THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

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Hon. Kimani Ichungwah
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THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2022
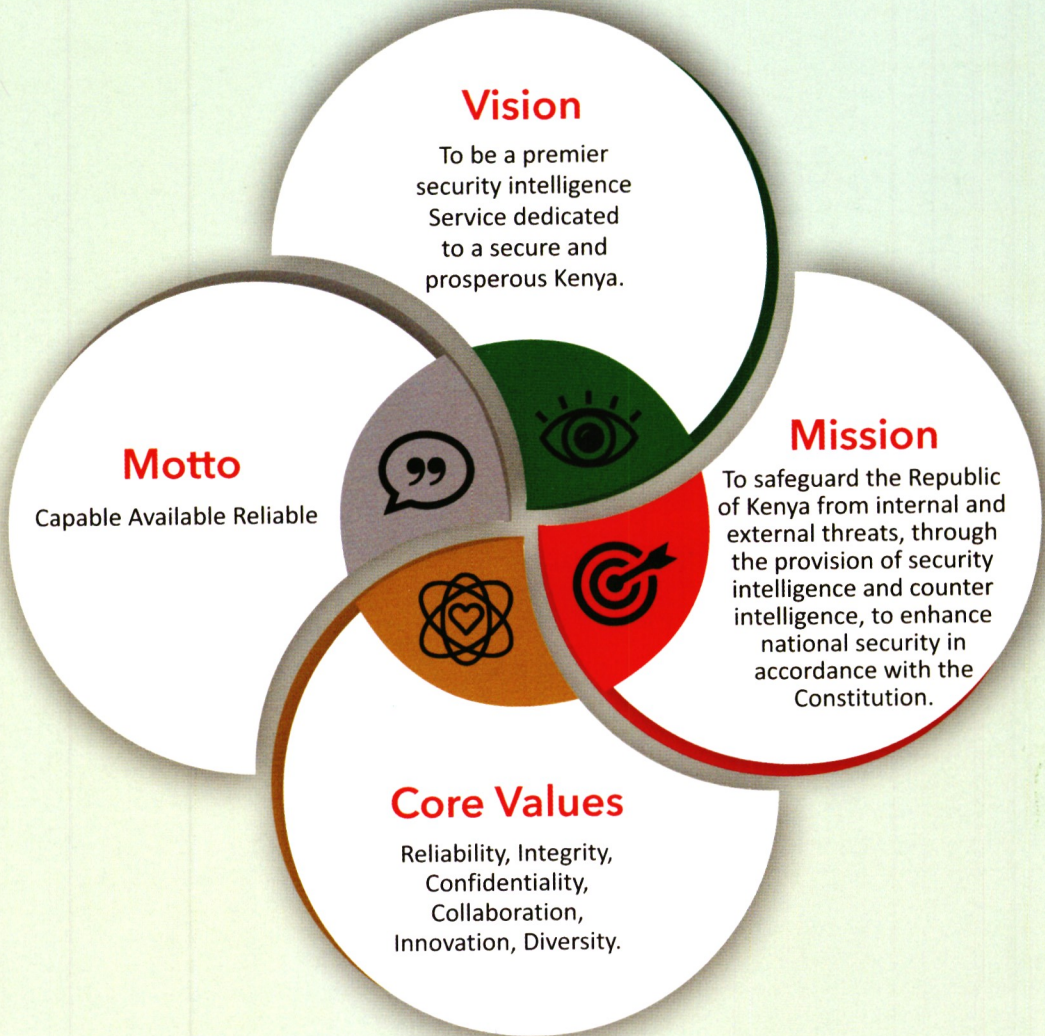
2023 The National Intelligence Service
Nairobi, Kenya

National Intelligence Service
P.O. Box 30091-00100
NAIROBI

Vision

To be a premier
security intelligence
Service dedicated
to a secure and
prosperous Kenya.

Mission

To safeguard the Republic
of Kenya from internal and
external threats, through
the provision of security
intelligence and counter
intelligence, to enhance
national security in
accordance with the
Constitution.

Motto

Capable Available Reliable

Core Values

Reliability, Integrity,
Confidentiality,
Collaboration,
Innovation, Diversity.

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Small Arms and Light Weapons	SALWs
Special Economic Zone	SEZ
United Kingdom	UK
United Nations	UN
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC
United Nations General Assembly	UNGA
United Nations Security Council	UNSC
United States of America	USA

MAP OF KENYA
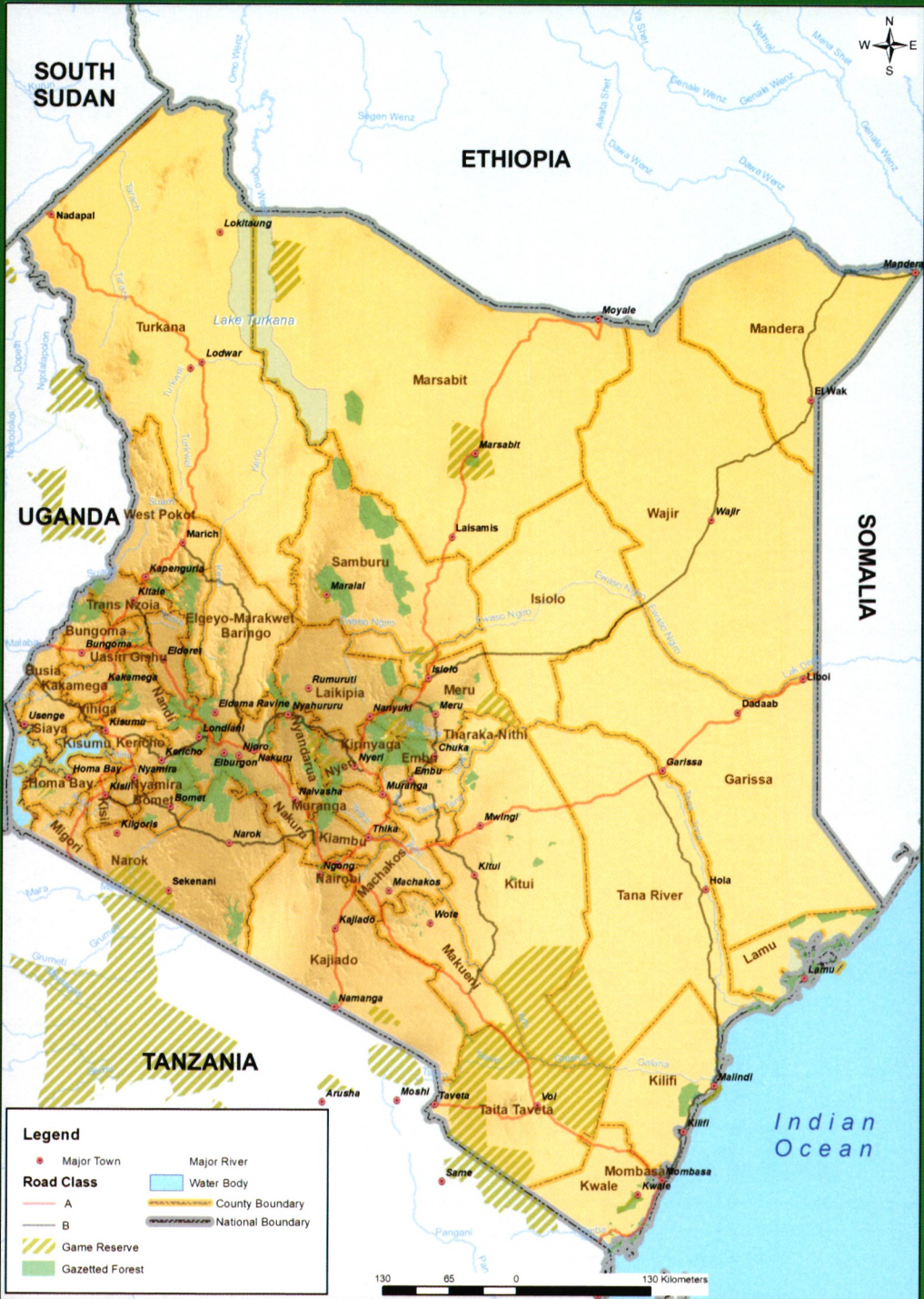
I n line with provisions of Article 238 (2) (a) and Article 239 (5) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Section 28 (1) (f) of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) Act, 2012, I am pleased to present the NIS Annual Report 2022, detailing the achievements and challenges encountered in the year.

