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4th Annual Report 2016
on
The State of National Security

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Defence of our territorial integrity and sovereignty is the foremost duty of Kenya's National Security Organs. The Constitution of Kenya elaborately states the duties and responsibilities of these security organs and, as an accountability measure, Article 240 (7) bestows upon His Excellency the President, as Chairman of the National Security Council, the responsibility of presenting to Parliament an Annual Report on the state of national security in Kenya. This responsibility is further anticipated under Section 16 of the National Security Council Act, 2012.

This report therefore, details the measures put in place by the government in the period under review, through various state organs to ensure security within Kenya's boundaries. It also gives a summary of the milestones achieved in ensuring peace and tranquility as well as the challenges faced in achieving this noble goal. The report further sets out the measures that the government has put in place to better improve security.

The Government responded to a number of security situations that potentially posed threats to the country, including; terrorism, corruption, drug trafficking and abuse, illicit brews, wildlife crimes, communal conflicts, transport safety, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, criminal groups, human trafficking and the influx of refugees and presence of aliens.

One of the main strategies that the Government continues to embrace is a multi-agency approach to improve security. This involved enactment and review of various legislations to address issues such as access to information and private security and corruption. Furthermore, collaborative approaches in the form of joint committees and commands, both national and regional were embraced to address border security concerns.

In addition, the government employed other strategies which included employing state of the art equipment to keep up with emerging crime trends, increasing the number of police officers, enhancing security within all entry points and peace building initiatives. It is also worth mentioning that the government also played a lead role in mediating peace in South Sudan and stabilization efforts in Somalia.

Recognizing the serious threat posed by corruption, the Government played a key role in strengthening its support to the Multi-Agency Task-

team (MAT) established to collaboratively address the menace. The MAT was further cascaded to the county levels while expanding its membership to include the Kenya Revenue Authority and the Asset Recovery Agency.

Notwithstanding the government's efforts, a number of limitations presented themselves in the form of dynamics in terrorism, youth bulge, long borders and political instability in some of the neighboring states. However, appropriate methods have been devised to deal with the aforementioned challenges.

To forge ahead, there is need for more citizen participation in security even as we look to our international partners' honouring their obligations especially concerning challenges relating to instability of our neighbours like in the refugees situation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. The Constitution of Kenya places the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of Kenyan citizens on the President of the Republic. This is enshrined in Article 240 of the Constitution and in the National Security Act of 2012. The constitutional and legal requirement demands that the President, as Chair of National Security Council, put in place the necessary strategies to deal with internal and external threats that negatively undermine national security and interests.
2. It is under these constitutional and legal requirements that this 2016 annual report on the state of national security to Parliament is issued. This is an accountability document to the people of Kenya through their representatives on the measures that the Government has taken as a guarantor of their security.
3. Although the country was generally calm in the year 2016, terrorism posed a threat to national security. In spite of this challenge, several strategies put in place managed to scale down the attacks and consequently the country experienced reduced loss of lives unlike in the previous years.
4. Within the domestic realm, several threats continued to undermine national security. Threats such as ethnic and clan conflicts, disputes over resources, activities of criminal gangs and groups continued to disrupt the lives and livelihoods of Kenyans. Notwithstanding the challenges, security agencies continued to undertake their constitutional duty to enforce law and order.
5. Internal limitations that have rendered the country vulnerable to threats like terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking and corruption, among others, has been addressed. This includes the arrest and prosecution of officials and individuals who facilitate criminals to commit crimes that undermine national security.
6. Regionally, Kenya continues to engage in bilateral and multi-lateral efforts to advance regional and national security. The pursuit of these efforts has made significant advances in securing the country from external threats. The country's diplomatic efforts have been accomplished through regional and international bodies like United

Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) and East Africa Community (EAC).

7. The Government adopted the multi-agency approach in its efforts to enhance national security during the period under review. This approach was augmented by enactment of relevant legislations by Parliament which sealed the loopholes that had hindered the operational capability of security agencies in dealing with crime.
8. The successes attained in 2016 indicate that the Government through its security agencies managed to scale down the threats facing the country. Building on these achievements, the Government thus assures Kenyans that it will not relent from fulfilling its constitutional mandate to guarantee them a secure environment, free from internal and external threats.

2.0 THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY AND MITIGATION MEASURES

9. Terrorism, corruption, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, banditry, refugee menace, instability in neighboring states, transnational crimes, and cattle rustling are some of the national security threats that the country faced in the year 2016. In the year under review, a coordinated multi agency approach and contributions from other stakeholders played a key role in the enhancement of security in the country.
10. The following are some of the security threats that the country has had to deal with in the past one year:

2.1 TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

11. Kenya's strategic position within the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region and its proximity to Somalia has exposed the country to terrorism threats. Of concern is the focused targeting of main roads, security installations and personnel, communication infrastructure and other soft targets. Al Shabaab, Al Qaeda and ISIS have hostile operational ambitions which seek to undermine Kenya's economic development, inter-faith harmony, social cohesion and political stability.
12. The Government's counter terrorism effort has delivered a sharp reduction in the number of fatalities, attacks and attempts in Kenya by terrorist entities. Added to the strong efforts to dismantle terrorists' operational capabilities, the government has increased its focus on preventing and reducing the motivations underlying recruitment into terrorism.
13. In this regard, the Government:
 - (a) Enhanced the collection and dissemination of intelligence, which led to the arrests of the perpetrators and disruption of impending terror attacks. There is also a notable decrease in the incidences of terror attacks in the year under review.
 - (b) Through Operation Linda Boni, a multi-agency operation aimed at neutralizing terror groups in Lamu

County continues to significantly degrade the activities of the terror groups.

- (c) Commenced the construction of the fence along the Kenya - Somalia Border which is designed to deter terrorists and criminals from entering the country while at the same time facilitating legitimate trade and travel.
- (d) Initiated integration programmes for terror returnees into mainstream society which is dissuading the youth from being recruited into terror activities.
- (e) Launched the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism on 7th September, 2016 which led to the formation of a Taskforce for the Prevention of Violent Extremism to mainstream the prevention effort in 25 ministries, departments and agencies.
- (f) Continues to engage in stabilization operations in Somalia through AMISOM. The operations are meant to contain terrorism activities and stabilize the Somalia Government which has also enhanced national security within our country.
- (g) Continues to participate in regional and international initiatives such as the IGAD Security Sector Program whose Transnational Security Threats (TST) initiative is designed to complement and reinforce other national and multilateral efforts to counter terror groups.
- (h) Made timely submissions to the Sanctions Committee on specific national actions against terror groups, in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2073 (2012). Further, the Government through the AU continues to call on the United Nations Security Council to review the mandate of AMISOM to match Al-Shabaab's mutating methods of attacks; provide the necessary

force multipliers and enablers; and ensure predictable, adequate and sustainable funding to enable it to effectively execute its mandate which includes the degrading of Al-Shabaab.

2.2 RADICALIZATION

14. Traditionally, radicalization was confined to some parts in Coast, Nairobi and North Eastern regions mainly targeting the youth. However, more recently, incidences of radicalization have been observed in other regions of the country. This indicates a trend that shows no area is safe from this vice and therefore there is need for more countrywide vigilance.

15. The Government has put the following measures and initiatives to address this threat:

- (a) Launching of the National Strategy on Counter-Violent Extremism which will guide the state and the broad spectrum of stakeholders in the implementation of CVE Programmes. It will also guide the mobilization and strategic allocation of resources.
- (b) Formulation of new policies and legal tools to facilitate effective and efficient communication among stakeholders.
- (c) Offered amnesty on returnees from Somalia and those already radicalized has borne fruits with some youths voluntarily surrendering after denouncing terrorism. In order to integrate these returnees back to society, the government has developed a disengagement and rehabilitation framework.
- (d) In collaboration with other stakeholders, the government organized for a national students youth conference on countering violent extremism, anti-radicalization and peaceful election. The conference facilitated a dialogue for sensitization on politically instigated violence among youth especially during the electioneering period.

