



NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2022





NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

Service with dignity

Mission

To provide professional police service through community partnership and upholding the rule of law for a safe and secure society

Vision

A world class Police Service

NPS

Motto

Service with Dignity

Core Values

Justice
Integrity
Equity
Participation
Accountability
Openness
Civility

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Acronyms

AFRIPOL	African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation
AHTCPU	Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit
APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier
APS	Administration Police Service
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CSEA	Child Sexual Exploitation And Abuse
CSEM	Child sexual exploitation material
CT	Counter-Terrorism
CVE	Counter Violent Extremism
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
DCS	Directorate of Children’s Services
EAPPCO	The Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
ICSE	International Child Sexual Exploitation Database
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
KPS	Kenya Police Service
MDMA	Methylenedioxy-Methamphetamine
MRAP	Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (US)
NPS	National Police Service
OCSEA	Online Child Sexual Exploitation And Abuse
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence



Message from IG KOOME

In tandem with the provisions of Article 238 (2) (a) and Article 239 (5) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, may I take this opportunity to present the National Police Service (NPS) Annual Report for the year 2022.

NPS data, and lessons learnt from last year suggest that criminality has been compounded by globalization, technological advancement, poverty among other factors.

Notwithstanding, last year NPS successfully managed security during the General Election leading to peaceful elections, an action that earned the Service accolades both locally and internationally. Similar remarkable strides

were made towards police professionalism. In this regard, NPS adopted best practices in training and use of technology in crime detection and Forensic Investigations following the official opening of the DCI National Forensic Laboratory.

Further, NPS sustained the multi-agency approach with other National Security Organs (KDF and NIS), National Government Administration Office (NGAO), Criminal Justice System actors, and members of the public which improved our service delivery and added synergy, ensuring that our Country remained safe and secure.

Last year, NPS played an integral part in regional and international law enforcement through collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including INTERPOL, AFRIPOL and EAPCCO. This strategy ensured sustained war against threat of terrorism, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, transnational organized crimes, trafficking and abuse of drug and illicit substances. Towards this end, NPS also successfully hosted the 11th AFRIPOL Steering Committee in Nairobi.

Mine therefore is to commend all NPS Officers for their selfless service to our Country, and urge them to remain committed to serve and protect, be guided by the fidelity to the Constitution and uphold the rule of law.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Japhet Koome', written over a light blue background.

JAPHET KOOME, EBS, HSC, ndc (K)
INSPECTOR-GENERAL
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE &
PRESIDENT OF AFRIPOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



**Mr. Douglas Kanja Kirocho, EBS, OGW
Deputy Inspector General
Kenya Police Service**



**Mr. Noor Y. Gabow CBS, OGW, ndc (K)
Deputy Inspector General
Administration Police Service**

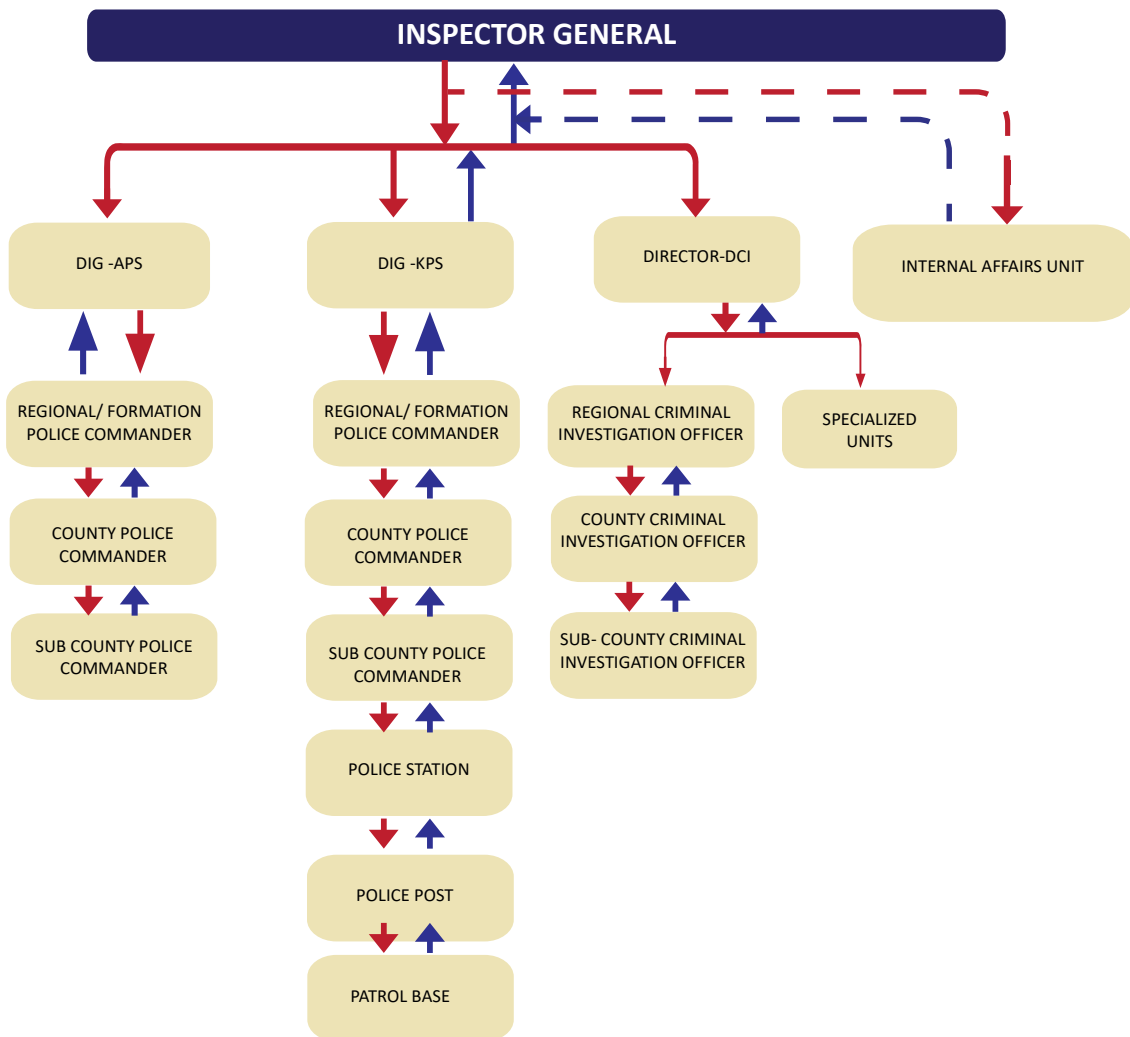


**Mr. Mohamed I. Amin EBS, OGW, ndc(K)
Director
Directorate of Criminal Investigations**

NPS ORGANOGRAM



NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE COMMAND STRUCTURE



- REPORTING
- COMMANDING

NPS MANDATE

Established under Article 243 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, National Police Service (NPS) comprises of two Services; the Kenya Police Service (KPS) which is responsible for providing public safety and security; and the Administration Police Service (APS) charged with provision of border security and protection of vital government installations. In addition, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations as stipulated in Section 87(2) of National Police Service Act, 2011 is established with the mandate to undertake investigations into serious crimes and coordination of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Affairs in the country.

