajukuuwa Bibi* and *Tetemeko* in Mombasa were neutralized by the County security teams. Some of the armed criminal groupings across the country were linked to politicians and county governments that purported to provide security and political support.

In some instances, individual gangsters resorted to invoking names of old gangs such as *Gaza, Saboat Land Defence Forces, WakaliWao, Super Power* and *Mungiki,* among others, to instill fear, with a view to perpetuating criminal activities. The activities of all these gangs were characterized by extortion, harassment of public service vehicles crew, control of bus termini, killings, kidnappings, muggings, robberies, theft, house break-ins and drug peddling and trafficking in the affected areas.

Criminal activities perpetrated by some *bodaboda* operators are on the increase in tandem with the widespread growth of motorcycle taxis as alternative and quick means of transport. The operators frequently take the law in to their hands by lynching innocent people and committing crimes such as ride-by executions owing to versatility of their mode of transport.

To address this threat, the Government initiated and enhanced a number of measures which include:

    i. Enforcement of traffic laws and regulations;

    ii. Establishment of the taskforce on motorcycle transport reforms;

    iii. Enhanced the monitoring of emerging criminal groups to ensure that they are curtailed before they can be a threat to national security;

    iv. Enhanced collection and sharing of intelligence amongst law enforcement agencies to facilitate detection and disruption of activities and arrest of criminals;

    v. The Government has also enhanced logistical support to law enforcement officers to combat the criminal gangs.
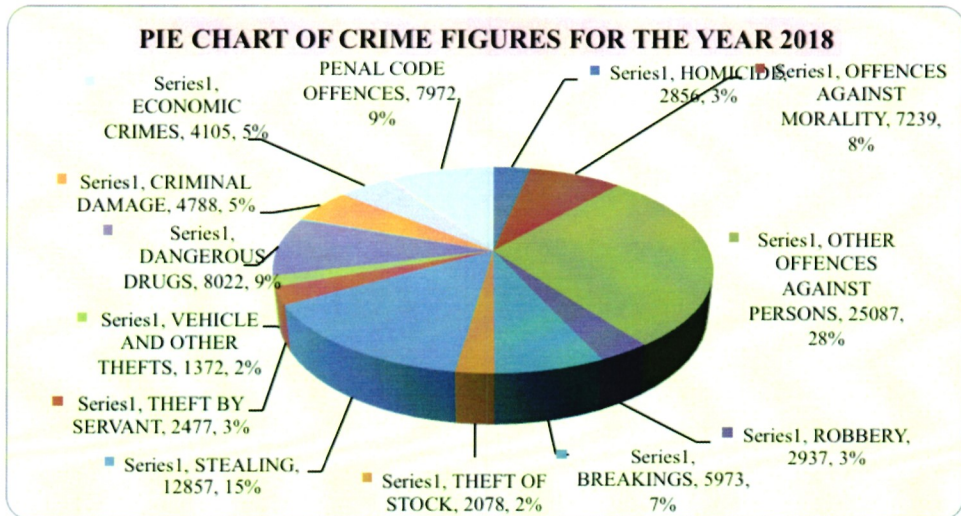
## 1.1.11 General Crime

In the year 2018 a total of 88,268 cases of crime were reported to police as compared to 77,992 in 2017 representing an increase of 13. 2%.This

increase was as a result of rise in cases under the categories of other offences against persons by 2,534 cases, offences against morality by 1,741 cases, stealing by 1,189 cases, other penal code offences 1,181 cases, criminal damage by 521 Cases economic crimes by 405 cases, robbery 222 cases, and homicide 82 cases.

Decreases were however noted in the following categories; breakings 161 cases, theft by servant by 155 cases, theft of stock by 59 cases and vehicle and other thefts by 34 cases.

**Figure 1: Pie Chart of Crime Figures for the Year 2018**



PIE CHART OF CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 2018

Series1, ECONOMIC CRIMES, 4105, 5%
PENAL CODE OFFENCES, 7972, 9%
Series1, HOMICIDE, 2856, 3%
Series1, OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY, 7239, 8%
Series1, CRIMINAL DAMAGE, 4788, 5%
Series1, DANGEROUS DRUGS, 8022, 9%
Series1, VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS, 1372, 2%
Series1, OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS, 25087, 28%
Series1, THEFT BY SERVANT, 2477, 3%
Series1, STEALING, 12857, 15%
Series1, THEFT OF STOCK, 2078, 2%
Series1, BREAKINGS, 5973, 7%
Series1, ROBBERY, 2937, 3%

### 1.1.12 Road Traffic Accidents

There were a total of 5,188 cases of road traffic accidents in 2018 as compared to 4,456cases in 2017 which represented an increase of 16 %. These accidents led to 3,163 deaths as compared to 2,924 in 2017, which was an increase of 8 %. In total, the numbers of road accident victims in 2018 were 12,985 representing 16 % increase.

Total fines collected were Ksh.683, 226,000, an increase of 3% from the previous year.

**Table 1: Road Traffic Accidents**

| | Accidents | | | | Victims | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2017** | **2018** | Diff | % Diff | **2017** | **2018** | Diff | % Diff |
| **Fatal** | 2358 | 2613 | **255** | **11** | 2924 | 3163 | **239** | **8** |
| **Serious** | 1623 | 2051 | **428** | **26** | 3948 | 4705 | **757** | **19** |
| **Slight** | 475 | 524 | **49** | **10** | 4361 | 5117 | **756** | **17** |
| **TOTAL** | **4456** | **5188** | **732** | **16** | **11233** | **12985** | **1752** | **16** |

**Table 2: Fines as a result of Traffic Offences**

| Fines | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2017** | **2018** | Diff | % Diff |
| 661,585,138 | 683,226,000 | 21,640,862 | **3%** |

## 1.1.13 Regional Security Threats

Kenya has continued to grapple with challenges associated with the political instability of its neighbouring countries. This has led to continuous threats such as terrorism and influx of refugee with a ripple effect on Kenya's internal security.