2.3 CORRUPTION

16. Corruption undermines democracy, the rule of law, basic human rights and good governance. It stifles economic growth and development, impairs service delivery, erodes trust in public institutions, compromises maintenance of law and order and promotes insecurity.
17. When corruption was declared a threat to national security in March, 2015, institutions of Government charged with the responsibility of fighting corruption adopted a transformative approach in combating the vice. In line with the Report of the Taskforce on the Review of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework for Fighting Corruption in Kenya, various mitigation strategies have been embraced:
 - (a) The Government established the Multi-Agency Task Team (MAT) and continues to support this collaborative mechanism to facilitate the policy, legal and institutional framework to combat corruption and economic crimes. MAT brings together investigation, prosecution, tax administration and asset tracing and recovery agencies under one cohesive framework.
 - (b) The Government enhanced the budgetary allocation to the MAT institutions to facilitate implementation of the adopted strategies. This increased investment in capacity building through skills enhancement and procurement of tools and equipment for effective and efficient delivery of services.
 - (c) To ensure that the corrupt do not continue to enjoy their ill gotten wealth, the Government has adopted a “follow-the-money” approach which is a best practice in all corruption and economic crime cases. This is supported by the strengthening of the Assets Recovery Agency (ARA). The Agency is currently involved in identifying, freezing and seizing of assets, which are suspected to be proceeds of crime.
 - (d) To address the greater menace of private sector corruption, the Government initiated and facilitated

the enactment of the Bribery Act, 2016. The legislation requires public and private entities to put in place anti-bribery measures and further criminalizes certain acts and omissions. The rationale is to address double standards in the society since private sector corruption can cause as much damage to the economy through distortions and uneven playing field in the business environment.

- (e) The Whistleblowers Protection Bill and the Anti-Corruption Laws Amendment Bill, which are to strengthen the fight against corruption, are still undergoing the legislation process.
- (f) The review period also realized some milestones in the investigation and prosecution of high profile corruption cases. A total of 98 high profile cases involving 474 individuals have since been registered in court and are ongoing. The 'high profile' individuals involved includes; some former Cabinet Secretaries, former Principal Secretaries, Governors, Senators, Members of the National Assembly, Senior County officials and CEOs/Heads of Parastatals.
- (g) To facilitate effective functioning of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Division of the High Court, practice directions were issued to guide the prosecution of corruption and economic crimes in the country. The establishment of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Division of the High Court is especially targeted at ensuring effective case management and the expeditious disposal of corruption and economic crimes related cases.
- (h) To strengthen the EACC, the Government through public participation has appointed the new EACC chairperson and commissioners.

2.4 EMERGING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

18. As the country draws closer to the general elections, heightened political activities are building across the country with the potential of posing a threat to national security. The country during the review

period witnessed increased political activities and agitation for further electoral reforms:

19. In this regard, the government has employed various measures. These include;

- (a) Strengthening and supporting the capacity of constitutional institutions which are mandated to manage the democratic process. In this regard, the Government through public participation has appointed the IEBC chairperson and commissioners.
- (b) The National Steering Committee on Peace Building and conflict management during the period under review, engaged with other partners to strengthen coordination of peace initiatives through an all-inclusive and coordinated approach in the country. The UWIANO Platform for Peace Principal Partners' initiative was put in place by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), and other stakeholders to sensitize the members of public on peaceful elections.
- (c) In collaboration with other stakeholders, the Government conducted a national conflict and electoral risk assessment in all the counties. Pre elections assessments were also conducted by other government agencies such as IEBC, NCIC, National Crime Research Centre, and the security agencies with regard to the peace and security status in the country. The assessments have mapped out hot spots that require special attention. All these assessments continue to inform the development of Government strategies for peaceful elections.
- (d) The Government continues to robustly engage with the political leadership to ensure issue-based peaceful campaigns, building capacity for mediation at the national, county and community levels to deter politically instigated violence among others.

2.5 FOOD SECURITY

20. Throughout 2016, the food security situation remained stable. This was as result of cumulative positive impact of good rains in 2015. The long rains of 2015 performed well and enhanced *Elnino* rains were received during the short rain of October – December 2015. Above average food production was realized with carryover stocks to 2016 stabilizing food security and maintaining healthy food balances in the year.
21. In 2016, seasonal rains did not perform as expected and overall, there was a decline in production of major staple food crops compared to 2015 for both long and short rain seasons. The worst affected counties in the high medium rainfall areas were Coast regions that experienced up to 60% decrease in production of major food crops, followed by Eastern regions (40% decline), Nyanza (38% decline), Central (35% decline), Western (25% decline) and South Rift (10% decline). Only the North Rift counties experienced normal production levels.
22. The current drought situation in Northern Regions as well as parts of North Coast is expected to increase with the poor rainfall expected. Food insecurity across most pastoral areas is likely to increase and be more widespread than previously projected due to substantial drops in livestock productivity and income.
23. A decline in water resource availability expected to occur especially in Northwestern and Northeastern Kenya as well as some parts of southeastern lowlands. This is likely to result into conflicts over limited water resources in the areas. The sunny and dry weather conditions expected in the pastoral areas of Northwestern and Northeastern Kenya will lead to a further reduction in foliage and pastures for livestock.
24. The government has put the following measures to avert the drought situation:
 - (a) Partnered with other stakeholders to provide and distribute relief food in the affected areas across the country.
 - (b) Prepositioned the strategic food reserve supplies from the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) in

- depots in Arid and Semi-Arid areas to boost food supplies and access to counties and to relief agencies.
- (c) Water distribution in areas severely affected by the drought
 - (d) Continues to monitor food stocks in the country through the Ministry of Agriculture
 - (e) Continues to carry out on assessments on food security to identify food deficient population and hotspots in order to provide appropriate response
 - (f) Availled drought tolerant seed for recovery to be distributed to vulnerable households during the coming 2017 long rains
 - (g) Emergency Purchase of livestock affected by drought by Kenya Meat Commission to avert massive loses to farmers.
 - (h) Crops and livestock insurance to compensate farmers' loses due to drought impact.
 - (i) Has procured subsidized fertilizer worth Kshs. 5.03 billion to be distributed to farmers across the country. To curb the diversion of the subsidized fertilizers in to the local market by cartels, the government has put several security features inside the bags. The Ministry of Agriculture and NCPB are also monitoring the trucks ferrying the fertilizers through an online tracking system.
 - (j) Has introduced the school feeding programme in the ASAL areas to ensure that children remain in school.

2.6 COUNTY BOUNDARY DISPUTES

25. Since the promulgation of the new constitution and the resultant creation of devolved units, several counties have had issues with their boundaries leading to unnecessary conflicts. Some of these conflicts are due to shared resources that lie along the common borders of these counties while others are administrative.

26. The following measures have been employed to deal with county boundary disputes:

- (a) The Government directed IEBC, Kenya International Boundary Office and other relevant departments to align all administrative boundaries with electoral boundaries in the country and come up with a workable solution to the existing boundary disputes.
- (b) The Government together with other stakeholders has been conducting a series of dialogue meetings and consultative forums that sought to address disputes over shared boundaries.
- (c) There is an ongoing delimitations and demarcations exercise on the resolved earlier contested county boundaries.

2.7 LAND INVASIONS

27. There have been reported cases of land invasions by squatters, landless people and by herders in various parts of the country. This has violated the sanctity of private and public property as protected by the Constitution. The invasions are driven by political incitement, perceived marginalization, scarcity of pasture and water as well as the expiry of land leases.

28. The Government has put in place various measures to deal with the vice, such as:

- (a) Through the National Land Commission, the government continues to identify alternative land to relocate and settle genuine squatters in various parts of the country.
- (b) Creating awareness through various forums to enlighten and dissuade the public against invading public and private land.
- (c) Conducting joint security operations to evict invaders from public and private lands.
- (d) Securing public land, installations and institutions, and
- (e) Issuance of title deeds to public institutions.