The command and control of NPS is under the Inspector General of Police, with the Deputy Inspectors General heading KPS and APS.

In line with Article 244 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the mandate of NPS is:

- Strive for the highest standards of professionalism and discipline among its members.
- Prevent corruption and promote and practice transparency and accountability.
- Comply with constitutional standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Train staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity, respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and dignity.
- Foster and promote relationships with the broader society.

Further, NPS being one of national security organs under the Constitution of Kenya Article 239(1) (c) alongside the Kenya Defence Force (KDF), National Intelligence Service (NIS), plays a key role in promoting and guaranteeing national security defined as “protection against internal and external threats to Kenya’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability, prosperity, and other national interests”. Still under Kenya Vision 2033, NPS is an enabler in creating a conducive environment for development.



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Security Situation and Threats

1.1.0 Introduction

In 2022, Kenya like many countries was confronted with emerging security challenges that are more sophisticated, due to globalization, technological advancement, poverty and high rate of unemployment among the youth. In Kenya however, the effect of the continued threat of terrorism, violent extremism, radicalization, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, organized crimes, trafficking and abuse of drug and illicit substances, inter-communal conflicts, livestock rustling presented major challenges to security, not forgetting the emerging technologies such as cloud computing, growth of Software as a Service (SaaS) and mobile digital platform which criminals exploited to advance cybercrime.

The security situation in Kenya last year was calm. The number of persons reported to the NPS to have committed crime in 2022 was 87,858 (70,383 males and 17,475 females). The most prevalent age group in crime commission was 30-44 years with a total of 23,394 people reported to have committed crimes in 2022. Under the category of offences against morality, defilement was the largest contributor with 5,522 cases while rape, indecent assault and incest recorded 882, 372 and 274 cases respectively. Total victims of crime in the year 2022 were 81,710 (45,283 males and 36,427 females).

Regionally, Rift Valley region recorded the highest crime rate with 20,464 cases which was an increase of 1,616 cases (8.6%) compared to 2021. Most of the cases reported in Rift Valley fell under the category of Other Offences Against Persons (5,721), followed by Stealing (3,263), Other Penal Code Offences (2,237), Breakings (1,701) and Offences Against Morality (1,700). Eastern region was the second with 18,051 cases, which was an increase of 1,792 cases or 11% compared to 2022. The leading County was Meru with 5,698 cases of crime reported.

In third place was Central Region with 15,810 cases which was also an increase of 18.7% from 2021. In Central Region, Kiambu County was the highest with 7,844 cases, followed by Murang'a County (2,696 cases), Nyeri County (2,095 cases), Kirinyaga (1,589 cases) and Nyandarua (1,586 cases) respectively. During the period under review, all the Counties with the exception of Kirinyaga recorded increase in crime compared 2021.



	OFFENCES	ACCUSED		VICTIMS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Homicide	2,122	369	2,187	870
2	Offences Against Morality	6,923	276	346	6,812
3	Other Offences Against Persons	17,095	5,524	12,746	9,845
4	Robbery	2,813	334	2,170	971
5	Breakings	5,373	771	3,817	2,317
6	Theft of Stock	2,405	287	1,865	826
7	Stealing	11,554	3,231	8,969	5,795
8	Theft By Servant	1,129	573	1,048	656
9	Vehicle and Other Thefts	1,312	166	1,124	353
10	Dangerous Drugs	5,470	1,074	0	0
11	Traffic Offences	112	50	65	40
12	Criminal Damage	3,555	902	2,676	1,774
13	Economic Crimes	3,171	1,213	2,694	1,689
14	Corruption	68	32	60	42
15	Offences Involving Police Officers	58	21	55	23
16	Offences Involving Tourist	18	8	16	11
17	Other Penal Code Offences	7,205	2,644	5,445	4,403
	Total	70,383	17,475	45,283	36,427

Table 1: Persons Accused of Committing Crimes and Victims of Crime in the Year 2022

1.2 Threats to National Security

1.2.0 Terrorism

Terrorism continues to be a worldwide challenge due to technological advancement and globalization and Kenya is no exception. In 2022, Kenya experienced terror threats and attacks especially in North Eastern, parts of Coast and Eastern Regions, with Mandera County accounting for the highest cases of reported terror attacks by the Somali-based Al-Shabaab last year.

Most of the terrorist attacks last year were associated with Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) attacks planted along routes used by security agencies, kidnappings, destruction of communication masts which are strategically set up near Police Camps. The porosity of



Kenya's geographical borders posed further terrorism threats.

To improve efficiency and effectiveness in response, NPS specialized Units including the Paramilitary General Service Unit (GSU), Quick Response Unit (QRU), Traffic Department, Anti – Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU), Bomb Disposal Unit, Cyber Forensics Investigative Unit (CFIU), Special Operations Group (SOG), and Border Police Unit (BPU) all worked worked as a team and secured our borders, from illegal entry of terror suspects and planned terrorist attacks.

NPS through multi-agency operations and intelligence sharing with other security organs (KDF and NIS), National Counter-Terrorism Centre, employed countering violent extremism and counter-terrorism approaches through joint security operations, and successfully thwarted many terrorist threats to the country, made arrests, timely prosecution of suspects, and seizure of several weapons.

The Service worked closely with regional and international law enforcement agencies and members of public to address CT and CVE challenges. NPS through DC Cybercrime Unit sustained vigilance on online platforms mostly exploited by terrorist operatives to coordinate their activities. Patrols were equally enhanced along the borders by NPS Formed Up Units including SOG, QRU, GSU and BPU, which improved the security coverage of communication infrastructures. The recruitment of National Police Reservists also reinforced efforts NPS efforts in CT.



Weapons seized from suspected Al-Shabaab militants in Boni Forest, Coast Region in 2022.



1.2.1 Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Abuse

Drugs and psychotropic substance abuse especially that of Cannabis Sativa (Marijuana/Bhang), heroin, cocaine, morphine, Cozepam tabs, MDMA, Diazepam and Rohypnol have continued to impact negatively on health, social and economic wellbeing of both consumers and their families/caregivers. To address the menace, NPS in collaboration with various security agencies such as NACADA, and other stakeholders intensified the crackdown of narco-trafficking which led to speedy arrests, and expedited prosecution of suspects.

