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Annual Report

to

Parliament

on the

State of National Security

by

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

30th November, 2021

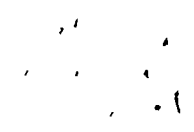
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Annual Report
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
BPU	Border Police Unit
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease, 2019
CRS	Civil Registration Service
CSSAVE	Child Safety and Security against Violent Extremism
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTRs	Cash Transaction Reports
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
DMI	Directorate of Military Intelligence
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FRC	Financial Reporting Centre
IBCCs	Internal Border Control Checks
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority Development
IPRS	Integrated Population Registration Services
MIDRs	Monetary Instruments Declaration Reports
NIIMS	National Integration Information Management System
NRB	National Registration Bureau
NTSA	National Transport and Safety Authority
NYS	National Youth Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
POCAMLA	Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act, 2009
POTA	Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2012
RADAR	Risk Assessment and Decision Making Tool
RAS	Refugee Affairs Secretariat
RECSA	Regional Centre for Small Arms
RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SARs	Suspicious Activity Reports
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STRs	Suspicious Transaction Reports



UHC

Universal Health Coverage

UN

United Nations

UNHCR

United Nations High Commission for Refugees

VOLREP

Voluntary Repatriation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 mandates the Government to provide sustainable safety and security to its citizens to enable them enjoy fundamental human rights and freedoms, the provisions of human security and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Consequently, Kenyans had a legitimate expectation that they would live in a country where their safety and security are assured and guaranteed under the law during the period under review. To reinforce this perspective, the Constitution obligates the National Security Council to report to Parliament on the state of national security annually.

During the period under review, the country faced a number of security threats including terrorism; corruption; organized criminal gangs; inter-communal conflicts; human trafficking and smuggling; drug trafficking and smuggling of contrabands as well as counterfeit products. Some of the major causes of these threats included: radicalization into violent extremism, unemployment; perceived marginalization; corruption; negative ethnicity; political intolerance and regional conflicts. These security threats had adverse effects on the lives of Kenyans and their socio-economic wellbeing, and at the same time, directly impacted on the scheduled attainment of the government's development blueprint, Vision 2030.

Despite the unprecedented challenges brought about by COVID-19, the Government implemented various policies, operational and administrative interventions to ensure security and wellbeing of citizens and residents. As a result, the people were able to enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution and participated in nation building towards the realization of the nation's development aspirations, including the Big Four Agenda and Vision 2030.

Further, the Government employed various strategic and operational measures besides involving the citizens in policing. The strategic interventions included the multi-agency approach to management of known and emerging security threats including organized crimes and additional funding to security agencies, and youth empowerment interventions, including National Hygiene Program (*Kazi mtaani*). The operational interventions included intensified security patrols and surveillance; enhanced security in conflict-prone areas; sustained disarmament; and enhanced intelligence-led investigations and forensic audits.

The Government is committed to ensure the country is secure from both internal and external threats. Towards this end, the Government is deepening collaboration with local communities to increase information sharing on threats in their environs. Further, the fight against corruption will be sustained and measures to tackle terrorism, transnational crimes and foster peace and security in the region will be up-scaled by leveraging on Kenya's membership at the United Nations Security Council.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared pursuant to provisions of Article 240 (7) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the National Security Council Act, Sec. 16. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, mandates the national security organs to promote and guarantee our national security in compliance with the rule of law. This obligation entails the protection against internal and external threats to the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests.

The state of national security in the period under review was unprecedented due to disruptions induced by the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy, interruption of national priorities; inculcation of fear in families and individuals; and, loss of lives and livelihoods. In addition, Kenya continued to face peace and security challenges that hindered economic development during the period. This situation tested the limits of our national contingency plans while at the same time altered our formal security modus operandi. The ensuing security situation therefore presented new opportunities and challenges to the national security organs.

Further, COVID-19 Containment measures including closure of institutions of learning; a ban on social gatherings; imposition of nationwide curfew; and, restriction of movement in some parts of the country presented new security challenges, especially at the family levels. However, while containment measures deprived criminals the opportunity to commit crime, there was an escalation of gender-based violence and homicide incidences.

Equally, climate change continues to manifest itself with both short and long-term implications. The country witnessed widespread locust invasion; rising water levels in some lakes within Rift Valley Region and back flow of waters from Lake Victoria which affected 20 learning institutions in parts of North Eastern, Eastern, Coast, North Rift, Nyanza and Western regions, in addition to impacting negatively on people's lives and livelihoods.