2.8 ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS

29. The heightening political temperature in view of the 2017 general elections has seen the resurgence of criminal gangs, political goons and militias. The criminal groups are suspected of seeking to take advantage of the electioneering period to offer services like protection to aspirants vying for political positions. Some politicians form militias to advance their own interests. These criminal groups have continued to hamper security efforts in some parts of the country thereby slowing economic development.
30. Multiple efforts have been put in place to contain the activities of these criminal groups:
- (a) Collection and sharing of intelligence amongst law enforcement agencies has enhanced detection, disruption of activities and arrest of criminals. The monitoring of emerging criminal groups is also continuing with a view to curtailing them before they can be a threat to national security.
 - (b) The Government continues to proscribe organized criminal gangs, groups and militias that emerge in order to suppress their activities from threatening national security.
 - (c) To create awareness, the Government is integrating community policing policy in the school curriculum to impart security alertness among students and enhance patriotism.
 - (d) The Government has also enhanced logistical support to law enforcement officers to combat the criminal gangs.

2.9 CYBER THREATS

31. The Government continues to keep track of criminals lurking in the cyber space with a view to securing the use of electronic systems. The cyber space has been exploited by criminals to perpetuate fraud, recruit and radicalize the youth, hack information systems, electronic theft and promotion of hate speech, among others.
32. In this regard, various initiatives have been undertaken by the government namely:

- (a) Awareness creation on existing and emerging cyber security threats.
- (b) Enforcement of communication laws and regulations to deter the abuse of the cyber space.
- (c) Signed a regional Cooperation Agreement on cyber security under the auspices of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects.
- (d) Issued directives on registration of mobile phone sim cards.
- (e) Capacity building on cyber forensics and investigations to preserve evidence and how to handle cyber-crime related scenes.
- (f) Enforcement of regulations and registration of all cyber cafe service providers
- (g) Conducting joint training for Judges and Magistrates, Prosecution and Law Society of Kenya (LSK) in Criminal Justice System on matters of handling Cyber related cases.
- (h) Enforcement of laws and regulations on importation of sub-standard and counterfeit mobile devices which are a challenge to Forensic analysis.

2.10 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

33. With the existing vagaries of weather, climate change presents itself as one of the threats to peace and security in the 21st century. Kenya is experiencing an expanding population resulting in increased competition for land among the competing land uses leading to degradation of the natural resources. The population pressure on land resources for livelihoods has led to increased demand for wood fuel, destruction of forests land and human-wildlife conflict. However, concerted efforts have led to the national forest cover rising to 7%.

34. The following measures have been put in place to address this challenge:

- (a) Formulation of Standing Operating Procedures to diffuse threats affecting forest ecosystems in the country.
- (b) Joint multi agency operations being undertaken in various forests in the country to minimize illegal activities in the community forests in order to curb illegal forest activities.
- (c) Collaboration with forestry agencies in the East African Region on cross border forest crimes monitoring along the common border with Tanzania and Uganda.
- (d) The gazzettment of selected forest areas to secure and protect them from unsustainable exploitation as well as deny terrorists and other criminal gangs safe havens in the forests.
- (e) Acquisition of patrol boats to facilitate the prevention of destruction of the mangrove ecosystem at the Coastal region.

2.11 CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDITRY

35. Cattle rustling and banditry, which has been a menace in some parts of the country was scaled down during the year under review. Most of the cattle rustling incidences are experienced in pastoral parts of the country as a result of retrogressive cultural practices. Other factors contributing to this menace include commercialization of cattle rustling and proliferation of small arms and light weapons which has led to emergence of banditry activities in some parts of the country.

36. The Government has employed the following measures to address the threat:

- (a) Working closely with neighboring countries through established Joint Border Committees to curb cattle rustling and banditry along the borders.
- (b) Police surveillance has been intensified to thwart incidents of attacks in areas prone to cattle theft.

- (c) Vigorous operations to recover stolen animals have been mounted whenever such cases have been reported.
- (d) Intelligence gathering and sharing among law enforcement agencies has been stepped up with an aim to thwart the vice.
- (e) Disarmament operations and voluntary surrender of illegal firearms have been intensified to mop up illegal guns that are used in cattle theft and subsequent loss of lives and livestock.
- (f) Local peace committees have been constituted to forge peaceful coexistence and reduce tensions among warring communities. These are community policing strategies extended to the communities to participate in security matters in order to stamp out the vice.

2.12 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

37. The country continued to grapple with the problems associated with refugees and aliens during the period under review. There was a noted influx of refugees from South Sudan due to the ongoing political instability. Over time, the Dadaab Refugee Complex has mutated into a center of terrorist recruitment, radicalization, hideout, and training; assembly points for improvised explosive devices and holding grounds for contraband. In addition, the camp has become holding grounds for aliens being trafficked or smuggled through the country to Southern Africa and Europe.

38. The Government has therefore initiated the following measures;

- (a) Announced the fast tracking of repatriation of Somali refugees from the country. The decision was actualized on 11th May, 2016 *vide* Gazette Notice No. 4418 of 2016 through the establishment of the National Multi-Agency Refugees Repatriation Team (NMARRT) with a mandate to manage the process of repatriation.

- (b) So far, a total of 54,209 refugees have been repatriated to Somalia, 32,782 of them in the last one year. A further 5, 528 refugees have been resettled to third countries during the same period. The relocation of non Somali refugees from Dadaab Refugee Camp to Kakuma camp has commenced, in readiness for the closure of the Complex by 31st May, 2017.
- (c) Kenya is working with the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR to facilitate the repatriation process.
- (d) The process of sorting out double registered persons has commenced.

2.13 ALIENS

- 39. During the period under review, the country recorded a 40% decrease in the number of aliens and undocumented immigrants due to heightened vigilance by the law enforcement agencies. A large number of these aliens were Ethiopians, Somalis, Ugandans and the Sudanese.
- 40. The country experienced cases of abuse of asylum seeking process leading to an increase in number of economic migrants arrested by the police. This has strained the already over loaded process of Refugee Status Determination.
- 41. The following measures have been employed to address the threat:
 - (a) The Government continues to collaborate with UNHCR to register the aliens into refugee status and refer them to refugee camps.
 - (b) Heightened surveillance by security agencies has facilitated the arrest and prosecution of aliens.
 - (c) The Government continues to engage with its counterparts within the region and other stakeholders to address the menace.

2.14 DRUG TRAFFICKING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

42. Drug trafficking and substance abuse remains a major challenge to national security, law and order and the social fabric of the society. The most affected segment of the population is the youth yet they are the most productive group in the country. Drug trafficking statistics indicate that heroin is the most trafficked narcotic drug because of its high street value.
43. The Government has instituted various measures to combat the drug trafficking and substance abuse menace. These include:
- (a) Enhancing maritime surveillance and patrols as well as leveraging of technology which have realized remarkable seizures at points of entry in the year under review. This multi faceted approach is key and worth maintaining to address the menace both in the medium and long term.
 - (b) Strengthening information sharing among the various law enforcement agencies and improved international linkages to deter the menace.
 - (c) The Government has increased the capacity of law enforcement officers in investigative and profiling techniques to detect suspicious consignment and human carriers.
 - (d) Education and advocacy programmes have been enhanced to decrease the number of new users, dissuade the users and deter peddlers and drug barons.

2.15 ILLICIT BREWS AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

44. The widespread manufacture, sale and consumption of illicit liquor and abuse of alcoholic drinks in the country prompted a nationwide operation against the vices. This crackdown has been sustained through multi agency initiatives resulting to netting of a total of over 24 million litres of illicit brew while over 14,000 suspects were arrested and arraigned before court. Due to this ongoing operation, there has been a significant reduction in crime levels in the affected counties. This is evidenced by the reduction in the number of illicit brew-related offenses, increased support for crackdown by the

general public and the rising numbers of rehabilitated persons who have become productive members of the society.