The political instability in Somalia continues to threaten regional security, despite the on-going stabilization process. The fluid political situation results in fleeing of many of its citizens from the Country into Kenya as refugees. The vast porous border which Kenya shares with Somalia exposes the Country to the challenges of proliferation of illicit weapons, inflow of contraband goods, drug and human trafficking, and attacks from Al Shabaab terror group.

The on-going Kenya and Somalia's maritime dispute at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has the potential to impact negatively on the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The border straddling communities along Kenya-Somalia border continue to pose a security threat to the Country especially in the war against terrorism, contraband, human and drug trafficking into Kenya.

The on-going political and security situation in South Sudan resulted into an influx of refugees into Kenya. The porosity of the border between Kenya and South Sudan has also contributed to permeation of illegal

weapons and ammunitions into Kenya, especially amongst pastoralist communities from both countries. During the period, there was an influx of Ethiopian refugees into Kenya following clan/ethnic clashes across the border with human traffickers exploiting the situation to carry out their illicit trade.

Additionally the security situation remained fluid in the Great Lakes region particularly Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central Africa Republic (CAR), thus impacting negatively on Kenya's security situation in the period under review. Kenya and Uganda are still in the process of amicably resolving the issues facing Kenyan fishermen in Lake Victoria.

In this regard the Government has initiated the following interventions:

    i. Played a key role in the stabilization process of these countries;

    ii. Enhanced border securitization initiative;

    iii. Deployed additional security officers along the border;

    iv. Held regular joint border security committee meetings and sensitization of the political leaders to stop politicizing border issues;

    v. Arrested and prosecuted drug and human traffickers;

    vi. Repatriated refugees voluntarily; and

    vii. Strengthened cross-border peace initiatives and management.

## 1.1.14 Influx of Illegal Aliens and Undocumented Immigrants

Illegal aliens and undocumented immigrants have been associated with human trafficking and smuggling of persons, as well as small arms and light weapons. They are also easy targets for recruitment into terrorist activities and other trans- national crimes, thus posing a threat not only to national, but also to regional security.

In the period under review, a total of 2,163 undocumented immigrants and aliens were arrested across the Country. These aliens comprised of 455 Tanzanians, 452 Ethiopians, 281 Somalis, 146 Nigerians, 137 South Sudanese, 111 Eritreans, 106 Ugandan, and 81 Indians. Others included Italians, Congolese, and Sudanese etc. Nairobi and Busia counties recorded the highest number of the arrested aliens.

**Table 3: Nationalities of Aliens**

| Nationality | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Tanzanians | 12 | 455 |
| Ethiopians | 316 | 452 |
| Somalis | 232 | 281 |
| Nigerian | 65 | 146 |
| S/Sudan | 0 | 137 |
| Eritreans | 9 | 111 |
| Ugandans | 69 | 106 |
| Indians | 2 | 81 |
| Italians | 1 | 77 |
| Congolese | 14 | 68 |
| Burundians | 66 | 66 |
| Sudanese | 90 | 52 |
| Rwandese | 16 | 41 |
| Egyptian | 0 | 34 |
| Unknown | 2 | 23 |
| Chinese | 49 | 22 |
| S/ African | 1 | 8 |
| Britons | 4 | 1 |
| Germans | 2 | 1 |
| Guinea | 0 | 1 |
| **Totals** | **951** | **2163** |

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

i. Enhanced the process of verification status of aliens and migrants. In particular, between the months of May and July, 2018 the Government undertook a verification exercise of work permits of foreign nationals and launched a new registration regime of work permits holders that will enhance migration controls;

ii. Conducting joint operations of inland migration corridor in border control checks;

iii. Participating in international and regional initiatives on combating illicit migration (The Khartoum Process, Global Compact on Migration, EU-Expertise France and GIZ);

iv. Enhanced investigations, arrest, prosecution, as well as deportation of foreign nationals who are engaged in crimes.

### 1.1.15 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives and Dual Use Items

Illicit trafficking and illegal use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) and related dual use items pose a threat to national security. Governments world over are developing measures aimed at controlling and managing the production, use, trade, stockpiling, and transportation of CBRNe and Dual Use Items.

Whereas, during the year under review, the Country witnessed isolated incidents of IEDs, misuse of CBRNe items pose a threat to national security. In this regard, the Government has initiated a number of measures aimed at ensuring that any threat of this nature is thwarted at the earliest opportunity and any possible mitigation undertaken.

These measures include:

i. Restructuring the Government Chemist and transferring it to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government for ease of coordination with other security agencies;

ii. Training of instructors and medical responders on handling of chemical incidents in partnership with the Organization on Prohibition of Chemical weapons (OPCW);

iii. Carrying out chemical incident drills.

## ECONOMIC

### 1.1.16 Corruption

Corruption has remained a persistent vice in the Country despite tremendous efforts by the Government to stem it. It threatens efficient delivery of quality services, economic growth and development, and contributes to heightened insecurity in the Country. Corruption has perpetuated the porosity of our borders; increasing vulnerabilities leading to threats such as terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking and small arms proliferation. The vice further undermines justice and the rule of law, promotes impunity and erodes public confidence in Government institutions. Political interference protracted judicial processes and low private sector participation, among others, continues to impede the fight against corruption.

However, the Government has made significant progress in fighting corruption by embracing the following interventions:

i. Adopted the Prosecution guided investigation model which allows the involvement of prosecutors in investigations to guide the process of evidence collection;

ii. Increased cooperation with other jurisdictions facilitating bilateral engagements to ensure repatriation of suspects and recovery of assets;

iii. Adoption of strategies such as tracing, freezing, confiscation and recovery of assets and proceeds of crime;

iv. Embraced alternatives to prosecution including plea bargaining;

v. Established multi-agency teams to investigate corruption cases;

vi. Enhanced capacity building of government agencies entrusted to fight corruption;

vii. Enhanced intelligence led evidence collection and investigation.