During the period under review, Kenya's international standing was elevated following its election as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The membership has offered the country an opportunity to enhance its contribution towards peaceful resolution of conflicts in the region.

The Government will continue to leverage on the multi-agency approach to address matters of national security. In addition, it will support peace building initiatives to find lasting solutions to conflicts in the region.

CHAPTER TWO: THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

The country experienced a number of threats to national security in 2020 which affected the wellbeing of citizens. These threats include; terrorism, general crime, inter-communal conflicts, cattle rustling, organized criminal gangs, corruption, trade in contraband and counterfeit products, proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, illicit brews and substance abuse, drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, document fraud and identity theft.

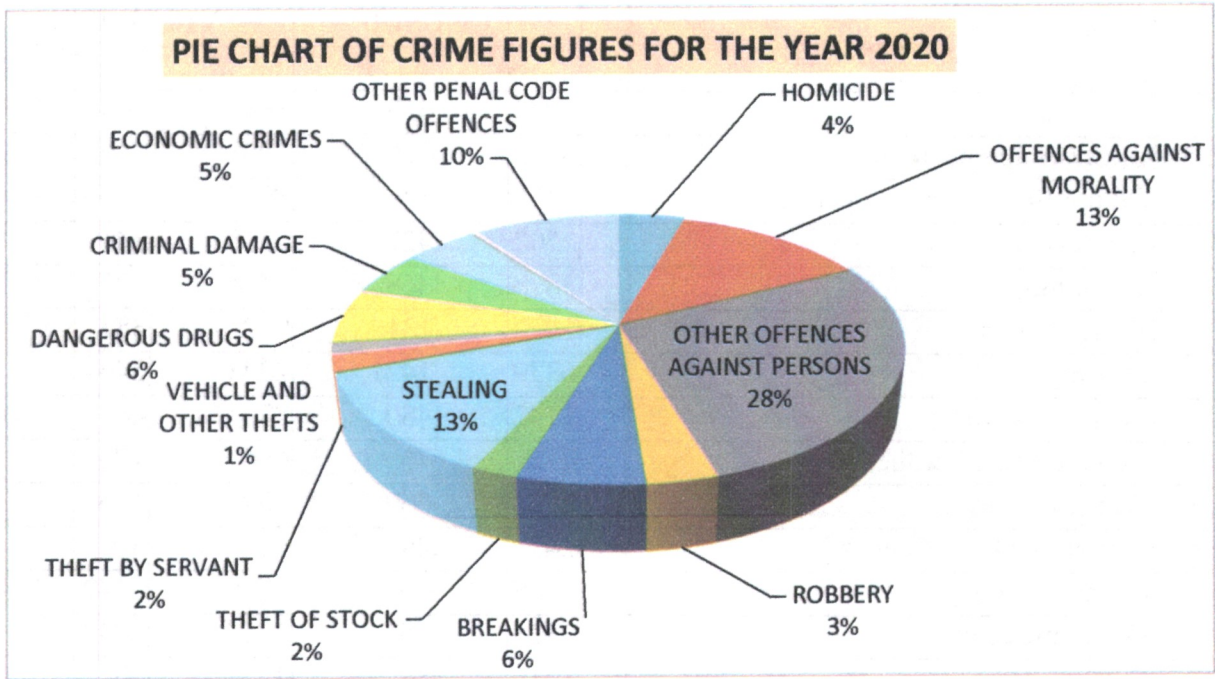
1. GENERAL CRIME

During the period between January and December 2020, a total of 71,665 criminal cases were recorded being a 24.9% decrease from 95,430 cases recorded in 2019. The drop in reported cases was attributed to pro-active initiatives that included multi-agency collaboration, engagement of the public in policing, and increased police stations at the grassroots, as well as the stringent enforcement of curfew as part of the COVID-19 containment measures.