The Service diligently executed its mandate of safeguarding national security and promoting national interests, amidst heightened political activities due to the General Election and volatile global economic environment. The Service assessed the country's security situation and advised on strategies to mitigate threats, including terrorism, inter-communal conflicts, criminal gangs, divisive politics, economic crimes and trans-national organised crimes. The NIS also countered threats of espionage, sabotage and subversion mainly associated with adverse activities of foreign entities. Further, the Service carried out sensitisation for officials from various MDAs on preventive and protective security.

Similarly, the Service monitored and advised on developments in the regional and global environment that had an impact on Kenya's strategic interests. Subsequently, NIS supported the country's efforts towards promoting regional peace and stability as well as Kenya's diplomatic engagements.

In 2022, the Service prudently utilised the resources allocated by the exchequer. As a result, the NIS financial statements received an unqualified audit report by the Office of the Auditor General.

The Service acknowledges the support of MCDAs, which was instrumental in discharging its mandate. Going forward, the Service re-affirms its commitment to countering current and evolving threats to national security and to harness opportunities, in collaboration with stakeholders, to ensure a peaceful, cohesive and prosperous nation.

MAJ GEN (RTD) PHILIP KAMERU, EGH, CBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL

NIS MANDATE

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) is one of the national security organs created by the Constitution of Kenya Article 239 (1)(b) with the primary objective of promoting and guaranteeing national security. Article 242 (2) (a) of the Constitution bestows upon the Service responsibility for security intelligence and counter-intelligence to enhance national security in accordance with the Constitution.

The functions of the Service as defined by the NIS Act 2012 Section 5 (1) are:

(a) Gather, collect, analyse and transmit or share with the relevant state agencies security intelligence and counter-intelligence;

(b) Detect and identify threats or potential threats to national security;

(c) Advise the President and Government on any threat or potential threat to national security;

(d) Safeguard and promote national security and national interests within and outside Kenya;

(e) Gather, evaluate and transmit departmental intelligence at the request of any state department or organ or public entity;

(f) Regulate, in co-operation with any state department or agency, the flow of security intelligence within the Service and that state department or agency;

(g) Undertake security vetting;

(h) Carry out protective and preventive security functions;

(i) Safeguard information systems and processes within state departments, agencies, facilities and diplomatic missions;

(j) Support and aid law enforcement agencies in detecting and preventing serious crimes and other threats to national security;

(k) Commission research relevant to the protection and promotion of national security;

(l) Make recommendations to the National Security Council on policies concerning security intelligence;

(m) Make recommendations to the President, National Security Council and the Cabinet Secretary on policies concerning security measures which need to be taken by any state department or agency;

(n) Obtain in accordance with the law, intelligence about the activities of foreign interference and capabilities, intentions or activities of people, organisations outside Kenya;

(o) Liaise with intelligence or security agencies or other authorities in other countries;

(p) Provide material support, advice and assistance to State offices, departments and public entities on matters relating to the security and integrity of information that is processed and stored or communicated by electronic or other means; and

(q) Advise county governments on appropriate security and intelligence matters.

The Service has remained focused on fulfilling its constitutional mandate through provision of security intelligence and counter intelligence, to enhance national security in a challenging, complex and dynamic security environment.

The National Intelligence Service functions and operations are guided by the following; vision, mission, motto and core values:

Vision
"To be a premier security intelligence Service dedicated to a secure and prosperous Kenya."

Mission
"To safeguard the Republic of Kenya from internal and external threats, through the provision of security intelligence and counter intelligence, to enhance national security in accordance with the Constitution."

Motto
"Capable, Available and Reliable"

Core Values
(i) Reliability: Trustworthiness and dependability.

(ii) Integrity: Upholds the NIS values; acts without consideration of personal gain; does not abuse power or authority, and takes prompt and appropriate action in cases of unprofessional or unethical behaviour.

(iii) Confidentiality: Upholds the principles of the "need to know" and "need to share" classified information.

(iv) Collaboration; Sharing and evolving together, helping, and supporting each other for the sake of our collective vision

(v) Innovation: Strives for excellence and, therefore, open to ideas that challenge the conventional views through change and improvement as the world changes.

(vi) Diversity: Ability to accord all people dignity and respect for diverse points of view and socio-economic status; and appreciation of gender and cross-cultural uniqueness.

Oversight of NIS

The operations of the Service are subject to civilian oversight authority, as a legal requirement. This ensures adherence to the rule of law and accountability to the people of Kenya. The civilian oversight role is exercised through the National Security Council (NSC), Parliament, National Intelligence Service Council (NISC) and the NIS Complaints Board.

CHAPTER

1

1.0. OVERVIEW OF SECURITY THREATS

1.1. Introduction

In 2022, the country remained stable despite internal and external threats to national security. The threats included terrorism, organised crime, resource-based conflicts, a volatile economic environment and persisting instability in some neighbouring countries. The NIS shared security intelligence with relevant state agencies which aided in mitigating the threats, as well as the promotion of national interests at the domestic, regional and global fronts. This created an enabling environment for pursuit of the government's development agenda and enhancement of diplomatic relations.

1.2. Internal Security Situation

In the year under review, the country contended with the threat posed by terrorism, inter-communal conflicts, cross-border incursions, criminal gangs, economic and trans-national organised crimes. Terrorism, majorly perpetrated by Al-Shabaab, manifested through opportunistic attacks, recruitment and radicalisation, particularly in counties bordering Somalia. Competition for scarce resources fuelled inter-communal and cross-border conflicts while activities of criminal gangs as well as political intolerance increased in parts of the country during the electioneering period.

The country also grappled with economic challenges, including food insecurity exacerbated by the prolonged drought, high cost of living, corruption as well as trade in contraband and counterfeits. Additionally, cyber-crime, money laundering, poaching, human smuggling, narcotics trafficking and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs), posed a threat to the country's economy and security. The NIS enhanced intelligence sharing and supported government agencies in combating the threats.

There was also a notable increase in espionage and subversive activities by Foreign Intelligence Services (FIS) and Hostile Intelligence Services (HIS), mainly linked to the General Election. Additionally, FIS and HIS targeted Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and increasingly shifted focus to counties with the aim of advancing their interests. The Service enhanced protective and preventive security measures, including vetting, training, and sensitisation of Ministries Counties Departments and Agencies (MCDAs) on national security.

1.3. Regional Environment

In 2022, the African continent continued to face challenges, such as terrorism, political instability, drought, inter-state tensions, disease outbreaks, restrictions on trade, trade in contrabands and counterfeits, that threatened Kenya's national security and strategic interests. The continent was also characterised by rising activities of Al Qaeda and Islamic State as well as their affiliates in the Horn, Sahel and Eastern Africa regions. Additionally, heightened activities of rebel groups as well as prolonged drought and the resultant conflicts aggravated insecurity and humanitarian crises in some countries in the continent. The Service supported Kenya's role in regional peace initiatives and strengthening of strategic partnerships on security, trade and environmental issues.

1.4. Global Environment

The global environment was characterised by enduring geo-political threats, including disruption of supply chains occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine war, global economic slowdown, and adverse effects of climate change that had a bearing on Kenya's interests. Notably, the great power competition between the East and West and their renewed interest in the African Continent, informed Kenya's geo-political alignment on trade and security issues. The Service was instrumental in championing Kenya's role as a Non-Permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in promoting peace and security in

CHAPTER
2

2.0. THREAT OF TERRORISM AND COUNTER-MEASURES

2.1. Introduction

In 2022, terrorist activities in the country constituted opportunistic attacks, recruitment and radicalisation, extortion, as well as kidnappings and intimidation of locals that were carried out by Al-Shabaab, in parts of North Eastern and Coast regions. The Service supported multi-agency security teams, that led to foiling of attacks, disruption of recruitment, radicalization and financial networks as well as arrest of suspects. The NIS shared intelligence that helped in averting Al-Shabaab's plans to disrupt elections, national examinations and socio-economic activities, particularly in counties bordering Somalia. Additionally, NIS collaborated with international partners to monitor and disrupt the activities of Islamic State and their affiliates in the Horn and Eastern Africa regions.

2.2. Terrorism Threat Outlook

During the year under review, Al-Shabaab sustained infiltration of militants into the country with the aim of carrying out attacks against security personnel and establishments, government officials, foreigners and non-locals, especially in

the African Continent and beyond. The Service also monitored developments in the Middle and Far East, with particular interest in international terrorism, the plight of Kenyan migrant workers, human trafficking and resurgence of Covid-19 infections.

In 2022, the country contended with the threat posed by terrorism, inter-communal conflicts, cross-border incursions, criminal gangs, economic and trans-national organised crimes.

