

A POLICY POSITION PAPER ON POLICE REFORMS IN KENYA



Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIK	Amnesty International Kenya
AG	Attorney General
APS	Administration Police Service
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CPP	Community Policing Policy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CIPEV	Commission of Inquiry into the Post – Election Violence
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
NPP	National Policing Policy
NPS	National Police Service
NPSC	National Police Service Commission
OB	Occurrence Book
POMP	Public Order Management Policy
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IAU	Internal Affairs Unit
IGP	Inspector General of Police
IMLU	Independent Medico Legal Unit
IPOA	Independent Policing Oversight Authority
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KNHRC	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
LSK	Law Society of Kenya
MIO	Ministry of Interior
MVC	MissingVoices Coalition
PEV	Post Election Violence
PRIC	Police Reforms Implementation Committee
PRWG- K	Police Reforms Working Group Kenya
PSC	Public Service Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SJCWG	Social Justice Centres Working Group

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Over the years, Kenya's policing architecture has undergone numerous reform processes, but with little adherence to fundamental tenants of the Constitution, institutional, legislative and policy reform agenda. The path to police reforms in Kenya started in 2002 through a government – initiated task force. The reform process did not go far since the report of the task force was not released to the public. The reform process was reignited in the aftermath of the 2007 General Elections marking the turning point on police reforms agenda. The reform process has, however faced lack of political goodwill from the government, inadequate policies; poor attitude and lack of culture change to support the implementation of reforms envisaged in the laws and various legislations.

The appointment of the Waki Commission of inquiry to investigate the role of the state in security management and in response to Post - Election Violence (PEV) of 2007 was informed by the public outrage on the security situation in the country. According to the report on the Commission of Inquiry into the Post – Election Violence (CIPEV)¹, members of security forces were implicated in major human rights violations including extrajudicial killings, excessive use of force, intimidation and sexual assault. Recommendations of the Commission became

the basis for the commencement of police reforms in Kenya.

In May 2009, a Task Force on Police Reforms Chaired by Rtd. Justice Philip Ransley² was appointed by the Government with a mandate of among others things to make proposals for police reforms in Kenya. Following the release of the Task Force report in October 2009, the President subsequently created the Police Reform Implementation Committee (PRIC)³ to expedite & coordinate the implementation of the 200 recommendations of Task Force and to comply with the new Constitutional requirement of a reformed Police Service. In addition, Agenda IV of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agenda also prioritized constitutional, legal and institutional reforms as a means of improving the rule of law and the culture of constitutionalism in Kenya.

The promulgation of the Constitution in August 2010 brought a ray of hope to Kenyans with the commencement of security sector reforms targeting national security agencies and policing institutions. It brought a new discourse in the working environment of the National Police Service, a requirement for accountable and professional police service, and a broad spectrum of human rights standards that the

1 Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Post – Election Violence

2 Report of the National Task Force on Police Reforms

3 Police Reforms Implementation Committee Report

police are obligated to uphold, protect and respect. A number of laws were enacted following the new constitutional dispensation including; the National Police Service Act 2011⁴, National Police Service Commission Act 2011⁵, and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act 2011⁶.

In June 2012, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) was established by an Act of Parliament to provide civilian oversight and accountability over the work of the Police. To strengthen internal oversight mechanism of the National Police Service, the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) was established under section 87 of the NPS Act 2011, to investigate complaints, promote discipline and good conduct within the Police. The two institutions work closely with each other in addressing complaints and ensuring police accountability. In addition, vetting of police officers for competence and suitability was undertaken in order to restore public trust and confidence in the service. Unfortunately, the vetting process was not completed by the NPSC due to a number of challenges

including institutional and political interference. The establishment of these institutions are a step towards the right direction in enhancing service delivery.

Attempts to reform policing in Kenya has suffered numerous challenges, setbacks and obstacles on one hand and witnessed considerable progress in terms of structural and legislative reforms on the other hand. To keep the Country on the reform trajectory, a number of stakeholders including; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), the Auditor – General, the Controller of Budgets, the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), the Media, Development Partners, Foreign Embassies, Religious Institutions, Human rights organizations i.e. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Police Reforms Working Group – Kenya (PRWG–K) and Social Justice Centers spread across the country have continued to push for comprehensive reforms, demanding accountability in government transactions and human rights centered approach to policing in Kenya.