The period under review witnessed an increased crackdown on high-profile fraud and corruption cases, heralding the Government's renewed fight against corruption. This was further bolstered by the increased support to agencies involved in fighting corruption. A total of 75 cases were registered. While 70 cases were concluded in that period; out of which 44 (62%) resulted in convictions, 16 (38%) ended in acquittals. In addition, 80 cases were withdrawn, mostly as a result of a High Court

decision in 2016, declaring Ethic and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) improperly constituted after the resignation of its Chairman.

The bar graphs below graphically represent the obtaining scenario of registered, concluded and pending corruption and economic crime cases:

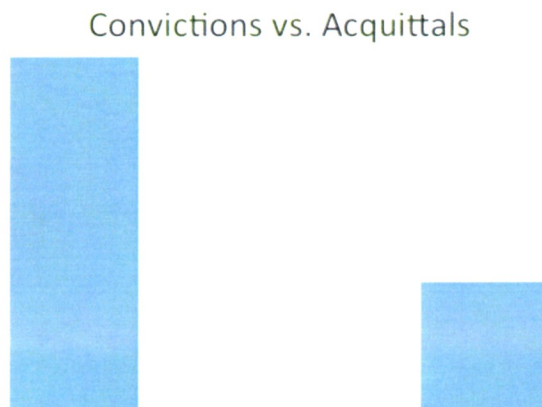**Figure 2: Convictions as a comparison with acquittals**



Convictions vs. Acquittals

**Figure 3: Withdrawals as compared with total registered cases**



Withdrawals vs Total cases registered
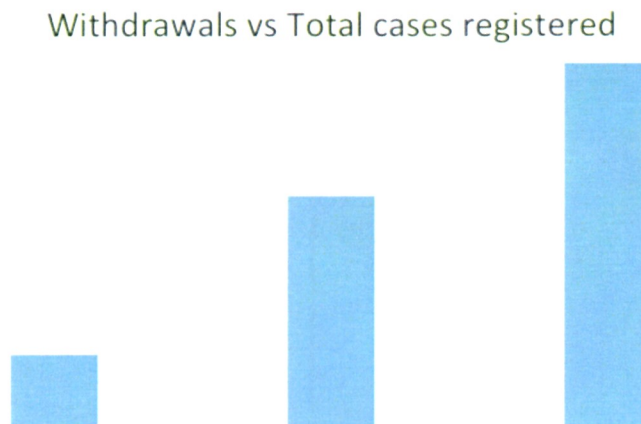
**Figure 4: Trend of newly registered corruption cases from 2015 to 2018**

**Cases Registered**

- NUMBER, 2018, 75, 19%
- NUMBER, 2015, 138, 35%
- NUMBER, 2017, 70, 18%
- NUMBER, 2016, 109, 28%

**Figure 5: Summary of Cases Filed**

**Summary Of Cases**

- Conviction 11%
- Acquital 4%
- Withdrawal 20%
- Pending 64%
- Suspension by Order 1%
- Consolidated <1%

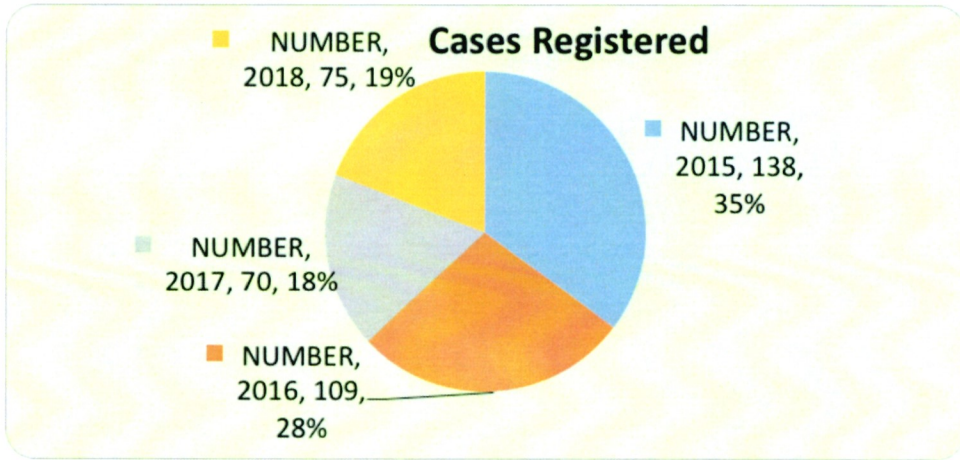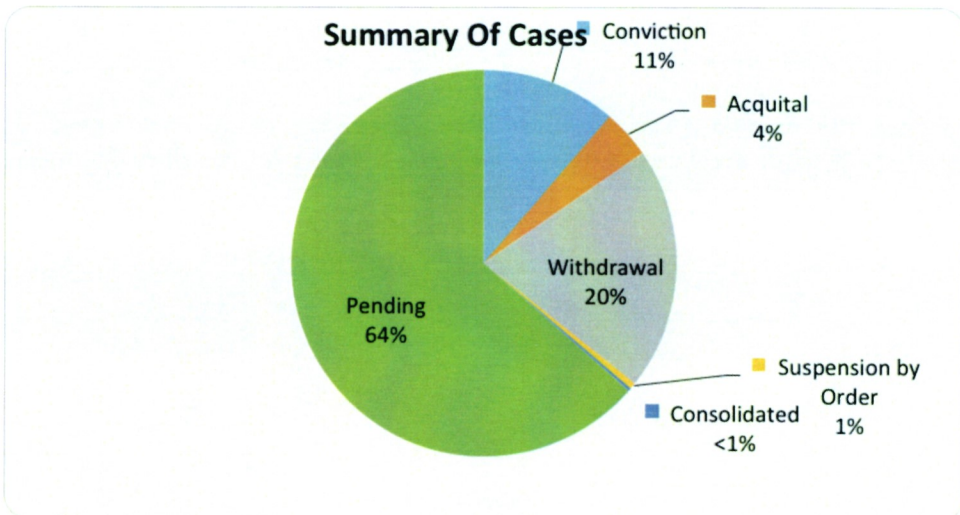## 1.1.17 Smuggling of Contraband and Counterfeit Products