North Eastern Region and Lamu County. The most preferred mode of attack by the group was direct fire against security camps, emplacement of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and laying of ambushes on major roads. Other activities by the group included abductions, harassment of civilians, destruction of critical infrastructure and hijackings. On the other hand, the Islamic State sustained its online radicalisation and recruitment of Kenyan youth as well as their facilitation to jihadi theatres, particularly in Mozambique and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The threat of terrorism was aggravated by a surge in technological uptake by the terrorists, especially the use of drones for surveillance and the internet for communication and financing activities.

> **Al-Shabaab sustained infiltration of militants into the country with the aim of carrying out attacks against security personnel and establishments, government officials, foreigners and non-locals, especially in North Eastern Region and Lamu County.**

TERROR ATTACKS, FATALITIES, INJURIES
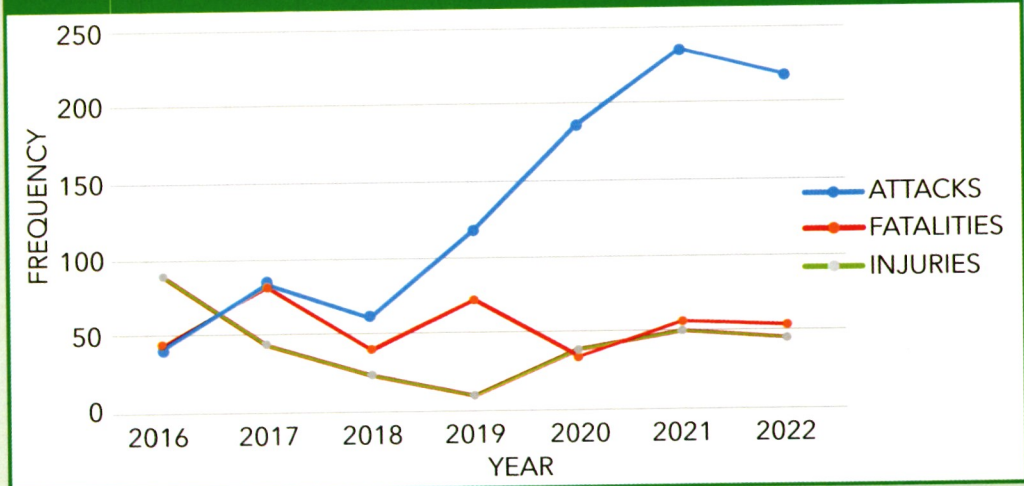
Graph 1: 2022 Comparison of Terrorism Incidents

Graph showing a reduction in number of attacks, fatalities and injuries in 2022 compared to 2021. The decline was mainly attributed to the successful operations by multi-agency security teams along the Kenya-Somalia border as well as in the frontier counties of Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Lamu.

2.3. Radicalisation, Recruitment and Terrorism Financing

In 2022, recruitment into terrorism took place through social media platforms and in some religious institutions, refugee camps and correctional facilities. Recruitment by Islamic State was largely through online platforms while Al-Shabaab used direct means, some clan elders, religious leaders and teachers to carry out radicalisation and recruitment mainly in parts of North Eastern, Coast and Nairobi regions. The Service provided intelligence to law enforcement agencies that led to interception of recruits en-route to join terrorist groups and their affiliates in Somalia, Mozambique and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Additionally, enhanced collaboration with relevant stakeholders including National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), helped in preventing and countering violent extremism in the country. Further, NIS continued to collaborate with relevant regional and international partners in the fight against terrorism financing.

2.4. Terrorism and Organised Crime

There was an increase in the exploitation of organised criminal networks, particularly human smuggling and trafficking syndicates by terrorist groups to perpetuate their activities in the country. The Service provided intelligence that led to the disruption of organised criminal networks exploited by terrorists to fraudulently acquire documentation and smuggle recruits into and out of the country. The Service also identified infiltration routes as well as facilitators and collaborated with other security agencies, to curtail their activities, leading to arrests.

2.5. Challenges in Countering Terrorism

The use of advanced technology including crypto-currency, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and end-to-end encrypted applications by terrorist groups complicated counter-terrorism efforts. This was compounded by technical challenges in investigating and prosecuting cases relating to terrorism financing. Moreover, the porosity of Kenya's border with Somalia remained a challenge as terrorists exploited loopholes to infiltrate militants and smuggle illicit firearms into the country. These challenges collectively impacted efforts of the Service efforts in the fight against terrorism.

CHAPTER
3

3.0. ORGANISED CRIME

3.1. Introduction

The country grappled with persisting activities of local and trans-national organised criminal elements that posed a threat to national security. These included activities of criminal gangs, proliferation of SALWs, narcotics trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering, human trafficking and smuggling, counterfeits and contraband as well as poaching and trade in endangered species. The NIS shared intelligence and collaborated with multi-agency teams to disrupt activities of the organised criminal syndicates, leading to the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators as well as seizure of proceeds of crime.

3.2. Criminal Gangs

During the year criminal gangs including *Confirm, Gaza, Superpower, Team Kazoo, Sangwenya, Sungu Sungu, 44 Brothers, Kondele Squad, Chafu za Docks* and remnants of *Mungiki* sect, remained a threat to security in parts of the country. Some of the major criminal activities the gangs engaged in were murder, robberies, extortion, political hooliganism and drug peddling. There was notable increase in criminal

activities partly due to engagement of the gangs for political expediency during the electioneering period as well as socio-economic hardships.

The Service was seized of the dynamic nature of criminal gangs. This dynamism manifested in some of the gangs merging, forming splinter groups, shifting their areas of operation as well as enlisting of juveniles. Concerted efforts by the Service and law enforcement agencies led to the identification and disruption of networks of criminal gangs, as well as arrest and prosecution of some gang members. The Service also advised on policy interventions to address socio-economic vulnerabilities that predisposed youth and juveniles to crime.

3.3. Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons

The Service contributed to the multi-agency efforts to counter proliferation of SALWs, that aggravated insecurity in parts of the country. The Service identified local and regional gun-running syndicates and shared intelligence with government agencies that helped to disrupt their activities. Additionally, the Service apprised on the nexus between proliferation of SALWs and inter-communal conflicts in parts of Rift Valley, Eastern, North Eastern and Coast regions. The menace was compounded by the persisting instability in some neighbouring countries, which continued to predispose the country to proliferation of SALWs. The Service advised on mitigation measures and supported multi-agency disarmament operations in Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Elgeyo Marakwet and Laikipia counties.

3.4. Narcotics Trafficking

The Service focused on the trafficking and abuse of narcotics, which undermined security and socio-economic wellbeing of the citizenry. Accordingly, the Service identified local and international networks as well as routes for trafficking heroin, cocaine, cannabis and illicit synthetic drugs from Eastern Africa, West Africa, Asia and South America. Additionally, the Service assessed that narco-trafficking syndicates were increasingly exploiting technology, especially the dark web to perpetrate the vice. The NIS enhanced collaboration with MDAs as well as regional and international partners to counter narco-trafficking and the exploitation of the pharmaceutical industry to manufacture illicit synthetic drugs.

Fig. 1: Consignment of heroin with estimated street value of Kshs. 110 million intercepted on 20.05.22 during a multi-agency operation in Mombasa. Source: NIS.

3.5. Human Trafficking and Smuggling

The NIS, through the multiagency framework, curtailed activities of human trafficking and smuggling syndicates that sought to exploit the country as a source, transit and destination for trafficked and smuggled persons. The Service identified key routes, perpetrators and facilitators as well as refugee camps used as source and holding ground for victims. These efforts led to interception of smuggled and trafficked persons destined for Southern Africa, Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East. Moreover, the Service enhanced inter-agency collaboration to address cases of distressed Kenyans trafficked and smuggled to the Middle East and Southeast Asia. This resulted in the rescue and repatriation of victims as well as the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking and smuggling.

Fig. 2: Human trafficking victims rescued in Mavoko, Machakos County on 06.09.22 through an intelligence-led multi-agency operation.
Source: NIS.