The Coastal region of Kenya has had to bear with unemployed youths who are addicted to different psychotropic substances. This eventually led to them commit different crimes in an endeavor to sustain their addiction.

A total of 5,592 people (5,568 Kenyans and 24 foreigners) were arrested for drug-related offences that include possession, cultivation and trafficking. Of those arrested, 4,630 were found in possession, 810 were involved in trafficking, while 152 were found cultivating. The highest number of arrests was in Kiambu County with 1,340 followed by Nairobi with 603, Nakuru 388 and Machakos 384 in that order. A total of 4,900 cases are Pending Before Court, 692 cases were finalized and 11 were Pending Arrest of Known Accused (P.A.K.A).



Packages of Bhang impounded in Kiganjo, Kiambu County



1.2.2 Organized Criminal Groups

In 2022, organized criminal gangs remained a threat to security more so, in Nairobi and Nakuru Counties that witnessed prevalence of street muggings. Considering the heightened General Election politics of last year, most dormant gangs re-emerged and changed their names and *modus operandi* camouflaging in political outfits. Some of well-known gangs in Nairobi (*Gaza, Kamukunji Pressure group*), Kiambu (*Mungiki*), Nakuru (*Confirm*) and Mombasa (*Wakali Wao, Panga Squad and Warsame*) remerged last year.

ARRESTS OF ORGANIZED GANG SUSPECTS FOR THE YEAR 2022										
COUNTY	PANGA BOYS	CONFIRM	GETA THUGS	MRC	GAZA	3-PHASE	KAMAGIRA	DAMBEL	MBOGI LA ISRAM	TOTAL
KWALE	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	18
MOMBASA	219	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	224
NAKURU	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311
KILIFI	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KAKAMEGA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	17
KIRINYAGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TANA RIVER	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
TOTAL	234	311	4	1	12	1	1	5	16	585

During the period under review, Police arrested and arraigned in Court, a total of 585 suspects of organized criminal gangs, with Nakuru County having recorded the highest with 311 suspects arrested and arraigned. The Government initiated and enhanced a number of measures including intensified crackdown on the gangs, surveillance along riverbanks and banning of night entertainment during weddings and funerals.



Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration Prof. Kithure Kindiki (centre) accompanied by Nairobi Regional Police Commander Adamson Bungei (in Combat), walks in Nairobi streets in December 2022, to assure members of public of their safety following a spate of muggings in Nairobi City during the last quarter of the year.

1.2.3 Counterfeit and Contraband Goods

Counterfeit and Contraband goods not only pose a huge threat to legitimate business in the country but also to the health of the public. NPS working in a multi-agency setup conducted intelligence-led operations resulting in the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators. Some of the illicit goods intercepted include alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, sugar and other foodstuffs.

The presence of contraband goods in the economy has not only been a threat to legitimate business but also a health risk to consumers. Corruption and the porous nature of our borders make dealing with this vice a challenge. NPS, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) are entrusted with the task of ensuring that no contrabands are smuggled into the country. NPS through the Northern Corridor Transit Patrol Unit (NCTPU) is mandated with security of imported goods in transit to other countries. During the period under review, the police netted 136 bags of sugar, 78 bags of rice, 523 boxes of milk powder, 550 litres of tomato sauce, 200gms of food color, 2,252 drums of Ethanol, 1,829 boxes of cigarettes, 86,830 pieces of alcohol, 800 boxes of spaghetti and tuna meat. Police Officers also made 145 arrests.



Contraband alcohol intercepted along Kericho-Litein Road

1.2.4 Wildlife Security

Poaching and trade in endangered flora and fauna remained a threat to the country's security, economy and conservation efforts. NPS in collaboration with other security agencies particularly Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service, arrested and arraigned suspects for various offences. The Service also recovered rhino horns, live pangolin, sandalwood, and elephant tusks. However, the proliferation of trade in bush meat was noted as a serious emerging threat to wildlife.



Sandalwood haul recovered in Samburu County

1.2.5 Cattle Rustling and Stock Theft

Cattle rustling and Stock theft remained a threat to national security particularly in the North Rift region where marauding armed criminals and bandits attacked residents and stole livestock. The menace is exacerbated by commercialization of cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms, competition for scarce natural resources, cultural beliefs, political activities, and strive for ultimate territorial control.

Traditionally, cattle rustling involved small-scale violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost through drought or disease. However, it now involves large-scale violent cattle-raiding between and among neighboring communities, a practice made complicated by the use of illegal firearms and light weapons. Cattle rustling and stock theft incidents are rampant amongst the pastoralist communities living in the North Rift counties. The menace was largely attributed to commercialization of cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms, competition for scarce natural resources, political activities, cultural beliefs and strive for ultimate territorial control.

A total of 970 cases involving cattle rustling and stock theft were recorded in 2022 as compared to 817 cases in the same period in 2021. The 970 cases reported comprised of 643 cases of cattle rustling and 327 cases for stock theft. This represents an increase of 153 cases or 18.7%. A total of 232 people were killed and 292 others injured during the period under review in comparison to 151 killed and 187 injured during the same period last year.



Stolen livestock recovered by a multi-agency team in Marsabit



A total of 71,223 livestock were stolen and 34,645 recovered compared to same period last year which had 62,476 livestock stolen and 27,980 recovered respectively. The major reason for the sharp increase in the number of cattle stolen during the period under review was persistent drought within the regions inhabited by pastoralist communities.



CS Interior, Prof. Kithure Kindiki, former Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Francis Ole Kaparo, IG Japhet Koome, and Regional Commissioner Rift Valley Maalim Mohammed during a security visit to Laikipia North following the murder of a Local Chief by bandits.

In response, NPS in collaboration with other agencies spearheaded multi-agency security operations to deal with the menace and restore peace and security. The multi-agency teams thwarted cattle rustling, flushed out bandits from gorges, valleys, escarpments, and hills that they had turned into their hideouts, and recovered stolen livestock, firearms and ammunition.



1.2.6 Proliferation of Small arms and Light Weapons

The proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons has aggravated insecurity and inter-communal conflicts in various parts of the country and particularly in the North Rift where armed criminals conduct banditry and cattle rustling. NPS in collaboration with other security agencies conducted intelligence-led operations in Laikipia, Marsabit, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, Isiolo, West Pokot and Samburu Counties aimed at recovering all illegal firearms. These multi-agency security operations have been successful leading to the recovery of illegal firearms and ammunition, arrests and arraignment of suspects.



Assorted firearms and ammunition recovered by a multi-agency security team in Marsabit County.

1.2.7 Human Trafficking and Smuggling

Transnational organized crimes especially human trafficking and smuggling are significant issues with the potential to jeopardize national security. Criminals engaging in human trafficking and smuggling often exploit the country as a source, transit, and destination for trafficked victims in violation of immigration laws. Victims are subjected to forced labor, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, or forced marriage.