Kenya has been a target destination market for counterfeit and substandard products, thus undermining the growth of the manufacturing sector. Smuggling and trade in counterfeits does not only deny the country revenue and job opportunities, but also results in loss of creativity and brand reputation. Additionally, the proceeds of smuggling are used to finance other crimes.

During the period under review, the Government launched targeted raids that led to seizure of illicit goods worth Kenya Shillings 8. 5 Billion. The seized goods included cosmetics, detergents, and pharmaceuticals.

In response, to the threat posed by smuggling of contraband and counterfeit products, the Government reviewed the Anti-Counterfeit Act, 2008 to make it responsive to emerging threats. The Government is further committed to support the full implementation of the provisions of this Act.

### 1.1.18 Food Security

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of the Kenya's economy. Over 80% of the population, especially living in rural areas derives their livelihood mainly from agriculture related activities. Food security faces the challenge of reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

Due to these reasons, the Government has continued to prioritize agriculture as an important tool for promoting national development. Food security is therefore identified as one of the flagship programs under the "Big Four" agenda.

The Government has thus put in place the following measures:

i. Embraced irrigation farming;

ii. Redesigned subsidy model of support to farmers;

iii. Improvement of research and extension services and implementation of research findings;

iv. Improvement of rural infrastructure to support agricultural activities;

v. Construction of rural agricultural produce markets;

vi. Promotion and development of agri-business skills;

vii. Construction and rehabilitation of existing dams to increase the amount of water available for irrigation;

viii. Providing farmers with drought resistant seeds suitable for ASAL areas;

ix. Encouraging diversification of crops planted;

x. Encouraging the citizens to diversify their eating habits to other foods and avoid over-reliance on maize.

## 1.2 SOCIAL

### 1.2.1 Inter Communal Conflicts

Inter communal conflicts as a result of competition for scarce resources which continue to be experienced especially in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL) remains a threat to national security. Other causes of conflict include stock theft and boundary disputes. These conflicts comprise resource-based conflicts, cattle rustling and land and boundary disputes, among others.

### 1.2.2 Resource-Based Conflicts

Communities continue to scramble for limited resources such as water and pasture. Lately, the discovery of oil and other minerals along borders continues to fuel ethnic feud. The threat is further compounded by political incitement over disputed county boundaries with intention to evict their rivals particularly along disputed borders. This has been known to lead to arming of community militias to fight their perceived rivals. The situation has often resulted in fatalities, injuries, destruction of property and displacement of persons especially women and children.

The Pokot and Turkana communities have been contesting the ownership of Kapedo area, which is rich in water and mineral prospects. Other areas contested between Turkana and Pokot communities include Nadome, Silale, Kainuk, Lokori and Lomelo areas. In North Eastern region, tension was witnessed between the Garreh and Degodia communities in Mandera, Abdwak and Aulian in Garissa as well as the Degodia and Ajuran within Wajir stemming from political supremacy battles, territorial encroachment and access to watering points and pasture.

In the Eastern region, conflict persisted between the Borana and Gabra communities within Marsabit County over land ownership and competition for access and control of pasture and water. The situation was compounded by the proliferation of illegal arms as well as the presence of militias, particularly the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) from the neighboring Country.

### 1.2.3 Cattle Rustling

In the North Rift, despite there being multipronged approaches to enhance security, conflicts persisted among the Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Marakwet, Tugen and Ilchamus communities residing within West Pokot, Turkana, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Samburu and Laikipia Counties over cattle rustling. During the period under review, a total of 133 cases

involving cattle rustling and stock theft were reported, as compared to 130 cases reported in the year 2017. Rift Valley region registered the highest number (70%) of the total cases. This is largely attributed to the pastoralists' way of life. A total of 10,726 livestock were stolen, out of which, 5,319 were recovered, as compared to 4,077 livestock stolen and 796 recovered in 2017.

**Table 4: Cattle Rustling**

| Region | Cattle Raided | Persons Killed | Persons Injured | Livestock Stolen | Livestock Recovered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rift Valley | 50 | 10 | 24 | 9,098 | 4,864 |
| North Eastern | 2 | 0 | 4 | 189 | 0 |
| Eastern | 6 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Nyanza | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 59 | 11 | 28 | 9,306 | 4,864 |

**Table 5: Stock Theft**

| Region | Livestock Cases | No. of Persons Killed | No. of Persons Injured | Livestock Stolen | Livestock Recovered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rift Valley | 49 | 9 | 14 | 1,094 | 310 |
| Central | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| North Eastern | 4 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 115 |
| Eastern | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Coast | 1 | 4 | 5 | 39 | 9 |
| Nyanza | 17 | 4 | 8 | 138 | 20 |
| Total | 74 | 17 | 30 | 1,426 | 455 |

Along the borders of Kisumu, Nandi, Kakamega, Kisii, Migori and Kericho Counties, hostility remained among neighboring communities over stock theft, with the situation at times aggravated by political competition and claims of territorial boundaries. Similarly, conflict between Borana and Meru communities along the Meru and Isiolo border persisted over cattle rustling, unresolved boundary disputes and competition to access, as well as control economic resources in the area. Turkana and Somali communities served as catalysts of the conflict due to their alignment with either side of the warring communities.