45. The Government has taken the following measures to address the menace:

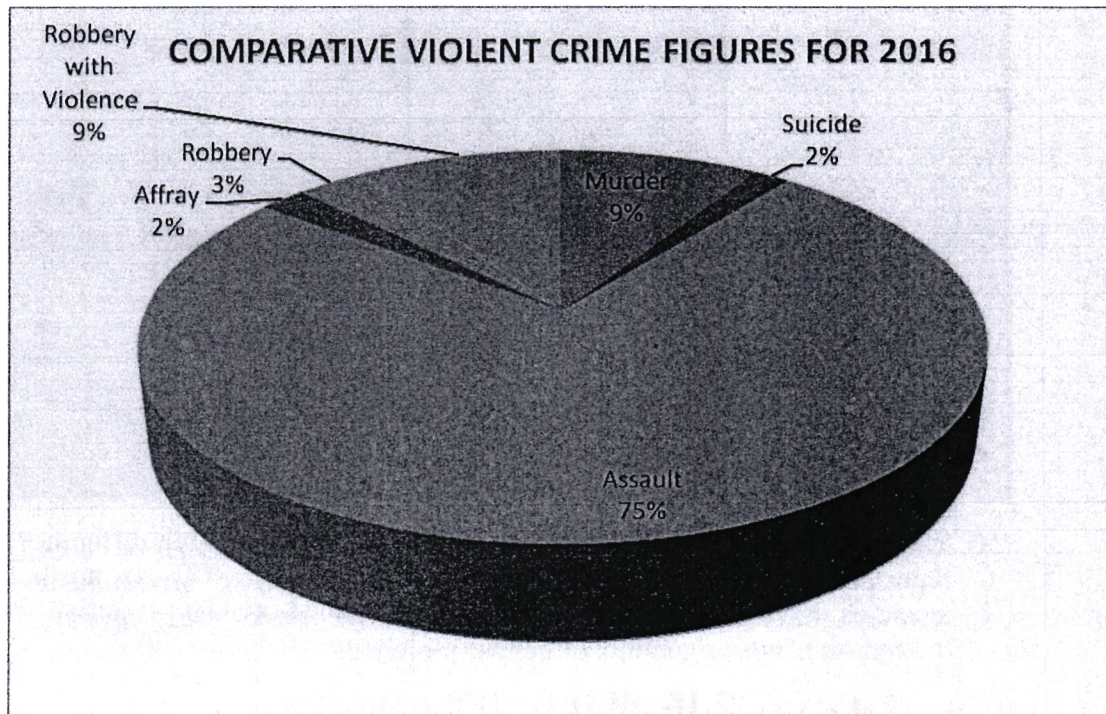
- (a) Repealing Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2010 with aim of strengthening the regulatory framework. The government is in the process of amending laws regulating the operations of regulatory agencies like Kenya Revenue Authority, KEBS, NACADA, Anti Counterfeit and Public Health. Further, regulations for manufacture of alcoholic beverages are also being developed.
- (b) Partnering with various county governments to enhance the capacity of the existing rehabilitation centres. The Government has also established a model National Youth Service treatment and rehabilitation centre in Miritini, Mombasa County. This centre, which is 70% complete, will have an initial capacity of 200 patients and will be offering services free of charge. It's going to be the first rehabilitation centre for women. This model centre which is of its kind in the region, will offer skills that empower the rehabilitated persons to participate in national building. Similar rehabilitation centres will hence be replicated in the rest of the country.
- (c) In addition, the Government has continued to increase allocation for the Uwezo Fund which is aimed at enabling women, youth and persons with disability access finances to promote businesses and enterprises.
- (d) Reducing bureaucracies in the private sector to accelerate private sector growth and thus reduce the levels of unemployment in the country. It is thus currently easier to do business in Kenya today than yester years.

- (e) Further, the Government has continued to recruit youth into various security agencies thereby creating employment.

2.16 VIOLENT CRIMES

46. Crime against persons and towards property affects all aspects of society directly or indirectly. Incidents of violent crime against persons negatively impact gains made by the Government and individuals towards economic development and improving living conditions for its citizens.
47. Due to marked increase in citizen's participation in security matters in the year 2016, there was an increase in reporting of violent crimes compared to the year 2015. A total 21,194 cases of violent crime were reported in the year under review, as compared to 19,881 in the year 2015.

Figure 1 : Comparative Violent Crime for 2016

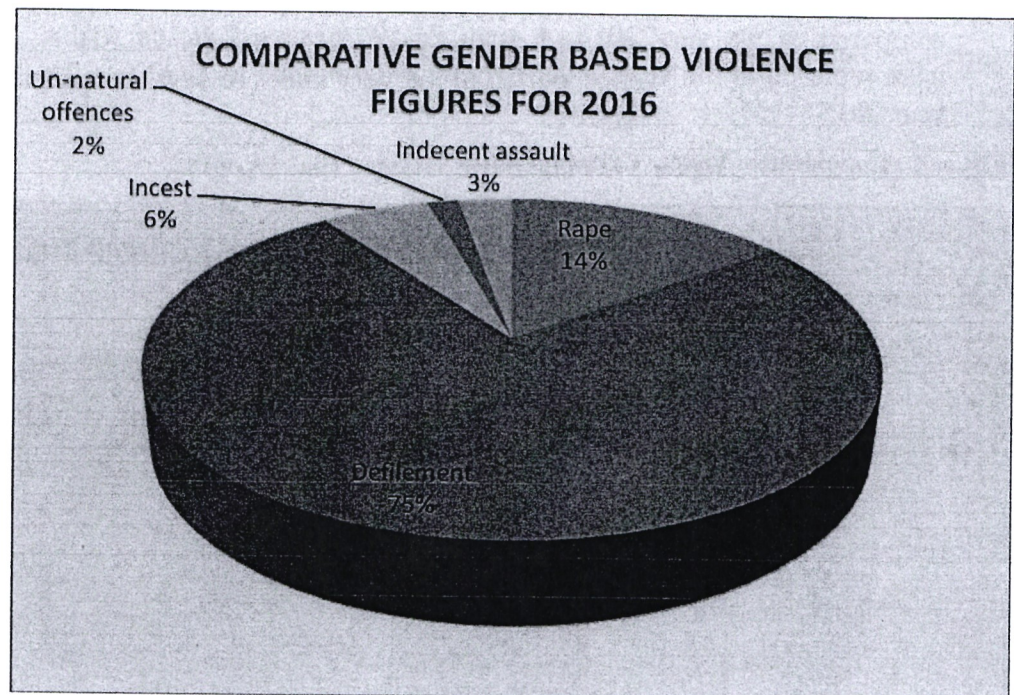


48. There were more incidences of violent crime reported in the month of March than in any other time of the year. May reported the lowest levels of crime. It is worth noting that there were fewer incidents of violent crime reported in December as compared to previous years.

2.17 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

49. Gender based violence still presents a challenge as many offences remain unreported due to the stigma associated with being a victim of these crimes. Addressing these heinous crimes is also hampered by the fact that perpetrators in most cases attack people known to them and with whom they share a relationship of trust.

Figure 2: Comparative Gender Based Violence for 2016



50. The year 2016 did not experience a big difference in number of cases reported as compared to 2015. This is attributed to government agencies having established gender sensitive desks with officers trained on handling victims of gender violence.

2.18 WILDLIFE CRIMES

51. Kenya's wildlife is a critical resource for realization of the country's Vision 2030 as it directly supports the tourism industry and other natural resource sectors. As at end of 2015, Kenya had a population of over 30,000 elephants, the fourth largest in the world and a rhino population of 1,121, the third largest in the world.

52. This invaluable wildlife resource is the target of illegal activities such as poaching and illegal exploitation which have both direct and indirect negative impact on local communities, economy and security.
53. Owing to the geographical positioning of the country and the proliferation of illegal firearms in the region, fighting wildlife crime is both a challenging and an expensive undertaking. The law enforcement personnel have been exposed to dangerous encounters with armed and organized poaching gangs with some paying the ultimate price. Although most wildlife populations are stable and growing, they are facing myriad of threats such as poaching, habitat loss and fragmentation, human-wildlife conflict and climate change including scarcity of water in protected areas. The global demand and market for wildlife products continues to exert pressure on our wildlife resource leading to poaching and illicit wildlife trade and other wildlife crimes.
54. Between the years 2008 and 2012, poaching had been on an upward trend. This scenario has since been reversed, largely due to enhanced government investment and robust wildlife law enforcement efforts. These efforts led to 89% reduction in rhino poaching and 81% reduction in elephant poaching in 2016.