Last year, NPS intensified crackdowns on human traffickers and smugglers through a multi-agency approach resulting in interception, investigation, arrests and arraignment of suspected smugglers and traffickers while the victims were rescued and repatriated or deported.



Illegal aliens and undocumented immigrants were associated with human trafficking and smuggling of persons, as well as small arms and light weapons. They also acted as an easy target for radicalization and recruitment into terrorist activities and other trans-national crimes, thus posing a threat not only to national, but also to regional security. Some illegal immigrants flee their countries due to lack of basic infrastructure, lack of employment opportunities, drought, poverty, political instability and repression with the hope of greater economic opportunities and in search of asylum and safety.

In the period under review, a total of 1,764 aliens and undocumented immigrants were arrested across the country. This translates to an increase of 23% as compared to the same period in 2021 which recorded 1,429 cases. In an effort to deal with this challenge multi-agency operations along the main transport corridors used by aliens were carried out. Investigations and prosecution were expedited. These led to conviction of those engaged in crimes and subsequent deportation.

1.2.8 Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

NPS prioritizes its commitment to protect children against all forms of violence, by working in the best interest of the child. NPS established Child Protection Units within Police Stations to handle crimes against children in confidence. Further, the NPS established a specialized Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit under the DCI to address the emerging issue of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA). There are currently two AHTCPUs, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. In 2020 for instance, NPS together with ECPAT International, UNICEF (Innocenti) and INTERPOL jointly engaged in a research about prevalence of OCSEA in Kenya.

OCSEA remains a threat to Kenyan children. The internet has become a conducive environment for perpetuating OCSEA which sometimes end in CSEA (physical abuse). NPS continues to work closely with international law enforcement agencies including INTERPOL, the US-based National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Directorate of Children Services and other stakeholders.



Detective PC Lawrence Okoth, HSC, a Cybercrime Investigator and a Certified Digital Forensic Examiner from AHTCPU was awarded with the Everyday Hero 2022 Award, a global award by the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) in New York city, USA, for conducting most intricate Internet related investigations and managed to utilize available technologies and techniques to recover and protect children in Kenya from OCSEA. He became the first and the only Police Officer from the African Continent to have ever received the prestigious award.



1.2.9 Illicit brew

Illicit brew/second generation alcoholic drinks are illegally produced and distributed alcoholic beverages in Kenya. It has serious social, economic, and health consequences. Illicit brews are typically produced in unregulated and clandestine settings, often using low-quality or toxic ingredients, which in the past, have led to fatalities of many of its consumers. NPS through the multi-agency framework has implemented various measures to combat the production and sale of illicit brews. These include crackdowns on illicit distilleries, arrests and arraignment of producers, distributors and consumers, and campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of consuming such brews.



Illicit brew impounded in Kisii County.

1.2.10 Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is not only prevalent, but also an endemic problem with incidents reported across urban and rural areas in Kenya. SGBV encompasses various forms of violence, including rape, domestic violence, sexual assault, child marriage, female genital mutilation, and sexual harassment. SGBV not only violates individuals' fundamental rights but also has far-reaching physical, psychological, and social consequences. While it affects individuals of all ages, genders, and status, it still remains highly underreported to the Police in Kenya as it is around the world.

NPS is making significant steps towards reforming its response to SGBV by creating a gender-sensitive environment to enhance policing and management of SGBV cases, and encourage victims to report SGBV cases to Police. NPS has established specialized units

including Gender and Children Protection Directorate, Child Protection Units/ Children Desks, AHTCPU, and POLICARE centres to address cases of SGBV better.

POLICARE model (coined from Police Cares) is an integrated strategy for addressing SGBV and is designed as a multi-agency one-stop center where victims and survivors are able to access medical, trauma-informed/forensic investigations, integrated data management, legal, protective and psychosocial services in a dignified manner.

Establishment of POLICARE is a contribution to Kenya's vision of ending all forms of SGBV and FGM by 2026. Last year, the construction and operationalization of POLICARE in Nanyuki was made possible through partnership between NPS and British Army Training Unit (BATUK).



1.2.11 Road Traffic Accidents

During the period under review, there were 9,976 cases of road traffic accidents recorded compared to 10,210 cases in 2021, representing a decrease by 234 cases or 2.2%. Out of the cases recorded in 2022, 4,043 were fatal road traffic accident cases than 4,006 fatal cases in 2021, being an increase of 37 cases or less than 1%.

There were 4,690 fatalities in 2022 as compared to 4,579 in 2021, representing an



increase by 111 cases or 2%. A total of 9,935 people sustained serious injuries in 2022 as compared to 10,050 people in 2021, while 7,132 people sustained slight injuries in 2022 as compared to 5,996 persons in 2021. The total fines collected increased from Ksh. 164,459,848/= in 2021 to Ksh. 172,811,550 /= in 2022 representing an increase of Ksh. 8,351,702 /= or 12%.

Based on NPS statistics for 2022, fatal accidents increased from 3,429 to 3,546, translating to 3% increase compared to 2021. Notably, most of the victims of road carnage were pedestrians, motorcyclists and pillion passengers. Evidently, most of the accidents resulted from human error and negligence including speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol, overloading, non-usage of safety belts, and poor mechanical condition of vehicles resulting in break failures and tire bursts.



A tragic road traffic accident along Nairobi- Mai-Mahiu Road

In September 2022, NPS and National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) initiated a nationwide enforcement campaign targeting; licensing, route compliance, inspection compliance, fleet speed monitoring, discipline on the road, and use of seatbelt by passengers to improve road safety. NPS also partnered with the World Bank, NTSA and other agencies in developing the Electronic Crash System (e-Crash) piloted from 2019-2021. The e-Crash system has revealed that 1% of road network is blamed for 50 percent of crash injuries and death.



In response to road carnage, NPS in partnership with stakeholders including NTSA, Matatu Owners Association, Boda Boda Riders and the media, engaged in awareness campaigns to encourage road users to obey traffic rules.

	ACCIDENTS				VICTIMS			
	2021	2022	Var	% Var	2021	2022	Var	% Var
Fatal	4,006	4,043	37	1	4,579	4,690	111	2
Serious	5,122	4,823	-299	-6	10,050	9,935	-115	-1
Slight	1,082	1,110	28	3	5,996	7,132	1,136	19
TOTAL	10,210	9,976	-234	-2	20,625	21,757	1,132	5

Table 9: Table of Accidents and Victims for the year 2022

Last year, NPS in collaboration with NTSA undertook various measures including increased public awareness and education on road safety by the Traffic Police Department, strengthening traffic law enforcement, including increased police presence on the roads, use of speed cameras, arrests and prompt arraignment. These stringent measures assisted in deterrence and promoting compliance with traffic regulations hence saving lives.