The period under review witnessed heightened cattle rustling, compounded by its commercialization, proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, political influence, out-dated cultural practices and competition over natural resources.

## 1.2.4   Land and Boundary Disputes

Land remained the greatest cause of resource-based conflicts in the Country. The clamour for restoration of ancestral land by indigenous and non-indigenous communities continued to stir ethnic conflicts especially in the counties of Kajiado, Narok, Nakuru, Machakos, Lamu, Kilifi and Mombasa. Additionally, clan conflicts over control of land were witnessed in ElgeyoMarakwet, Meru, Marsabit and Wajir counties. Laikipia, Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale and Bungoma counties also faced the problem of unresolved squatter issues as well as claims of historical land injustices.

There were incidences of invasion of public and private land and destruction of property following incitement by politicians. This was witnessed in Kilifi, TaitaTaveta, Mombasa, Lamu, Embu, Kirinyaga, Narok, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Samburu, Machakos and Nairobi Counties. Organized criminal groups sought to dispose the owners of their land and re-sell the same to unsuspecting buyers. In some instances, the invasions escalated to tragic conflicts amongst border communities.

In addressing these conflicts, the Government undertook the following measures:

   i. Enhanced alternative dispute resolution mechanisms;

   ii. Deployed more security personnel under the multi-agency security operations approach;

   iii. Incorporated peace agenda in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) by establishing and operationalizing peace directorates. Some of these counties are: Turkana, Baringo, Isiolo, West Pokot, Mandera, Garissa, Marsabit and Wajir;

   iv. Facilitated establishments of county Early Warning Response (EWER) hubs alongside holding of community peace dialogues and forums;

   v. Conducted disarmament operations in Samburu, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot counties; and

   vi. Sensitized communities on alternative means of livelihood.

## 1.2.5   Illicit Brews and Substance Abuse

Consumption of illicit brews and substance abuse is rampant among the youth and undermines the Government's efforts to empower the Country's workforce. Some of the illicit brew finds its way into the Country from

across the borders, packaged in easily portable and lowly priced sachets. The detrimental effects of illicit brews are further complicated by the challenge of controlling the effect of these substances on the target population.

During the period under review, the fight against this vice was enhanced through a multi-agency approach. In total, 194,341.6 litres of illicit brew were netted, presenting a 10.4% increase from the previous year. A total of 13,061 persons; consumers, brewers, distributors and retailers, were arrested, representing a decrease of 39% from the year 2017.

The Government is committed to ensure a safer and healthier nation that is free of illicit brews through strengthening collaboration within law enforcement agencies and county governments. The Government has further put in place mechanisms for intervention in fast tracking the harmonization of county laws with existing legal and policy frameworks to suppress production, sale, distribution and consumption of illicit alcohol; and curb underage drinking.

### 1.2.6 Proliferation of Illegal Gaming and Betting

The period under review experienced an upsurge in cases of sports betting and other forms of gambling, signalling the entry and entrenchment of this global menace. More than ever before, more Kenyans, particular the youth are being attracted to gambling and betting, which is addictive. Regrettably, the allure of instant cash may come with a cost, such as, inability to regulate bad actors, manipulation of systems, open avenues for money laundering, among others.

Whereas betting and gambling are not unlawful, the need to regulate their would-be negative effects poses a strain on the Government. In order to curb this menace, the Government has employed various measures including, strengthening and revitalization of licensing and enforcement procedures and intensifying the crackdown on illegal machines and premises, which has led to destruction of 986 machines in Nakuru and 693 in Dagoretti among other areas.

Further plans are underway to review the Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act 2016 and develop regulations as envisaged thereunder.

### 1.2.7 Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Owing to conflicts and political instability in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, there have been many refugees and asylum seekers trickling into Kenya from Somalia, South Sudan and other countries. The

number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya currently stands at more than 471,000.

There is a close link between the refugees, asylum seekers and trans-border crimes. Most of the intercepted victims or accomplices during the period were enroute to the South Africa and Europe.

To address the refugee, challenge the Country has embraced facilitation of voluntary repatriation. In the period between 8th December 2014 and 30thJune 2018, a total of 80,770 Somali and 200 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers were voluntarily repatriated. These efforts resulted to the closure of two camps; Kambios and Ifo2 in the Dadaab refugee complex.

Going forward, Kenya is currently coming up with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) which will facilitate efficient and predictable global response to refugees and migrant crises. Further, all refugees and asylum seekers continue to be processed and issued with relevant documentation for purposes of national security and planning. In addition, the Government is in the process of implementation of the *Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States*, which was adopted on 14th December 2017, through development of a refugee education policy.

## 1.2.8 School Unrest

Cases of school unrest presented a growing national security concern. This is because of the loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption of school education system encountered as a result of the unrests. During the period under review, a total of 163 schools experienced arson and unrest, down from the 212 schools affected in 2017. Out of the 163 cases reported, 60 cases involved arson while 103 involved student unrests, which resulted to a total of 133 people being injured. 8 people were prosecuted for these offences.

Some of the reasons cited as being causes of these unrests include poor school management, poor relationship between students and teachers and students and their parents.

The Government is committed to addressing school unrests and has therefore employed the following measures:

   i.   Enhanced monitoring of schools to ensure compliance to law, policies and guidelines;

   ii.  Enhanced guidance and counseling programmes to strengthen moral standards in schools;

   iii. Directed all schools to employ technology such as use of CCTV surveillance and alarm systems;

   iv.  Banned all businesses along school perimeter fences;

   v.   Regular fire and disaster preparedness drills in schools;

   vi.  Limited visiting days and adjusted school calendars to include adequate midterm breaks to reduce pressure on the students;

   vii. Introduced security measures such as signing in and out of schools by all visitors;

   viii. Vetting of security guards manning schools.