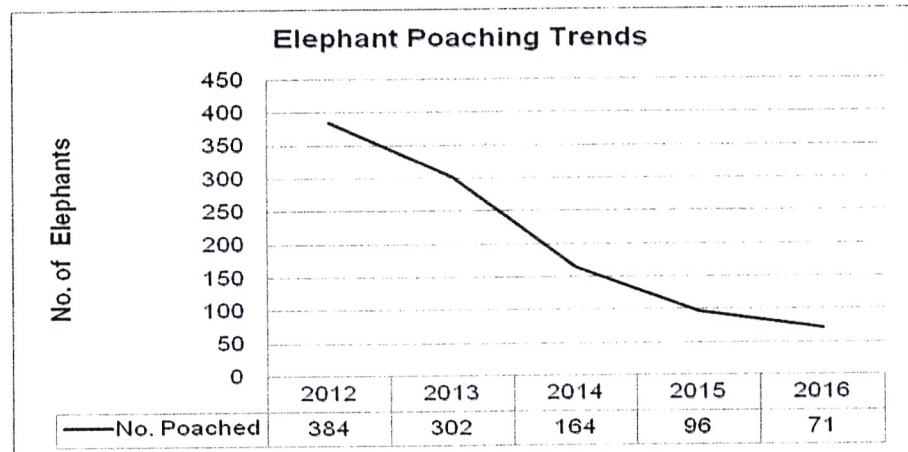


Fig 1:- Elephant Poaching Trends for the last 5 years

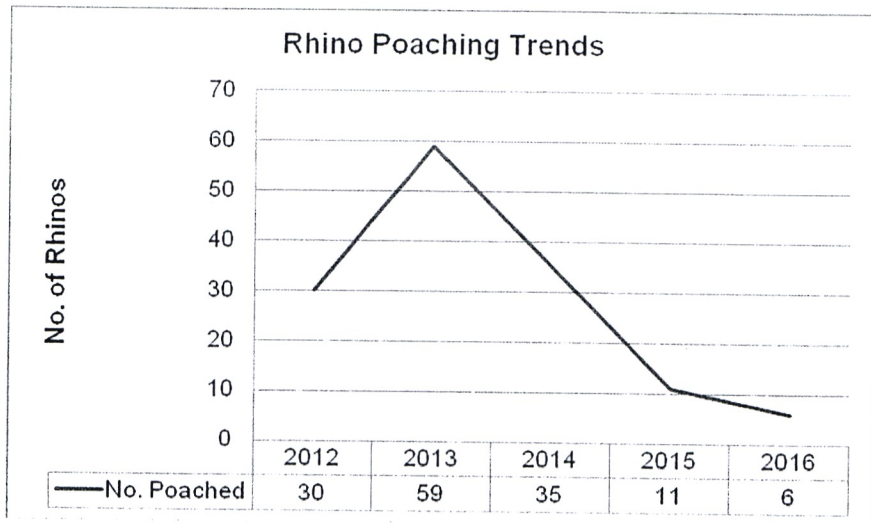


Fig 2:- Rhino Poaching Trends for the last 5 years

55. Trafficking of wildlife and wildlife trophies could be linked to other serious crimes such as drug trafficking, terror financing, arms trafficking, human smuggling and document counterfeiting which on their own have direct threats to national security.
56. To address and mitigate the threats facing wildlife conservation, the Government has continued to support and invest in wildlife security through;
- (a) On 30th April, 2016, 105 tonnes of Ivory and 1.35 tonnes of rhino horns were torched at Nairobi National Park to demonstrate Kenya's determination in ensuring that trade in elephant ivory and rhino horn is banned.
 - (b) To ensure high level protection of the African elephant, Kenya also led the African nations in advocating for its listing under appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna flora (CITES) Convention Framework.
 - (c) Capacity building of the law enforcement agencies in the management and protection of our precious wildlife and natural heritage.

- (d) In collaboration with other stakeholders, the Government has undertaken various interventions such as: enhanced anti-poaching interventions, intelligence led security operations, establishment of a wildlife forensic lab, enforcement of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013, community engagement and training of community rangers and managers and strengthening wildlife industry governance.
- (e) Increased law enforcement surveillance has led to combating trafficking of wildlife trophies through land, sea and airports resulting to several consignments of ivory being intercepted and suspects arrested and arraigned in court.

2.19 ETHNIC AND INTER COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

57. Ethnic and inter-communal conflicts in some parts of the country are partly fuelled by more pronounced tribal or clan differences, incitement, competition for resources such as land, water and pasture that undermine development and security.

58. The Government employed the following mitigation measures:

- (a) Supporting and empowering women and youth in cohesion and peace building processes.
- (b) Conducting a series of dialogue forums in various counties to address ethnic and communal tensions among different communities.
- (c) Initiating different peace strategies with an aim of promoting inter communal harmony.
- (d) Awareness creation on drivers of conflict such as land grabbing, youth unemployment, negative ethnicity, re-emergence of outlawed groups and political ethnicization.
- (e) In its efforts to reach out to the communities, the Government has been sponsoring sports and cultural events as part of the peace building and national process that has resulted in providing opportunities

for economic empowerment, peace building, national cohesion and embracing national values.

- (f) Support of inter-communal dialogue processes that have contributed to signing of community peace agreements in the affected counties. These have in turn led to conflict resolution and relative peace in a number of areas.
- (g) Entrenchment of citizen participation in security initiatives at the grassroot levels through *Nyumba Kumi* committees and Councils of Elders in respective communities, which has led to enhanced security, settlement of disputes and resolution of conflicts.
- (h) The community-driven structures also assist in the collection and relaying of early warning information to the security agencies for ease of timely response. They also work hand-in-hand with the IEBC officials at the Constituency level in providing information related to electoral risks.
- (i) Establishment of Co-ordinating Committees on Peaceful Elections is on-going at all the administrative levels to strengthen co-ordination of peace initiatives.
- (j) Engagement of the media in conflict sensitive reporting has also been done with an aim of objective and responsible media reporting.

2.20 TRANSPORT SAFETY AND SECURITY

59. A secure and efficient public transport system on land, air and sea is a catalyst for national development, trade and security in the country. Safety and security in transport sector is paramount as an increasing number of people conduct business through it. Modern transport systems and infrastructure are susceptible to criminal and terror attacks as they are a lucrative target arising from a concentration of traffic especially during rush hours and festive seasons. On the other hand, the transport network needs to be secured from being a conduit for terrorist groups and transport of contraband and illegal immigrants.

2.20.1 Maritime Safety and Security

60. Due to the expansive coastline characterized by numerous illegal landing sites, terrorism, drug trafficking and piracy poses a challenge to the maritime safety and security. Further, illegal and unregulated fishing in Kenyan territorial waters sabotages the blue economy besides destroying the environment. The entry of unwanted persons under the guise of vessel crew presents a security threat to the country.

61. The security measures undertaken so far include:

- (a) Networking with the international community through planning, coordination and steering the fight against piracy. For instance, Kenya is a member of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).
- (b) Kenya adopted and signed the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development on 15th October, 2016 at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Lome, Togo. This Charter provides a framework for addressing challenges faced in management of oceans, seas and waterways.
- (c) The Government in collaboration with international partners seeks to establish a coastal Automatic Identification System (AIS) and VHF network to assist contact vessels out at sea. The system will be shared with key security agencies. This will assist with the monitoring of maritime activities and improve maritime domain awareness.
- (d) The gazettelement of the Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2016 with stricter penalties for non-compliance has also been achieved in the period to address challenges such as those associated with illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. It is therefore anticipated that we shall see improvements in Monitoring Control and Surveillance leading to a reduction in illegal activities both in the territorial and Exclusive Economic Zone.