Table 1: Categories of Crimes Reported in the Year 2020

CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	2018	2019	DIFF	%DIFF	2019	2020	DIFF	%DIFF
Homicide	2856	2971	115	4.0	2971	3111	140	4.7
Offences against morality	7233	8051	818	11.3	8051	9153	1102	13.7
Other offences against persons	25049	27196	2147	8.6	27196	19288	-7908	-29.1
Robbery	2935	2858	-77	-2.6	2858	2384	-474	-16.6
Breakings	5970	5976	6	0.1	5976	4252	-1724	-28.8
Theft of stock	2077	1962	-115	-5.5	1962	1556	-406	-20.7
Stealing	12845	13954	1109	8.6	13954	8709	-5245	-37.6
Theft by servant	2477	2226	-251	-10.1	2226	1467	-759	-34.1
Vehicle and other thefts	1370	1298	-72	-5.3	1298	1031	-267	-20.6
Dangerous drugs	8021	8011	-10	-0.1	8011	4477	-3534	-44.1
Traffic offences	213	341	128	60.1	341	186	-155	-45.5
Criminal damage	4783	4852	69	1.4	4852	3530	-1322	-27.2
Economic crimes	4100	4786	686	16.7	4786	3488	-1298	-27.1
Corruption	119	130	11	9.2	130	133	3	2.3
Offences involving police officers	174	77	-97	-55.7	77	64	-13	-16.9
Offences involving tourists	93	48	-45	-48.4	48	26	-22	-45.8
Other penal code offences	7953	8674	721	9.1	8674	6790	-1884	-21.7
GRAND TOTAL	90286	95430	5143	1.4	95430	71665	-23765	-24.9

Figure 1: Crime Figures for the Year 2020



In the period between January and December 2020, only three (3) out of the 17 categories of crimes increased. These were: offences against morality (14%); Homicide (5%); and, Corruption (2%). The top three most committed offences were assault, offences against morality and stealing which accounted for 20%, 13% and 13% respectively. However, there was concern over the increased number of defilement cases reported during this period which accounted for 81% of offences categorized as offences against morality.

In the period 1st January to 31st May, 2021, there were 31,550 reported cases. These cases can be attributed to the easing of COVID-19 containment measures that led to reopening of businesses and resumption of inter-county movements among others.