Graph 2: Smuggled and Trafficked Persons in 2022

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKED & SMUGGLED PERSONS

Nationality	Number
Zimbabwean	1
Comorian	1
Kenyan	1
Egyptian	2
Rwandese	3
Jordanian	3
Sudanese	4
Nigerian	4
Ugandan	14
Congolese	18
Tanzanian	31
Burundian	75
Eritrean	109
Somali	296
Ethiopian	1337

Number of Trafficked & Smuggled persons
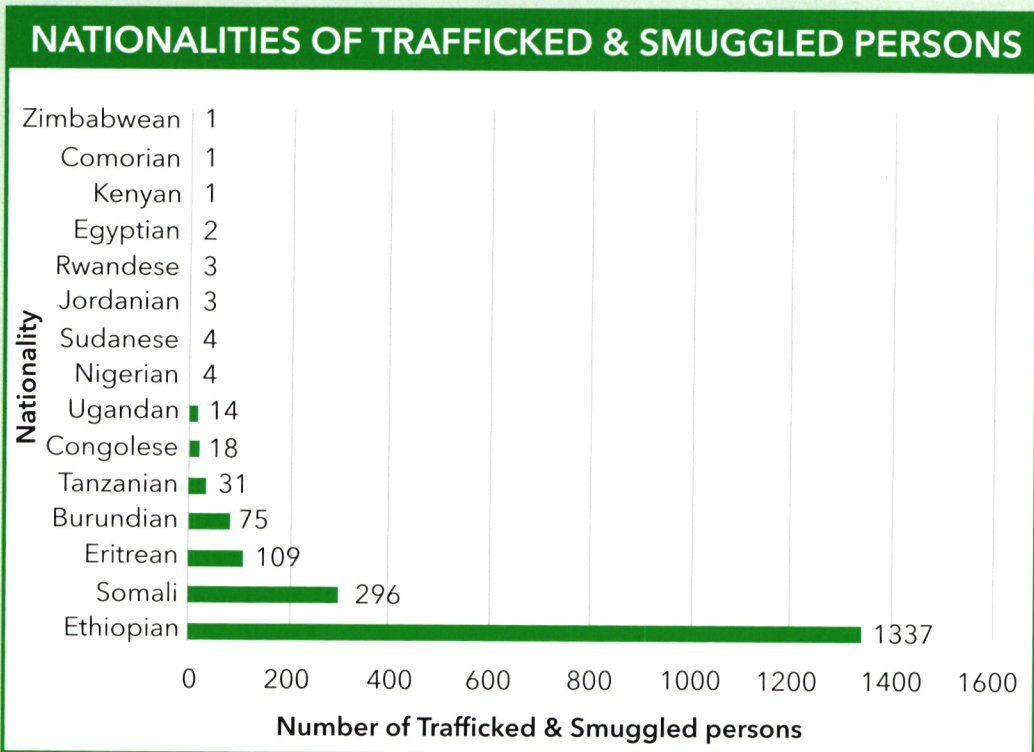
3.6. Money Laundering

In the year under review, NIS enhanced collaboration with relevant MDAs and international partners to counter money laundering. The Service was seized of the evolving forms of money laundering and associated offences such as terrorism financing, corruption, tax evasion and narcotics trafficking. The Service shared intelligence with relevant state agencies and collaborated with international partners, leading to identification and disruption of syndicates as well as tracing and recovery of proceeds of crime. Further, the Service advised on mitigation of loopholes in the legal and regulatory frameworks.

3.7. Cyber Crime

The NIS appraised the increased cybercrimes in the country, targeting individuals, public and private institutions. Notably, in 2022, the country experienced over 400 million cyber-attacks, up from 158.4 million in 2021. These included cyber espionage, phishing, identity theft, malware attacks, credit/debit card fraud and sim swap among others. The Service enhanced counter-measures, including training, system and forensic audits as well as issuance of cyber threat advisories to safeguard the integrity of the country's information systems. Further, the Service identified and profiled individuals and syndicates involved in cybercrimes, which culminated in the arrest and prosecution of suspects.

3.8. Poaching and Trade in Endangered Species

In the year under review, poaching and trade in endangered animal and plant species posed a threat to the country's security, economy and conservation efforts. The Service enhanced intelligence sharing with MCDAs that assisted in investigations, leading to the recovery of elephant tusks, pangolin scales and sandalwood as well as the arrest and prosecution of suspects. Further, NIS, in collaboration with international partners, identified perpetrators of wildlife crimes, which helped to disrupt the syndicates' activities in Africa and Asia with links in Kenya. Additionally, the Service supported multi-agency efforts to curtail human encroachment into national parks, game reserves and conservancies as well as promoted global conservation initiatives under the auspices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Fig. 3: Suspects in possession of a Temminck's Pangolin arrested in Kinango, Kwale County on 23.08.22 following a multi-agency operation. Source: NIS.

Fig. 4: Pangolin scales recovered on 14.10.22 in Taita Taveta County during an intelligence-led multi-agency operation. Source: NIS.

Fig. 5: Seized sandalwood at the DCI HQ during evidentiary processing. Source: DCI.

3.9. Counterfeits and Contrabands

In the year under review, the Service worked with relevant government agencies to combat trade in counterfeits and contraband that undermined the manufacturing sector and posed a threat to public health and safety. Some of the illicit products that were intercepted through multi-agency operations included foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, electronics, sugar, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and household goods. In addition, the Service in collaboration with MDAs enhanced the implementation of counter-measures, including screening, testing and surveillance at entry and exit points. These efforts led to disruption of networks involved in trade in counterfeits and contrabands as well as arrest and prosecution of perpetrators.

Fig. 6: Police seize a consignment of contraband alcohol and ethanol and arrest two suspects in Uasin Gishu County: 08.12.22.
Source: KNA.

The NIS shared intelligence and collaborated with multi-agency teams to disrupt activities of the organised criminal syndicates, leading to the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators as well as seizure of proceeds of crime.

CHAPTER

4

4.0. THREAT TO PEACE AND NATIONAL COHESION

4.1. Introduction

In the year under review, divisive politics associated with the General Election as well as resource-based conflicts in parts of the country posed a threat to peace and cohesion. The Service advised on political intolerance during the electioneering period, sporadic inter-communal conflicts, banditry, land and boundary disputes as well as cross-border incursions. Accordingly, NIS shared intelligence with relevant MCDAs that aided in mitigating the threats.

4.2. Resource-Based Conflicts

The NIS monitored and advised on resource-based conflicts that were prevalent in parts of Rift Valley, North Eastern, Eastern and Coast regions. The Service shared intelligence with law enforcement agencies on security hotspots, which helped in forestalling attacks, recovery of stolen livestock and fostering peaceful co-existence. The Service also supported multi-agency disarmament operations and the implementation of peace programmes, thereby mitigating inter-communal and cross-border conflicts in parts of the country. Additionally, the Service shared intelligence on encroachment of public, communal and

private lands, including protected areas, conservancies, forests, game parks and reserves. This aided in addressing land disputes that undermined security and economic activities in the affected areas.

4.3. Politics and Election-Related Security Threats

The NIS in collaboration with relevant MDAs supported peace and security efforts during the electioneering period. The Service advised relevant MDAs on potential political tensions and shared intelligence on security hotspots, thereby forestalling confrontations in parts of the country. Additionally, the Service monitored and advised on the increased misuse of social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, TikTok and WhatsApp in propagating inciting messages, hate speech, fake news and propaganda. The concerted efforts by the Service and other government agencies contributed to the peaceful conduct of the 2022 General Election.

CHAPTER
5

5.0. ECONOMIC THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.1. Introduction

The NIS assessed economic threats and opportunities in the internal and external environment to safeguard and advance the country's interests. The threats included, an uncertain business environment occasioned by the General Election, corruption, the prolonged drought in the region, protectionist tendencies in international trade as well as the global rise in commodity prices, largely attributed to the Russia-Ukraine war. The Service apprised the government on the threats with the aim of addressing the resultant high cost of living and underperformance of key sectors of the economy. Similarly, the Service shared intelligence that informed interventions for exploitation of opportunities in various sectors of the economy, strengthening of relations with development partners as well as deepening regional integration and international trade.

5.2. Corruption

In 2022, the NIS was seized of corruption and mismanagement of public resources and the attendant implications on national security. The Service shared intelligence on corruption trends, besides collaborating with relevant

state agencies on investigations, tracing proceeds of corruption and capacity building. The concerted multi-agency efforts led to arrests, prosecution and recovery of proceeds of corruption. However, politicisation of the fight against corruption, protracted litigations and capacity constraints complicated efforts to stem the vice.

5.3. Agriculture and Food Security

The NIS apprised the government on challenges in the agriculture sector including, prolonged drought, erratic weather patterns, high cost of production, disease and pest infestations, which aggravated food insecurity in the country. Notably, the challenges contributed to a decline in domestic production of some food crops and cash crops, which impacted negatively on the economy. For instance, maize production declined from 38 million bags in 2021 to approximately 34 million bags in 2022, contributing to the high flour prices in the country.

Further, the NIS apprised relevant MCDAs on enhancing provision of relief assistance, promotion of climate-smart agriculture as well as implementation of the livestock insurance programme in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands to address food insecurity and build resilience to climate-change risks in farming and pastoralist communities. Similarly, the Service shared intelligence with relevant agencies towards revamping the cash crop sub-sector, with particular focus on value addition, identification of new markets, compliance with international market requirements and adoption of new technologies. The Service also advised on external shocks, particularly the Russia-Ukraine war, which disrupted global supply chains, especially importation of farm inputs and grains.