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4 NPS Act 2011
5 NPSC Act 2011
6 IPOA Act 2011

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY POSITION PAPER

The Policy Position Paper has been developed on the request of Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) to provide insights, share thoughts and guide discussions during the development of the National Policing Policy (NPP), Public Order Management Policy and Community Policing Policy. The drafting of the NPP provides an opportunity to bridge the existing gap in policy and legislation and ensure effective review of policing laws in Kenya.

The Policy Paper is intended to strengthen advocacy approach of KHRC and Police Reforms Working Group (PRWG–K) in contributing to the on–going police reforms agenda in the context of security sector reforms in Kenya. The policy paper also looks at the report of the National Task Force on Improvement of Terms and Conditions of Service for the National Police Service and the Kenya Prisons Service (the Maraga Task Force Report) and its’ recommendations in reforming the National Police Service, the National Police Service Commission and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The assignment on development of this policy paper is undertaken through a combination of methods including; examining legal and policy frameworks, existing policy documents and reports on the police reforms history in Kenya. Literature review of existing commissions of inquiry reports', task force reports and technical committee reports' has been done to provide the context and inform the recommendations in the policy paper.

The following methods have been used;

1. Literature review – The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the National Police Service Act 2011, the National Police Service Commission Act 2011, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act 2011, existing policies and relevant documents.
2. Review of the report of the National Taskforce on Improvement of the Terms and Conditions of Service of the National Police Service (Maraga Task Force Report).
3. Consultation with the Technical Committee on Legislative and Policy Reforms of the National Police Service appointed by the Ministry of Interior (MOI).
4. Formal discussions and interviews with members of Police Reforms Working Group – Kenya and Social Justice Center Working Groups.
5. Peer review meeting with selected resource persons in policy and human rights advocacy.

4.0 STATE OF SECURITY IN KENYA

According to the a Mid-term report on State of the Nation by Civil Society Organizations⁷, between January and September 2024, IMLU documented 228 cases of police torture, 67 cases of extra-judicial killings and 1 case of enforced disappearance. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights report⁸, indicates that police killed 63 people and injured 610 others during the Gen-Z protests, between June and November 2024. KNCHR also reported that 1,376 protesters were arbitrarily arrested, while 74 individuals forcibly disappeared. As of today, 26 people who disappeared are still missing and no one has been held accountable.

Data from Kenya Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Watch and Independent Medico-Legal Unit shows the numbers of those killed, disappeared and arbitrary arrested could be higher than the stated figures. For instance, IMLU recorded 89 cases of enforced disappearances with the number likely to shoot higher considering low reporting and poor documentation experienced during the same period.

The resent documentary by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) dubbed “[Blood Parliament](#)”⁹ has exposed members of the security forces who shot dead three protesters at Parliament building, igniting public outrage and demands for justice for the victims. The protests resulted into a breach of Parliament on 25 June 2024, the day Members of Parliament voted to approve the Finance Bill 2024. Leading human rights organizations including Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) and Amnesty International have demanded that officers identified in the documentary must “face the law”.

The KHRC noted that the BBC documentary revealed how “organized criminals in police and military uniforms” were deployed “to murder innocent Kenyans”. Following the revelations, IPOA has given a report on the situation¹⁰, revealing that so far, 60 deaths are under active investigations, 41 of which involved gunshot wounds. The Authority has completed 22 investigations and forwarded files to the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) for prosecution and is actively pursuing 36 cases, with 2 cases already presented to court. IPOA said it had recorded 233 cases of injuries across the country during the June 2024 demonstrations.

7 Mid – term report on state of the nation released by CSOs, June 2025

8 Report of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights on the June 2024 Protests

9 <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cy9vrz4q1v8o>

10 IPOA Report on the Finance Bill protests 2025

According to the 2024 Annual report of the Missing Voices Coalition¹¹, 159 cases of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances were recorded in the same year. Out of 159 cases, 104 (65%) were incidents of police related killings while 55 (35%) were those of enforced disappearances. The report shows a sharp increase of in cases of enforced disappearances by 24% as compared to 2023. All these statistics confirm a worrying trend of increase in human rights violations, a claw back to democratic gains made over time and a state of insecurity in Kenya.