Figure 2: Crime Categories from January – May, 2021

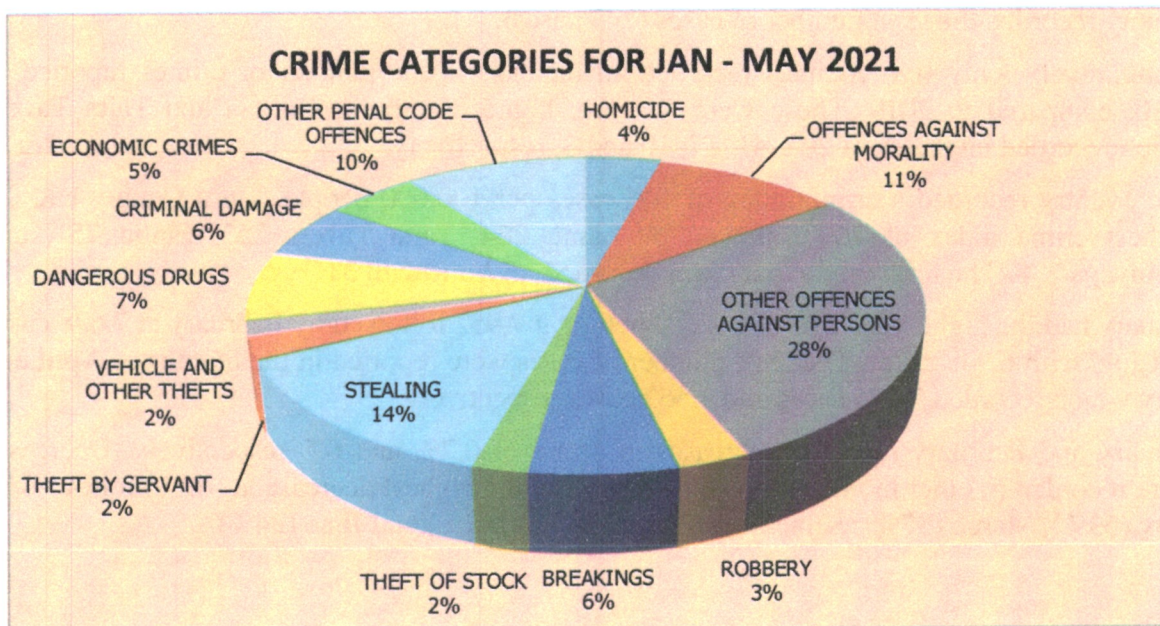


Table 2: Perpetrators and Victims of Crime in the Year 2020

	OFFENCES	ACCUSED		VICTIMS	
		M	F	M	F
1	Homicide	2082	412	1830	663
2	Offences against morality	8139	426	695	7665
3	Other offences against persons	14160	3763	8929	7159
4	Robbery	2502	422	2110	840
5	Breakings	3878	468	2414	1251
6	Theft of stock	1472	131	992	381
7	Stealing	6339	1421	4243	2464
8	Theft by servant	1142	480	876	481
9	Vehicle and other thefts	772	76	606	176
10	Dangerous drugs	3451	609	487	176
11	Serious Traffic offences	241	44	62	30
12	Criminal damage	2688	607	1709	1142
13	Economic crimes	2324	753	1719	1032
14	Corruption	161	34	132	58
15	Offences involving police officers	67	12	39	20
16	Offences involving tourist	43	11	46	16
17	Other penal code offences	4574	1379	2799	1917
	TOTAL	54,035	11,048	29,688	25,471

Males continue to constitute the majority of perpetrators and victims of crime. The number of persons reported to police to have committed crime was 65,083 (54,035 males and 11,048 females). Total victims of crime were 55,159 (29,688 males and 25,471 females). Most of the crimes were committed by persons aged between 30 and 44 years.

In 2020 Nairobi, Kiambu, Meru, Nakuru and Machakos counties recorded the highest number of cases of crime at 5,844, 4353, 4,163, 3,492, 2,842 respectively. On the converse, Wajir County recorded the least number of cases (243 cases).

Cumulatively, only five counties recorded an increase in the number of crimes reported in 2020, compared to 2019. These were Kisumu, Lamu, Samburu, Garissa and Taita Taveta which recorded increases of 202, 41, 17, 10 and 3, respectively.

The country recorded a crime index of 146 cases per 100,000 people. Meru County had the highest crime index of 269 followed by Lamu 264, Taita Taveta 253, Embu 251, and Kirinyaga 238. The least crime index was recorded in Wajir with 31.

January had the highest number of cases reported at 7,952 followed by February at 7,638 cases and July with 6,948 cases. The least number of cases were reported in the months of April and May which recorded 2,276 cases and 3,562 cases respectively.

January and February recorded increases in crime of 0.7% and 6% respectively. Decreases were recorded in other months with April recording the highest decrease at (69%) followed by May (53%), March (37%), September (32%), August (31%) and June (24%).

2. TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Terrorism remains a major security threat to the country and the entire Horn of Africa region. Sustained counter-terrorism efforts by the Government, curtailed several Al-Shabaab attacks. However, Al-Shabaab continued its infiltration into several parts of the country, and sustained radicalization and recruitment. Al-Shabaab activities, including attacks, tax (*zakat*) collection and intimidation of locals, were majorly concentrated in Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Lamu counties.

The Al-Shabaab threat in North Eastern region affected socio-economic activities, especially through disruption of movement of vehicles along the main routes due to ambushes and planting of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) on roads.

Al-Shabaab continues to radicalize and recruit youth in the region, including Kenyans into their network, besides carrying out terrorist attacks in the country. The group leverages on perceived grievances emanating from social, economic and political factors to radicalize and recruit.

Al-Shabaab is taking advantage of Kenya's porous borders, territorial proximity to Somalia, presence of migrants and existence of sleeper cells to conduct attacks. In addition, Al-Shabaab is increasingly exploiting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to spread its ideology and propaganda, especially within social media platforms.

In relation to terrorism financing, Al-Shabaab is exploiting mobile money and international money transfer platforms to fund their activities. A connection has been noted between wildlife crimes and terrorism financing, where suspected poachers and terrorists are collaborating.

During the period 1st January to 31st December, 2020 there were 33 terror related incidences as compared to 39 incidences reported in 2019. These included 24 active shooter incidences, seven (7) Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) attacks, two (2) kidnappings and numerous foiled attempts.

In the period 1st January to 30th May, 2021 there were 10 reported terror related incidences. As a result of these incidents, four (4) civilians were killed, nine (9) were injured and three (3) (KNEC officials) were kidnapped in Mandera County. Security officers eventually rescued the kidnapped civilians. Additionally, one (1) Communication mast was destroyed by explosives.