- (e) The establishment of a Maritime Security Committee and Border Management Committee (BMC) has enhanced inter-agency collaboration and maritime domain awareness through information sharing.

2.20.2 Aviation Safety and Security

62. The Government has adopted a multi agency approach to address security challenges facing the aviation sector in the country.

63. The measures undertaken include:

- (a) Enhanced Security through procurement and installation of modern detection equipment.
- (b) Implementation of Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) mitigation plan under the guidance of the National Civil Aviation Committee.
- (c) Aviation security drills and training for all airport stakeholders are carried out regularly.

2.20.3 Road Safety and Security

64. In the year 2016, road traffic accidents continued to claim many lives in Kenya with the National Transport and Safety Authority recording 2,965 fatalities as compared to a total of 3,057 in 2015. This is a 3% reduction in road fatalities attributed to multi-agency efforts. Pedestrians and motor cyclists accounted for the highest number of casualties recording 18.4% and 12.7% respectively. Private vehicles remain the biggest contributor of fatal injuries at 31% with commercial vehicles coming a close second at 29%. Motorcycle accidents accounted for 21% of fatal injuries.

65. To curb the menace, the Government has:

- (a) Streamlined the Traffic Police Department through vetting and decentralization of traffic functions to the county commands. The Government has also reviewed the Traffic Act, Chapter 403 laws of Kenya
- (b) Introduced the traffic integrated management system to manage public transport SACCOs.
- (c) Intensified public sensitization on road use and safety.

- (d) Erection of pedestrian barriers and sign posts at designated areas along some of the roads.
- (e) Audited illegal bumps leading to their removal and introduced clear markings as well as signage along highway and major roads.

2.21 PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

- 66. The instability of some of the Kenya's neighbours in the region, coupled by a culture of cattle rustling and ethnicity has provided conducive grounds for proliferation of small arms and light weapons.
- 67. During the year 2016, the government carried out activities which were geared towards addressing the threat. These include:
 - (a) On 15th November, 2016 the Government carried out a destruction exercise where 5,260 arms and over 200,000 ordnance were burnt. The arms had been collected all over the Country through disarmament efforts by law enforcement agencies while others were voluntarily surrendered by the members of the public through the amnesty programmes.
 - (b) The Government has enhanced the capacity of security personnel on Physical Security Stockpile Management (PSSM) by provision of safe storage boxes and training of personnel handling the arms
 - (c) The Government continues to conduct marking of state owned arms across the country. So far, 95% of the state owned fire arms have been marked to curb misuse of firearms.

2.22 HUMAN TRAFFICKING/SMUGGLING

- 68. The period under review recorded a 40% decrease of the number of aliens and undocumented immigrants arrested in the country compared to the previous year.
- 69. The Government has put in place the following measures:
 - (a) Enhancement of security checks and surveillance at all entry/exit points

- (b) Arresting and prosecuting brokers and financiers who facilitate the processing of travel /identification documents.
- (c) Through the Counter Trafficking in persons Advisory Committee (CTiP), the government continues to implement the National Plan of Action (NPA) strategy which provides a framework for implementing the international conventions, treaties and protocols, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, (2010).
- (d) The Government in collaboration with stakeholders launched the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) framework to help the protection of victims of trafficking. This framework provides for standard operating procedures for identification, referral and a holistic support and assistance for victims of trafficking.
- (e) Embarked on the process of reviewing the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010.
- (f) Established Joint Border Committees with neighbouring countries to curb human trafficking along the borders.
- (g) Posting of labour attachés to Kenya's Missions abroad to manage labour issues particularly in the Middle East.

2.23 SMUGGLING OF GOODS AND COUNTERFEITS

- 70. Smuggling of goods is an illicit trade which entails counterfeiting (trademark infringement), pirating (copyright infringement), trafficking of legitimate products, tax evasion and selling of fake products.
- 71. The Government is implementing elaborate border security reforms which have been realigned in tandem with the nation's security policy shift to address national security and protection of citizens against economic threats. Such threats includes: illicit drugs, contaminated

food, unsafe consumer products, fake medicaments, environmental crime and other counterfeit products amongst others.

72. The diversion into the local Kenyan market of transit goods destined to the neighbouring Northern Corridor countries through cargo theft or smuggling, poses a real threat to Kenya's national security. It facilitates entry of unaccustomed goods which distorts and undermines legitimate local business market and tax evasion besides undermining the spirit of EAC integration through straining the bilateral relations with our friendly Partner EAC States.

73. In order to effectively protect our borders and to foster lawful trade and travel, the Government:

- (a) Continues to co-ordinate inter-agency joint patrols and check points to mitigate against illicit smuggling in contraband goods along the ports of entry.
- (b) Has enhanced surveillance and seizures of counterfeit goods resulting to registration of cases in courts of law in various parts of the country and subsequent destruction of such goods.
- (c) Has expanded the capacity to inspect imported goods that are destined for the local market and transit respectively by deploying additional x-ray cargo scanners at the Kilindini port. Export consignments from Kenya to foreign markets, are scanned to detect possible concealment of prohibited and restricted exports.
- (d) Has rolled out an electronic cargo tracking system to monitor the movement of goods in transit on a real time basis such that the integrity of the cargo seals is enforced to the destination. The successful deployment of this electronic tool is a key milestone in complementing the recently established Joint National Police Service Customs Escorts for goods in transit through Kenya.

2.24 BORDER SECURITY

74. The Government has undertaken a number of coordinated border management initiatives geared towards securing Kenya's borders, to check against external threats to national security and violation of our sovereignty.

75. These initiatives include the following:

- (a) Establishment of a Border Control Command which co-ordinates security along the Kenya-Somalia Border. This is in tandem with the stabilization efforts by AMISOM to eliminate the Al Shabaab from the Somalia territory.
- (b) The conduct of border patrols by KDF along our border with Somalia and Ethiopia to prevent infiltration of terror and criminal groups.
- (c) The Government established a Multi agency Joint Operations Center in order to maximize collaboration between agencies, improve understanding, increase information and intelligence sharing and strengthen the border operations and enforcement process at entry points.
- (d) Capacity building of border security personnel in strategic areas including on document examination, forgery and fraudulent document recognition, passenger profiling techniques, imposter, weapons and explosives detection.

2.25 MONEY LAUNDERING

76. The negative economic effects of money laundering on economic development are devastating. It is clear that such activity damages the financial-sector institutions, reduces productivity in the economy's real sector by diverting resources and encouraging crime and corruption and can distort the economy's external sector. Furthermore, it has been established that there is a direct link between money laundering and terror financing.

77. During the year under review (2016), the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC) received a total of 1328 Suspicious Transaction Reports

(STRs). This is more than half of the total number of STRs received by the FRC since its inception. The increase in the number of STRs is attributed to amongst others: increasing awareness by reporting institutions of requirements by Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 (POCAMLA), Enhanced oversight and Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) supervision of reporting institutions by the Regulators.

78. The FRC also received 3,460 Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs) with 618,984 transactions. These CTRs are useful for the FRC in helping to identify individuals engaging in money laundering, terrorism financing and other related criminal activities.

79. The following table gives a brief analysis of the key crimes noted in the reports by the FRC over the last four years.

Table 1: Analysis of the key crimes noted by the FRC over the last four years.

		2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Terrorism and Terrorism Financing	5	7	155	9
2	Money Laundering	18	32	26	82
3	Corruption	-	4	54	42
4	Misuse of Position	-	2	8	12

80. In the period under review, there was a surge in the money laundering cases reported to the FRC, from 26 in 2015 to 82 in 2016. The increase is attributed to increased vigilance by reporting institutions over their clients as well as heightened investigation by the Government.