1.2.12 Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a major concern in Kenya due to the growing use of technology and high Internet penetration rate. The internet has created new opportunities for criminals to engage in illegal online activities including phishing scams, identity theft, credit card fraud, child exploitation, cyber bullying, harassment, and extortion. NPS through DCI Cybercrime Unit worked in collaboration with Government and Private Sector agencies such as telephone service providers, which led to speedy investigation, arrests and arraignment of suspects.

1.2.13 Vandalism

Vandalism is the deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property occurred in various forms and settings, mainly targeting public spaces, private properties and infrastructure. Police recorded criminal activities such as vandalism of critical infrastructure such as Kenya Power equipment, some of which ended in fatalities where some perpetrators were electrocuted.



To address this challenge, NPS in collaboration with Kenya Power and other stakeholders, adopted various measures such as public awareness campaigns, community engagements, and effective law enforcement strategies to deter acts of vandalism. Additionally, NPS enhanced surveillance, security patrols, and cooperation with local communities to help identify, apprehend and arraign vandals.



Vandalized Kenya Power transformers, rolls of aluminum and conductors recovered in Juja Area, Kiambu County



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Enhancement of Service Delivery

2.1 Introduction

Towards achievement of Vision 2030, NPS played its role in accomplishing the national development medium and long-term goals through maintenance of law and order and ensuring security of lives and property which created an enabling environment for the economy to thrive. In pursuit of NPS vision of becoming “A world class Police Service”, NPS adopted various strategies intended to optimize service delivery by strengthening the operational and institutional capacity of the Service, and increasing police accountability.

2.2 Multi- Agency Approach

During the year under review, NPS sustained the multi-agency security approach, working closely with KDF and NIS in response to terrorism and cattle rustling menace. Their joint operations were prominent in operational areas such as the North Rift, Upper Eastern, and Coast regions. NPS being part of the National Commission on Administration of Justice (NCAJ) enhanced its collaboration with the various criminal justice agencies including the Judiciary, Witness Protection Agency, National Crime Research Center, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution which improved our service delivery to the public.

2.3 Gazettement of Police Stations

As stipulated under Chapter 56 of the Service Standing Orders, police stations are the units of police service delivery; the center for the administrative and command function of all police services under the Service in a particular station; and provide room for operational creativity amongst police officers from all Formations or Units under the Service.

In a bid to bring service closer to the public, last year the NPS gazetted/upgraded 130 police posts into fully fledged police stations across the country. This enhanced the visible presence of law enforcement, provided necessary services, and worked towards creating a safer environment for all citizens.

Automation has enabled generation of timely, accurate and efficient service reports thus helping in making informed decisions in matters of recruitment, promotion, deployment, transfers, retirements/resignations, training, strength/establishment and issues related to attrition in the Service. The automation process will incorporate Geographical Information System (GIS) technology in crime measurement, mapping and evaluation.



Further, the Utumishi Project consists of technological transformation parts that will lead to full automation of the Police Service and associated services such as digitized Occurrence Book, digital HR Information System, a digital duty roster, and patrol system, report generator for inferring crime trends and dynamics for further action.



Tutua Police Station in Meru County, one of the Police stations opened last year

2.4 Housing

Police housing is an important aspect of the overall safety of Officers. While provision of conducive housing for Police officers is crucial to ensure their well-being, effectiveness, and commitment to their duties, it is yet to be achieved. Limited resources, budget constraints, and increasing demand for housing often result in a huge shortage of suitable and decent houses. Efforts to address these challenges include ongoing initiatives to construct additional housing units through the Government Affordable Housing Program, availability of Civil Servants Housing Mortgage, improve existing facilities, and explore partnerships with the private sector to provide affordable housing options for Police Officers.



Construction of Police housing units in Ruiru, Kiambu County

2.5 Recruitment

Increasing the number of Police Officers in Kenya is a strategy aimed at enhancing law enforcement capabilities, improving public safety, and police efficiency. Several Officers exited the Service in search of greener pastures, retirement, dismissal due to criminal or disciplinary offences, resignation, desertion or medical grounds.

To fill up the gap, 5,000 recruits joined the Service last year, which provided necessary impetus towards the attainment of the appropriate police:population ratio and ensuring sufficient personnel.

Moving forward, the NPS will continue to conduct recruitment of Officers aimed at improving the ratio of police to members of public based on the United Nations standard of 1:450 as opposed to the current ratio of 1:600.



Passing Out Parade for the Direct Entry Cadet Inspectors at the National Police College Main Campus Kiganjo in 2022.

2.6 DCI National Forensic Laboratory

After relying on the Government Chemist for forensic services for decades, NPS last year completed the construction of the DCI National Forensic Laboratory. The DCI Lab serves the NPS as well as other government investigative agencies.

The Forensic Lab is fully equipped with ten specialized scientific state-of-the-art laboratories including the Forensic Fingerprint Identification, Forensic Document Examination, Forensic Ballistics, Forensic Chemistry, Forensic Biology, Forensic Imaging and Acoustics, Forensic Evidence Management, Forensic Crime Scene Investigations, Forensic Digital and the Forensic Bomb & Hazardous Materials.



A DCI Ballistic Officer on duty at DCI National Forensic Laboratory

2.7 Transport

The ability of Police Officers to move swiftly and efficiently to maintain law and order, respond to emergencies, and provide public safety services throughout the country is crucial in the enhancement of national security. Efforts to enhance police mobility are ongoing, with the acquisition of vehicles through the Police Motor Vehicle Leasing Project. Last year, NPS acquired motorcycles, APCs, MRAPs, and maintenance, training programs, and the adoption of technological advancements. NPS leased vehicles for the police as a strategy aimed at providing the necessary transportation resources, enhance police mobility and operational capabilities.



Some of the vehicles acquired through the Police Motor Vehicle Leasing Project



A fleet of 15 vehicles donated to NPS by UNHCR

2.8 Training

Part of the objects of NPS provided under the Constitution of Kenya, 2020 is to train staff to the highest possible standards of competence and integrity and to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and dignity. Specialized training for Officers is crucial to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively and professionally.