Table 3: Terrorism Incidences for 2019 and 2020

Incidences	2019	2020	Diff	% Diff
Active Shooter	13	24	-11	-85
IED Attacks	21	7	14	67
Kidnapping	5	2	3	60
Total	39	33	6	15

Kenya's continued involvement in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and its sustained counter-terrorism operations along the Kenya-Somalia border; sustained the containment of the Al-Shabaab threat. Additionally, the multi-agency counter-terrorism initiatives including arrests and prosecution as well as enhanced community collaboration, registered significant successes and helped curtail Al-Shabaab activities.

The Government made several interventions regarding Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) including development of a guide on Child Safety and Security against Violent Extremism (CSSAVE) and trained inter-faith dialogue leaders against terrorism. Further, the Government also established the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) in 2020, based at the Kenya School of

Government, to conduct training on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE). In addition, the Kahawa Law Courts that specializes in matters counter-terrorism and organised crime cases was established.

Going forward, the Government will:

- (a) Enhance collaboration with the local communities on information collection;
- (b) Increase efforts towards tackling terrorism financing and money laundering to starve the terrorists of cash;
- (c) Continue the security patrols and operations aimed at curbing smuggling and trade in contraband especially from Somalia;
- (d) Enhance the capacity of specialized security units combating terrorism;
- (e) Pursue the counter terrorism and prevention of violent extremism agenda at the UN Security Council during Kenya's two-year tenure; and
- (f) Develop a rehabilitation programme for violent extremist inmates.

3. BORDER SECURITY: FACILITATION OF SECURE AND LEGITIMATE CROSS BORDER TRADE AND TRAVEL

Porosity of the borders leading to uncontrolled movement of goods and people through non-gazetted border crossings, has abetted transnational organized crimes as well as terrorism. The lack of modern non-intrusive equipment in most of the Points of Entry and Exit (PoEs) has also complicated efforts to prevent entry of contraband goods. The outbreak of the COVID-19 global pandemic also impacted negatively on the facilitation of normal movement of goods and people across the region. Additionally, some of the unresolved boundaries are impeding establishment of border control points.

During the period under review, the Government initiated the following measures to enhance border security;

- Installation of baggage scanners at Malaba and Busia One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs);
- Sealing off of un-official border crossing points in Moyale along the Kenya/Ethiopia border;
- Developed a Kenya Co-ordinated Border Management Program (KCBMP) for Border Officers to enhance whole of Government approach in border security and control; and
- Recommended the establishment of new POEs and Inland Border Control Checks (IBCCs) as per table (i) and (ii) below.

Table 4: Recommended PoEs

S/No	Proposed Site	Location
1	Lokiriama	Turkana County - Kenya Uganda border
2	Illeret	Turkana County - Kenya Ethiopia border
3	Konyau	West Pokot County - Kenya Uganda border
4	Olposimuro	Narok County - Kenya Tanzania border
5	Todonyang	Turkana County - Kenya Ethiopia border

Table 5: Recommended IBCCs

S/No	Proposed Site	Transport Corridor
1.	Sabaki Bridge - Kilifi County	Malindi-Lamu and Malindi Garsen
2.	Garissa-Hola Junction - Tana River County	Mwingi - Garissa Garsen- Garissa
3.	Sarova Shaba Junction-Isiolo County	Isiolo- Moyale

Going forward, the Government is committed to:

- (a) Gazettement and establishment of the recommended POEs and IBCCs;
- (b) Sealing off unofficial border crossings adjacent to POEs;
- (c) Continuous Training of Officers working at POEs on Kenya Co-ordinated Border Management Program (KCBMP); and
- (d) Installation of cargo and baggage scanners at all POEs.

4. CYBER CRIMES AND INFORMATION SECURITY THREATS

The Kenya Information and Communications Act, 1998, mandates the communications Authority of Kenya (CA) to develop a national cyber security management framework. It is in this regard, and in order to mitigate cyber threats and foster a safer Kenyan cyberspace, the Government established the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team – Co-ordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC). The National KE-CIRT/CC is a multi-agency collaboration framework which is responsible for national co-ordination of cyber security.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are key enablers of Kenya’s socio-economic transformation. Following increased adoption of ICT, the country’s vulnerability within the cyber space keeps increasing as demonstrated in the table below which shows the total number of cyber threat incidents detected over the last four (4) financial years:

Table 6: Cyber Threat Incidents Detected

S/No.	Financial Year (FY)	Total Cyber Threat Incidents Detected
1.	FY 2016/2017	7,755,498
2.	FY 2017/2018	23,815,972
3.	FY 2018/2019	51,903,286
4.	FY 2019/2020	110,903,069

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant shifts in the way Kenyans operate online. These shifts include remote working, online learning, and the increased uptake of social media and e-commerce. These changes have increased our vulnerability online with cyber criminals leveraging on these shifts to execute increasingly complex cyber-attacks.

