



PERFORMANCE REPORT
JANUARY - JUNE 2020



IPOA photo: IPOA Director/ CEO Mr. Maina Njoroge and Head of Complaints Ms. Diana Watila engaging with members of the Civil Society on 18th February, 2020..

Cover photo: IPOA Chairperson Mrs. Anne Makori and Vice Chairperson Dr. Jonathan Lodompui during a participatory engagement with Civil Society on 18th February, 2020.

Back cover: The IPOA Board and members of management during a session on Strengthening policing oversight and investigations in Kenya on 17th February 2020.



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JANUARY - JUNE 2020

**Waweza
kuandikisha
lalamishi lako dhidi
ya utendakazi wa
polisi kwa IPOA
bila malipo kupitia
nambari**

1559

Au kwa kutuma barua pepe kwa: complaints@ipoa.go.ke

* Huduma huu unapatikana kuanzia saa mbili asubuhi hadi saa kumi na moja jioni Jumatatu hadi Ijumaa.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APS	Administration Police Service
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CIC	Case Intake Committee
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease-2019
EACC	Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission
IAU	Internal Affairs Unit
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IG	Inspector General
KIHBT	Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KPS	Kenya Police Service
KSG	Kenya School of Government
NCAJ	National Council on Administration of Justice
NPSC	National Police Service Commission
NG -CDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QMS	Quarter Master Stores
WPA	Witness Protection Agency

CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority Board is delighted to present its performance report for the period January - June 2020.

The Authority's mandate of holding the Police accountable to the public in the performance of their work is anchored in Article 244 of the Constitution. The Article affirms that the National Police Service shall strive for professionalism and discipline, and shall promote and practice transparency and accountability. I am pleased to report on the strides IPOA has made towards realization of these constitutional principles.



Section 30 of the IPOA Act, 2011 expects the Authority to submit to the Cabinet Secretary, a report on its functional performance once every six months. Thereafter, the Cabinet Secretary shall within 14 days after receiving such a report, cause it to be published and laid before the National Assembly. This report, therefore, is in realization of this statutory requirement.

As we are all aware, the emergence and effects of the COVID 19 global pandemic and the consequent Government directives against its spread effected on 15th March 2020, affected many operations. Though IPOA scaled down its operations, it ensured that clients were served in the best way possible. The scale down affected the Authority's general performance in complaints receipt and processing, investigations, inspections and monitoring of police operations among other functions.

During the period under review, a night curfew and movement restrictions were imposed to curb the spread of the COVID-19. The National Police Service was entrusted to enforce the directives. As a result, incidents of police misconduct rose and were reported by the public as well as police officers. In this regard, IPOA initiated intensive investigations across the Country. Upon conclusion of the investigations, the Authority as legally required will make appropriate recommendations including prosecution through the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in the event the officers are found culpable.

In recognition of the important role played by stakeholders in police reforms, the Authority continued to collaborate with State and Non-State actors. The Board held discussions with stakeholders at a meeting convened by the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government, Dr. Fred Matiang'i in June 2020 and attended by nineteen organizations; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as non-state actors. Police brutality and use of excessive force was a key feature of the discussions. Participants resolved that all stakeholders should support IPOA in ensuring that police accountability is not compromised.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Board, I would like to appreciate the staff for the dedication in their work that has enabled the Authority to record another period of great achievement; despite the drawbacks brought about by the COVID-19 Pandemic. I would like to assure the public and other stakeholders of continued commitment towards realization of the Authority's mandate.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anne Makori', written over a white background.

Mrs. Anne Makori
Chairperson

DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The Board, Management and Staff of the Authority remained committed towards implementation of its mandate. This being the first year of implementation of the second Strategic Plan 2019-2024, the Authority focused more on realigning all the performance structures to conform to the plan.



In the period under review, there was a slowed operation within the Authority as a result of COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, this led to a slight drop in the general performance in complaints processing, investigations, inspections and monitoring of police operations among other functions. The Authority has been able to implement its mandate albeit at a down scale.

Between January and June 2020, the Authority received and processed 1,413 complaints and completed 406 investigations. Fifty four (54) case files were forwarded to the ODPP for action while by 30th June 2020, 76 case files were before Court. Two hundred and sixty six (266) inspections were conducted in various police premises and detention facilities while Fifty one (51) Police operations were monitored. Recommendations were made to the Service and other state organs for action.

To effectively achieve the Authority's mandate, staff capacity was enhanced through training in various courses by the Kenya School of Government and other professional bodies. Other members of staff pursued courses with support from development partners. A total of 14 members of staff were trained during the period although this was a drop from the previous period, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent preventive measures that were put in place.

Awareness creation and outreach activities were done through social media and other digital platforms as opposed to physical IEC materials. This was necessitated by the Government directive to limit face-to-face engagements as a measure to combat Covid-19 spread. In line with Government directives, the Authority designed outreach messages, social media content and posters that were conspicuously displayed in all IPOA offices. They were particularly designed to communicate IPOA functions as well as prevention of the spread of COVID -19.

At the end of the financial year, the Authority had received Kshs.787.7M out of its FY 2019/20 budgetary allocation of Kshs. (819.93M) and absorbed Kshs.786.7 M (96%) of this budget.

I would like to assure the Board and our stakeholders of our commitment in offering quality services to our clients. I also extend my appreciation to the staff members and commend them for the good work done for the six months despite the difficult circumstances.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maina Njoroge'. The signature is stylized and written over a faint, circular watermark or stamp.

Maina Njoroge
Director/ Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Authority received 1,413 complaints and processed them through investigation, monitoring, inspections of the mentioned police facilities and referral to other agencies for action. The highest number of complaints received was on police inaction (345), followed by physical assault (296) and abuse of office (250). A single case of unlawful discharge of a firearm that caused no injuries and 8 cases on destruction of property by police officers among others were also recorded.

In the period January - June 2020, the Authority conducted a total of 406 investigations. Out of these, 98 case files were fully investigated. Fifty-four (54) investigation case files were forwarded to the ODPP and 23 were cleared for registration in court. One hundred and seventeen (117) cases were recommended for closure owing to various reasons including, withdrawal by the Complainant, and lack of evidence among others. As at 30th June 2020, seventy-six (76) cases were still under internal legal scrutiny. In the same period, two convictions were made involving two police officers; in Garissa, an officer was sentenced for 20 years imprisonment for attempted murder and in Nairobi another officer was fined Kes.10, 000 or 3 months sentence in default, for neglect of official duties.

The Authority conducted 266 inspections in police premises and detention facilities, and monitored 51 Police Operations affecting members of the public. The Authority made recommendations to the Service and other relevant actors for action as per the Authority's constitutive Act [Sec. 6(k)].

During the period, a total of 14 members of staff were trained in various courses organized by professional bodies such as, the Kenya School of Government, Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology (KIHBT).

Awareness creation and outreach activities were conducted through social media and other digital platforms. This was necessitated by the Government directives to limit face-to-face engagements as one of the measures of combating Covid-19 spread. In line with Government directives, the Authority designed outreach messages, social media content and posters that were conspicuously displayed in all of the Authority's offices. They were particularly designed to communicate the Authority's functions as well as information on the prevention of the spread of the Corona virus disease.

The Authority further reached out to the members of the public through various conventional platforms including print and electronic media, social media and the Authority's website and also designed and delivered branded posters for outreach activities. The Authority disseminated Information, Education and Communication materials, including the July to December 2019 performance report as required by its constitutive Act.

As required by Section 6(f) of the Authority's Act, the Authority continued to cooperate and complement other agencies and organizations on issues of Police reforms. These include ODPP, Judiciary, NPS, KNCHR, EACC, CAJ, NPSC, WPA, as well as other non-state actors to effectively achieve its mandate.

Despite the achievements made in the period under review, the Authority encountered challenges including; withdrawal of complaints by some witnesses which waters down the realization of the Authority's mandate and failure by the NPS to notify the Authority about deaths and serious injuries as required by law. Parallel investigations on police misconduct by

IPOA and DCI posed challenges in some of the cases. Based on these challenges, the Authority recommends among others, cooperation by the Service especially around investigation of cases, increased resource allocations to the Service, continuous review of the training curricula to ensure its relevance to Policing requirements, improved Staff Strength in all police facilities and consideration of gender perspectives during deployments in the Service, among others.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority is established pursuant to the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act (No. 35 of 2011). Its main function is to provide for civilian oversight over the work of the Police.

The Objectives of the Authority as set out in Section 5 of its constitutive Act are to:

- (a) Hold the Police accountable to the public in the performance of their functions;
- (b) Give effect to the provision of Article 244 of the Constitution that the Police shall strive for professionalism and discipline and shall promote and practice transparency and accountability; and
- (c) Ensure independent oversight of the handling of complaints by the Service.

In accordance with section 30 of the IPOA Act, the Authority should submit to the Cabinet Secretary, at least once in every six months, a report of the performance of the its functions, making such recommendations as it may consider necessary, and the Cabinet Secretary shall, within 14 days after receiving such report, cause it to be published and laid before the National Assembly. This report is in realization of this statutory requirement.

1.2 Principal Functions

The Authority's principal functions as laid out under section 6 of the Authority's Act are to:

- a) Investigate any complaints related to disciplinary or criminal offences committed by any member of the National Police Service, whether on its own motion or on receipt of a complaint, and make recommendations to the relevant authorities, including recommendations for prosecution, compensation, internal disciplinary action or any other appropriate relief, and shall make public the response received to these recommendations;
- b) Receive and investigate complaints by members of the Police Service;
- c) Monitor and investigate policing operations affecting members of the public;
- d) Monitor, review and audit investigations and actions taken by the Internal Affairs Unit of the Police Service in response to complaints against the Police and keep a record of all such complaints regardless of where they have been first reported and what action has been taken;
- e) Conduct inspections of Police premises, including detention facilities under the control of the Service;
- f) Co-operate with other institutions on issues of Police oversight, including other State organs in relation to services offered by them;
- g) Review the patterns of Police misconduct and the functioning of the internal disciplinary process;
- h) Present any information it deems appropriate to an inquest conducted by a court of law;
- i) Take all reasonable steps to facilitate access to the Authority's services to the public;
- j) Subject to the Constitution and the laws related to freedom of information, publish findings of its investigations, monitoring, reviews and audits as it seems fit, including by means of the electronic or printed media;
- k) Make recommendations to the Police Service or any State organ;
- l) Report on all its functions under its Act or any written law; and

- m) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for promoting the objectives for which the Authority is established.

1.3 Vision

A transformative civilian oversight Authority that promotes public trust and confidence in the National Police Service.

1.4 Mission Statement

To conduct independent and impartial investigations, inspections, audits and monitoring of the National Police Service to enhance professionalism and discipline of the Service.

1.5 Motto

Guarding Public Interest in Policing

1.6 Core Values

- Independence
- Integrity and Accountability
- Impartiality
- Professionalism
- Accessibility

2. POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

As a civilian oversight body, the Authority executes various functions towards ensuring police accountability. These include receiving and processing complaints on police misconduct, conducting independent investigations, inspecting police premises including police lock-up facilities, and monitoring of police operations affecting members of the public.

2.1 Complaints Management

The IPOA Act No. 35 of 2011 requires the Authority to ensure independent oversight of the handling of complaints against the NPS. The Authority executed this function through receipt and processing of complaints lodged by members of the public and police officers. This is accomplished through independent cross-examination of all complaints lodged to assess the involvement of members of the NPS or otherwise. .

The IPOA Act provides that the Authority may receive and investigate complaints related to disciplinary or criminal offences committed by members of the Police Service when;

- a. Reported by members of the public.
- b. Reported by members of the NPS.
- c. On the Authority's own motion.