81. To address the threats posed by money laundering, the government has instituted the following measures:

- (a) Denying terrorists funding by developing counter money laundering and recovery of terror financing assets strategies.
- (b) Developed Regional Co-operation Agreements to fight cross border and transnational economic crimes.
- (c) Capacity building on terrorism financing and money laundering which has led to an improvement in the quality of reports submitted by the FRC to Law Enforcement Agencies. In addition, the Government has also capacitated law enforcement agencies and stakeholders in data security technology for better coordination and operations.
- (d) Reporting institutions and their employees involved in money laundering related activities were investigated and charged in Court.
- (e) In collaboration with the Central Bank of Kenya restrictions were placed on handling of large amounts in cash.

2.26 NATIONAL DISASTER

82. The country experienced a number of natural and manmade disasters in different parts during the period under review which included fires and collapse of buildings. These disasters cause suffering to Kenyans, through loss of lives, injuries and destruction to properties.

83. Government has put in place measures to prepare and reduce the negative impacts of disasters. These include:

- (a) Ensuring strict enforcement of laid down rules and regulations to avoid unnecessary deaths and suffering of innocent Kenyans caused by collapse of structures.
- (b) Acquisition of additional disaster equipment for rapid response, communication, coordination and mobilization of resources.
- (c) The Government has also established focal points to provide information and advice to individuals and stakeholders.

- (d) Establishing a national resource database which is a 'one stop –shop centre' for national inventory on resources and capacities available country wide. This has facilitated faster, effective and efficient resource mobilization during disaster response.
- (e) Enacting a national disaster risk management policy which establishes a framework for an efficient, effective and coordinated system for managing disasters.

2.27 REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

84. Kenya's peace diplomacy recognizes the central place of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU-PSC) as the guarantors of international and regional peace and security respectively. Kenya has been working with and within these institutions in the promotion of peace and security not only in the region, but also globally.

85. At the continental level, Kenya engages on matters of peace and security within the AU Peace and Security Council (AU-PSC) to which it was recently elected as member until 2019. As the vital and persuasive link between sub-regions and the UNSC, we will continue to advance our concerns through the Council. For instance decisions and recommendations of regional peace processes particularly under the IGAD framework have successfully been escalated to the UNSC through the AUPSC. Kenya also took advantage of its chairmanship of the AU-PSC during the month of October 2016 to highlight the challenge of management of refugee camps and its implications on peace and security.

2.27.1 Peace Diplomacy at the Horn of Africa and Regional Level

86. The Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes regions have a history of complex and fast evolving transnational security threats including intra-state conflicts, resource based conflicts, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. In more recent decades these regions have also been confronted by a variety of other evolving and emerging threats including terrorism, organized crime and piracy.

87. The Government has taken a leadership role in addressing peace and security challenges in the region within regional frameworks such as

IGAD, ICGLR and COMESA which are an integral part of the African Union peace and security architecture. Under the IGAD framework, Kenya has made significant contributions to peace and security in the Horn of Africa and Somalia and South Sudan peace processes in particular.

2.27.2 Somalia Peace Process

88. The Government of Kenya has participated in all the Summits of Heads of State and Government convened since 2013 specifically to review the status of the Somali peace process and make critical decisions to push the peace process forward.
89. Some critical decisions adopted in these meetings include: the adoption of the Somali Federal Government's document-national Stabilization Plan and the need for all processes to include a framework for sustainable and gradual return program for refugees; IGAD Member States and the international community to support the speedy establishment and strengthening of a professional Somali National Army, and the provision of humanitarian services to communities in the liberated areas; reinforcing military operations in Somalia, to effectively counter threats from terror groups and encouragement of Somalis to participate in the electoral process.
90. The security situation in Somalia has significantly improved since AMISOM deployed troops into the country. However, the momentum in the campaign against Al-Shabaab risks being slowed if all stakeholders and international partners do not provide sufficient funding to complete the stabilization programs as originally envisaged. In addition, the provision of requisite force enablers and multipliers by the international community will enhance the capacity of AMISOM forces to efficiently execute their mandate. KDF under AMISOM continues to remain engaged in the Somalia cause until Al-Shabaab is defeated and Somalia becomes peaceful.
91. Our diplomatic engagements on the Somalia peace process has yielded remarkable successes as demonstrated by the fact that:
 - (a) After many years of political anarchy and acute insecurity, Somalia is steadily regaining its rightful place in the community of nations. For the first time in close to three decades, Somalia on 13th September, 2016 hosted a high level meeting when the 28th

Extra-Ordinary Summit of IGAD took place in Mogadishu and H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta attended.

- (b) The improved security environment attributed largely to the success of AMISOM has enabled the Federal Government of Somalia to register remarkable political and economic achievements.
- (c) Diplomatic missions, international businesses and organizations have started operating from Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia. Kenya's Embassy to Somalia also relocated to Mogadishu.
- (d) There has been massive relocation of Somali diaspora including Somali refugees in Kenya to Somalia.

2.27.3 South Sudan Peace Process

92. Kenya played a critical role in the Sudan peace process and guaranteed the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Following the outbreak of the civil war in December, 2013, Kenya was at the center of the IGAD Heads of State and Government initiated process to resolve the crisis culminating in the signing of the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) on 26 August, 2015.

93. Notwithstanding the disturbing situation in South Sudan, engagements whether made bilaterally or through the IGAD led peace process, have yielded significant achievements. Before the resurgence of violence on 7th July, 2016, the Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan had ushered in a dramatic de-escalation of the conflict and improved security situation.

2.27.4 International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

94. In its ten years of existence, the ICGLR has offered a good platform for Kenya to engage in addressing conflicts in the great lakes region. The political crisis in Burundi, South Sudan, Sudan Darfur and Central African Republic as well as the continued existence and operation of negative forces in eastern DRC such as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) has been of great concern to Kenya and other member states.

3.0 MULTI SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS

95. The Government has employed various multi sectoral interventions to enhance security and safety in the country. These include;

3.1 REVIEW OF SECURITY SECTOR RELATED LEGISLATIONS

96. As part of the continued efforts to review security sector legislation, Parliament enacted the following pieces of legislations:

(a) The Access to Information Act, No. 31 of 2016

This Act was passed to give effect to Article 35 of the Constitution which provides that every citizen has the right of access to—

- (i) information held by the State; and
- (ii) information held by another person and required or the exercise of protection of any right or fundamental freedom.

On national security, the Act makes provision for the limitation of right of access to information as far as the information undermines the national security of Kenya among other conditions. Further, the Act confers on the Commission on Administrative Justice the oversight and enforcement function and powers.

(b) The Private Security Regulation Act, No. 13 of 2016

This Act was enacted to provide for the regulation of the private security industry and its framework for co-operation with national security organs. Persons subject to the Act are to recognize and respect the role of national security organs under Chapter Fourteen of the Constitution and any written law.

(c) The Bribery Act, No. 47 of 2016

This Act was enacted to provide for the prevention, investigation and punishment of bribery as a corruption offence.

97. The Whistleblowers Protection Bill and the Anti-Corruption Laws Amendment Bill, which are to strengthen the fight against corruption, are still undergoing the legislation process.

3.2 MULTI AGENCY TASK-TEAM ON ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

98. To streamline measures geared towards addressing accountability and, in particular the fight against corruption within the justice chain, the Government strengthened its support to the Multi-Agency Task Team (MAT). The period in review further saw the cascading of MAT to the county levels in a bid to expand the collaboration gains made since its establishment. Joint capacity building amongst the partner institutions remained a top priority for the Government in 2016. MAT was also expanded to include other critical stakeholders in the fight against corruption, namely; the Kenya Revenue Authority and the Asset Recovery Agency.

3.3 INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTRE

99. The Integrated Command and Control Centre (IC3) set up by the government earlier in Nairobi has been cascaded to Mombasa and endeavors are in place to roll it out to other major towns in the country. Training has been carried out for officers in Nairobi and Mombasa. For the period that the IC3 has been in existence, security in Nairobi has improved a great deal leading to Nairobi being recognized by international media as the third safest destination globally. This has been manifested by the high profile international meetings, conferences and visits in 2016.