During the period under review, there was a significant increase in phishing attacks, data breaches, fake news, ransomware, impersonation, false publications, incitement, online fraud, cyber bullying and harassment, as well as child online abuse amongst others.

It is against this background that the Communication Authority undertook to design and develop a Cyber-security Readiness and Resilience Measurement Tool for purposes of determining the national cyber-security posture. The design and deployment of this tool is a

strategic activity in the Authority's Strategic Plan 2018-23 that seeks to establish the cyber readiness and cyber resilience levels of organizations and the general public in Kenya.

The proposed cyber-security readiness and resilience measurement tool will assess five key domains namely: governance and policy; technology and infrastructure; capacity and development; risk, continuity and incidents; vulnerabilities and forensics. The tool seeks to collect information from critical infrastructure service providers and strategic public and private organizations whose cyber-security posture is critical to national cyber-security. In addition, the Tool will assess the general public's cyber awareness and cyber hygiene levels.

The objectives of the proposed cyber-security readiness and resilience measurement Tool is to:—

- (i) Map out the Kenyan cyber-security architecture;
- (ii) Map out the various key stakeholders in Kenya's cyber-security architecture;
- (iii) Identify key cyber readiness elements critical and relevant to Kenya's national cyber-security;
- (iv) Identify key cyber resilience elements critical and relevant to Kenya's national cyber-security;
- (v) Assess the cyber readiness and cyber resilience elements within the identified key stakeholders, with the goal of calculating a homegrown cyber readiness and cyber resilience index;
- (vi) Identify key gaps and challenges affecting Kenya's national cyber readiness and resilience; and
- (vii) Develop a national cyber readiness and cyber resilience strategy to address the key challenges and gaps.

Other measures that the Government undertook during the period to combat cyber-crime include;

- The establishment of the National Security Telecommunication Service (NSTS), an initiative that will allow security agencies to better deal with emerging threats in the cyberspace; and
- The appointment of a Data Commissioner which will go a long way in ensuring enforcement of the Data Protection Act, regulation of data controllers, research and international co-operation in data protection.

Going forward, the Government is working on:

- Bridging of the skills and technology gap among law enforcement officers and prosecution, especially in money laundering, crypto currency and chain of custody of digital evidence; and
- Enforcing of applicable laws, including the Data Protection Act, 2019, and the Computer Misuse and Cyber-crimes Act, 2018; and conducting regular reviews of the legislations to ensure effective response to the dynamism of cyber-crime.

5. DOCUMENT FRAUD AND IDENTITY THEFT

Most transnational crimes, including terrorism, human trafficking and money laundering are committed by individuals who falsify identification documents. The individuals exploit gaps in registration services to acquire the documents fraudulently. This is attributed partly to lack of an interface between the Department for Immigration, National Registration Bureau (NRB),

Civil Registration Services (CRS), Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) and Integrated Population Registration Services (IPRS) operating systems, which make it difficult to verify primary and supporting documents. The fraudulently acquired documents are subsequently used to gain access into government installations, secure public sector jobs, and run criminal activities.

During the period under review, the Government employed the following measures to contain document fraud and identity theft:

- (i) Initiated integration of ICT System framework;
- (ii) Procurement of e-passport system and passport booklets;
- (iii) Introduction of queue management system in immigration services, issuance of police clearance and driving certificates;
- (iv) Digitization of records in some of the government institutions, including Immigration Services, NRB, IPRS and CRS;
- (v) Enhanced e-visa application and processing system; and
- (vi) Automation of work permits issuance and printing.

Going forward, the Government is committed to:

- (i) Ensure the interfacing of NRB, CRS, RAS and Immigration Services into IPRS systems;
- (ii) Enhance the full rollout of National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS);
- (iii) Enhance the capacity of automatic data backup/recovery software; and
- (iv) Escalate a new e-visa system into a holistic Integrated Border Management System, connected to passport and other systems; and capable of replacing or running parallel to the Personal, Identification, Secure, Comparison, Evaluation System (PISCES).