2.1.1 Complaints Received

Between January and June 2020, the Authority received 1,413 complaints ranging from death from police action, enforced disappearance, sexual offences, abuse of office, physical assault, arbitrary arrests, among others. The complaints were received through walk-ins, letters,

telephone calls, social media, emails, the Authority's website, outreach activities, among other modes, in all the Authority's offices. Table 1 below indicates the regional distribution of complaints received within the period in each of the Authority's office.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Head Office	112	116	78	61	101	112	580
Mombasa	82	49	26	54	32	26	269
Kisumu	29	33	22	28	18	19	149
Eldoret	18	18	4	29	11	18	98
Kakamega	10	7	14	28	10	12	81
Nakuru	6	11	7	14	21	17	76
Nyeri	7	6	10	13	12	10	58
Garissa	8	12	4	9	10	8	51
Meru	0	14	8	7	11	11	51
Total	272	266	173	243	226	233	1,413

Table 1: Complaints Received per Region. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.1.2 Source of Complaints

The 1,413 complaints were received from members of public, police officers, state and non-state organizations¹. Other incidents of police misconduct considered of high interest to the public were taken up on own motion. Own motion complaints are police misconduct incidences taken up by the Authority on its own initiative. Such complaints are largely highlighted on media (mainstream or social), and have high public interest. The Authority also makes follow up on such complaints through reaching out to the source or the complainants. The sources of complaints during the period are presented in Figure 1 below:

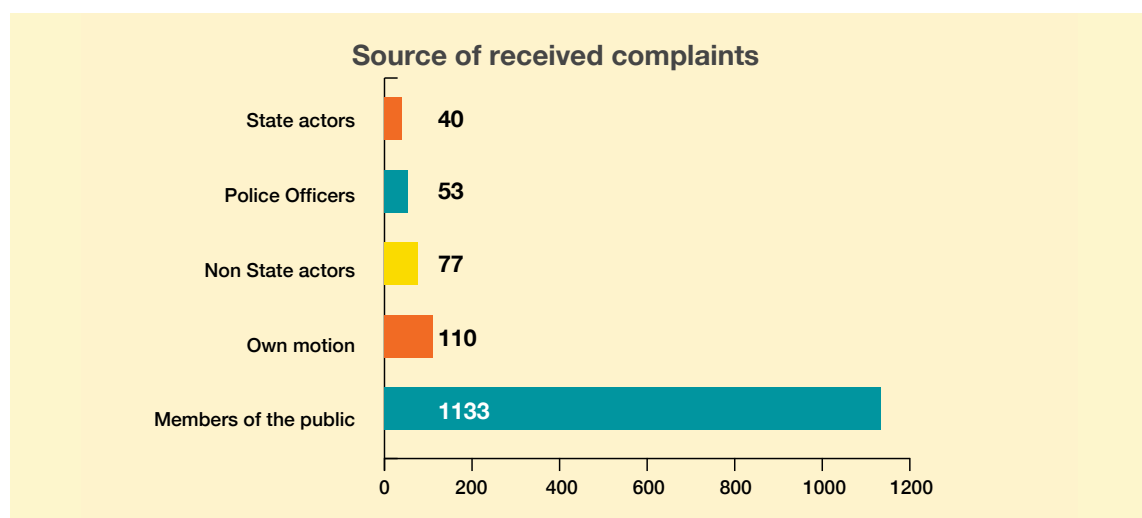


Figure 1: Source of Complaints. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

¹ The Non-state organizations who lodged complaints with the Authority include IMLU, KITUO CHA SHERIA, KHRC, MUHURI, KAYOLE SOCIAL JUSTICE

2.1.3 Nature of Complaints Received

Table 2 below shows the nature of complaints received in the reporting period.

Nature of Complaints	Number
Police inaction/negligence	345
Physical Assault	296
Abuse of office	250
Harassment	96
Death from Police Action	87
Corruption/ Extortion	48
Administrative Issues including Transfers, Promotions and Dismissals	45
Wrongful Detention and unlawful arrests	35
Threats to Life	31
Shooting Causing Injuries	30
Matters of a personal nature (Civil in Nature, debts, family disputes)	26
Non-mandate issues (Complaints not involving police officers)	20
Death in Police Premises/Custody	20
Enforced Disappearance	16
Malicious prosecution	16
Sexual Offences	15
Contempt of Court Order	10
Detention of exhibits/ property by police officers	10
Refusal to refund cash bail	8
Destruction of property by police officers	8
Unlawful discharge of firearm that does not cause injuries	1
Total	1413

Table 2: Nature of Complaints Received. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

The highest number of complaints received was on police inaction or negligence of duty (345), followed by physical assault (296) and abuse of office (250) as indicated in the table 2 above. There was a notable case of unlawful discharge of firearm and although it did not cause any injuries, the Authority calls upon the Service Commanders to ensure that police officers use firearms in accordance with the law. The Authority also noted that no death notification was made as a result of police action or death in police custody as required by law. This is despite the fact that 87 and 20 cases of death as a result of police action and death in police custody respectively. The Authority continues to appeal to the IG to ensure compliance to Sec. 25 of the Authority's Act that compels notification to IPOA on any death emanating from police action or in police custody and at the same time appeal that the police execute their mandate within the law.

2.1.4 Complaints Processing

All formal complaints received were processed through the Authority's Complaints Intake Committee. The committee made recommendations for investigations, inspections and monitoring within the Authority and referred some cases to other state agencies including, IAU, NPS, DCI, Retirement Benefit Authority among others for further action depending on the

nature of complaints. During the reporting period IAU provided feedback on 18 complaints that were referred to it earlier. Figure 2 below shows the ways in which complaints received were processed in the period under review.

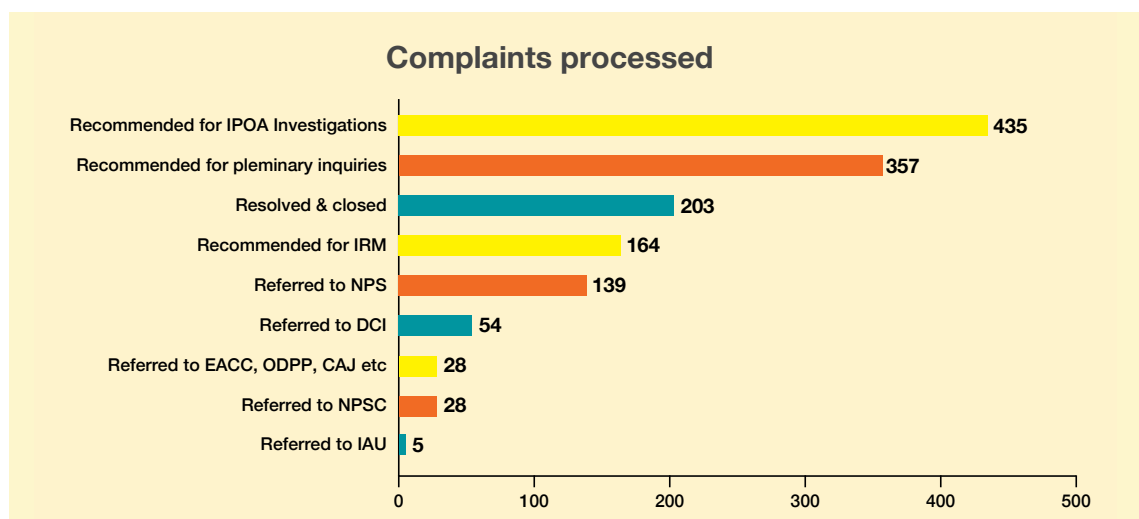


Figure 2: Complaints processed. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.2 Counselling and Psychosocial Support

The Authority offered counselling and psycho-social services to a total of 117 (58 male and 59 female). Out of these clients, the staff members were 91 (50 male and 41 female); the other 26 beneficiaries (8 male and 18 female) were the members of the public. The services provided included psychological first-aid to first responders and persons attending to critical incidents such as crime scenes and post mortems, groups and individual psychological therapy, psychological education and motivational sessions.

Gender	Members of public counselled	Members of staff counselled	Members of staff (Psycho-educated)	Members of staff debriefed
Male	8	16	22	12
Female	18	19	14	8
Sub-Total	26	35	36	20
TOTAL			117	

Table 3: Counselling and Psycho-social Services offered. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.3. Investigations on Police Misconduct

The Authority under its constitutive Act has the power to investigate the Police Service on its own motion or on receipt of complaints from members of the public, and for that purpose, to gather any information it considers necessary by such lawful means as it may deem appropriate. The Authority investigates any complaints related to disciplinary or criminal offences committed by any member of the Service, whether on its own motion or on receipt of a complaint, and makes recommendations to the relevant authorities, including recommendations for prosecution, compensation, internal disciplinary action or any other appropriate relief, and makes public the response received to these recommendations.

2.3.1 Investigations Conducted

During the period January - June 2020, the Authority conducted a total of 406 investigations. In the same period, (54) investigation case files were forwarded to the ODPP for action from which, 23 were cleared by the ODPP for registration in court. One hundred and seventeen case files were recommended for closure while seventy-six (76) cases were ongoing internal legal scrutiny at the closure of the financial year.

2.3.2 Cases before Courts

As at 30th June 2020, 76 case files were before courts. Sixty-four (64) case files were at an advanced hearing stage, 11 are closely being monitored by the Authority after investigations were done by the DCI while 1 case is at judgement stage.

The Table 4 below gives detailed information on the 76 case files before courts as at 30th June 2020.