3.4 POLICE MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME

100. The Government has increased and modernized the fleet of vehicles and equipment to enhance police operations, increase visibility and reduce response time. This ensures police safety and security during operations.

101. To improve the welfare and work environment of police, the Government has completed the construction of 212 housing units, leased 522 units while another 1,200 units are under construction. The police forensic lab is currently 90% complete with most forensic equipment having been procured.

102. The process of acquiring a comprehensive group insurance for the police was finally completed and the officers have started enjoying

the benefits of being able to get quality treatment at most hospitals across the country as well as compensation for the injured. Additionally, the families of deceased officers are promptly compensated.

3.5 COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

103. The following collaborative approach mechanisms have been put in place by the government.

(a) Joint and Multi-Agency Operations

The Government has embraced a Multi-Agency approach on internal security operations along the Kenya-Somalia border to neutralize organized/militia groups in Boni Forest, Lamu, Mandera and other areas.

(b) Establishment of Border Security Command

A Border Security Command has been established to manage security along the Kenya-Somalia border. The construction of the fence from Mandera to Lamu is in progress.

(c) Joint and Independent Check Points/Roadblocks

Security agencies continue to conduct joint and independent patrols/checkpoints in Eastern, North Eastern and Coast areas in order to curb the movement of criminal groups. Joint Security Operation Centres have been established in Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi to coordinate security in the region. Depending on the situation on the ground, it becomes necessary for security agencies to conduct patrols and man road blocks and or checkpoints jointly or independently.

(d) Joint Border Committees

The Government has established Joint Border Committees with neighboring countries in order to facilitate enforcement of security controls, free movement of people, goods and services.

3.6 INTEGRATED POPULATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM (IPRS)

104. The Integrated Population Registration system (IPRS) is the Government endeavor to harmonize all government population registration databases into one national data base. The National Population Register is continuously populated with data from relevant government agencies such as Civil Registration, National Registration Bureau, Immigration and Refugees Affairs.
105. Currently, all Banks, Credit Reference Bureaus, Telco's, Money transfer companies, Fund Managers, Insurance Industry, and other private sector operators are linked to the database for persons' identity verification. State corporations, such as the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) are also linked to the IPRS database for verification of person's identity. Other government agencies linked to the data base include Central bank of Kenya, University of Nairobi, National Transport Safety Authority, HUDUMA Centers, Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority, State House, National Social Protection Service, National Intelligence Service, National Drought Management Authority, Multimedia University and Nairobi County Government.
106. Further, through IPRS several agencies have developed innovations that have transformed their way of doing business such as the National Digital Payment System (e-Citizen Service portal) by the National Treasury, e-Wallet Program by the Nairobi County Government, M-Shwari by the Commercial Bank of Africa, M-benki by Kenya Commercial Bank, Social Benefits Program by the Ministry of Labour and the Treasury's Mobile System for trade in government stock by the Central Bank of Kenya, to mention but a few.

3.7 INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

107. The Government through the Kenya International Boundaries Office (KIBO) in collaboration with other departments has negotiated Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) on the Delimitation, Demarcation Re-affirmation and Ratification (DDRR) of international boundaries with neighboring States. On the issues of maritime (Sea) boundaries, Kenya has already proclaimed the Exclusive Economic Zone and Delineated the Continental Shelf.

108. Further, under the Security Governance Initiative (SGI) between the Government of Kenya (GOK) and the United States Government (USG) as well as Border Control and Operation Coordination Committee (BCOCC), the Government constituted a communication and public affairs steering committee to develop effective communication strategy to incorporate border communities on integrated border management.

3.8 REFORMS IN NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

109. The presence of National Government Administration in every corner of the Republic provides a great opportunity for the government to get intelligence and information in real time. The geographical spread of national administration also provides other government agencies with an avenue where they can channel/offer their services. Their presence has enhanced conflict resolution, peace building and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms across the country.

110. In this regard, the Government has:

- (a) Continued to reform the former provincial administration to ensure that it conforms to the Constitution and to effectively and efficiently coordinate the rendering of national government services.
- (b) Continued to improve the working environment of the National Government administrators. In the last one year, the Government has procured 3,000 motor cycles for all chiefs in the country while over 300 vehicles have been distributed to the County Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. The procurement of the leased vehicles will continue even in future to facilitate the officers' mobility.
- (c) In line with Article 6 (3) of the Constitution, that requires that the National Government to decentralize its services, the National Government continues to operationalize national service delivery units from the counties down to the villages. Consequently, a

number of National Government offices in counties have been refurbished and new ones constructed.

- (d) To boost our security, citizen participation at the grassroots is critical. The government acknowledges the crucial role played by Village Elders in the management of *Nyumba Kumi* concept.

3.9: REFORMS IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

111. During the period under review, the department placed 4,859 inmates under the vocational training programme and 8,026 inmates in formal education. Further, the Government improved the accommodation facilities for both inmates and officers. The government upgraded telecommunication networks and installed mobile phone jammers in Kamiti Maximum prison in order to address the rampant mobile phone based fraud. In addition, violent extremism offenders have been segregated into secure blocks to avoid radicalization and contamination of other inmates.

112. The Government has also installed closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras in Kamiti, Kisumu and Naivasha maximum prisons for monitoring of the facilities.

3.10 REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

113. The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) was established by the African Union in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities with the goal of preventing, managing and resolving conflicts on the continent. The African Union's Constitutive Act allows it to intervene in a member state in grave circumstances, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

114. The following initiatives addresses security challenges in the region:

3.10.1 East African Standby Force (EASF)

The Eastern Africa Standby Force is a regional organization whose mandate is to enhance peace and security in the Eastern Africa region. As a founding member, Kenya continues to be engaged in programmes aimed at building capacity for the EASF. Indeed the stand by force has achieved its Full Operational Capability (FOC).

3.10.2 East Africa Community (EAC)

The EAC co-operation on peace and security has played a key role in promoting and developing collective security mechanisms among the members. The signing of the EAC Protocol on Defence Co-operation Affairs by the Partner States has re-affirmed the importance of co-operation on matters of foreign relations and security.

The EAC field training exercise (Ushirikiano Imara 2016) held in Kwale from 11th to 18th November, 2016 is testament of the commitment by EAC Partner States to co-operate on mutual security matters in the region. The exercise was meant to evaluate the joint task force on peace support operations, counter terrorism, and counter piracy and disaster management.

3.10.3 Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

As a member of IGAD, Kenya remains engaged in conflict resolution and mediation efforts in the horn of Africa. IGAD has been in the forefront spearheading peace support operations in Somalia and mediation efforts in South Sudan.

3.10.4 International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Kenya continues to play a significant role in fostering peace and security within the great lakes region through the ICGLR. In the conference held in June 2016 in Goma DRC the ICGLR agreed on the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism in addition to the Joint Follow up Mechanism (JFM) to fast track the implementation of peace and stability efforts in the region.

4.0 CONCLUSION

115. It is the aspiration of the Government to create a conducive, safe and secure environment for economic growth and existence of its people. In this regard therefore, the Government is committed to enhance peaceful co-existence of its citizens. Going forward, the government will continue to mobilize resources and build capacity of its law enforcement agencies in order to adequately equip them to deal with possible threats to security. This is especially so in monitoring hate speech during the electioneering period.
116. Reforms in various sectors will also be upscaled in the coming period to ensure that the various government institutions offer effective and efficient services to the citizens. During the electioneering period, the Government will use constitutional machinery to facilitate free and fair elections and ensure that peace and security prevails before, during and after the elections. No effort will be spared to facilitate the election process.
117. Further, due to the looming drought, the government is committed to enhance food security in the country. In this regard, the Government is calling upon all the stakeholders to collaborate in these efforts for the growth and prosperity of our people.
118. In order to address the various security challenges, collaboration among the various stakeholders including the various arms of government is paramount. The attainment of a robust and reliable master data management system will transform how the various institutions and agencies conduct business.
119. All in all, the Government will not relent in its efforts of ensuring peace and security prevails regionally.