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11 2024 Annual report of Missing Voices Coalition

5.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL POLICING POLICY

Since independence, Kenya has operated without a National Policing Policy leaving key security agencies without clear National policy guidelines, values and principles. The proposed National Policing Policy (NPP) provides an opportunity to define the National Security interest for the country and bridge the existing policy and legislation gaps. The policy is expected to shape the operations of National security agencies and policing institutions, promote rule of law and uphold human rights centered policing. This position will foster trust and collaboration between government institutions, non – state actors and the general public.

The policy focuses on a multi-agency approach to security management, professionalism in government institutions, promoting human rights, Infrastructure development and effective co-ordination among key stakeholders. The National Policing Policy will incorporate Community policing policy and Public order management policy as a joint strategic approach to policing. The main areas of focus during the policy development should include; institutional and legal reforms, the rule of law, human rights, equality, nondiscrimination, gender compliance, oversight and accountability mechanisms and risk mitigation measures among others.

5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Constitution of Kenya (2010)¹², explicitly guarantees freedom of expression (Article 33), freedom of association (Article 36), and the right to peaceful assembly (Article 37). Article 38 guarantees the right to peaceful protest, picketing, demonstrations and presentation of petitions to authorities. The Bill of rights further protects citizens and provides mechanisms for redress in cases of violations of individual rights. Despite the existence of these constitutional safeguards, government agencies have frequently imposed restrictions through sec-

ondary legislation and administrative actions.

Public Order Act (Cap 56)¹³ regulates public gatherings and demonstrations, requiring organizers to notify authorities in advance. While intended to manage public order, the Act has been used to suppress protests by denying permits, arbitrary arrests of activists, and violent dispersal of peaceful demonstrations. Security agencies often invoke this law to justify crackdowns, leading to violation of fundamental freedoms and individual rights.

12 Constitution of Kenya 2010

13 Public Order Act (Cap 56)

The proposed Assemblies and Demonstrations Bill (2024), seeks to impose stricter conditions on public protests, including increased penalties for unauthorized gatherings. If enacted, this law would criminalize civic activism, discouraging public participation in governance and accountability efforts. Human rights organizations including members of Police Reforms Working Group–Kenya have made presentations to the Parliamentary Committee on Administration and National Security raising critical issues over the bill’s potential impact and far reaching effects on democracy.

Crowd control and management during peaceful assemblies and processions call for tactics and strategies that relate to crowd psychology to protect those participating in the demonstrations. In many instances, the response to

protests by law enforcement agencies, mainly the police, has been brutal and violent resulting into injuries and in some cases death.

Public order management policy must comply with the constitution of Kenya 2010, the National Police Service Act 2011, Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act 2011, Firearms Act Cap 114¹⁴, Security Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act 2014¹⁵, Prevention of Torture Act 2022¹⁶ and Prevention of Terrorism Act 2022¹⁷ among other important legislations. Other challenges to be addressed by the policy include; providing oversight and accountability mechanisms, addressing trust deficit between the public and the police, providing effective reporting and feedback mechanisms, addressing gender based violence and addressing cases of corruption in the police service.

5.2 Development of Community Policing Policy

Since its official launch in May 2005 by the government of Kenya, Community Policing has been implemented by the National Police Service (NPS) through a community policing guideline issued by the Inspector General of the Police, without a policy legislation. Community Policing (CP) is therefore being implemented as a philosophy for improving policing through innovative and proactive strategies focusing on information sharing and trust building between the police and the public. The implementation of CP has been on a pilot basis across the country in an attempt to develop an organic community policing strategy with support and acceptance of communities.

The process of implementation of CP has produced some successes and lessons over time, which provides useful insights in development and roll – out of Community Policing Policy by the National Police Service. This process is expected to be managed from the office of the Inspector General, through the command structure of the NPS to the local level (police station) with a specific focus on strengthening trust levels between the police and the public, improving information sharing and community engagements. The strategy, philosophy and approach developed during this process will be included in the National Policing Policy as a guiding principle to the implementation of community policing as provided for in the National Police Service Act of 2011.

14 Firearms Act cap 114

15 Security Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act 2014

16 Prevention of Torture Act 2022

17 Prevention of Terrorism Act 2022

6.0 REVIEW OF POLICING LAWS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

In order to ensure implementation of the reforms recommended, a Technical Committee on the legislative and policy reforms of the National Police Service was appointed by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration (MOI) to analyse the Policy and legislative reforms as proposed in the Maraga Taskforce report. Its terms of reference include; to prepare the draft proposals of the National Policing Policy, Community Policing Policy and the Public Order Management Policy for consideration by the Attorney– General and adoption by the public.