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
64 Case Files at Advanced Court Hearing Stage (Cases undergoing further hearing)			
1	002-INV-NAROK-OM-124-2015	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased(s): S.M Accused: Narok County ranger Julius Dikiir	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
2	002-INV-NAROK-OM-124-2015	Offense/charges: Attempted murder contrary to section 220(a) of the Penal Code. Grievous Harm c/sec 234 and unlawful wounding of persons of the Penal Code. Unlawful wounding of person contrary to section 237(a) of the Penal Code Complainants: J.K.N, A.M, J.S.K & P.K Accused: Narok County rangers: Moses Kuyoini & Samuel Kishoyian	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
3	243-INV- NRB-C-1337- 2014	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: Egerton University students, D.O. & F.N Accused: Patrick Thurania	NAIROBI Milimani Law courts
4	0124-INV- NAIROBI-2014-OM-77	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: F.M. Accused:	NAIROBI Chief Magistrates Court Milimani
5	0118-INV- OLENGURUONE-2014-C-694	Offense/Charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with Section 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: C.C Accused persons: Silas Murimi, Reuben Maina and Wycliffe Wangila Sikuku	NAKURU Nakuru High Court
6	0042 -INV- NYANDARUA- 2015-OM-0382	Offense/charges: Manslaughter Complainant/deceased: M.M Accused: APC Samuel Chege and APC Jackson Letinina	NYAHURURU Nyahururu Law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
7	0133-INV- NVS-2014- C-835	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with Section 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: M.W Accused: PC Evans Maliach Wiyema	NAIVASHA Naivasha High Court
8	0196- INV- NAIROBI- 2014-1312	Offense/Charges: Unlawful wounding Complainant: Ms E.M. Accused person: Brian Chieng Onyango	NAIROBI Kibera Law Court
9	0011-INV- NYERI-2015- OM-0382	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant: Family Deceased: P.K Accused: PC Chibungu Sanga	NYERI Nyeri Law Court
10	0020-INV- NRB-2013-C- 0933	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: E.A Accused: N/A	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
11	263-INV-BUNGOMA- C-170-2015	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 233 as read with section 234 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: E.N Accused: Dennis Odhiambo	BUNGOMA Bungoma High Court
12	0280-INV- ISIOLO-2015- C-306	Offense/charges: Inquest Deceased: S.H	ISIOLO Isiolo Law Courts
13	0005-INV- NAIROBI-2013- OM-0699	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: P.W	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
14	IPOA/INV/ 001710	Offense/charges; rape Victim: Name withheld Accused: James Kinyua	BUSIA Busia Law Court
15	INV/ 000706-2017	Offense/charges: Inquest Deceased: S.M Accused:	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
16	089-INV- NRB-C- 1948-2015	Offense/charges: Inquest Deceased: N.M	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
17	218-INV- MOMBASA-2013- 789	Offense/charges: Inquest Deceased: L.M	MOMBASA Mombasa Law Courts
18	015/RR/INV/ 178/ MACHAKOS/ OM/ 1278/2016	Offense/charges: Murder Deceased: W.K Accused: Fredrick Leliman, Leonard Mwangi	NAIROBI Milimani High Court
19	0645- INV- NAIROBI- C- 218-2017	Offense/charges: Rape c/sec 3(1) as read with section 393) of the sexual offences Act No.3 of 2006. Complainant/deceased: V.O Accused: PC Anthony Ongere Moseti	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
20	IPOA/INV- 00125/2018	Offense/charges: Defilement c/sec 3(1) as read with section 393 of the Sexual Offences Act No.3 of 2006. Complainant/deceased: JNK Accused: PC Paul Rotich	KIAMBU Kiambu Law Courts
21	979-INV- NBI-C-00701- 2017	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainants: Family Deceased: S.L	NAIROBI Milimani law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
22	0175-INV- UASIN GISHU-2014-C-847	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with Section 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: E.K Accused: C.I. Isaac Sirengo Siatani	NANDI Eldoret Law Courts
23	0188-INV- MURANGA-2014-C-1285	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant (Relative): V.N. Deceased: J.K.M Accused: PC Hillary Nyatodo Oyugi	MURANG'A Murang'a Law Courts
24	091-INV- NRB-C-2081- 2015	Offense/charges; Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code Deceased: P.K.B Accused: Amos Okoth	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
25	IPOA/INV/ 000846-2017	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant (Relative): K.A.A. Deceased: Yusuf Ali Adan Accused: Cpl. Adan Boru	GARISSA Garissa High Court
26	IPOA/INV/ 000846-2017	Offense/charges: Grievous Harm c/sec 234 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: Y.A.A Adan Accused: Cpl. Adan Boru	GARISSA Garissa Law Courts
27	IPOA/INV/ 001313/2018	Offense/charges: Grievous Harm c/sec 234 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: S.C. Accused: Martin Maina	MACHAKOS Machakos Law Courts
28	IPOA/INV/ 1218-2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of Penal Code Complainant/deceased: Meru University Student leader Accused: APC Leakey Maina	MERU Meru High Court
29	IPOA/INV/ 001841-2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 Complainant/deceased: E.M Accused: CPI Salesa Galgalo and Sub-Chief Kennedy Karuwa	MERU Meru High Court
30	006-INV- KSM-2013- C-727	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: Deceased: E.O.N & J.O.O / Injured- B.N.O & D.O	KISUMU Kisumu Law Courts
31	IPOA/INV/ 000953-2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: A.S.B Accused: Bernard Gachau	MARSABIT Marsabit High Court
32	HCCR 14 of 2020	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: C.O Accused: Lotung Angorita	KISUMU Kisumu High Court
33	127-INV-MURANGA- C-794-2014	Offense/charges: Grievous Harm c/sec 234 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: A.M.M Accused: CI George Anyonje Ndirire	MURANG'A Murang'a Law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
34	032-INV- WAJIR-2015- C-447	Offense: Causing death by dangerous driving c/sec 46 of the Traffic Act and a further charge of reckless driving c/sec 47 of the Traffic Act. Complainant/deceased: Deceased: M.I Injured: A.O Accused: PC Patrick Sigilai	WAJIR Wajir Law Courts
35	103 -INV- MACHAKOS-C-1380-2015	Offense/charges: Causing Grievous harm Complainant/deceased: J.M.K. Accused: APC George Kinuthia Njuguna	MACHAKOS Kangundo Law Courts
36	IPOA-0041- INV-KIAMBU- 2014-C-107	Offence/charge: Inquest Complainant/Deceased: J.N.C	KIAMBU Kiambu Law Courts
37	0024-INV- KIKUYU-2016- C-270	Offence/charge: Grievous harm Complainant/Deceased: A.W.N Accused person: PC Kipkorir Tanui	KIAMBU Limuru Law Courts
38	IPOA/INV/ 000881-2017	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainants: Family Deceased: F.M	KISII Kisii Law Courts
39	0065/INV/ MAZERAS/KILIFI- 2015-OM-1305	Offense/charges: Manslaughter c/s 202 as read with 205 of the Penal Code Deceased: A.K.A Accused: George Gucha Onyango	MOMBASA Mombasa Law Courts
40	0001-INV- MSA-2012- C-0712	Offense/charges: Murder c/c 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainants: Family Deceased: A.M Accused: Naftali Chege, Charles Munyiri, Ismael Baraka & John Pamba	MOMBASA Mombasa High Court
41	312-INV- MURANGA -C-749-2016	Offense/charges: Grievous harm C/s 234 of the Penal code. Complainant: J.P.N Accused: John Mutheka	MURANG'A Murang'a High Court
42	IPOA/INV/ 000846/2017	Charges: Murder C/s 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/ (Deceased): Y.A.A Accused: Adan Boru Galicha	GARISSA Garrisa High Court
43	0100-INV-NRB- 2013-C-2035	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainants: Family Deceased: A.A	NAIROBI Makadara Law Courts
44	019-INV-NBI-2015-C-597	Offence/charge: Grievous harm Complainant/Deceased: E.M Accused person: PC Rufus Muriithi	NAIROBI Makadara Law Court
45	IPOA/INV/ 00853/2017	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: S.J	TANA RIVER Hola Law Courts
46	IPOA/INV/ 001841-2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: E.M Accused: Salesa Galgalo	MERU Meru Law Court
47	IPOA/INV/ 001812/18	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: S.A.K.	WAJIR Wajir Law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
48	003-INV- KILIFI-OM-055-2016	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased:M.K	KILIFI Malindi law courts
49	0054-ELD- 2015-C- 463/455/580	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant(s)/deceased(s): Rep. through M.A.L Accused: PC Michael Masai & Mark Nyongo	ELDORET Eldoret High Court
50	IPOA/INV-00125/2018	Offense/charges: Defilement c/sec 3(1) as read with section 393 of the Sexual Offences Act No.3 of 2006. Complainant/deceased: JNK Accused: PC Paul Rotich	KIAMBU Gatundu Law Courts
51	INV/1642/2018	Offense/charges: Murder Deceased: F.W.K Accused: PC David Ochieng	KAKAMEGA Kakamega High Court
52	IPOA/INV/001008-2018	Offense/charges: Assault Victim: P.K Accused person: APC Kipkemoi Kirui	NAKURU Molo Law Courts
53	IPOA/INV/001179-2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: A.A.D Accused: David Kilengwe Papa	KITUI Kitui Law Court
54	091-INV-NAIROBI-C-2081-2015	Offense/charges: Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant/deceased: A.A.D Accused: Julius Cheruiyot	KAJIADO Ngong Law Courts
55	IPOA/INV/002024/2019	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with Section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: A.O.A Accused: Dennis Lagat & Kennedy Okuli	GARRISA Garrisa High Court
56	458/INV/EMBU/C/071/2014	Offense/charges: Assault Complainant/deceased: Rep. through M.A.L Accused: John Njagi	EMBU Embu law courts
57	IPOA/INV/001573/2018	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: K.K. Accused: Simeon Oyoo	MALINDI Malindi High court
58	IPOA/INV/ 001683-2018	Offense/charges: Assault Complainant(s)/deceased(s): E.M.M Accused: Kelvin Omondi	MACHAKOS Machakos Law Court
59	IPOA/INV/ 001282/2018	Offense/charges: Causing grievous harm Complainant/deceased: M.K.G Accused: APC Geoffrey Chege Mwangi	KIAMBU Kikuyu Law Courts
60	IPOA/INV/ 1643/2018	Offense/charges: Assault Complainant/deceased: John Muchama Accused: CPL Martin Chege	KAJIADO Ngong Law Courts
61	IPOA/INV/ 000002-2019	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: C.M Accused: PC Emmanuel Ambunya	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
62	IPOA/INV/0252-2020	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased:V.O Accused: PC Dancun Ndiema	NAIROBI Milimani Law Courts
63	IPOA/INV/006- RR-MACHAKOS-C-1067-20162020	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased: J.M Accused: Stephen Lelei & SGT Leliman	MACHAKOS Machakos Law Court
64	0073-INV-RUMURUTI-C-1088-2015	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant/deceased:M.C Accused: IP Harisson Mwa, Eliud Kimwele, David Terer, Magdalene Nachapai, Joseph Mureithi and David Kipkemoi Kebenei	NYANDARUA Nyahururu Law Courts

11 Cases Investigated By DCI and being Monitored By the Authority

No	Court case No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
1	6/2015	Offense/charges: Police Inquest Deceased:W.W.W., a watchman at Kamukunji Secondary School shot dead by officers on duty.	NAIROBI Makadara Law Courts
2	Cr. 11 OF 2017	Offense/charges; Defilement C/S 8(1) as read with 8(3) of the Sexual Offences Act Victim- L.W.M Accused: Laban Maina Njogu	MURANG'A Muranga Law Courts
3	HCCR No. 31 of 2016	Offense/charges: Murder c/c 203 as read with 204 of the Penal Code Complainant(s) (Deceased): Family Deceased: O.O.H Accused: Silas Wasalwa and George Omune	KAKAMEGA Kakamega High Court
4	CR/332/2018	Robbery with violence Against I.B.C	MOMBASA Mombasa Law Court
5	HCCR 26/2016	Offense/charges; Murder Deceased: N.M Accused: Gilbert Maina & 3 Others	KITUI Kitui High Court
6	Rep Vs S/Sgt James Range Monitoring	Offense/charges: Murder c/sec 203 as read with section 204 of the Penal Code. Complainant: Rep. through J.O.O Accused: S/Sgt James Range	KISII Kisii High Court
7	REP V Laban Njogu Maina Monitoring	Offense/charges: Defilement Complainant(s)/deceased(s): L.W.M Accused: Laban Njogu Maina	MURANG'A Muranga Law Courts
8	Monitoring	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant(s)/deceased(s): B.W Accused: N/A	ELDORET Eldoret Law Courts
9	Inquest 18/2014	Offense/charges: Inquest Deceased:K.Y	BUNGOMA Kimilili Law Courts
10	Inquest 1/2019	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant(s)/deceased(s): W.T	VIHIGA Vihiga Law Courts

No	IPOA File No.	Subject	Jurisdiction
11	HCCR 2/2019	Offense/charges: Murder Complainant(s)/deceased(s): G.N.W Accused: PC Francis Iyaya	BUNGOMA Bungoma High Court
1 Case at Judgement Stage			
1	Inquest No. 1/2016	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant(s)/deceased(s): I.I.G Accused: Benson Mulinge, Michael Rotich and Osoi Sakimba	TANA RIVER Hola Law Courts

Table 4: Cases before court as at 30th June 2020. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.3.3 Judgements by Court

In the reporting period, 2 convictions were made involving two police officers. In Garissa, an officer was sentenced for 20 years imprisonment for attempted murder, while in Nairobi an officer was sentenced with a fine of Kes.10,000 or 3 months in default for neglect of official duties as shown in Appendix iii.

2.4 Inspection of Police Premises and Detention Facilities

Section 6(e) of IPOA Act mandates the Authority to conduct inspections of police premises, including detention facilities under the control of the National Police Service. Based on the findings, the Authority makes recommendations to the Service and other state organs for implementation or any other appropriate action.

2.4.1 Police Premises Inspected

During the reporting period (Jan-June 2020), the Authority conducted a total of 266 inspections (63 New, 58 Follow-up inspections and 145 Thematic²).

The breakdown of the 266 inspections included, 37 New KPS inspections, 6 new DCI inspections, 12 new Quarter Master Stores inspections³, 6 new Sub-County Headquarters inspections, 2 New Specialized Police Units inspections, 145 thematic inspections, 49 KPS Follow-up inspections, 8 Specialized Police Units Follow-ups inspections and 1 NPS Training School inspections.

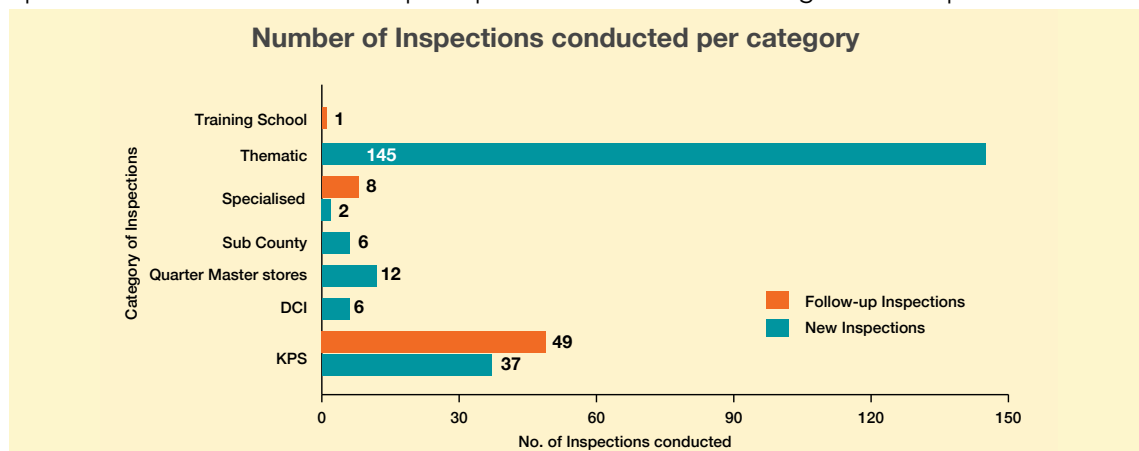


Figure 3: Categories of Police facilities inspected. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

² Thematic Inspections are those conducted to assess a specific matter or aspect in a police facility such as gender, accessibility of police premises by persons with disabilities, community policing, child protection among others

³ A facility at the County and Sub-County level that is responsible of requisition, receipt, issuance, control and storage of NPS store items and equipment.

2.4.1.1 New Inspections

During the reporting period, 63 new inspections were conducted in various Police facilities and premises across the country. The inspections were; 37 in KPS, 12 in Quartermaster Stores, 6 in DCI, 6 in Sub- County HQs and 2 in Specialized Police Units. The parameters assessed during inspections included but not limited to; cell conditions, treatment of detainees and utilities, safety and security, facilities and infrastructure, record management, resource allocation and management and provision of uniform and protective gears.



Figure 4: A congested QM Store at Tharaka Nithi County. Source: (IPOA, 2020)



Figure 5: A grass thatched structure used as a Report Office at Gatunga Police Station, Tharaka Nithi County. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.4.1.2 Follow-up Inspections

During the reporting period, 8 follow-up inspections were conducted in various Specialized Police Units in various counties; Kilifi 3, Mombasa 2, Vihiga 1, Busia 1 and Bungoma 1. The Units included; Tourist Police Unit (TPU) 4, Kenya Airport Police Unit (KAPU) 1 and Railways

Police Unit 3. During the follow-up inspection conducted in the Regional Training College - Mombasa, it was noted that the training center had access to salty piped water and was buying drinking water. The facility had not installed signage at the main entrance yet this was one of the recommendations that had been made during the previous inspection. The gate had a Guard Room which was in good condition. The facility still lacked adequate staff. Officers above the rank of Inspector were still renting their houses while those below the rank of Inspector had houses at Mbaraki Police Depot which were in a deplorable condition. Follow-up inspections of other Police Premises (50) across the country checked for any improvement, decline or status quo of the parameters assessed during initial inspections including, detainees' welfare and police working conditions. Below is a summary of the follow up inspections and the findings as per the inspection parameters.