6. TRANSPORT SECURITY

In the period January to December 2020, the country faced security challenges associated with the transport sector. These included security concerns related to the Boda-boda sub-sector, traffic accidents, fraudulent motor vehicle registration, maritime, airspace and aviation safety and security.

(a) Boda-boda Sector security concerns

The Boda-boda sub-sector is estimated to employ over 1.35 Million youth and contributes about KSh. 400 million to Kenya's economy daily. However, some of the players in the sector have been linked to robberies, causing death by dangerous riding, breach of public order, murder, kidnapping and abduction; possession and usage of dangerous drugs; rape and defilement; as well as smuggling of illegal firearms and contrabands.

To address these challenges, the Government has purposed to strengthen the management and leadership of the sector; enhance the capacity of Boda-boda stakeholders; and improve documentation and data management of all stakeholders in the sector.

In pursuit of these, the Government, in collaboration with the Boda-boda Safety Association of Kenya:

- (i) Launched the Boda-boda Information Management System (BIMS) that aims at tracking deviant riders;
- (ii) Launched Boda-boda Investment Scheme to help Boda-boda riders pool financial resources to improve their socio-economic welfare;
- (iii) Carried out County Boda-boda Sensitization Forums across the country; and

- (iv) Initiated the process of training 7,000 Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) drawn from the National Youth Service (NYS) to carry out behaviour change training for the riders across the country.

(b) Road Traffic Accidents

Between January and December 2020, there were 8,918 cases of road traffic accidents as compared to 7,187 cases in 2019, being an increase of 1,731 cases or (24%). These accidents led to 3,975 deaths in 2020 as compared to 3,575 in 2019, an increase of 400 deaths or (11%).

Total fines collected by the courts decreased by Ksh.425, 298,800 or (76%) from KSh.556, 588,630 in 2019 to KSh.131, 289,830 in 2020.

Table 7: Accidents and Victims for 2020

ACCIDENTS				
	Jan-Dec 2019	Jan-Dec 2020	Variance	% Var.
FATAL	3083	3514	431	13.9
SERIOUS	3292	4372	1080	32.8
SLIGHT	812	1032	220	27.1
TOTAL	7187	8918	1731	24.1
VICTIMS				
	Jan-Dec 2019	Jan-Dec 2020	Variance	% Var.
FATAL	3575	3975	400	11
SERIOUS	6894	8027	1133	16
SLIGHT	5193	4968	-225	-4
TOTAL	15662	16970	1308	8

Table 8: Fines from Traffic Offences

FINES			
Jan-Dec 2019	Jan-Dec 2020	Variance	% Var.
556,588,630/=	131,289,830/=	-425,298,800/=	-76

Between January and May 2021 a total of 3,907 cases of road traffic accidents were reported. 1,773 people lost their lives in these accidents. 3,823 people sustained serious injuries, while 2,033 people sustained slight injuries. The total fines collected were KSh. 59,870,900 in 2021.

Table 9: Accidents and Victims for January to May, 2021

	ACCIDENTS				VICTIMS			
	2020	2021	Variance	% Var	2020	2021	Variance	% Var
Fatal	1179	1564	385	33	1330	1773	443	33
Serious	1529	1914	385	25	2735	3823	1088	40
Slight	359	429	70	19	1916	2033	117	6
TOTAL	3067	3907	840	27	5981	7629	1648	28

(a) Fraudulent motor vehicle Registration

Fraudulently registered motor vehicles have been used to commit criminal activities in the country. Further, the importers of these vehicles evade duty payable hence loss of revenue for the Government. The cleaning up of the motor vehicle data base, adoption of new generation number plates with tamper proof chip technology and introduction of an electronic motor vehicle registration certificate (e-logbook) with improved security features, is expected to address fraud in motor vehicle registration.

(b) Maritime Security

The Government is committed to ensure a secure environment in Kenya's maritime space to enable free sea commerce including legitimate, optimal and sustainable use of ocean-based resources. Multi-agency efforts to protect our waters from illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing while also deterring environmental degradation are on-going. In addition, the country is co-operating with partners under bilateral and multilateral arrangements with a view of combating and suppressing piracy, and providing support towards securing inland waters.

Further, our security agencies are committed to curbing human, drug and contraband trafficking at sea. These combined efforts have led to deterrence and interdiction of threats. The Government is also employing several measures to address the threat to Kenya's sovereignty and territorial integrity on terms aligned with our interests as regards to the maritime boundary dispute case with the Federal Republic of Somalia.