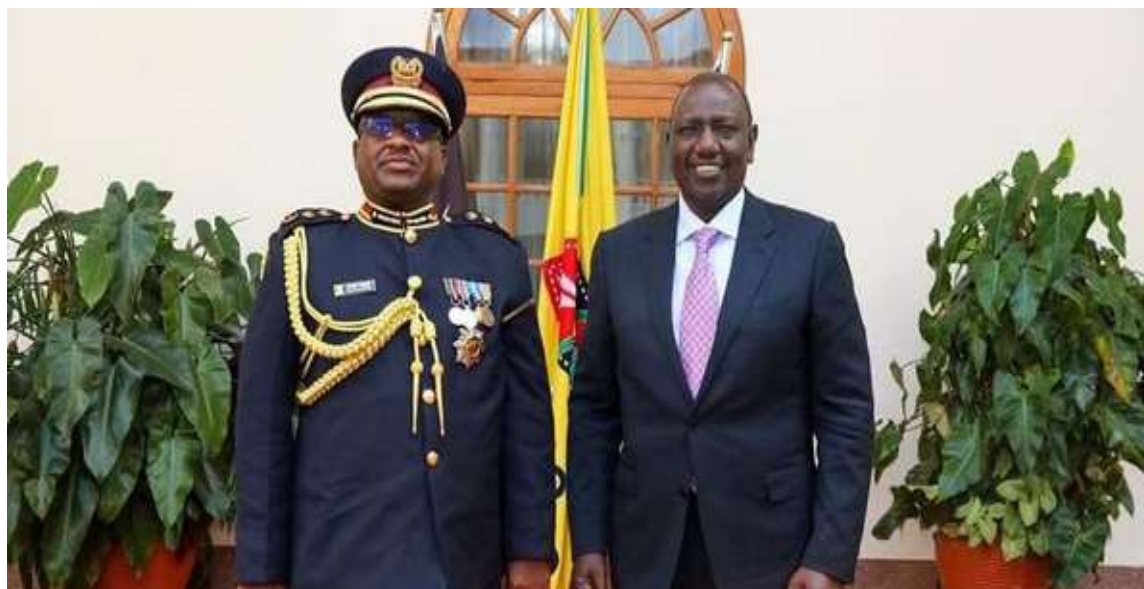
Last year, training focused on various aspects of law enforcement including Forensics, Leadership and Management, Human Rights and Community Policing, and cybercrime investigations, counter-terrorism, crisis management, and child protection with the objective of addressing emerging challenges.



An obstacle-crossing training session at the Border Police Training Campus

2.9 Police Leadership

During the year 2022, major changes in the hierarchy of NPS command, control and leadership included the appointment of the fourth Inspector General of Police, Mr. Japhet Koome, EBS, HSC, ndc (K) and the Director DCI Mr. Mohamed I. Amin EBS, OGW, ndc(K) by His Excellency Dr. William Samoei Ruto, CGH, President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces.



IG Koome meets H.E. President Dr. William Samoei Ruto at State House-Nairobi in November 2022 after his swearing-in ceremony that was conducted by Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Court of Kenya, Hon. Martha Koome.



Director DCI Mr. Mohamed I. Amin during his swearing in ceremony held at the Supreme Court of Kenya on October 19th 2022



Career Detective Mr. Abdallah Komesha, AIG appointed as Principal Assistant to IG Koome, and wears his uniform for the first time in 30 years.



First female NPS Spokesperson, Dr. Resila A. Onyango, PhD, HSC



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Use of Technology in Policing

3.1 Integrated Command Centre (IC3)

NPS strives to provide a safe and secure environment where members of public operate freely without fear of crime. However, security cannot be left to the police alone because crime is complex and evolves rapidly. Criminals are taking advantage of technology to advance their *modus operandi*. Crimes such as transnational organized crimes, banditry, terrorism, violent extremism and crimes against vulnerable groups in society including women and children are complicated by Internet which provides a conducive environment for their perpetration.

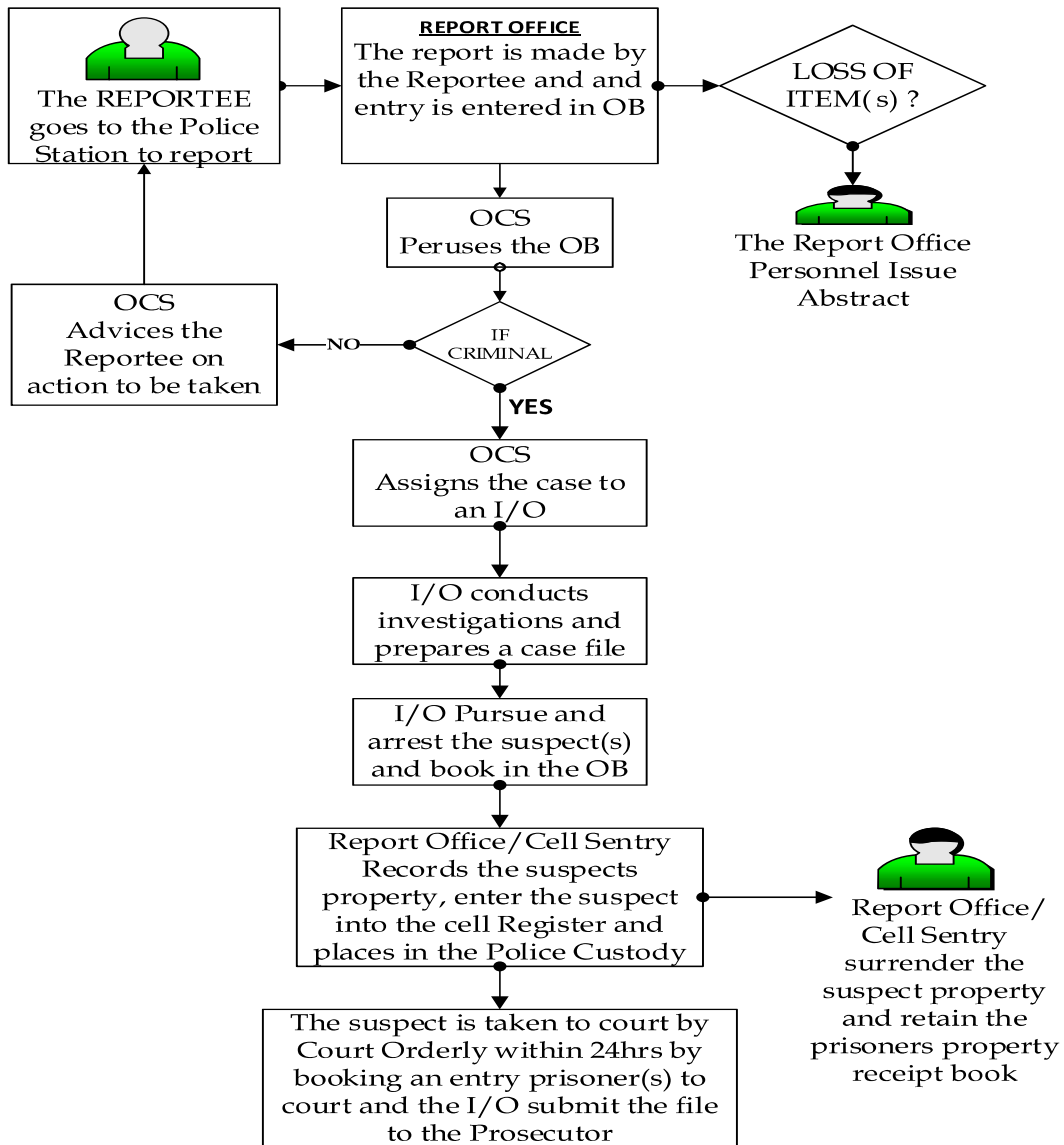
With the installation of the Integrated Command Centre (IC3) in Nairobi and Mombasa in 2019, the use of technology has proven to be the best practice for NPS, especially when it comes to tracking of stolen or missing vehicles. During the year 2022, IC3 improved our investigative outcomes particularly on stolen motor vehicles.