Parameter	Status during initial inspections	Status during follow-up inspections	Comments on improvement or deterioration
UTILITIES			
Water	74%	98%	There was an improvement in terms of water availability by 24% in the facilities that were inspected initially thus indicating positive uptake and implementation of the Authority's recommendations during the initial inspections.
Lighting	91%	95%	An improvement of 4% was recorded in provision of lighting in Police Premises as a result of uptake of recommendations made by the Authority.
Wheelchair Accessibility	37%	47%	On Wheelchair Accessibility to Police Premises, there was a considerable improvement of 10% from the previous inspection as a result of implementation of the recommendations made during initial inspections.
Availability of kitted First Aid Box	23%	28%	The 5% improvement on the facilities inspected was attributed to implementation of the recommendations made during initial inspections.
SAFETY AND SECURITY			
Sentry at Main Gate	9%	47%	The 38% improvement was attributed to implementation of the recommendations made during initial inspections.
Secure Report Office (grills at the report desk)	18%	23%	There was an improvement of 5% during follow-up inspections and this was due to recommendations made during initial inspections.
Perimeter Fence	30%	42%	An improvement of 12% was recorded as a result of erection of permanent walls and other measures of enhancing security around Police premises.
Clear Signage	81%	72%	There was a decline of 9% as a result of vandalism of signage, especially during road constructions.
Fire Equipment	44%	49%	Improvement of 5% as a result of adherence to recommendations made to the station commanders during initial inspections.
FRONT OFFICE MANAGEMENT			
Manned Customer Care desk	40%	37%	The 3% decline of manned customer care desk was attributed to shortage of officers. NPS should note the importance of a manned customer care desk.
Manned Gender Desk	37%	49%	There was an improvement of 12% on manned gender desks as a result of implementing recommendations made during initial inspections.
DETENTION FACILITIES			
Stations that held detainees for over 24hrs	15%	12%	There was a 3% decrease in the number of facilities holding detainees for more than 24 hours. This was a result of observing the 24hr rule which was commendable.

Existence of Child Protection Unit	0%	7%	There was an improvement of 7% that was attributed to uptake of recommendations made during the previous inspection and Police Service being keen on policing issues around children.
CONDITIONS OF CELLS			
Hygienic Conditions of Cells	67%	91%	An improvement of 24% as a result of availability of AIE to the Station Commanders thus facilitated the cleaning of the cells on regular basis.
Toilets within Cells	33%	33%	Status quo maintained in this parameter in comparison to the initial inspection, largely attributed to the infrastructural design of the facility
Cleanliness of toilets and wash area	37%	63%	Improvement by 26% as a result of availability of AIE to the Station Commanders thus facilitated the cleaning of toilets and wash areas.
Adequate Artificial Light	44%	77%	Improvement by 33% attributed to setting up of bulbs outside the cells that have in turn improved lighting within the cells. Availability of AIEs at station levels also facilitated this.
Adequate Ventilation	56%	84%	This improved by 28%. Initial findings showed that ventilations were narrowed to minimize attempts by suspect to escape from detention facilities as shared by station commanders. But in the follow-ups the ventilations have been modified considerably well and do not compromise safety of the detainees.
Provision of Bedding	7%	7%	Status quo maintained in this parameter in comparison to the initial inspection, an indicator that there was no increase on resource allocations to provide this.
Provision of 3 meals a day	77%	86%	There was 9% improvement in the provision of 3 meals a day in the inspected police stations as a result of availability of AIE to the Station Commanders.
Provision of Drinking Water	63%	88%	25% improvement as a result of availability of AIE to the Station Commanders resulting to availability of drinking water for detainees.
Provision of Special Services for women i.e. sanitary towels	7%	12%	Improvement of 5% for provision of special services eg. sanitary towels as a result of liaison of station commanders with the community, community-based organization and NGOs.
Provision of Medical Care	63%	81%	Improvement of 18% was recorded as a result of partnering with the Sub-County health facilities around the police premises offering detainees routine and emergency medical care.
Display of Detainee Rights	2%	2%	Status quo was maintained in this parameter in comparison to the initial inspection largely due to lack of legal requirement on the same especially at the Reporting Desk of a Police facility
RECORDS MANAGEMENT			
Occurrence Book Correctly Entered	86%	93%	7% improvement in entries in the Occurrence Book, this was as a result of close supervision by NCO's to ensure compliance in proper records management.
Cell Register Correctly Entered	78%	79%	There was an improvement in correctly entered Cell Registers by 1%. This could have resulted to implementing IPOA's recommendations made during initial inspections.
Detainees' Property Register Correctly Entered	44%	51%	There was an improvement of 7% in correctly entered Detainees' Property Register. This was as a result of implementation of IPOA recommendations made during initial inspections on the need to for proper records management.
Arms and Ammunition Movement Register	58%	77%	There was 19% improvement in correctly entered Arms and Ammunition Register. This was as a result of implementation of IPOA recommendations made during initial inspections on proper records management.
Exhibits Register	40%	70%	Improvement of 30% due to the sensitization on the importance of listing all the Exhibits in Police Premises and uptake of recommendations made during the previous inspection.
Complaints Against Police Register	42%	56%	There was a 14% improvement on correctly entered complaints against Police Register that was attributed to adherence to proper records management recommendations made during IPOA's initial inspections.

Weekly Duty Roster	78%	93%	15% improvement on availability of weekly duty roster due to adherence to proper records management recommendations made during IPOA's initial inspections.
OFFICE SPACE, HOUSING AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION			
Availability of office Space	91%	86%	There was 5% decline in office space availability as a result of APS and KPS facilities merger. Officer numbers increased in some facilities and reduced the available space.
Sufficiency of available office space	21%	16%	There was a decline of 5%. This was attributed to the KPS & APS merger resulting to an increased number of officers deployed to the facilities
State of offices	26%	26%	Status quo maintained in comparison to the initial inspection, an indicator that there was no increase on resource allocations to provide this.
Availability of Computers	65%	65%	Status quo maintained in comparison to the initial inspection, an indicator that there was no increase on resource allocations to provide this.
Vehicle Allocation	79%	79%	Status quo maintained in comparison to the initial inspection, an indicator that there was no increase on resource allocations to provide this.
Working Communication Gadgets	49%	63%	14% improvement was noted indicating implementation of IPOA's recommendations during initial inspections. Additionally, Police premises should strive to acquire digital communication gadgets for increased responsiveness.
Sufficient Issue of Uniforms	47%	7%	There was a decline of 40 % on uniform allocation to officers in the field and this is attributed to delays in procurement and supply of the new uniforms to all officers, and lack of supply of the old uniforms by the service Quartermaster.
Sufficient Protective Gear	42%	35%	There was 7% decline on supply of sufficient protective gear for use in the field. Recommendations that officers should be given sufficient protective gear during initial inspections were not implemented.
Separate Crime Office	71%	61%	There was a 10% decline due to some senior officers taking up offices after the merger. Noticeably, there is need to have separate crime offices for professional investigations.
Availability of Interrogation Interview Rooms	16%	14%	There was 2% decline as result of Station Commanders converting some of the offices within the station meant for interviewing and interrogations to operational offices.
Adequacy of Exhibits Store	30%	33%	There was a 3% increase in adequacy of the Exhibits Store as a result of IPOA recommendations and the need to manage movement of exhibits professionally as part of the chain of custody process.
Sufficiency of Houses for Police Officers	14%	49%	There was 35% improvement in sufficiency of housing for Police officers as a result of implementation of the housing policy that awarded house allowance to Officers leading to most of them vacating the Police Lines.
COMMUNITY POLICING			
Existence of Community Policing Committees	40%	49%	There was 9% improvement in Community Policing compared to previous inspection. This was attributed to sensitization on the importance of community policing committees and uptake of recommendations made by IPOA during the initial inspections.

Table 5: Status on Follow-up inspections conducted. Source: (IPOA, 2020)



Figure 6: The Tharaka South Child Protection Unit Constructed by Plan International. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.4.1.3 Thematic Inspections

One hundred and forty-five (145) inspections were conducted on various thematic areas, in various police facilities across the country. The Thematic area inspections were on issues relating to Police Records 36 (24.8%), Integration of KPS and APS, and with Communities and Neighborhoods 23(15.9%), Special Interest Groups-women, 17(11.7%), Special Interest Groups -Children, 23(15.9%), ICT Equipment Adoption and Mainstreaming 12(8.3%), Community Policing 10 (6.9%), Special Interest Groups -PWDs, 18(12.4%), and Special Interest Groups - Illegal Immigrants, 6(4.1%). The table below has the detailed findings in all the thematic area inspections conducted.

	Thematic Area	Findings
1.	Community Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the Police facilities had active Community Policing Committees but they were not well structured and constituted as per the law. There were no established County Policing Structures in all the Premises inspected. Members were not even aware that they ought to be in existence as per Section 41 of the NPS Act. Officers in- Charge faced challenges in convening the Community Policing meetings since the members need transport facilitation yet the Ward/Station Commanders have no expenditure allocation for that use. The members also seek an allowance to be paid for attending the meeting, thus some Commanders provide the same out of pocket. Some Commanders face resistance from the Community Members on Community Policing issues, thus Community Policing Committee members and public need training and awareness on the benefits of community policing and its rationale. Minutes of Community Policing Meetings were compiled but some had not been signed and filed accordingly. Some Police Premises confirmed that Community Policing has helped in curbing crime and also assisted in intelligence gathering which the Police have used to catch up with culprits. Some Police facilities reported of clashing between Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi Initiatives, thus hindering Community Policing from undertaking their mandate smoothly within their jurisdiction. On this regard some members felt that it was duplication of roles.
2.	Special Interest Group- Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the Police Premises inspected had no Juvenile cells; some used the Station Commander office or corridors within the cell area as holding places for Juvenile. Machakos Police Station had juvenile cells which had been well separated for male and female Juvenile. Almost all the Police facilities inspected had at least one Police officer assigned to handle children issues although the staff strength was not sufficient compared to the large numbers of Children cases received in respective Police facilities. Majority of the Police officers handling children affairs were female while none had male officers assigned to handling children issues. Majority of the facilities had no CPU's and Children's Office thus Police Officers liaise with the Children's Department to take custody of the victims. The lack of separate children's/ gender office made it difficult to write statements and interrogate children due to lack of privacy. Police Facilities that had CPU's reported of the facility having been constructed by well-wishers who were mostly NGOs, a good example being in Tharaka Nithi County. Police officers had been taken through various trainings on handling Children issues but majority of the courses were sponsored by NGOs and other institutions. There is need to facilitate training of officer on legal framework and handling issues on Children since they are sensitive in nature. All Police facilities faced challenges on shortage of stationery and toiletries. They also faced difficulties in presenting witnesses to court since they were not adequately facilitated with enough transport. Police officers reported of facing difficulties in processing offenders who had committed offences against children cases such as rape since some community members tend to defend the perpetrators and settle the matters through the Community Elders.
3.	Integration of KPS and APS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Station Commanders appreciated the move of integrating the APS to KPS since it had enhanced staff strength and increased efficiency in service delivery at the Station level. Almost all former APS officers had been issued with the new KPS uniform. It was also noted that officers from APS needed intensive training and supervision on functions of the Police Stations/ Base such as Statement writing, Processing of Case Files, Traffic duties and filling of Police Records such as the OB and Cell Register. Training of former APS officers (Conversion Courses) is still ongoing but in Phases. Officers from APS complained of discrimination during duty allocations. They were not being deployed to Traffic and Crime duties but instead majorities were assigned to Beats and Patrol duties. It was noted that most of the AP Posts that had been converted to KPS facilities were not rebranded, had no Flags, and the Officers were retained in the same facility. There were no reshuffles. The Police Premises were retained yet majorities were situated in Chief's Camps or Community Land.

4.	Special Interest Group- Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the Police Premises had no gender office/ gender desk; hence during interrogation either the Station Commanders office or any other vacant room is used. Majority of the Police facilities had at least one Female officer handling women issues but it was noted that the same officer is also the one handling children issues. All officers reported on the need of NPS facilitating/sponsoring frequent and continuous training on gender issues. Currently, most officers depend on invites to seminars and forums convened by NGOs and institutions they collaborate with to acquire knowledge and capacity build on handling gender issues. All the Police Premises had a shortage of stationery and challenges in accessing court since they were not adequately facilitated.
5.	Special Interest Group- Immigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station Commanders reported of holding immigrants for long in the facility as they awaited repatriation which increases the expense on their feeding, yet there were some who had special dietary needs. Profiling of the detainees is challenging due to lack of enabling training.
6.	ICT mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the Police Premises had obsolete desktop computers and laptops that were available were allocated to the OCS. There was no internet connection, printers and photocopiers in most facilities thus the officers source for printing services from Cyber cafes when need arises. Police officers use personal mobile phone for communication and there is no airtime allocation in A.I.E for use by all officers. Some Police stations experience poor network due to the terrain which affects officers' communications and liaison.
7.	Police Records and Registers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of Police facilities had shortage of Police records with some having to improvise. Insufficient office space and equipment to store records and registers was noted. Some records were not updated appropriately e.g. the OB, Exhibit registers among others
8.	Special Interest Group- PwD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the Police facilities reported of rarely receiving Persons with Disabilities in the police facilities. In some instance they receive Persons with mental impairment either as accused or complainants or in such instances, Police Officers seek assistance from a health officer within a government facility.