Fig. 7: H.E President William Ruto flags off a consignment of relief food and animal feed, on 26.09.22 for victims of severe drought.
Source: PCS.

5.4. Energy Sector

The rise in global energy prices, largely attributed to geo-political factors, negatively affected the country's energy sector and foreign exchange reserves, besides worsening the cost of living. The Service advised relevant MDAs on trends in the global oil industry and supply chain disruptions and their impacts on domestic energy prices and access. Further, the Service shared intelligence with relevant agencies on capacity constraints, vandalism of energy infrastructure and streamlining electricity connections, which aided in mitigating threats in the sector and curbing revenue losses.

Fig. 8: Copper wire recovered from vandalised transformers in Nyeri County on 27.05.22.
Source: KNA.

5.5. Tourism Sector

In 2022, the country registered an increase in tourist arrivals despite travel advisories, uncertainties related to the General Election and economic slowdown in Kenya's major tourist source markets. The NIS advised relevant MCDAs on promotion of domestic tourism, product diversification and exploration of new international tourism source markets. Similarly, the Service collaborated with stakeholders to address security threats emanating from terrorism, encroachment into wildlife sanctuaries as well as interventions to promote wildlife conservation. These efforts contributed to steady recovery of the tourism sector post Covid-19 and an increase in foreign exchange earnings by 83% to Ksh. 268.1 billion in 2022 compared to Ksh.146.5 billion recorded in 2021.

Fig. 9: Cruise ship christened MV Nautica docks at the Port of Mombasa with 572 tourists on 25.12.22.
Source: KNA.

5.6. Health Sector

The Service apprised the government on challenges in the health sector, including labour unrest, capacity constraints, malpractices in medical insurance claims as well as breach of public procurement regulations and pharmaceutical practices. The Service also shared intelligence that was pivotal in the implementation of reforms in agencies within the sector to streamline their operations. Equally, the NIS advised relevant government agencies on the risks of disease outbreaks, particularly Ebola, monkey pox, cholera and new strains of Covid-19. This contributed to enhancement of counter-measures, including disease surveillance and screening at the country's border points.

5.7. Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector was affected largely by high cost of doing business, constrained access to affordable credit, proliferation of counterfeits and contraband as well as depressed global macroeconomic environment, which undermined its optimal contribution to the economy. The Service apprised the government on the challenges as well as opportunities in the sector, especially on support to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises to boost production, value addition, revenue generation, innovation and employment creation. The Service also supported government efforts to leverage areas of distinct comparative advantage to boost competitiveness of the country's manufactured products in the regional market. The efforts led to an increase in business incubation centres, industrial parks and establishment of Special Economic Zones.

Fig. 10: H.E. President William Ruto at the opening of the Devki integrated steel plant in Samburu, Kwale County on 19.11.22. The KSh30 billion plant with more than 1,000 employees is one of the largest in the region and will save the country foreign exchange of more than KSh60 billion a year. Source: PCS.

5.8. Mining

In 2022, the mining sector continued to perform below potential owing to persistent challenges in accessing land for exploration and mining, tussles over sharing of revenue accruing from mineral resources, capacity constraints and low value addition. Accordingly, the Service advised on re-invigoration of the sector in order to raise the country's investment portfolio and boost export revenue from the sector. Additionally, the NIS in collaboration with relevant government agencies, played a crucial role in the Nationwide Air-borne Geo-Physical Survey, which apprised the country's mineral potential as part of efforts to spur the growth of the sector.

5.9. Transport and Infrastructure

In the year under review, the NIS advised relevant MCDAs on threats to transport and infrastructure projects as well as opportunities for partnership in their implementation. The threats included corruption, vandalism, land compensation disputes, terrorist attacks, labour unrests and accidents. The Service advised on feasibility of key transport and infrastructure projects, and supported efforts to streamline public transport, address labour unrests and ensure security in the sector. This contributed to completion and operationalization of infrastructure projects such as Nairobi Expressway, Thiba dam, Kenya National Shipyard Limited, National Geo-Spatial Data Centre and Berth 2 and 3 of Lamu Port. Equally, there was progress in the implementation of Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zone, Kenya-Ethiopia electricity interconnector and the expansion of Kenol-Marua road. The Service also advised MCDAs on issues derailing optimal exploitation of some projects among them, the Standard Gauge Railway, Kisumu Oil Jetty, Inland Container Depots and the Lamu Port.

Fig. 11: H.E. President William Ruto commissions Thiba dam in Kirinyaga County on 15.10.22.
Source: PCS.

Fig. 12: President William Ruto at the launch of the Mtwapa-Kwa Kadzengo-Kilifi Road on 20.11.22. The road forms part of the 454KM Malindi-Lunga Lunga-Tanga-Bagamoyo East African Coastal Road Corridor that connects Kenya and Tanzania.
Source: PCS.

5.10. Education Sector

The NIS advised relevant state agencies on financial constraints, shortage of personnel, mismanagement, corruption, industrial actions, students' unrests and implementation of reforms in the education sector. The Service also advised on securing of national examinations and the implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum. These efforts culminated in allocation of funds for recruitment of additional personnel, restructuring of institutions, particularly public universities, as well as increased enrolment and capitation to Technical and Vocational Education Training Institutes.

5.11. Trade and Regional Integration

The NIS assessed threats and opportunities in the regional and international environment with a view to safeguard and advance Kenya's economic interests. The Service shared intelligence that supported Kenya's bilateral and multilateral engagements that contributed to the resolution of some trade barriers, especially within the East African Community (EAC), expansion of Kenya's exports to new markets and deepening regional integration. The Service also advised on review and adoption of the EAC Common External Tariff as well as exploitation of opportunities within the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which culminated in the commencement of export of tea and batteries to Ghana. Further, the NIS monitored the security situation in Kenya's key trading partner countries and advised on Kenya's trade and investments in the countries.

Furthermore, the Service played a pivotal role in international trade engagements, particularly the Kenya-U.S. trade negotiations and Kenya-U.K. partnership on recruitment of health workers. The Service also apprised government on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, global economic slowdown, volatility in energy prices as well as rising freight tariffs on regional and international trade.

The Service apprised the government on the threats with the aim of addressing the resultant high cost of living and underperformance of key sectors of the economy.

Fig. 13: H.E. President William Ruto flags off consignment of Kenyan tea to Ghana under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) framework on 17.10.22.
Source: PCS.

CHAPTER
6

6.0. EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

6.1. Introduction

The Service monitored and advised on security and political developments in the region and international arena with a view to safeguarding and advancing Kenya's strategic interests. Additionally, NIS sustained cooperation with other foreign intelligence services and international partners that enabled the country to counter external threats, harness new opportunities as well as strengthen the country's diplomatic footprint.

6.2. East Africa

In the year under review, the Service monitored and advised relevant MDAs on the security issues within the East Africa Region; cross-border inter-communal hostilities, the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ebola outbreak as well as disease surveillance efforts at border points. Further, the Service was instrumental in the signing of bilateral agreements for cooperation in defence and security with Uganda and increase in trade, investment and collaboration on cross-border security with Tanzania.
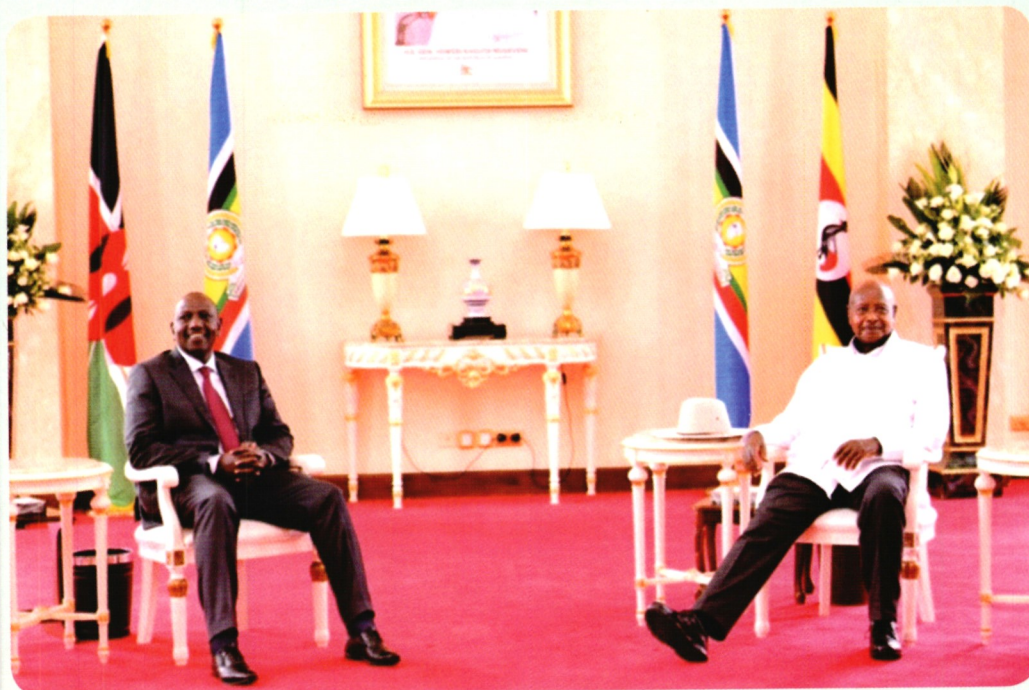
Fig. 14: H.E. President William Ruto and his Ugandan counterpart, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni hold talks at State House, Entebbe on 08.10.22, on strengthening diplomatic ties and enhancement of intra-East African trade. Source: PCS.