## 1.3  ENVIRONMENTAL

### 1.3.1  Wildlife Crime

Wildlife crime continues to be a challenge due to high demand for wildlife trophy especially from Asian countries. The wildlife trophies are transported through porous land borders, sea borders, airports and airstrips. Continuous change in the *modus operandi* of poachers and dealers, proliferation of illegal small arms, and encroachment into wildlife protected areas including livestock have compounded the threat.

In the year 2018, the following measures were put in place to curb the crime:

   i.   Deployment of personnel on monitoring and surveillance of wildlife in protected areas on shared borders with neighbouring Countries;

   ii.  Training of personnel to equip them with necessary skills in detecting wildlife contrabands;

   iii. Enhanced inter agency collaboration;

   iv.  Deployment of sniffer dogs at major exit points to detect trafficking of ivory;

v. Use of scanners to enhance surveillance and detection of wildlife trophies at entry points;

vi. Development of National Wildlife Strategy 2018-2030 to guide wildlife conservation;

vii. Enhanced intelligence sharing on poaching of wildlife, illicit trophy trade and tourist security.

Due to the above, 733 wildlife offenders were arrested and prosecuted; 5 rifles, 80 rounds of ammunitions and 27.75 Kgs of rhino horn recovered. In addition, Kenya successfully secured it's de-listing from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES) list of countries ("Gang of Eight"), in which poaching and illegal trade in ivory is notorious.

## 1.3.2 Environmental Degradation

Environmental security is a matter of great concern to the Government. During the period under review, the Government increased the forest cover to 7.2% of the land mass. This was achieved through reclaiming forest land by planting of trees in gazetted forests and public land, enforcing a ban on logging and encouraging individuals to plant trees in their private farms. In this regard, the government planted a total of 4.6 million seedlings in gazetted forests and public land.

The Government intensified efforts in reclaiming forest land that had hitherto been either grabbed or illegally occupied which resulted to recovery of 4,500 hectares of forest land in Maasai Mau and 256 hectares in Makunga area of Saboti forest.

## 1.3.3 Disasters

During the period under review, there were a total of 453 cases of disaster reported in the Country out of which, 292 were fire incidences, 152 were floods and 9 were cases of landslides. This resulted to 363 deaths, 201 injuries and more than 8,250 families displaced. Rift valley region recorded the highest number of reported cases totalling 95, Central region was second with 74 cases, Nyanza 69, Eastern 60, Nairobi 65, Western 39, Coast 37 and North Eastern 14 cases.

These incidences led to loss of life, destruction of property and infrastructure, thereby impacting negatively on the overall development of the Nation. The Government has put in place multi-sectoral systems, tools and mechanisms to ensure disaster preparedness and timely response.

These include precautionary measures, taken in advance of imminent threat of disaster to empower the society to respond to and cope with the potential impact of disaster such as, public sensitizations, disaster preparedness drills and early warning and response mechanisms.

To mitigate the effects of the disasters the Government through a multi-agency team cleared the bills for the victims and assisted in defraying burial expenses. The National Police Service and the Kenya Defence Forces were involved in evacuating families in areas affected by floods.

The National and County government in collaboration with the Red Cross and other NGOs provided food, non-food items and medical supplies to persons who had sought shelter in designated evacuation centres. Other interventions included reconstruction of critical infrastructure to restore normalcy.

The Disaster Risk Management Policy has been approved by Cabinet and the process of enacting the Disaster Risk Management Act is on course.

### 1.3.4  Maritime Security

The Government remained committed to ensuring that good conditions within the territorial waters enables free sea based commerce, legitimate, optimal and sustainable use of ocean based resources while protecting environmental degradation and climate change. This has been realized through enhanced maritime security to ensure protection of Kenya's territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) from criminals and illegal fishing respectively.

Among the measures taken include the establishment of the Kenya Coast Guard Services through The Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, 2018. The Service is mandated to, among others; enforce maritime security and safety, prevention of trafficking of drugs, plants and psychotropic substances and prevention of trafficking of illegal firearms and ammunitions. In addition, the Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Northern Corridor Integration Project countries on combating and suppressing piracy and crimes in inland waters. These measures contributed to reduction of incursion, piracy and illegal fishing and exploitation of marine resources by foreigners in the EEZ.

## 2. CHAPTER THREE: CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

The Government through the multi-agency approach initiated a number of cross-cutting measures to ensure effective and efficient preparedness and response to the various dimensions of threat to national security. Key among them was the well-coordinated collaboration among security agencies to deny and disrupt several potential threats, including terrorism, corruption, inter-ethnic conflicts and cross border crimes.

The cross-cutting initiatives included administrative reforms in law enforcement, transformation of security coordination mechanism and review of various policies and legislations. In this regard the Government progressively carried out administrative reforms across the agencies in the security sector. During the period under review, a number of agencies continued with internal initiatives to make their services responsive to the emerging needs of the public.

### 2.1 Multi-Agency Approaches

Legal frameworks provide for various agencies with specific mandates across national security spectrum. These mandates are achieved with formation of synergies across agencies. In this regard, the Government has enhanced multi-agency collaboration in pursuit of various aspects of security. The inter-agency cooperation is aimed at avoiding duplicity of efforts by different agencies thus leading to optimal utilization of resources. These approaches have been implemented in addressing: corruption, counterfeits, terrorism and border security, among others.

### 2.1.1 Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) on Corruption

The Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) was established in response to the need to have a multi-pronged and coordinated approach in the fight against corruption and economic crimes. The MATT is headed by Attorney General who reports directly to the President. The members of MATT are drawn from Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI), National Intelligence Service (NIS), and Office of the Director of Public Prosecution. The formation of MATT was in realization of the organized manner in which criminals were using the criminal justice system to escape justice. It was further to avoid gaps in evidence that arose out of non-coordinated strategies.