Table 6: Findings on Thematic Inspections. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

2.4.1.4 Conclusion on Inspections Conducted

Twenty-nine (29) which translates to 65.9% of the 44 parameters assessed during follow up inspections registered improvement while 9 (20.5%) deteriorated. There was no change in 6 (13.6%) of the parameters. There was no change in the infrastructural areas of the police facilities including state of offices, availability of computers, vehicle allocation, display of detainee rights, provision of bedding and availability of toilets within cells during the initial and follow up inspections. There was also a significant improvement in the presence of a sentry at the main gate, sufficiency of houses for Police Officers and adequate artificial light among others. There was a notable decline in the issue of uniforms among other parameters, and this is attributable to the challenges being witnessed in the transition to the new uniforms. The NPS should endeavor to ensure that Station/Ward Commanders improve on the areas that IPOA recommendations points on to ensure that the detention facilities remain habitable, and especially areas that are within the powers of the Commanders (detailed information on the findings availed in a separate report⁴). Appendix iv gives key detailed findings with specific facilities during the NPS inspections).

2.5 Monitoring of Policing Operations

Section 6 (c) of the Authority's Act mandates it to monitor and investigate policing operations affecting members of the public. The monitoring aims at ensuring that police operations are carried out professionally, within the confines of the law and respecting human rights.

2.5.1 Police Operation Monitored

During the reporting period, the Authority monitored 51 policing operations as follows; 8 on public order management, 39 Government initiated operations and 4 on traffic management.

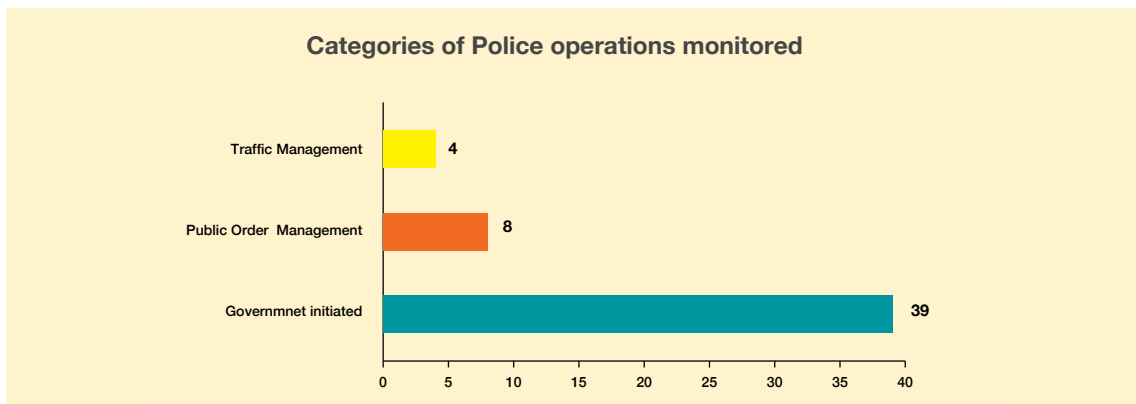


Figure 6: Categories of Police Operations Monitored. Source: (IPOA, 2019)

2.5.2 Findings from Monitoring of Police Operations

Monitoring of Government Initiated Operations

During the period under review, 39 Government initiated operations were monitored as a result of containment measures laid down to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. (A separate report on these operations will be availed as informed by the complaints that were raised by members of the public on social media).

Public Order Management

During the period, 8 public order management operations were monitored. Incidents of police harassment were reported in the last quarter (April- June 2020) with the members of the public demonstrating against illegal killings, extortion and arbitrary arrests during curfew hours.

Traffic Management

Four (4) traffic management operations were monitored emanating from lodged complaints and on own motion in relation to police harassment, bribery and extortion of motorists. The table below shows the findings of the traffic management operations which were monitored during the period under review.

Monitoring Activity	Key findings
Traffic operations monitoring at Ganze Sub-county and Bamba Police Station in Kilifi County necessitated by complaint Ref; IPOA/CMU/2956/2019.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was undisputed that Police Officers were extorting bribes from motorists within Ganze Sub County. The amount extorted ranged between Ksh100 and Ksh10,000. Persons who failed to bribe were subsequently charged in court with multiple charges. The Police were using their powers to arrest and detain motorists to run an extortion business in Bamba and the entire Ganze Sub County.

<p>Traffic monitoring necessitated by complaint</p> <p>Ref: IPOA/CMU/1870/2019 IPOA/CMU/1267/2019 IPOA/CMU/877/2019 and</p> <p>Monitoring of Traffic around Link road Quba area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews at Madogo revealed that the Gamama Sacco controls the operations of matatus operating along Madogo-Garissa route. The NTSA has issued the required documents and Sacco rules on how to conduct themselves. The Sacco only defends those drivers registered with them in case of traffic offences. It was observed that since the NTSA gave out these guidelines there are a lot of changes while harassment by the Police has greatly reduced. • The "Boda Boda" riders accused Police Officers of harassing them on frivolity. • Police Officers used private vehicles around link road (Quba area) to solicit bribes from motorists who were charged with trumped up charges if they refused to bribe.
<p>Monitoring of Traffic at Tana Bridge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Bodaboda riders" operating between Madogo and Garissa alleged that they have to pay police officers Kshs 150 per day to operate. Their matatu counterparts pay between Kshs 100-200 eper day. Those who fail to comply are harassed, arrested and booked with trumped up charges. • The officers lock up the motorists in a private building just next to the road block until they comply with the officers' demands. • The Authority monitored and gave recommendations to the affected Police Station.
<p>Monitoring report on Traffic Operation and Management along Kombewa-Bondo Highway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matatu motorists and police officers had devised a bribery mechanism that ensured all traffic offenders were not taken to court upon arrest. Police officers manning the roadblocks were received bribes of between Ksh.100 and Ksh. 200 from traffic offenders for their release. • PSV drivers and "Boda-boda" operators at Bondo town accused police officers of harassing them even on frivolity. • The Authority established that all police officers including those from the APS were deployed to perform traffic duties under orders of the Regional Commander through the Sub-County Police Commander in consultation with the OCS and Base Commander. However, some officers did not fully understand the technical traffic duties as per the traffic Act. The former APS officers lacked basic skills when handling motorists and traffic records at the Station. • Some senior commanders were said to be calling the traffic officers to demand that they should release some of the impounded vehicles and this really undermined their work. • The IG directive that officers should patrol and not have stationary road blocks on roads is reducing traffic related complaints.

Table 7: Findings on police operations monitored during traffic management. Source: (IPOA, 2020)

3. STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Stakeholder Engagement

The Authority engaged stakeholders including the members of the National Assembly's Committee on Administration and National Assembly, European Union (EU), Transparency International, Police Reforms Working Group, Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Haki Africa, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extra Judicial Killings, Cameroon's Human Rights Organization, Utumishi Academy, Police Regional Training College - Embu, Sauti za Wananchi, ICJ, German Federal Foreign Office and implemented through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Informaction Ltd, Coffey International, Strengthening Police Efficiency and Accountability at the Coast Region of Kenya (SPEAK), Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) among others.

Prior to the disruption of the stakeholder engagements brought about by the COVID-19

emergence, the Board held meetings with County and National Government officials at the Coast, Central, Upper Eastern and South Rift Regions.

Police operations that directly affected the members of the public, especially enforcement of the dusk to dawn curfew, necessitated monitoring and investigation of the complaints lodged. This led to an increased interest in the Authority's activities which drew international media's audience across the globe. In particular, the Authority engaged the Washington Post, Deutsche Welle, Africa News, BBC, Al-Jazeera, New York Times, and Vice News which primarily targets audience in Europe and United States of America.

In recognition of the importance of all sectors supporting the Authority in execution of its mandate, the Authority sought partnership with Non-State actors, both local and international. The Board held discussions with stakeholders at a meeting convened by the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government, Dr. Fred Matiang'i in June 2020. The meeting was attended by nineteen (19) agencies, ministries and institutions drawn from the Government and non-State Actors. The meeting discussed among others use of excessive force and police brutality. It was resolved that all stakeholders should support the Authority in ensuring that the mechanism of police accountability to the public was not compromised.

3.2 Branding and Awareness Creation

The Authority engaged the Government Advertising Agency for the purpose of placing 10 advertisements to inform about its services through the Daily Nation, the Standard, the People Daily newspapers, television and local radio stations. Locally, the Authority also engaged media establishments including; Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Maisha, Media Max, Capital FM, Royal Media Services, Radio Africa, Standard Media Group, Radio Salaam, Nation Media Group, K24, among others.

There was an increase in audience reached through the social media and other digital platforms. This was necessitated by the Government directive to limit face- to- face engagements - one of the measures of combating spread of COVID-19. In line with Government directives, the Authority designed outreach messages, social media memes and posters that were conspicuously displayed in all of the Authority's offices. They were particularly designed to communicate the assorted information on the prevention of the spread of the Corona virus, the cause of the deadly COVID-19 disease. IPOA further reached out to the members of the public through various conventional platforms including print and electronic media, social media and the Authority's website among others. There was a 27.1% increase in audience reached through the social media and other digital platforms. This was necessitated by the Government directive to limit face- to- face engagements.

During the period, IPOA designed, procured and disseminated 35,000 branded Information, Education and Communication materials including the July to December 2019 statutory performance report. The Authority conducted daily media monitoring activities and disseminated occasional analytical reports on police brutality and media mentions on the same.

4. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

4.1 Research

The Authority makes use of research for knowledge generation, production of evidence based and factual statistics, advisory on strategy, interventions and data management functions.

During the period under review, the Authority consolidated reports from the inspections and monitoring activities with recommendations, and shared with the Service. These include;

- i) Kibra By-Elections Monitoring Report
- ii) Inspection, Research and Monitoring (IRM) Annual Report for FY 2018/19,
- iii) Assessment of National Police Service Housing Policy Report
- iv) Traffic Management and Control Monitoring Report
- v) The Police Operations During Curfew Monitoring Report
- vi) The Plight of Police Registers & Records Management - 2019

The Authority also developed four (4) policy briefs on thematic issues including;

- i. AIE Utilization at the Station Level,
- ii. National Police Service Training Schools,
- iii. Police Registers and Records Management and the
- iv. Status of Specialized Police Units.

5 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

5.1 Financial Management

The Authority is guided by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2012, and Regulations 2015, Public Audit Act 2015, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), IPOA Financial Policies and Procedures Manual, and government circulars and directives issued from time to time in all its financial operations and management.

In the period under review, the Authority received Kshs.787.7M of its FY 2019/20 budgetary allocation and absorbed Kshs.786.7M (96%) of this budget which was an improvement of the previous FY 2018/19 absorption of 92%.

5.2 Automation

To enhance visibility by members of the public through cost-effective means, the Authority operationalized its call center system. Through the platform, the public has an opportunity to submit their complaints by dialing the toll-free number; 1559. During the period, IPOA received various ICT equipment from the US Embassy and the Ministry of ICT. These included; 1 forensic workstation, 1 celledrite UFED, 10 Binoculars, 10 Cameras, 30 HP Officejet 250 Mobile Printer, 20 scanners, 50 Laptops, 30 tablets, 2 disk duplicators, and 6 write blockers from the US Embassy and 8 desktops and 5 laptops from the Ministry of ICT.

During the period, the Authority received a number of ICT equipment from the US Embassy and the Ministry of Information, Communication Technology. These included 1 forensic workstation, 1 celledrite UFED, 10 Binoculars, 10 Cameras, 30 HP Officejet 250 Mobile Printer, 20 scanners, 50 Laptops, 30 tablets, 2 disk duplicators and 6 write blockers .

5.3. Learning and Growth

The Authority facilitated 14 members of staff to undertake various courses with an aim of strengthening internal capacity. These included Strategic Leadership Development, Senior Management, and Administrative Assistant Courses at the KSG. The number of staff trained decreased due to slowed operations brought about by COVID-19.

5.4 Risk and Audit

In line with International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and the Authority's Risk Management Framework, Internal audits were conducted in seven departments and units. From these, recommendations were made for improvement. During investigations, security risks were also encountered and handled by the security committee in the Nairobi office and the Regional Coordinators and the Security champions in the regional offices.