6.3. Horn of Africa

During the year under review, the Service monitored the conflict in Ethiopia, peace processes in Sudan and South Sudan as well as the political transition and security issues in Somalia. The Service supported Kenya's efforts in the AU-led mediation process for Ethiopia that culminated in the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA). Additionally, the Service was pivotal in the signing of a Kenya-Ethiopia agreement to combat terrorism in the region. The Service was instrumental in aiding Kenya's efforts towards the peaceful resolution of the political stalemate in Sudan. Similarly, the NIS supported Kenya's efforts towards peace and stability in South Sudan in line with the post-transitional roadmap. The Service also monitored the political transition as well as Al-Shabaab activities in Somalia besides supporting Kenya's efforts towards resumption of *Miraa* exports to the country.
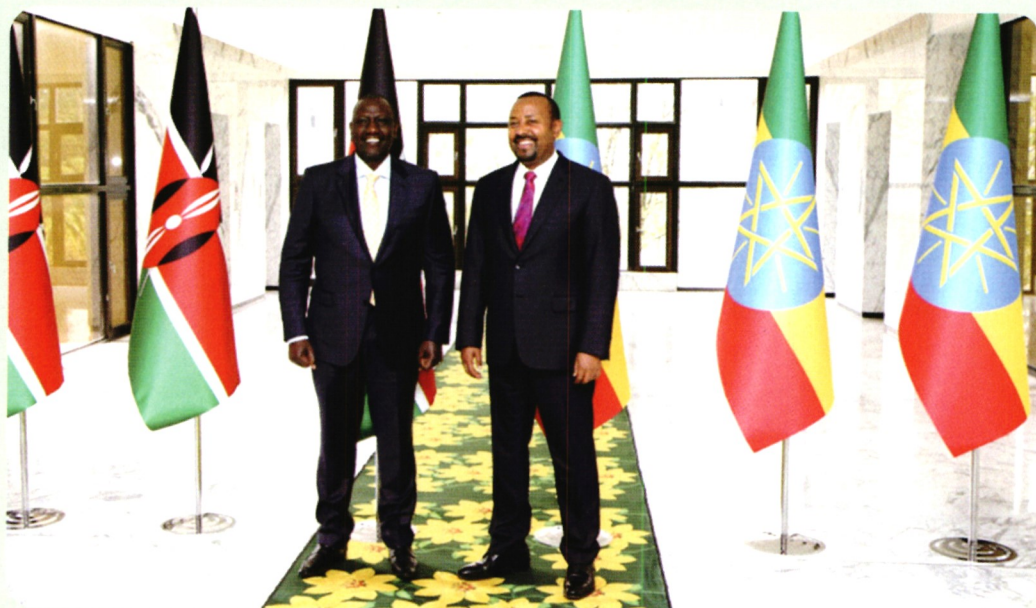
Fig. 15: President William Ruto arrives in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for bilateral talks with Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and the launch of Safaricom Ethiopia on 17.10.22.
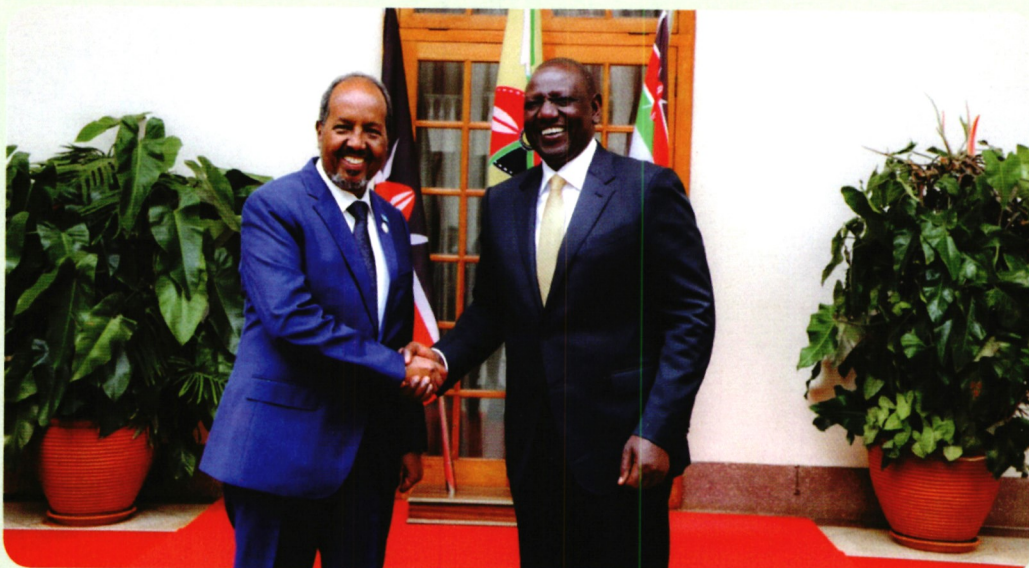

Fig. 16: H.E. President William Ruto meets Somalia's President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, at State House, Nairobi, Kenya on 14.09.22, for discussions on the fast tracking of the Joint Commission for Cooperation between Kenya and Somalia as well as the security situation in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. Source: PCS.
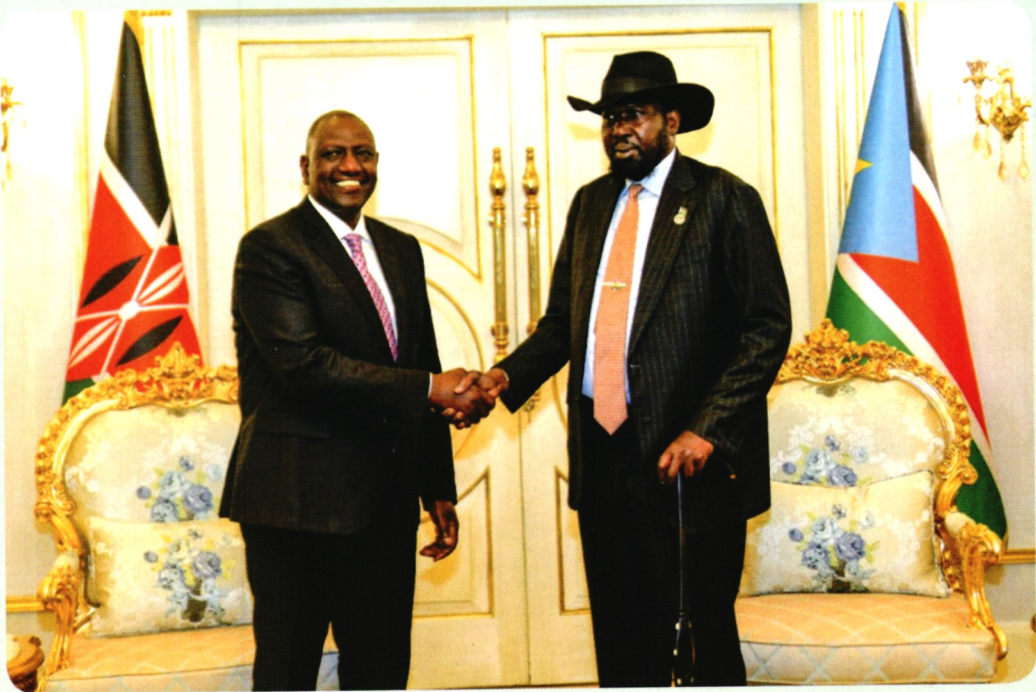
Fig. 17: H.E. President William Ruto meets with South Sudan President Salva Kiir at his office in Juba on 04.12.22, where Kenya pledged to ease trade restrictions and provide land to South Sudan in Mombasa to construct a dry port.
Source: PCS.