The multi-sectoral team played a pivotal role aiding in formulation and implementation of policies aimed at strengthening the investigative capacity of relevant institutions as well as inculcation of ethics and integrity in public institutions through adherence of established public procurement regulations and fast-tracking of automation of Government services.

The team is tasked with carrying out a comprehensive lifestyle audit of State and public officers to ensure that assets and accounts of those found guilty of corruption are frozen as the state steps up efforts to recover public funds lost to corruption and prosecution of suspects.

In furtherance of the objectives of MATT, the Government revived and coordinated MATT County Committees to sustain cooperation in the initiation and prosecution of corruption and economic crime cases. The MATT County Committees also shared information on other cases in the spirit of coordinated approach to prosecutions.

### 2.1.2 Anti-Counterfeit Multi Agency Team

Building on the success of the multi-agency approach, a team was adopted to deal with the issues of counterfeits and contrabands in the Country. During the year under review, the anti-counterfeit multi-agency team was inaugurated, comprising the Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA), Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) and Kenya Bureau Standards (KEBS). The team is guided by the realization that there is need for collaboration among relevant agencies, whose efforts have so far led to the seizure of contraband goods worth more than KSHs. 8.5 billion.

As part of efforts to encourage Public-Private Partnership in dealing with counterfeits, the Government formed the Joint Campaign against Counterfeit (JCAC) committee whose membership is drawn from the private sector and other Government agencies. This has led to increased levels of awareness in the fight against counterfeits in the Country.

### 2.2 Reforms in National Government Administration Services

In a bid to bring coordination of security services closer to the citizens, the Government established new administrative units. This move increased the number of Sub Counties in the country to 322, Divisions 882, Locations 3,608 and 8,509 Sub locations.

National Government Administrative Officers (NGAOs) were equally facilitated through the leasing of vehicles as well as additional

motorcycles for chiefs. This enhanced mobility of the administrators resulting to quick service delivery. The State Department of Interior has developed a dedicated complaint communication channels at the headquarters to enable the public channel their concerns. There is also adequately trained staff to receive, analyze, prioritize and process the complaints reported with a view to providing advice, guidance and direction on available options to resolve them.

## 2.3 Reorganization of the National Police Service

Despite the formation of National Police Service under the command of Inspector General there still existed infrastructural gaps in the National Police Service. There also existed police cultural gap between Kenya Police Service and Administration Police Service and their constituent formations and units which had to be closed.

In 2018, the Government launched a policy framework and strategy for reorganization of the National Police Service which resulted to the initiation of the following reform programmes:

i.  Reorganization of the National Police Service command structure in conformity with NPS Act 2011, and assignment of specific and distinct functions to DIG's Kenya Police and Administration Police Service; Kenya Police Service to focus on public safety and security while the Administration Police Service to focus on protective and border security as well us combating cattle rustling and banditry. The criminal investigations to be handled by the DCI;

ii.  In order to eliminate wastage, duplication and overlap of roles and harness synergy 39,680 KPS and 24,572APS officers were integrated under the command of DIG KPS. This will give a total of 64,252 KPS officers, boosting the general duty police population ratio from 1: 991 to 1:643.In addition, all police posts, camps and patrol bases formally under APS and KPS were integrated and merged to fall under one police station;

iii.  Integration of 2,500 Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) and 482 APS Stock Theft Prevention Units to increase its strength to 5,000 APS-ASTU under the command of DIG-APS;

iv.  The DIG APS to command the following formations/specialized units, Security of Government Buildings (SGB), Critical Infrastructure Protection(CIPU), Rapid Deployment Unit (RDU),

Border Police Unit (BPU), Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) and APTC/Training;

v. Alignment of Police geographical/operational boundaries with current administrative boundaries and create unified command as follows; Regional police commander (RPC), County police commander (CPC), Sub county police commander (SPC) and Officer in charge of Police Station (OCS) to be the ward commander in charge of a police station and its posts/patrol bases;

vi. Introduction of New General duty police uniforms and kitting for all ranks, which shall be deep blue working dress and jacket;

vii. Introduction of house and commuter allowances for police officers to address acute shortage of accommodation.

## 2.4 Prison Reforms

Kenya Prisons Service has continued to offer inmates rehabilitation programmes and vocational training while preparing them for reintegration into society. The Government has continued to initiate a number of reforms to realign prison services to best practices across the globe.

During the period under review, the Government introduced a number of reforms in the prisons service including:

i. Introduction of station based budgeting;

ii. Modernization of Kenya Prisons Service transport system through acquisition of 100 assorted motor vehicles to ease the transport challenges facing the department;

iii. Continued modernization of prison industries and farms into Kenya Prisons Enterprise aimed at increasing revenue and enhancing rehabilitation of inmates;

iv. Introduced house and commuter allowances for prisons officers to address acute shortage of accommodation;

v. Eased congestion in prisons through construction of new prisons and refurbishment and extension of accommodation facilities in the existing prisons;

vi. Constructed health facilities to meet the regular health care needs of inmates;

vii. Initiated the development of SOPs on transfer of prisoners to and from other jurisdictions.

Further, the Government is engaging key partners, stakeholders and actors in criminal justice system to find alternatives to imprisonment. This will reduce congestion in prisons, save on Government expenditure on rehabilitating offenders and enable them to actively participate in positive economic activities while serving non-custodial sentences.

## 2.5 Review of Legislations and Policies

To effectively implement and drive the security agenda, a sound legal framework aimed at addressing the existing legal gaps is essential. Towards this end, the Government embarked on the development and review of policies and legislation under its various arms of Government.

Key policy reforms undertaken by the Executive include the relocation of the National Crime Research Centre, the Government Chemist and the National Transport and Safety Authority to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government for ease of coordination. Critical legislations were also enacted including: the Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act No. 5 of 2018; the Coast Guard Service Act No. 11 of 2018 as well as a review and amendment of the Proceeds of Crime and Money-Laundering Act, 2017. However, the implementation of these Acts have faced hurdles due to some sections being challenged in Court.