6. CHALLENGES

During the reporting period, the Authority faced several challenges as listed below;

- a) Failure by the Service to notify the Authority on deaths of persons or serious injuries as a result of police action or when in police custody as stipulated in Sec. 25 of IPOA Act and the Sixth Schedule Part C [Paragraph 3(b)] of the NPS Act.
- b) Delays by some members of the Service to forward weapons and exhibits for ballistic examination hence delaying investigations.
- c) Withdrawal of cases by complainants or their families due to intimidations or fear of reprisals, out of court settlement among other reasons hence affecting investigations.
- d) Parallel investigations being done by the Authority and DCI with some cases proceeding to courts using DCI files despite the Authority having gathered more reliable evidence. This results in loss of critical evidence and unnecessary delay in review of files at the ODPP due to the conflicting recommendations.
- e) The spread of Covid-19 which led to scale down of activities, restriction of movement and night curfew that hampered effective delivery of services and the general performance of the Authority.
- f) Multi-agency police operations without Operation Order posed an identity challenge during investigations especially in Mombasa County.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Recommendations

According to section 6(k) of IPOA Act, the Authority is mandated to make recommendations to the Service or any state organ. In this regard the Authority recommends the following:

7.1.1 Death Notification to the Authority by the NPS

The Authority appeals to the IG to ensure that notification on any death emanating from police action or in police custody, is made to the Authority as required by law (Sec. 25 of the Authority's Act) and at the same time appeal that Police Officers execute their mandate within the law.

7.1.2. Enhanced cooperation by members of NPS

The Authority appeals to the IG to ensure that the Police Officers cooperate with the Authority by honoring summons, submission of firearms for ballistic examinations among other aspects. The IG should also institute legal measures against officers found culpable of issuing threats to the complainants who lodge complaints at IPOA. Further, where multi-agency police operations are involved, operation orders needs to be availed to the Authority to ease investigations.

7.1.3. Investigations of Police misconduct Cases

The NCAJ should consider amendment of the NPS Act so that cases of police misconduct can solely be investigated by the Authority.

7.1.4. Increased Resource Allocations to the Service

The Inspector General NPS should, as stipulated under section 116(2) of the National Police Service Act 2011, ensure adequate and fair distribution of finances and resources to fund police premises including the specialized police formations. Fair and adequate distribution of resources such as stationery will ensure efficient service delivery. Sub depots should be revived and be well equipped with supplies to be disbursed to Counties, Sub Counties and Police Formations on need basis in accordance with Cap 70 Para 4(3) of the SSO. Motor Vehicles and fuel allocation should be done on basis of geographical area covered by the facility, terrain, frequency of emergencies and rapid response incidences. The 15 liter-allocation is not sufficient especially in hardship areas, thus stalling the response rate to incidences. PPEs should also be sufficiently provided to police officers to ensure they are protected from contacting COVID-19. The IG should also ensure adequate supply and procurement of high-powered HF and VHF Radios to boost communication in remote areas where officers operate. Further, this report recommends that Officers in-charge be provided with airtime allowance.

7.1.5 Records and Registers Management

The Officer in-charge of the police facility records should ensure that records are kept and maintained in accordance with Chapter 59 of the Service Standing orders and strict adherence to Appendix 59(a) of Service Standing Orders. Additionally, there is need to streamline the issuance of police registers and stationery in all Police Premises. Migration into digital record keeping should be fast tracked especially with 'new normal' being currently embraced in order to curb the spread of COVID-19.

7.1.6 Detention Facilities and Cell Conditions

According to, Rule 5, Arrest and Detention rules, 5th Schedule of the National Police Service Act 2011, it is the responsibility of the officer in charge of the station, to ensure that a lock up facility is in hygienic condition conducive for human habitation, has adequate lighting,

toilet and washing facilities and an outdoor area. The officers in charge of stations and posts should ensure that they adhere to the provision of the National Police Service Act 2011. The stretch on resources in police cells currently caused by the upsurge in number of detainees occasioned by a delay in transferring them to prisons should be addressed. Police premises should have adequate holding facilities to cater for such unexpected circumstances in future. Station Commanders should ensure that they provide an enabling environment for former APS officers by deploying them with experienced officers so that they can learn on the job to ensure a smooth integration process.

7.1.7 Community Policing

According to Article 244(e) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the National Police Service should strive to foster and promote relationships with the broader society. Section 98 of the NPS Act mandates a police officer in charge of an area in consultation with stakeholders to establish a Community Policing Committee. Station Commanders need to develop creative ways of involving the community in Community Policing Committees.

7.1.8 Issuance of Uniforms

In accordance with Police Service Reforms, all Police Officers should be issued with the new police uniform (deep blue) and all other necessary gear and equipment as stipulated in the SSO Chapter 70 Paragraph 22(1). Therefore, the IG should fast track the supply of the new uniforms. Further, there was a number of police officers who did not affix their name tags to their uniforms contrary to Para 29 of Cap 23 of the SSOs. IPOA recommends that disciplinary action be taken against officers who violate this regulation.

7.1.9 Staff Strength and Gender Consideration

Article 246 (3) (a) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010; gives the National Police Service Commission the mandate to recruit and appoint persons to hold or act in offices in the service, confirm appointments and determine promotions and transfers within the National Police Service. The National Police Service Commission should ensure that staff shortage and gender balance especially in the DCI units is addressed to ensure compliance with one third Gender Rule as enshrined in the Constitution.

7.1.10 Welfare and Recreational Facilities

Chapter 66 of the Service Standing Orders (SSO) stipulates that; (1) The general comfort of officers in their quarters shall include; (a) adequate water supplies; (b) recreation during off-duty hours; (c) provision of canteens; (d) having organized sports and games; (e) cinema shows; (f) distribution of books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers. The officers in the Specialized Units inspected lacked clean water, recreational facilities, and the provision of canteen was done through officers' out of pocket initiative. Additionally, Police officers lacked psycho-social support. The NPSC should consider offering psycho-social and counseling services to officers. Police officers deployed to perform Government-initiated directives should be facilitated with meals among other amenities such as mobile toilets. Further under Section 46 (2) of the NPS Act 2011 (2) working hours of police officers should be reasonable and where excessive overtime is required, police officers should be compensated with commensurate periods of rest. The NPSC should address the persistent issue of understaffing to avoid exposing officers to long working hours of more than 12 hours per shift.

7.1.11 Administration of Justice

Courts and the National Council on administration of Justice (NCAJ) need to explore ways into how they hasten administration of justice and deal with detainees being held in Police Stations.

Partial opening of courts has been considered in most parts of country and the use of virtual technology. However, Police Stations are still facing a challenge of holding of detainees for a longer time than expected.

7.1.12 Training

The NPSC is mandated to regularly review the police training curriculum to ensure its relevance to Policing Requirements. They should fundamentally move swiftly when there is need to equip officers with certain crucial knowledge and skills. During the period, officers did not receive any customized form of training in regard to protection against the spread of COVID-19. This exposed them to the risk of contracting the virus.

7.1.13 IPOA should be categorized as an essential service- during the multi-agency operations

IPOA should have been categorized among the essential service sectors whenever a multi-agency operation is taking place as experienced recently during the curfews and restrictions of movement imposed to curb the spread of the COVID-19.

7.1.14 Adequacy of Funding

The numbers of complaints lodged by the members of public and police officers requiring investigations, inspections of police facilities and monitoring of police operations have increased over the years. The Authority also has increased the number of regional offices to eight and thus expanded expenditure needs to make them fully operational for effective service delivery. The Authority therefore requests the National Assembly for an increased budgetary allocation.

7.2. Conclusion

During the reporting period, the Authority's general performance in complaints processing, investigations, inspections and monitoring of police operations was affected by the emergence of COVID-19 and subsequent directives and measures to curb its spread. However, the Authority strived to serve its clientele in the best way possible without compromising the prevention measures put in place by the Government. The inspections and monitoring activities conducted during the period under review noted that there was progressive intake of the Authority's recommendations such as provision of water and lighting in the police premises. There was also improved processing of files at the ODPP enabling registration in courts. The Authority prays that this cooperation continues for mutual benefit.

The Authority looks forward to better performance in the July -December Half Year of the FY 2020/2021.

8. APPENDICES

Appendix (i): Operational Statistics Since Inception

IPOA OPERATIONAL STATISTICS SINCE INCEPTION TO JUNE 2020									
MANDATE	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	Total
COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT									
Complaints received	594	860	1792	2529	2267	2339	3237	2991	16609
Complaints cases forwarded to IAU	125	40	25	105	355	119	57	10	836
Complaints recommended for investigations	0	304	1608	1927	819	482	489	763	6392
Complaints recommended for IRM	0	39	37	42	90	171	289	326	994
Complaints referred to NPS	43	59	27	63	232	415	415	271	1525
Complaints referred to NPSC	49	39	13	39	105	90	73	68	476
Complaints referred to KNCHR	8	3	3	8	9	10	0	0	41
Complaints referred to DCI	16	20	16	49	116	12	151	108	488
Complaints referred to EACC, CAJ, NLC, NTSA, RBA among others	73	80	26	70	287	113	92	80	821
Preliminary inquiry conducted (visits to stations, interviewing clients and fact finding) to determine the nature, solve mild complaints, and refer others for action depending on the subject matter						546	795	933	2274
Complaints closed due to complainant withdrawal, matter before court, not actionable, insufficient information, resolution	280	276	37	226	254	381	876	432	2762
INVESTIGATIONS									
Total No. of cases received for investigation	0	304	1608	1927	819	482	473	693	6306
Investigations completed	0	27	115	157	294	197	728	777	2295
Closed after preliminary investigations							451	321	772
Closed after legal review							4	9	12
Cases under further investigations (cover points)								192	192
Ongoing legal review							114	156	156
Cases forwarded to ODPP	0	2	13	37	26	27	55	114	274
Cases forwarded to EACC							1	1	1
Cases forwarded to NPSC							1	3	3
Cases under initial investigations assessment								2553	2553
Cases under investigations	0	76	230	140	649	321	2003	1458	1458
Cases before Courts							67	76	76
Convictions made	0		0	2	0	1	3	2	8
POLICE OPERATIONS MONITORED									
Public order management	0	2	6	8	10	33	29	24	112
Government initiated	0	2	0	1	4	3	13	41	64
Traffic management	0	0	0	1	13	5	27	4	50
Police recruitment	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4

Cases Intake Committee referrals / own motion	0	0	0	1	8	4	19	1	33
Beats and patrol	0	0	0	0	12	0	8	3	23
Elections	1	0	0	0	16	13	6	3	39
Subtotal	1	4	8	12	64	58	102	76	325
INSPECTIONS OF POLICE PREMISES									
New Inspections	25	40	181	153	94	103	336	183	1115
Follow-up inspections		0	15	59	114	137	340	91	756
Thematic				25		3	17	196	241
Specialized Units							89	22	111
Police training schools					1		22	1	24
Subtotal	25	40	196	237	209	243	804	493	2247

Source: (IPOA, 2020)

Appendix (ii): Cases Cleared By ODPP in the Process of Court Registration

No	File Number	Court case No.	Subject	Jurisdiction: County and specific Court station
1	019-INV-NBI-2015-C-597	In the process of court registration	Offense/charge: Murder Complainant/Deceased: M.C.K Accused person: PC Cedric Abuga	Milimani
2	0082-INV-KITENGELA-2014-C-357	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Unlawful wounding Complainant/deceased: JM Accused person: Fredrick Masanghwe Mukasa	Kajiado
3	075-INV -NAIROBI -C-766-2016	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Murder c/s 203 as read with 204 Complainant/deceased: DIM Accused: Joycliff Githinji	Nairobi
4	IPOA/INV/001570/2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charge: Inquest Complainant/Deceased: BW Accused person: N/A	Eldoret Law Courts
5	IPOA/INV/00632-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charge: robbery With Violence Complainant/Deceased: C.J Accused: Ambrose Mutua	Machakos Law Courts
6	IPOA/INV/001595-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Manslaughter c/s 202 as read with 205 Complainant/deceased: W.M Accused: Isaac Mosiria	Makadara Law Courts
7	IPOA/INV/000934-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Unlawful wounding c/s 231(a) Complainant/deceased: F.N Accused: Dennis Orito	Kiambu Law Courts
8	IPOA/INV/001727-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Inquest Complainant/deceased: D.M Accused: N/A	Milimani Law Courts
9	IPOA/INV/001286-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges : Assault Complainant/deceased: RNN Accused: Jilo Kitasi	Embu Law Courts

10	IPOA/INV/002180-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges :Murder Complainant/deceased: RNN Accused: Jilo Kitasi	Nyeri High court
11	IPOA/INV/001792-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: P.O Accused: N/A	Kisumu law courts
12	IPOA/INV/001495-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges :Inquest Complainant/deceased: M.M Accused: N/A	Nyeri law courts
13	001-INV (KSM) KAKAMEGA -001- 2017	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: E.S Accused: N/A	Kakamega Law Courts
14	IPOA/INV/000256-2019	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Murder Complainant/deceased: C.N Accused: Patrick Nyapara	High Court at Kakamega
15	IPOA/INV/001543-2019	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Murder Complainant/deceased: E.M Accused: Patrick Nyapara	High Court at Machakos
16	IPOA/INV/001759-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges :Murder Complainant/deceased: J.G Accused: Patrick Nyapara	High Court at Nyeri
17	IPOA/INV/001271-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Causing grievous harm Complainant/deceased: J.G Accused: Patrick Nyapara	Garrisa Law Courts
18	IPOA/INV/001924-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges :Causing grievous harm Complainant/deceased: C.W Accused:	Milimani Law Courts
19	IPOA/INV/693-2017	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Murder Complainant/deceased: M.C Accused:	Eldoret Law Courts
20	IPOA/INV/1521-2014	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: C.O Accused:	Milimani Law Courts
21	IPOA/INV/000046-2019	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Murder Complainant/deceased: M.W Accused:	Milimani Law Courts
22	IPOA/INV/1765-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Assault Complainant/deceased: N.K Accused:	Mombasa Law Courts
23	IPOA/INV/1525-2018	In the process of court registration	Offense/charges: Inquest Complainant/deceased: H.A.M Accused:	Garrisa Law Courts

Appendix (iii): Convictions made During the Period Under Review

The independent investigations into allegations of mistreatment and failure to accord DN medical attention against Chief Inspector Zuhura Yasmin Khan while attached to Industrial Area Police Station

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority filed a case against Chief Inspector Zuhura Khan at Milimani Law Courts in Nairobi. This is after the Director of Public Prosecutions concurred

with the Authority's recommendations upon conclusion of investigations into allegations of mistreatment and failure by Police Officers to accord DN medical treatment while held in custody at Industrial Area Police Station.