Currently the task force is working with the office of the Attorney–General (Legal drafters), representatives of the NPS, the NPSC and IPOA to review the existing laws and policies and produce a draft report. Once produced, the report will be presented to national stakeholders’ engagement, regional stakeholder consultations and ultimately public participation. The draft report will be subjected to national stakeholders’ validation and then forwarded to cabinet for approval and onward submission to Parliament for adoption.

Some of the areas for consideration include; review of the Service Standing Orders (SSOs)¹⁸, review of the NPS training curriculum, adoption of the Anti-corruption policy, strengthening of the communication policy and the standard operating procedure (SOP) on gender among others.

In order to professionalize the service and encourage specialization, the National Police Service has been reorganized to operate in the following arrangement;

- The Kenya Police Service (KPS) with a focus on Public Security and Safety
- The Administration Police Service (APS) with a focus on protective and border security
- The Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) with a focus on crime prevention, intelligence gathering and investigations.
- The Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) focusing on investigations, addressing complaints, promoting discipline and good conduct within the police.

18 Service Standing Orders (SSOs)

7.0 THE NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION (NPSC)

The National Police Service Commission (NPSC) is an independent constitutional body mandated to oversee the human resource functions of the National Police Service (NPS). Established under Article 246 of the Constitution of Kenya, the Commission plays a vital role in ensuring professionalism, discipline and efficiency within the service.

On 17th March 2025, the National Police Service Commission presented its end-term report to President William Ruto in a ceremony held at State House, Nairobi marking the end of a six year - term of office for the commission. Mr. Eliud Kinuthia, the Chairperson of the Commission expressed gratitude to the President for the opportunity to serve at the Commission and acknowledged the government support during its' term in office. The Chairperson highlighted key milestones achieved by the commission and expressed the need for implementation of various recommendations aimed at improving human capital of the NPS, financial autonomy, adequate budgetary allocations and implementing automated police recruitment module developed by the NPSC.

The President acknowledged the challenges highlighted in the report, including irregular police recruitment, budgetary constraints, and the need for a sustainable police welfare program.

He expressed his administration's commitment to addressing these concerns and advancing reforms to ensure a well-resourced, professional and motivated national police service.

In March 2025, Public Service Commission Recruitment Panel announced the vacancies in the National Police Service Commission. Qualified candidates were shortlisted and interviews conducted from in March 2025. Upon receipt of applications, PSC shortlisted and interviewed 9 candidates for the position of the chairperson. They include: Kizito Wangalwa Osore, Doreen Nkatha Muthara, MBS, Micah Pkopus Powon, CBS, Humphrey Kimani Njuguna, Susan Khakasa Oyatsi, MBS, John Mutegei Murungi. Komora Mabadul Ilio, Margaret Wanjala Mwachanya and John Otieno Ondego.

The next step entails PSC sending three names to the President for consideration. The President nominates one person and sends the name to Parliament for vetting and approval. Once approved the Speaker of the National Assembly sends back the name to President for appointment. The President then appoints the successful candidate as the Chairperson of the Commission for a period of one single - term of six years.

In terms of slots for members of the com-

mission, 28 candidates were shortlisted and interviewed by PSC. Upon completion of this process, PSC sends 9 names of successful candidates to the President for consideration. The President nominates and sends five names to Parliament for vetting and approval. Once approved the Speaker of the National Assembly sends back the names to President for appointment. The President appoints five successful candidates as members of the National Police Service Commission for a period of one single-term of six years. The Chairperson and five members of the Commission are then sworn in by the Chief Justice to serve in office as provided for by the constitution. The six members join the IG, the DIGs KPS and APS to complete the formation of the 9 member Commission.

The National Police Service Commission is finalizing its' current Strategic Plan (SP) covering a five year period of 2025 - 2029. This will be the third strategic plan developed by the commission since inception. The first SP was developed in 2014 covering 2014 – 2019, while the second strategic plan covered the period 2019 - 2024. The current SP provides a road - map in terms of implementation of the vision of the commission for next five years.

Some of the priority areas include: strengthening human capital management of the NPS, implementation of the ICT strategy to support modernization of the service, training and professional development, improving police welfare, terms and conditions of service, providing psychosocial support and building partnerships with the police, communities and other stakeholders to enhance service delivery.