The Judiciary is a key player in the criminal justice system and its operations complements the functions of the security agencies. To achieve this objective, the Judiciary continuously needs to develop policies that are geared towards ensuring an effective and efficient administration of justice through collaboration with other stakeholders. In 2018, the Judiciary made several policy changes that impacted on matters of security. In particular, it established a centralized High Court registry in Nairobi where all the filing, hearing and determination of corruption and economic crimes are to be undertaken to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases. It also developed the Judiciary Criminal Procedure Bench Book which will go a long way in guiding all the criminal justice system actors, on the relevant policy directions in different stages of criminal proceedings.

The above policies and legislations will go a long way in ensuring that some of the challenges experienced by the security agencies in the execution of their mandate are addressed. They will also ensure that there is collaboration among the multi-agencies in the execution of their mandates.

## 2.6 Digitization Initiatives

The Government has continued to increase the adoption of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) tapping on its enabler and multiplier effects to improve on service delivery in the security sector. In this regard, the Government, during the period under review, initiated digitization of key security documents.

Among the areas targeted for digitization are registration of persons, immigration and security surveillance. To this end the Government initiated the National Identity Management System (NIIMS), Case File Management Information System, Electronic Passport and formulation of the CCTV policy.

NIIMS is aimed at establishing and managing a central master population database which will contain information of all Kenyan citizen and foreign nationals residing in Kenya.

In order to comply with ICAO standards and guidelines, the Government has rolled out e-passports. This new passport contains biometrics and automated fingerprint verification system that guarantees its security.

The Government launched the smart driving license that are fitted with electronic chips containing vital details of drivers to curb traffic offences and identify all licensed drivers.

Going forward, the Government has initiated a process of re-vetting all civilian firearm holders with an aim of issuing them with smart cards for identification purposes. This will ensure only validly licensed persons acquire and hold firearms.

## 2.7 Citizen Engagement Initiatives

The Government has continued to invest in citizen participation in security programs. This is based on appreciation of the critical role played by citizens as the first line of defense in a country's security. In this regard, the Government has continued to engage citizens not only in raising their security awareness, but also by developing structured citizen engagement programs in various thematic areas impacting the society. During the period under review, the Government engaged citizens in the development and implementation of County Action Plans (CAPs) on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE); and, partnering with private security firms.

## 2.7.1 County Action Plans on CVE

The Government has gained strong national interest in development of County Action Plans (CAPs) to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism. CAPs have opened avenues of collaboration and coordination between multiple public and civil actors that are helping turn the tide in the CT/CVE space and build stronger trust. To standardize the CAPs, the Government has developed a diagnostic template for use by counties. This will see the reduction in costs in the development of CAPs. After the Coastal counties of Mombasa, Lamu, Kwale and Kilifi; now Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir have also launched their CAPs while Mandera, Tana River, Marsabit and Nairobi County Action Plans are in progress.

## 2.7.2 Partnership with Private Security

The private security sector plays a critical to the security of the Country. In this regard, the Government carried out a comprehensive mapping of private security guards' needs. The mapping included assessing their terms of service and training.

On training, the Government through National Industrial Training Authority (NITA); Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) have developed a standardized training curriculum for all guards.

## 2.8 Building Bridges Initiative

In a bid to bring national harmony following the ethnic and political polarization resulting out of the general elections, the Government initiated the Building Bridges Initiative. The initiative under the National Unity Pact significantly defused ethno-political tension. Subsequently, the Building Bridges Task Force was established and mandated to carryout countrywide engagement with the public on harmonious coexistence of citizens.

The initiative has renewed optimism amongst citizens towards the realization of national goals in regard to national cohesion, political and economic reforms. The Government has also pacified inter-communal conflicts in some parts of the Country through promoting various peace building efforts and conflict resolution mechanism as well as fostering inter-communal co-existence.

# CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

The ever evolving global and regional socio economic environment with its attendant opportunities and challenges will always impact on the security and safety of Kenyans. This, in addition to local challenges resulting from among other things the socio economic and cultural diversities obtaining in the Country has seen the Government develop appropriate security interventions.

These interventions, all geared at providing sustainable safety and security, will ever be responsive and citizen centred. Consequently the Government will continue to review legislation and policies together with operational and administrative procedures to ensure that lives and properties of all Kenyan are protected. In so doing, the Government will enhance stakeholders' engagements not only as a constitutional requirement but also to ensure full participation of all people living in Kenya.

In this regard, therefore the Government will progressively increase both human and capital resources in the security sector to guard against internal and external threats. This is besides participation in regional stabilization efforts in Somalia and other bilateral and multilateral engagements to secure peace in the region. Nationally, the Government will upscale the implementation of multi-sectoral approach to security to leverage on the synergies amongst various Government agencies. This will be carried out a long with the ongoing security sector transformations. The transformations are meant to not only make services effective and efficient but also address the welfare of officers in the security sector.

With regard to citizens, the Government will enhance structured participation of citizens in security. This will greatly change the security environment of the Country through sustainable partnerships, joint problem solving and prevention of insecurity. The participation in all aspects of human security in the spirit of patriotism and nationhood building will go a long way in provision of sustainable security. It is critical for all communities and citizens, across religious and ethnic lines, to ensure that ideologies and ideas that are hateful toward Kenya, democracy, and secular Government are challenged relentlessly.

Lastly, the Government will continue to seek the support of Parliament not only in the legislative and oversight processes but also in budgetary processes. This support that has been tremendous in the past will enable the Government to sustain the successes achieved so far. This will eventually add up to the general direction of the Government with regard to Sustainable Development Goals; Vision 2030; and the Big Four Agenda.