D.N aged 19 years was assaulted by her employer after a disagreement that resulted into serious injuries. D.N was later arrested and detained at Akila Police Post and later transferred to Industrial Area Police Station. IPOA established that while DN was in Police custody, she was not given any medical attention despite an order of the court directing that she be taken to the Hospital for treatment.

The complaint was brought to the attention of the Authority by the Federation of Women Lawyers-Kenya (FIDA), Nairobi. In execution of its mandate under section 6(a) of the IPOA Act which requires the Authority to investigate any complaints related to disciplinary or criminal offences committed by any member of the Police service, whether on its own motion or on receipt of a complaint, the Authority invoked its powers under the Act and commenced investigations into the circumstances that led to the alleged mistreatment.

The investigation revealed that DN was taken to Akila Police Post on the 15th day of February 2014 by the employer's husband on allegations of stealing household items. She was detained at the Post for two days and moved to Industrial Area Police station on the 17th of February 2014. She was then taken to Makadara Law Courts the following day where she informed the Magistrate of the physical and sexual assault. The Magistrate gave orders that she be remanded back at Industrial Area Police Station so that she can be taken to hospital to receive medical attention and that her employer be arrested and investigated.

D.N was taken back to Industrial Area Police Station on the 18th of February 2015 and despite her informing Inspector Zuhura who was the in charge of the Police Station during that period she was not taken to hospital for a period of five days while held in custody. It took the intervention of two officers at the Police Station to call Medecins San Frontieres who took her to hospital where she was surgically operated since her condition was critical.

IPOA completed investigations and forwarded the file to the Directorate of Public Prosecutions where upon perusal of the file a finding was made that there was sufficient evidence to support the allegations against Inspector Zuhura Khan and directed that she be charged with the offence of neglect of official duty. The DPP also concurred with IPOA's recommendation to the National Police Service Commission to take disciplinary action against three other Police officers based at the same station for being negligent in the performance of their duties by failing to accord D.N medical attention.

After successful prosecution, Chief Inspector Zuhura Khan who has served as a Police Officer for over 29 years was convicted for the offence of Neglect of official duty c/sec 128 of Penal Code and fined Ksh. 10,000 in default to serve three months imprisonment.

The independent investigations into allegations of attempted murder against Cpl Edward Wanyonyi Makokha, a police officer attached to Benane Administration Police Post, Garissa

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority filed a case against CPL. Edward Wanyonyi Makokha at the Chief Magistrate's Court in Garissa. This is after the Director of Public Prosecutions concurred with the Authority's recommendations upon conclusion of investigations into the said allegations.

The Authority received and recorded the complaint on 26th September, 2014 about a shooting incident at Benane AP Post, Garissa which occasioned injuries to Ibrahim Hassan Shid a student at Benane Secondary School.

In execution of its mandate under section 6(a) of the IPOA Act which requires the Authority to investigate any complaints related to disciplinary or criminal offences committed by any member of the Police service, whether on its own motion or on receipt of a complaint, the Authority invoked its powers under the Act and commenced investigations into the circumstances that led to the alleged shooting incident.

Investigations revealed that on the 25th day of September 2014, at around 2030hrs, the complainant a student at Benane Secondary School was having a meal at a food Kiosk in Benane town within Garissa County when he was accosted by Cpl Edward Makokha then stationed at Benane Police station snatched his mobile phone and without any lawful cause shot him twice in the ensuing confrontation, he suffered two gunshot wounds on his right cheek and right leg. After successful prosecution, the accused was convicted as charged and sentenced to serve 20 years in jail.

Appendix (iv): Status of the Various Inspected Utilities in NPS Facilities

No	KEY AREA	NAME OF FACILITES
1	Facilities inspected that had water	Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Manga Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Lelu Police Post, Soko Huru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post and Mudete Police Station
2	Facilities that accessed water through bore hole	Manga Police Station, Kabartegan Police Post, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
3	Facilities that had piped water	Magongo Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post
4	Facilities that accessed water through buying	Jaribuni Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station
5.	Facilities that accessed water through harvesting	Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base
6.	Inspected facilities that had lighting	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
7.	Facilities that were connected to electricity	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
8.	Facilities that had a standby generator	Kabiyet Police Station, Manga Police Station, Mudete Police Station

9.	Facilities that had a solar for lighting	Kauthene Police Post
10.	Facilities that were accessible by wheelchair	Mikindani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Lelu Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni
11.	KPS premises inspected with detention facilities	Jomvu Patrol Base, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
12.	Detention facilities with female cells	Kauthene Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
13.	Detention facilities with male cells	Jomvu Patrol Base, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
14.	Detention facilities with male juvenile cells	Kauthene Police Post, Magutuni Police Post, Sosiot Police Station
15.	Detention facilities with outdoor area,	Mudete Police Station
16.	Detention with clean cells	Jomvu Patrol Base, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
17.	Detention facilities with adequate artificial lighting,	Jomvu Patrol Base, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mariakani Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
18.	Detention facilities with adequate ventilation inside the cells,	Jomvu Patrol Base, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mariakani Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
19.	Detention facilities with a wash area.	Mjambere Police Post, Mariakani Police Station, Manga Police Station, Sosiot Police Station
20.	Detention facilities with toilets inside the cells	Mariakani Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Sosiot Police Station, Mudete Police Station
21.	Detention facilities with bucket toilets inside the cells	Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
22.	Detention facilities that provided special services to detainee	Naiberi Police Station, Mudete Police Station
23.	Detention facilities that provided detainees with clean drinking water	Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
24.	Detention facilities provided detainees with 3 meals per day	Kapsabet Police Station, Songhor Police Station, Kibugat Police Post, Siakago Police Station, Makutano Police Station, Manyatta Police Station, Kandara Police Station, Ndakaini Police Station, Kirwara Police Station, Hagardere Police Patrol Base, Dagahaley Police Patrol Base, IFO Main Police Station, Nyeri Police Station, Karatina Police Station, Likoni Police Station
25.	Detention facilities that the meals provided were sufficient	Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post

26.	Detention facilities where detainees who were provided emergency care	Kauthene Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
27.	Detention facilities that displayed the rights of detainees.	Naiberi Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station
28.	Police facilities with secure perimeter fence	Magongo Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Manga Police Station, SokoHuru Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Mudete Police Station
29.	Police facilities with secure grills at the report office	Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
30.	Police facilities with sentry at the main gate	Magongo Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kadzandani
31.	Police facilities with clear signage	Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
32.	Police facilities with fire equipment	Mariakani Police Station, Ntumu Police Station
33.	Police premises that had customer care service desks	Mariakani Police Station, Manga Police Station, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post
34.	Police premises that had Gender Desk	Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post
35.	Premise that had Occurrence Books	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
36.	Premise that had Occurrence Books correctly entered	Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Lelu Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
37.	Facilities that had Arms and Ammunition Movement Register	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
38.	Premise that had Arms and Ammunition Movement Register that were correctly entered	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station

39.	Facilities that had weekly duty rosters	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Kauthene Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Jaribuni Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
40.	Premises that had cell registers	Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
41.	Premises that had cell registers that were correctly entered	Mjambere Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Marima Police Post, Magutuni Police Post, Tunyai Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
42.	Facilities that had detainee property registers that were well maintained	Chepkanga police station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station
43.	Inspected facilities that had Complaints Against Police Register	Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Mudete Police Station
44.	Facilities that had exhibit registers that were updated,	Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Olololunga Police Station, Garissa Police Station, Sosiot Police Station, Lokitaung Police Station, Yamumbi Police Post
45.	Facilities that had at least one vehicle for use	Junda Police Post, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
46.	Facilities had working communication gadgets	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Junda Police Post, Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Chaani Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Huruma Police Patrol Base, Mariakani Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Manga Police Station, Tunyai Police Post, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeiniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Mbungoni, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
47.	Facilities that had Personal mobile phone for communication	Junda Police Post, Lelu Police Post, SokoHuru Police Post, Mtargon Police Post, Kabartegan Police Post, Tebesonik Patrol Base, Kelunet Patrol Base, Kebeiniti Police Patrol Base, Kasheen Police Patrol Base, Sosiot Police Station, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post
48.	Facilities that had HF Radios for communication	Mariakani Police Station, Mudete Police Station
49.	Facilities provided with protective gears	Jomvu Patrol Base, Magongo Police Post, Yamumbi Police Post
50.	Premises with computers	Mariakani Police Station, Manga Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
51.	Inspected facilities that had sufficient office spaces	Ntumu Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Kadzandani
52.	Inspected facilities that had sufficient Exhibit Store.	Mariakani Police Station, Magutuni Police Post, Kadzandani, Yamumbi Police Post, Mudete Police Station
53.	Facilities with well-established Community Policing	Mjambere Police Post, Mikindani Police Post, Naiberi Police Station, Mariakani Police Station, Kabiyeet Police Station, Ainabkoi Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station
54.	Facilities that had minutes for the last Community Policing meeting	Mariakani Police Station, Ntumu Police Station, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station

55.	Inspected facilities that had evidence of structured community clusters.	Mjambere Police Post, Ntumu Police Station, Mbungoni, Mudete Police Station Establishment of area Community Policing committees and other structures: Sec.98 NPS Act, (2011) a) A police officer in charge of an area shall, in consultation with stakeholders, be responsible for and facilitate the establishment of area Community Policing committees and other administrative structures. b) An area Community Policing committee shall consist of representatives of Community Policing forums in the area concerned elected for that purpose by such policing forums. c) A Station Commander or Administration Police Post commander and the members elected by the community from time to time to that effect shall be members of the area Community Policing committee concerned. d) Where appropriate, both the Administration Police and the Kenya Police Officers shall establish joint committees or other structures
56	Facilities with proper lighting provided through electricity	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
57	Facilities with sufficient office space	Ganze
58	Facilities with offices in fair state	Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central
59	Facilities with exhibit store	Ganze, Nyali and Turkana Central
60	Facilities with adequate exhibit store	None
61	Facilities with office for specialized crime officers	Ganze and Nyali
62	Facilities with armory	Turkana West
63	Facilities with file cabinets	Ganze
64	Facilities that shared Amory with Police Stations	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central
65	Facilities with clear signage	Nyali
66	Facilities with fire equipment	Nyali
67	Facilities with officers trained in advanced investigation	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali,
68	Facilities with officers trained in anti-narcotics	Ganze and Turkana West
69	Facilities with offices trained in basic investigation	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali and Turkana West
70	Facilities with officers trained in crime scene management	Turkana West
71	Facilities with officers trained in criminal intelligence	Magarini, Nyali and Turkana West
72	Facilities with officers trained in data analysis	Ganze, Nyali and Turkana West
73	Facilities with officers trained in money laundering investigation courses	Ganze
74	Facilities with officers trained in post blast investigation	Nyali
75	Facilities with officers trained in human rights	Magarini, Ganze, Nyali and Turkana West
76	Facilities with officers trained in surveillance	Magarini, Ganze and Nyali
77	Facilities with crime records	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
78	Facilities with homicide records	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West