6.4. Great Lakes Region

The NIS monitored the security situation in the Great Lakes Region (GLR), particularly inter-state tensions, ongoing stabilisation efforts in Eastern DRC and activities of insurgent groups. The Service complemented government efforts toward the ascension of DRC to the EAC, implementation of the Nairobi and Luanda peace initiatives and deployment of the EAC Regional Force to Eastern DRC. Further, the Service supported enhanced government cooperation with Rwanda and Burundi in regional security matters, through capacity building and information sharing.

Fig. 18: H.E. President William Ruto meets his DRC counterpart, President Felix Tshisekedi at State House, Kinshasa for bilateral talks on the peace process in eastern DRC on 21.11.22.
Source: PCS.

Fig. 19: H.E. President William Ruto hands over the Kenyan flag to the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) troops ahead of deployment to the eastern DRC.
Source: PCS.

6.5. Rest of Africa

The NIS monitored and advised on the challenges and opportunities in Western and Southern Africa regions. In the Southern African region, the Service supported bilateral engagements between Kenya and South Africa that led to agreements on a visa-free regime for Kenyans as well as expanded partnerships in trade, agriculture, housing and capacity-building in the public service. Similarly, in the Sahel and Southern Africa, the Service monitored the growing threat posed by affiliates of the Islamic State and Al Qaeda terrorist organisations and the implication of their activities on regional security. The NIS also supported the government in strengthening relations with Zambia, Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone. These efforts led to the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on trade and security.
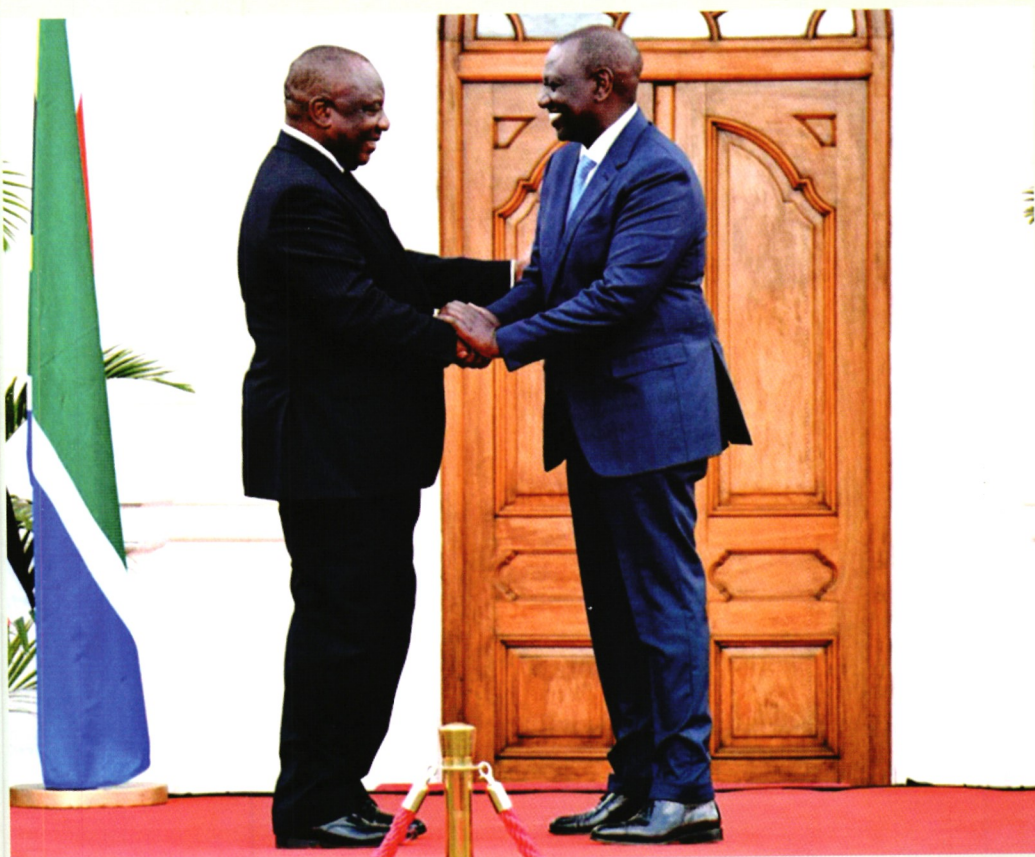

Fig. 20: H.E. President William Ruto and South Africa's President Cyril Ramaphosa at State House, Nairobi during Ramaphosa's visit to Kenya on 09.11.2022.
Source: PCS.

6.6. Middle and Far East Region

The Service continued to monitor the Middle and Far East regions to safeguard and advance Kenya's national interests. The NIS supported Kenya's continued collaboration with the UAE, Thailand, India and Pakistan on organised crime and counter-terrorism besides remaining seized of military activities in the Korean Peninsula and South China Sea. The Service also augmented efforts to strengthen relations with South Korea, which culminated in the signing of bilateral agreements on trade and technology. The NIS also played akey role in addressing the of migrant workers plight particularly in Saudi Arabia and Thailand by assiting in resue operations and repatriation of victims to Kenya.

Fig. 21: H.E. President William Ruto meets with UAE's Federal Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Shakhboot Al Nahyan at State House, Nairobi for discussions on fast-tracking trade agreements and setting up of a joint panel to explore investment partnerships in oil and gas, technology transfer, agriculture, healthcare as well as development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ's). 22.10.22.
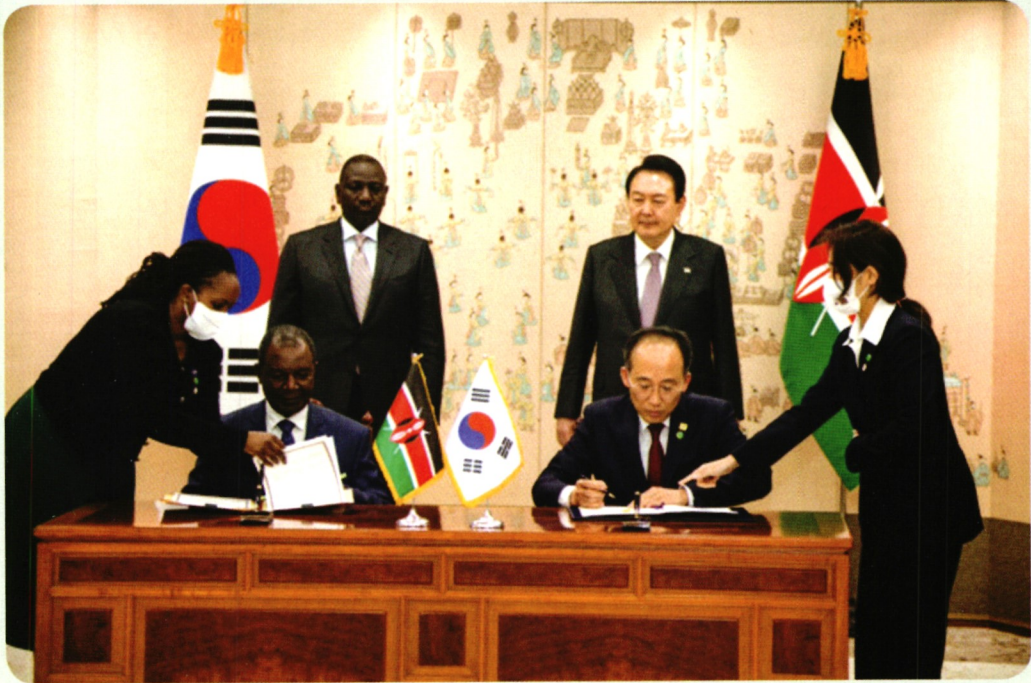Source: PCS.

Fig. 22: H.E. President William Ruto and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol, witness the signing of agreements where South Korea committed Sh120 billion to various projects in Agriculture, ICT, Health, Energy, Infrastructure, Education, affordable housing and urban transport at Yongsan Presidential Office, Seoul. 23.11.22.
Source: PCS.

6.7. Europe and the Americas

In Europe and the Americas regions, the NIS apprised the Government on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on global energy supply, food security and inflation. The Service supported efforts by the government to strengthen relations with international partners, including the U.S, U.K, France, Belgium and Spain. Through its engagement with partners, the Service supported Kenya's collaboration with the E.U. in both counter-terrorism and anti-corruption initiatives. The Service also supported the government's engagements with Spain and Canada, which led to the signing of bilateral agreements in security, health, education, trade and investments. Overall, the region remained active owing to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the activities of allied actors in response to the conflict.