Officers on duty at IC3 Jogoo House, Nairobi



3.2 Digital Occurrence Book Model



Digital Occurrence Book Model



The Digital Occurrence Book (Digital OB) is a system that captures all the bio-data of the crime suspects reported to a police station on a real-time basis including information of the officers assigned the tasks. Launched on 21st November, 2019 at Kasarani Sub-County in Nairobi County, Digital OB has safeguarded limitations of the traditional Manual OB, wear and tear, safety and improper record keeping concerns. This has ensured proper information flow and management within the service for efficient service delivery.

In 2022, Digital OB was useful in guaranteeing transparency and accountability in police operations at the station level. With the Digital OB, Senior Police Commanders were also able to access and monitor its usage from their offices.



A Musketry Instructor at the Border Police Unit Kanyonyo demonstrating how Multiple Interactive Learning Objectives (MILO) range simulator-based training focuses on active shooting scenarios.



CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Regional and International Policing

4.1 Regional and International Law Enforcement

During the year 2022, NPS enhanced its collaboration efforts and strategies with Regional and International Law Enforcement Agencies through existing security architectures including the UN, Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), AU Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), INTERPOL, UN Police (UNPOL), East Africa Community among others. The Service also worked closely with different organizations and stakeholders including Private Sector Development Partners, Academic Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations. These efforts not only enhanced NPS operations, capacity building and public safety but also improved our image internationally.

Regionally, Inspector General of Police, Mr. Japhet Koome took over additional role as President of AFRIPOL General Assembly, previously held by his predecessor, former IG, Mr. Hilary Mutyambai who had assumed the Office in 2021. AFRIPOL is established as a technical institution of African Union (AU) for police cooperation among member states. Priority areas for AFRIPOL cooperation is on transnational organized crime, counterterrorism, cybercrime and other emerging modes of criminality.

In 2022, Kenya successfully hosted the 10th AFRIPOL Steering Committee meeting in Nairobi. Further, NPS deployed several Officers to AMISOM and supported border security through counter-terrorism operations. National Security Organs responded to terror incidents, while also disrupting planned attacks, recruitment and travel of the insurgents.

4.2 Peace Support Operations

In 2022, NPS contributed to international Peace Support Operations by deploying Officers in Peacekeeping in UN/AU Missions including South Sudan (UNMISS), Somalia (ATMIS (formerly AMISOM)/UNSOM), Kenya (under the IPSTC and EASF), New York, Ethiopia, DR Congo, Somali, Western Sahara (MINURSO) and Abyei (UNISFA). Several NPS Officers were deployed on Missions as Individual Police Officers or specialists such as trainers.



US Deputy Secretary of State, Tobin Bradley (Left) pays a courtesy call to the IG-NPS



IG Koome attends his first EAPCCO Meeting in Addis, Ethiopia, accompanied by Director Human Capital Development, Madam Rosemary Kuraru, SAIG, MBS and Mr. Saiya Baraza, AIG - Head of INTERPOL NCB Nairobi.



CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Border Security

Due to the porosity of our border with neighboring countries, Kenya grappled with challenges of cross border crimes mainly illegal entry of aliens, proliferation of illicit firearms and smuggling of goods, with Loiyangalani, Lokichogio, Ilaret, Kibish and North Horr areas emerging as the hotspots.

The APS has the mandate of providing border security to Kenya. APS has specialized/ Formed Up Units (FPU) including Quick Response Team (QRT) and Border Police Unit tasked with border surveillance and protection.

Last year, APS worked closely with their counterparts including GSU, QRU, Traffic Department and managed to thwart incidents of terrorism targeting the country. With the deployment of these FPU in operational areas including Mandera, Garissa, Laikipia successfully led to the restoration of peace in areas that experienced violent cross border attacks on police stations, and terrorism threats.



Officers from the Administration Police Service on patrol

5.1 Proliferation of Illegal Firearms and Light Weapons

The availability of illegal arms and ammunitions is a threat to citizens and the economy of the country at large. Pastoralist areas and major towns have recorded a high number of criminal incidences that are attributed to availability of illegal arms, with the pastoralist communities who live in expansive areas that are sparsely populated being the most affected.

In 2022, 235 firearms were recovered while 357 were surrendered. 3,878 ammunitions were recovered while 4,182 were surrendered, and 44 explosives were recovered.

SUMMARY OF RECOVERED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITIONS - 2022			
CATEGORY	RECOVERED	SURRENDERED	TOTAL
FIREARMS	235	375	610
AMMUNITIONS	3,879	610	4,489
EXPLOSIVES	44	0	44



Some of the firearms recovered by a multi-agency security team after coming into contact with armed militia in Kom, Isiolo County.



CHAPTER SIX

6.0 General Election Security

Kenya held her General Elections in 2022. To ensure proper coordination of all activities surrounding election security, NPS established NPS Election Security Secretariat which coordinated all activities on election preparedness, including the development of Election Security Manual, Guidelines, and a Training Manual. These critical documents, which are first of their kind in the history of NPS were developed in collaboration with other stakeholders among them IEBC, ODPP, Judiciary Working Committee on Election Preparedness, NCIC, IPOA among other state and non-state actors.

NPS Election Preparedness Manual is a guide for police commanders to prepare adequately and be informed of their roles during the election period. The manual prescribes the principles of impartiality, equal treatment, procedures for complaints against election security personnel, accountability, and rule of law by security agents. It also encompasses mechanisms for NPS agencies to respond to election security in a collaborative and coordinated manner. The impact of insecurity on election integrity is outlined and identification of potential threats such as public disorder, criminal gangs, political incitement, and election related violence and election offences also included.

Election Security Management launched in February 2022 played a key role in promoting NPS uniformity, consistency and structured approach to election security management that was witnessed across the country last year.

In addition, NPS put in place elaborate measures and strategies that guaranteed security throughout the electioneering period and enabled the IEBC to conduct peaceful, safe and secure General Election.

Lessons from best practices and past elections was crucial to NPS preparedness, including close partnership and coordination with our key partners on election including Independent Election and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and development partners, that ensured strong collaboration and seamless interoperability with stakeholders.