79	Facilities with human trafficking records	Turkana Central
80	Facilities with money laundering records	Ainabkoi and Nyali
81	Facilities with narcotic crime records	Ainabkoi, Nyali and Turkana West
82	Facilities with organized crime records	Turkana West, Nyali and Ainabkoi
83	Facilities with petty crime records	Ainabkoi and Turkana Central
84	Facilities with piracy records	None
85	Facilities with rape/defilement records	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Turkana Central and Turkana West
86	Facilities with narcotic records	Ganze
87	Facilities with terrorism records	Ainabkoi, Turkana Central and Turkana West
88	Facilities with criminal intelligence records	Magarini, Ganze, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
89	Facilities that filed returns and records	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
90	Facilities with Arms and Ammunition Movement Register	Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
91	Facilities with correctly entered Arms and Ammunition Register	Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
92	Facilities with Complaints Register against DCI officers	Magarini
93	Facilities with Exhibit Register	Turkana Central and Nyali
94	Facilities with correctly entered Exhibit Register	Turkana Central and Nyali
95	Facilities with locate gadget, records of suspects being tracked	Turkana Central and Turkana West
96	Facilities with weekly duty roster	Magarini, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
97	Facilities with correctly entered and up to date weekly duty roster	Magarini, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
98	Facilities with extortion complaints recorded against DCI Police officers	Ainabkoi
99	Facilities with death and serious injury complaints against DCI	None
100	Facilities with delayed investigations complaint recorded against DCI	Magarini
101	Facilities with unlawful detention complaint against DCI	Turkana West
102	Facilities with complaints against DCI referred for internal disciplinary	Magarini, Ainabkoi, Turkana Central and Turkana West
103	Facilities which handled petty crimes	Ainabkoi and Turkana Central

104	Facilities which handled rape/defilement cases	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Turkana Central and Turkana West
105	Facilities which handled human trafficking cases	Turkana Central
106	Facilities which handled terrorism cases	Ainabkoi, Turkana Central and Turkana West
107	Facilities where the PUI files met the standards of police case compilation	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
108	Facilities with working communication gadgets	Nyali
109	Facilities with adequate communication gadgets	Nyali
110	Facilities which did not have HF, landline and satellite	Magarini, Ganze, Ainabkoi, Nyali, Turkana Central and Turkana West
111	Facilities with Walkie Talkie	Nyali
112	Facilities with VHF	Nyali
113	Facilities with mobile phones	Nyali and Turkana West

THE IPOA BOARD



Mrs. Anne Makori

Chairperson

Mrs. Anne Makori is the Chairperson of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority. She holds a Law Degree (LLB Hons) from the University of Nairobi, a Postgraduate Diploma from the Kenya School of Law, a Postgraduate Diploma in Human Resource Management and a Masters in Leadership. She is a Certified Public Secretary (C.P.S.) K., a Certified Professional Trainer and a Certified Professional Mediator.

Anne has a vast experience spanning over 20 years with exposure at both board and management levels. She has worked for the Government of Kenya, the media industry, the banking sector and legal practice specializing in civil litigation, conveyancing and corporate law. Mrs. Makori has also undertaken human resource consultancies at both local and international levels.

She is an experienced leader in strategy development and implementation, company secretarial, organizational review, performance management, culture and change management as well as business development having previously given oversight and leadership at different levels including serving as a General Manager in charge of business development, legal and human resources.

Mrs. Makori is a member of Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya (ICPSK) and the Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM). She is also actively involved in community service in the areas of education, literacy and language development for small and marginalized community groups as well supporting Churches.



Dr. Jonathan Lodompui, PhD
Vice-Chairperson

Dr. Lodompui holds a PhD in Political Science and Public Administration with a bias in conflict transformation, a Master's Degree in International Relations and Diplomacy and a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration and Political Science biased on reforms and transformational development all from the University of Nairobi. He also holds two Diplomas.

He has management experience in various organizations and in national consultancies in transformative development, peace building, conflict management and security matters. He has presented locally, internationally and contributed in academic journals including; Conflict Analysis and Mapping in Kenya, Impoverishment of the Pastoralists Groups in Kenya, Fathers are parents too, the Collapse of the EAC in 1977, the National interest of Tanzania, Samburu origins, Migrations and settlement and Internal and external conflict triggers.

He is the Vice Chairperson at IPOA, and the immediate former Director for the Enablers and Macros Directorate at the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat, which is charged with coordination of the implementation of infrastructure projects.

Prior, he worked with the Military as an Air Force Officer, the Child Fund as a Regional Coordinator and at the Teachers Service Commission as a Chief Research Officer. He also taught at various universities including the University of Nairobi, Technical University of Kenya, Africa Nazarene University and the United States International University.



Dr. Jimmy Mwithi, PhD
Commissioner

Jimmy is a holder of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), in Leadership and Governance from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. A holder of a Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) Strategic Management – Kenya Methodist University (KeMU) and Bachelor of Arts (Hons) Criminology; – Egerton University. He is a fellow at the Kenya Institute of Bankers (FKIB); a full Member of the Kenya Institute of Management (MKIM) and a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE). He has attended several courses on management, leadership and governance.

He has served in various capacities in the Public and Private sectors for 29 years and has dealt with strategy/policy formulation, capacity building programs, intelligence collection, investigations and prosecution of criminal & civil cases.

In the 29 years, he has served in the Kenya Police Service, Efficiency Monitoring Unit (Office of the President), Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Consolidated Bank of Kenya Limited and as a University Lecturer. He has also published journals on leadership, governance, strategy formulation and security.

He is a former chairman of the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) Kenya Chapter and former Chairman of the Kenya Bankers Association (KBA), Security Committee. He chairs the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board.



Ms. Fatuma Mohamad
Commissioner

Fatuma is a gender and governance specialist who holds a Masters and Bachelor's Degree in Gender and Development Studies from the University of Nairobi. She has over 20 years experience in policy-related development issues, policy formulations, dealing with stakeholders, donor organizations and local communities.

She is a trained mediator with expertise in fostering peaceful coexistence, conflict management and national cohesion. She is the founder of the Women Centre for Peace and Development, an NGO that empowers marginalized women in peace, security and education through economical and political participation in the northern Counties of Kenya. She is knowledgeable of the relevant national and international gender and human rights instruments, convention and legislation.

Fatuma was a Commissioner with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and also served as a part time lecturer at the Egerton University's Institute of Women Gender and Development Studies. She is a member of the National Women Steering Committee which advocates for the implementation of the two-third constitutional gender rule. She also served at the Barclays Bank (K) Ltd. in several capacities. She chairs the Communication and Outreach Committee of the Board.



Ms. Doreen Muthaura, MBS
Commissioner

Ms. Muthaura is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya, an expert in Legislative Drafting, Law Reform, Policy Formulation and evidence based Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA).

She holds a Masters Degree in Law (LLM – Distinction) from the University of London, Law Degree (LLB Hons.) from Moi University, a postgraduate Diploma in Legal Studies from the Kenya School of Law, a Postgraduate Diploma in Legislative Drafting from the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA – International) London, a Postgraduate in Evidence Based Policy Formulation and Translating Policy into Legislation from RIPA International London, Certificate in Effective Governance, Leadership and Integrity from the Griffith University, Queensland Australia.

She has served in various capacities in the public and private sectors. She was the Vice Chairperson and Commissioner at the Kenya Law Reform Commission from 2013 to 2018 where she chaired the Committee on Law Reform, Policy Formulation and Legislative Services, spearheaded and drafted the first Legislative Process Guide in Kenya, participated in the drafting of over 60 model laws for County Governments customization and adoption, developed several Government policies and other legal instruments.

As a law lecturer, she has

trained County attorneys and other senior Government officers. She also worked for the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) from 2011 where she participated extensively in drafting laws required by the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

Ms Muthaura was instrumental in drafting the National Police Service Act, National Police Service Commission Act, Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act, Kenya Defence Forces Act, Power of Mercy Act, National Security Council Act, National Intelligence Service Act, amongst others.

She is also a Parliamentary Counsel having worked for the Office of the Attorney-General, State Law Office, Legislative Drafting Department. At the AG Chambers, she drafted several legal instruments, Bills and subsidiary legislation and offered high profile legal and legislative advice to the Government of Kenya.

She participated in various taskforces and committees including the Taskforce on the Review of the Mandatory Nature of the Death Penalty in Kenya and has also undertaken law reform and legislative drafting consultancies locally and internationally. She is a member of the Law Society of Kenya, the East African Law Society, the Commonwealth Association of Lawyers, the Commonwealth Association of Legislative Counsel (CALC), the Chevening Scholars Alumni, the Federation of Women Lawyers Kenya Chapter FIDA-K and an Australian Award Fellow.

She is also actively involved in community service in human rights, education as well supporting women, churches and other charity organizations.

She chairs the the Human Development Committee of the Board.



Dr. Walter Owen Ogony
Commissioner

Dr. Ogony, a distinguished medical practitioner, is a former Chief Medical Specialist at the Kenyatta National Hospital and Assistant Director of the Surgical Division. He has served in Public Service for 35 years, including 27 at Kenyatta National Hospital where he rose to the Chief Specialist position.

He holds a Masters Degree in Medicine from the University of Nairobi, Postgraduate Diploma from University of London, and Fellowship of the Eastern Africa College of Ophthalmologists. He is a registered and licenced member of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board and also a member of the Kenya Medical Association and Ophthalmological Society of Kenya.

He is vastly experienced in medical practice having initially worked as a general practitioner, then later as a specialist, medical education and management. He chaired and also sat as a member of several taskforces and committees of the Kenyatta National Hospital while in service.

He has attended several courses including, Senior Management Course at the Kenya School of Government, Corporate Governance, BIDE Performance Contracting, Industrial Relations at F.K.E and Trustee Development Programme Kenya. He is a past Chair and member of the Board of Governors of Sidindi Secondary School and a past member of the Nairobi Health Management Board.

In 2012, the President awarded Dr. Ogony the Order of the Grand Warrior (OGW) for his exemplary service to the nation.



Ms. Praxedes Tororey
Commissioner

Ms Tororey holds a Masters degree in Women's Law from the University of Zimbabwe and is pursuing another Masters in Diplomacy and Foreign Policy at Moi University.

She has a Bachelor of Laws (LLB); University of Nairobi, Diploma in International Environmental Law-making and Diplomacy; University of Joensuu, Diploma in Women's Law and a Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law, Certificates in Management and Strategic Reform of Electoral Processes, Legal Audits, Legislation Drafting, Mediation, Arbitration, Conflict Management and Dispute Resolution, Strategic Leadership Development Programme and Corporate Governance.

Praxedes has over 26 years of public service having worked as a Magistrate in Narok, Nanyuki, Karatina and Machakos Law Courts.

She participated in the development of the Judiciary Bench Book for Magistrates in criminal proceedings and also developed a training manual on application of Human Rights Instruments in Courts by judicial officers.

She served as an in-house General Counsel with a State Corporation and Constitutional Commission in Public sector management, constitutional development, administration of justice, human rights, devolution, policy and legislative drafting, elections management, management of forests and corporate governance including development of national anti-corruption frameworks. She was Director, Legal and Public Affairs at Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). Among other achievements, she supported the transition of Kenya's electoral management body from ECK, IIEC to the IEBC, developed the Referendum Regulations, 2010 and the Referendum Media Guidelines of the same year.

Ms Tororey also served as the Corporation Secretary and Head of Legal Services at the Kenya Forest Service. Here, she helped develop the Board Code of Conduct, Code of Conduct for disciplined officers, four (4) subsidiary legislations under the Forest Act and a litigation strategy for the Service.

She also trained forest officers in prosecutions and oversaw their Gazettement.

She is a member of the International Commission of Jurists (Kenya Chapter), Law Society of Kenya, FIDA-Kenya and Kenya Women Judges Association, Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Member, Consolata Friends Association (Flora Chapel Branch), Vice Chairperson, One More Day for Children and a life member of the Red Cross Society of Kenya.

She has undertaken various leadership responsibilities including; Chairperson, Review of Electoral Laws Taskforce and Referendum Technical Committee (IEBC), member to the Taskforce on Review of Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework for fighting Corruption in Kenya, 2015, Secretary, Legal Reforms, Electoral Code of Conduct and Compliance Committee (IEBC), Taskforce Member, National Steering Committee on Devolved Government; Chairperson, Court Users Committee, Registrar of Titles, Ministry of Lands, Past Secretary, Jurist of the Year – International Commission of Jurists (ICJ).

Ms Tororey is the chairperson of the Technical Committee of the Board.



Hon. John Waiganjo
Commissioner

Hon. John Waiganjo is an Advocate of the High Court with a Law Degree from the University of Nairobi and a Postgraduate Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1996.

He represented the OI Joro Orok Constituency in Parliament between 2013 to 2017 where he was credited for making more than 360 presentations. In Parliament, he was a member of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs where his name is synonymous with the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill which sought to abolish the death penalty. Championing for proper procedures to be followed during drafting and enactment of laws by various State agencies, Hon. Waiganjo supported the Parliamentary Committee on Delegated Legislation's rejection of PSV regulations developed by

the National Transport and Safety Authority which had not been tabled in Parliament arguing that it was only Parliament that could make laws.

Hon. Waiganjo is also a Co-Convenor of the Kenya Parliamentary Human Rights caucus and a member Law Society of Kenya.

He is senior partner at J.M. Waiganjo and Company advocates, an avid sports fan and a black belt in Shoto Kan martial artist.

Hon. John Waiganjo is the Chairperson of the Finance and Administration Board Committee.