(c) Air Space Security and Aviation Safety

The Government is implementing policies to safeguard Kenya's airspace against Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) which pose a threat to aviation safety and may be exploited by criminal elements to further their activities. Kenya is also upgrading and integrating its overall air defence capabilities. In this context, a number of new RADAR sites have been established in order to address identified gaps.

In addition, the Government inaugurated the National Air Support Department (NASD) that will co-ordinate the operations of Government air assets, an initiative to promote aviation safety by standardizing training while also optimizing resource utilization and maintenance.

7. POLITICAL INTOLERANCE

The containment measures by the Government to curb the spread of COVID-19 slowed down political activities in the country. However, the easing of the containment measures has resulted in heightened political activities, with cases of political intolerance being reported in some parts of the country. The impending general elections may exacerbate the situation, hence the need to remain vigilant and employ early warning mechanisms.

The Government is committed to dealing with any persons instigating and/or funding acts of political violence. Through the national security agencies and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the Government will continue to monitor and respond to developments in the political scene in line with the provisions of the law.

8. INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

Social interactions between Kenyan communities by and large have remained cordial. However, in some areas, the country experienced inter-communal conflicts largely driven by livestock raids, unresolved land and boundary disputes, political incitement, as well as competition for resources. The conflicts were mainly witnessed in parts of Marsabit, Turkana, Baringo, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Kitui, Narok, Nakuru, Taita Taveta and Kiambu Counties. Similarly, some frontier counties particularly Turkana, West Pokot and Marsabit, faced incursions and hostilities by cross-border communities. Some of these conflicts led to loss of lives and livelihoods; and, disrupted normal operations of institutions of learning.

The perennial conflict between the Turkana and Pokot communities over claims of ownership of Kapedo area, has resulted in displacement of the people, loss of lives and livelihoods. The ripple effect of the animosity is felt in Baringo, Turkana, West Pokot and Samburu counties. The Government has continued to sustain the disarmament exercise and security operations to pacify the area.

In Marsabit County, the conflict between members of the Borana and Gabra communities over political supremacy and ethnic rivalry has been identified as the main cause of conflict. The county recorded security incidents in Forole and Moyale along the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

In Nakuru County, the conflict was between the Ogiek and the Kipsigis living in Njoro Sub-County on one hand and the Maasai and the Kipsigis along the Nakuru-Narok boundary on the other, largely driven by contentious land ownership. In addition, persisting conflict between the Borana and Somali communities along the boundary of Isiolo and Garissa counties triggered skirmishes which led to deaths and injuries.

During the period under review, the country witnessed significant developments in resolving inter-communal conflicts. A case in point was signing of agreements between the County Governments of Taita Taveta, Kajiado and Kwale. The agreements positively improved relations between the communities living in the areas.

In addressing these conflicts, the Government in collaboration with the respective County governments initiated the following measures:

- (a) Bolstered security operations under the multi-agency approach;
- (b) Enhanced alternative dispute resolution mechanisms;
- (c) Established County Early Warning Response centres; and
- (d) Conducted disarmament operations in the affected counties.

Going forward, the Government is working on fast-tracking the finalization of the Inter-Governmental Relations Framework; continuing with peace building efforts and implementation of co-ordinated disarmament exercises, besides resolving underlying boundary and land conflicts. To this end, Parliament is urged to establish an independent commission to determine the county boundaries, as provided for in Article 188 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

9. CATTLE RUSTLING AND STOCK THEFT

Cattle rustling and stock theft incidents have continued to be experienced amongst the pastoralist communities. The vice is largely attributed to commercialization of cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms, competition for scarce natural resources and territorial control.

In the period 1st January to 31st December, 2020, a total of 262 cases of cattle rustling were recorded as compared to 254 cases in 2019, an increase of 3%. A total of 32 people were killed and 47 others injured. Marsabit County recorded the highest number of cases. It had 46 cases which account for 18% of the total cases reported. It was followed by Samburu, Turkana, Baringo and Laikipia Counties with 33, 32, 31 and 29 cases respectively.

In the period 1st January to 31st May, 2021 a total of 268 cases of cattle rustling and stock theft were reported that resulted in the loss of 23,833 livestock with 9,396 recoveries. 51 people were killed while 48 others injured. A total of 115 people were arrested.