NPS Directorate of Corporate Communication/Spokesperson's Office continually engaged the public through various media channels, including television and radio shows, social media platforms, and sensitized the public on the state of security preparedness.



Police Officers manning polling stations during the 2022 General Election.



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Conclusion

The year 2022 was an eventful year marked with General Elections and subsequent appointment of a new Inspector General of Police. NPS successfully discharged its primary mandate as a national security organ, The Service made tremendous progress in use of technology and training of new Officers, including specialized cadets, recruits and specialized units.

Further, the Service intensified its efforts to safeguard national security guided by principles of professionalism, integrity, accountability, fidelity to the Constitution, and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

The exemplary performance of NPS during the General Elections last year, was lauded by eminent personalities and entities from across the world including Observer Missions accredited to the election process. This notable conduct was premised on democratic policing ideals, respect for human rights and multi-agency approach that was adopted by NPS.

With the complexity of modern investigations, the use of advanced forensic analysis such as chemical fingerprinting and DNA profiling, was enhanced with by the opening of new DCI National Forensic Laboratory.

The future of NPS is to implement best practices in policing and crime prevention, making use of data, continuous capacity building, modernization program by expanding use of technology in policing, and improving community relations. All these strategies are aimed at enhancing effectiveness of NPS in addressing crime and security challenges in the country. NPS reiterates its commitment to serve and protect life and property.



AT A GLANCE



Remembering NPS Heroes and Heroines: From left to right: Members of the clergy, PS Interior, Dr. Raymond Omollo, CS Interior, Prof. Kithure Kindiki, Inspector General NPS Eng. Japhet Koome, and PS Correctional Services Mary Muthoni during the commemoration of Officers who lost their lives in the line of duty in 2022 at NPC- Embakasi "A" Campus, Nairobi.



Widows of NPS Heros during the commemoration of Fallen Officers at NPC- Embakasi "A" Campus in December 2022



Deputy Inspector General Administration Police Service, Mr. Noor Y. Gabow, addressing Regional, County and Sub-County Police Commanders at the Embakasi "A" Campus in December 2022.



Former Inspector General Mr. Hilary Mutyambai and Deputy Inspector General Kenya Police Service Mr. Edward Njoroge Mbugua in an aircraft



Police Spokesperson Bruno Isohi Shioso, CP (now Senior Assistant Inspector General and Director-General National Coast Guard Services) interacting with members of public



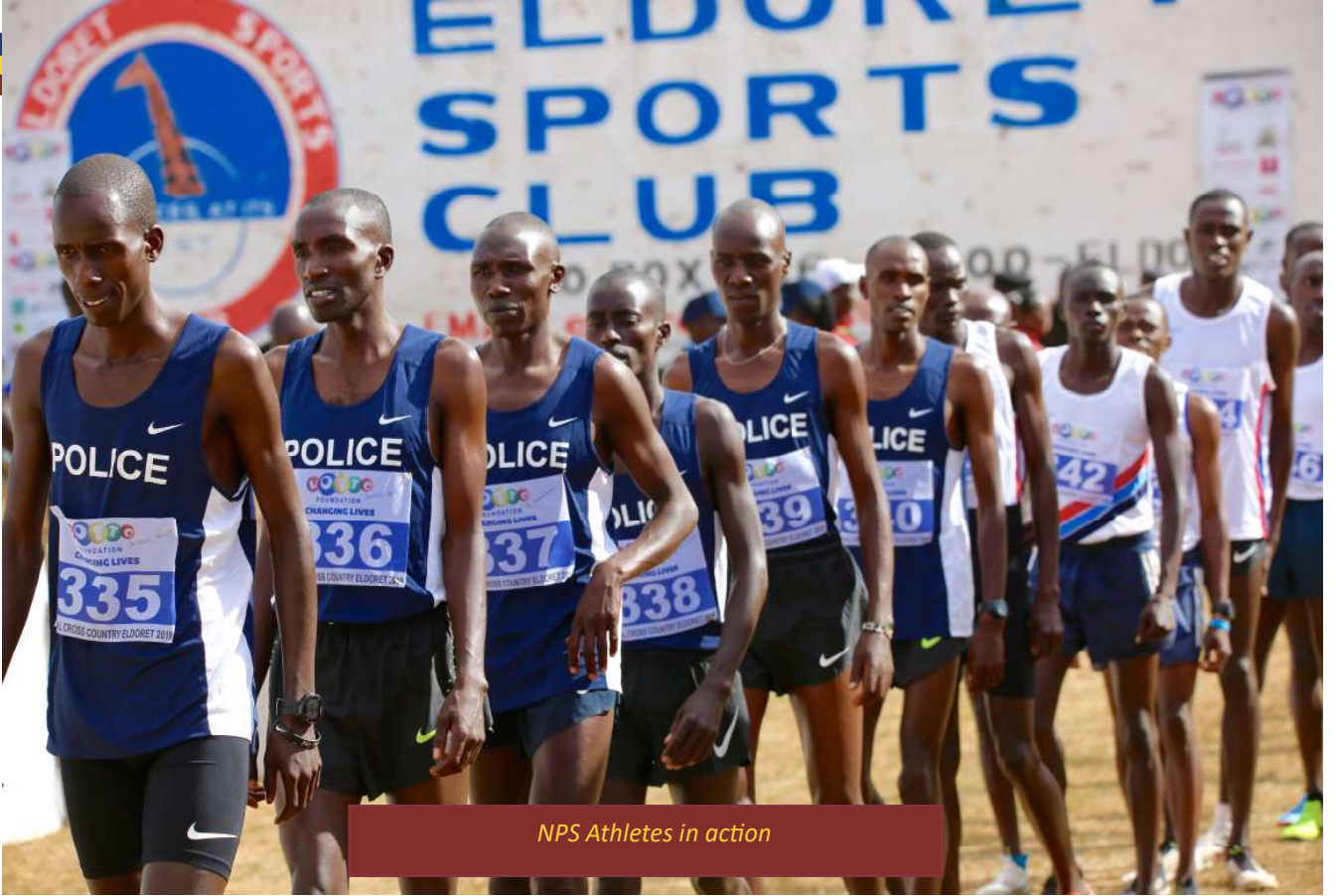
Direct Entry Cadet Inspectors pose for a photo during their training at NPC-Main Campus Kiganjo



Administration Police Service Officers performing Silent Drill during Passing Out Parade at Embakasi "A" Campus



Administration Police Service Officers displaying their Communication Gadgets to the Kenya Defence Forces personnel during Nairobi International Trade Fair



NPS Athletes in action



A section of NPS Pilots enjoying a light moment



Brigadier Gilbert Oduor from KDF tours DCI Forensic Lab



Deputy Director DCI, Mr Nicholas Kamwende engaging with Foreign partners at Kanyonyoo





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