Fig. 23: H.E. President William Ruto and the Prime Minister of Spain, Pedro Sanchez, during a state visit to Nairobi, where Kenya and Spain signed bilateral agreements on trade and investment, health and higher education. 26.10.22. Source: PCS.
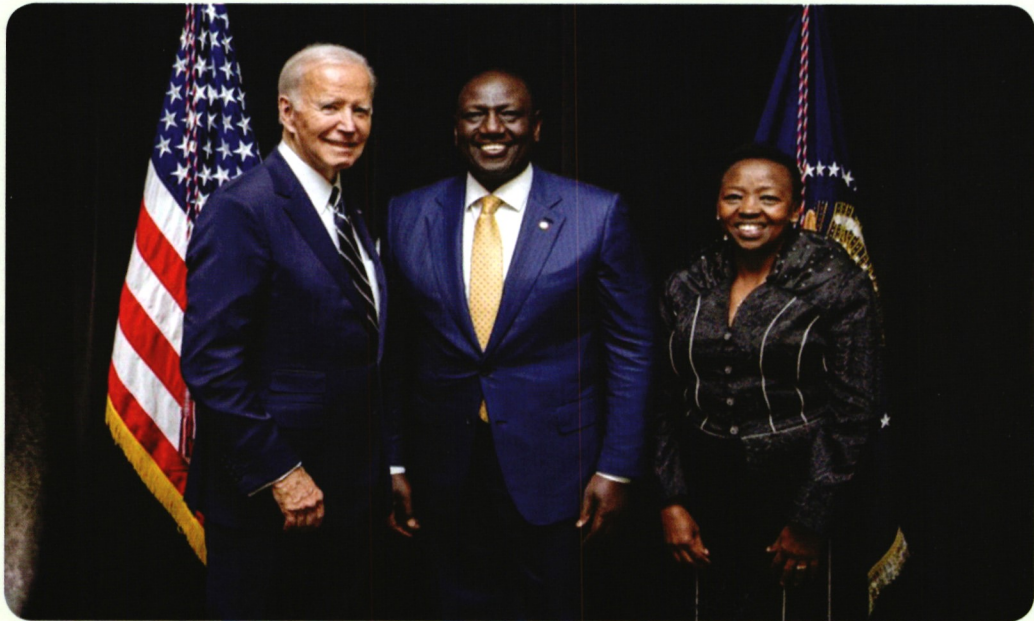

Fig. 24: H.E. President William Ruto and First Lady, Rachel Ruto during a meeting with US President Joe Biden on the side-lines of the 77th Session of the UNGA. Source: PCS.
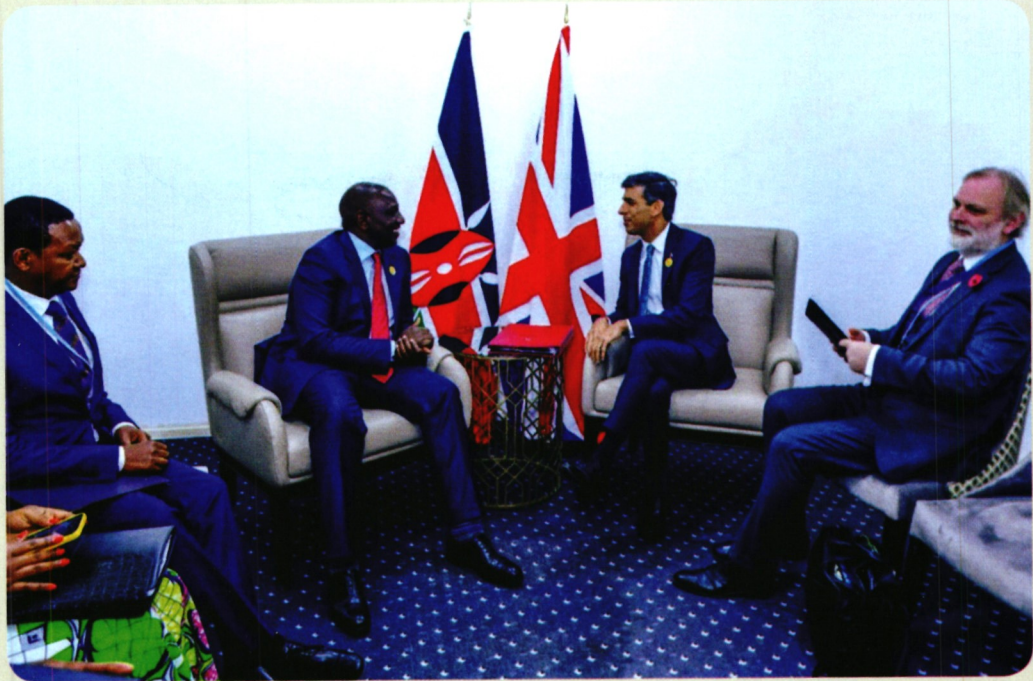
Fig. 25: H.E. President William Ruto meets with British Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak on the side-lines of COP 27 Summit in Egypt, where the two agreed on the deepening of British investment partnership with Kenya on clean energy. 07.11.22.
Source: PCS.

6.8. Multilateral Engagements

The Service provided strategic advice to support Kenya's position and engagement in regional and international bodies such as the UNSC, on matters of international peace and security as well as trade and investments. Notable engagements included the 27th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27), 77th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit, the 22nd Ordinary Summit of the EAC Heads of State and the 39th Extraordinary Assembly of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Heads of States and Government.

NIS also supported Kenya's engagements in the AU, the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

Fig. 26: H.E. President William Ruto speaking at the 77th UNGA Session in New York. 21.09.22.
Source: UN.

Fig. 27: H.E. President William Ruto gives his speech on climate change and its effects in Kenya at the COP 27 Summit in Egypt. 07.11.22.
Source: UN.

NIS sustained cooperation with other foreign intelligence services and international partners that enabled the country to counter external threats, harness new opportunities as well as strengthen the country's diplomatic footprint.

CHAPTER
7

7.0. EXTRA-ORDINARY THREATS

7.1. Introduction

In 2022, the country contended with adverse effects of climate change as well as the threat of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials. The Service advised the government on the security and economic threats associated with climate change as well as the potential misuse and mishandling of CBRN materials.

7.2. Climate Change

In the year under review, the Service was seized of climate change-induced extreme conditions such as drought, floods, erratic rainfall and rise in sea levels that adversely affected the country's economy and security. The Service focused on potential environmental security challenges, with the aim of mitigating resource-based conflicts, food insecurity, deforestation, loss of human lives, disruption of socio-economic activities and displacement of population. The NIS also worked with other MDAs to carry out the National Forest Resources Assessment, that informed interventions for improving and increasing the country's forest cover.

Fig. 28: H.E. President William Ruto attends the launch of the National Programme for Accelerated Forestry and Restoration of Rangelands on 21.12.2022. The President noted that the Government was keen on countering the negative effects of climate change by greening our country to more than 30 per cent of tree cover by 2032.
Source: PCS.

7.3. Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats

During the year 2022, the Service monitored the rising global threat posed by Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials. The threat largely emanated from misuse and mishandling of CBRN materials as well as their potential exploitation by criminal elements. The Service worked with MDAs in enhancing protective security measures against CBRN threats and also advised on countermeasures. These measures included legal and regulatory reforms, building institutional capacity among CBRN stakeholders and fostering international partnerships to mitigate the threat.

Chemical: Explosive making, poisoning

Biological: Manipulation of pathogens, genetics and toxins

Radiological & Nuclear: Explosive to radioactive emissions

Fig. 29: Summary of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear threats.

CHAPTER
8

8.0. CONCLUSION

In 2022, the NIS intensified efforts to safeguard national security through sharing of intelligence on both threats and opportunities in furtherance of Kenya's strategic interests. Through the multi-agency framework, the Service enhanced counter-terrorism as well as counter-organised crime measures, thereby mitigating the threats in the country.

In addition, the NIS shared intelligence and advised the Government on resource-based conflicts as well as political intolerance during the electioneering period, thus fostering peace and cohesion. Further, the Service enhanced protective and preventive security measures against adverse activities of FIS and HIS that targeted MCDAs and advised the Government on internal and external economic threats and opportunities. The NIS also supported Kenya's role in regional peace initiatives as well as efforts to strengthen diplomatic relations and multilateral engagements.

In discharging its constitutional mandate, the Service prudently utilised its allocated resources. The Service appropriated the budgetary allocation in line with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the NIS Act, 2012, Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and other legal requirements.