8.0 THE HIGH COURT RULING ON THE MARAGA TASK FORCE REPORT

On April 10th 2025, a High Court ruling by Justice Lawrence Mugambi brought into the fore confusion and dilemma on the implementation of Maraga Task Force Report. In Petition E048 of 2023, Justice Mugambi ruled that the Presidents' move to appoint a National Task Force on Improvement of the Terms and Conditions of Service and other reforms for the National Police Service and Kenya Prisons Service was illegal as it violated constitutional provisions and undermined the role of the National Police Service Commission as established by the NPSC Act 2011.

Legal analysis and opinions on the high court ruling however, points to the fact that only 16 recommendations touching on the mandate of the National Police Service Commission on human resource and welfare issues were affected by the ruling. Already the Attorney – General has appealed the High Court ruling on behalf of the Government arguing that it has far reaching implications on police reforms and the common good of the Country. According to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) 50% of the recommendations contained in the Maraga Task Force report have already been implemented by the government so far.

Some of the recommendations already implemented include; phased salary increment commenced in July 2024 and comprehensive medical insurance scheme for police officers and their dependents. The National Police Service is already implementing mental health and psychosocial support reforms targeting affected police officers in collaboration with development partners and well-wishers. In terms of recruitment, an automated police recruitment module has been developed by the National Police Service Commission to ensure credibility, transparency and accountability in recruitment exercise by the Commission.

In terms of reorganization, the National Police Service is already piloting digitization of important police documents including the Occurrence Book (OB), the P3 form and operationalizing gender desks to address gender issues in police stations. In addition, harmonization of the command structure to improve police operations and ensure command responsibility in the service especially at the county, sub – county and police station level is on – going across the country.

In light of these developments, there are two possible paths to the current situation. The first option involves waiting for the outcome of an appeal already filed by the Attorney – General challenging the decision of the high court ruling on the Maraga report to determine the next course of action. Already there are debates by proponents and opponents on the right position to take in the best interest of the service and the country.

The second option involves continuing with the implementation of recommendations contained in previous reports i.e. Justice Philip Ransley, Justice Philip Waki and the Program document of the National Police Service 2019. Most of the recommendations in those reports are also contained in the Maraga task force report. This provides an all– inclusive approach to implementation of various recommendations linked to police reforms while awaiting the outcome of the appeal process from the court.

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARAGA TASKFORCE REPORT

The Maraga taskforce report has a total number of 480 recommendations with 270 recommendations for the NPS and 210 recommendations for the Kenya Prison Service. The recommendations are categorized into four thematic areas, namely: Policy, Legislative and Institutional framework; Terms and conditions of service, general welfare and human capital development & management; Leadership and accountability; and administrative, operational and logistical capacity.

The following timelines were proposed for effective implementation of the report;

1. Short term interventions – to be implemented within six (6) months
2. Medium term interventions – to be implemented in (2) two years
3. Long term interventions – to be implemented after (3) three years

The implementation of the recommendations are organized in three components i.e. Institutional and administrative actions, policy and legislative requirements and financial obligations. The approach ensures inclusivity and consistency during the process of consultations. The implementation would also include: review and drafting of various legislations, public participation, institutional commitments, stakeholder engagements and validation meetings. These processes require goodwill from stakeholders including government agencies, development partners and CSOs to realize the desired results.

Thematic areas and Strategic objectives

S/No.	Thematic area	Strategic objectives
1.	Policy, legislative & Institutional Frameworks	Review & strengthen the policy, legislative and institutional frameworks.
2.	Terms and conditions of service, general welfare and human capital development & management	Comprehensive framework for motivation, improvement of general welfare, terms and conditions of service, work and living environment.
3.	Leadership and accountability	Increase capacity for internal and external accountability, transparency & prevention of corruption.
4.	Administrative, operational and Logistical capacity	Development and implementation of sustainable modernization plan.

8.2 Recommendations for the National Police Service (NPS)

1. Reinstate independence of the appointment of the Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Inspector Generals of the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police Service as was provided for in the NPS act of 2011
2. The IG, as the vision bearer of NPS, must set a vision and milestones for the service and report on achievements annually, monitor and ensure implementation and compliance of the performance management system as required by law.
3. Abolish the current Traffic Police Unit and roadblocks and replace them with mobile police patrol units to eliminate corruption and restore accountability in the police.
4. Establish the National Forensic Laboratory through an Act of Parliament, ensuring its integrity and quality, while maintaining access to other justice sector institutions.
5. Ratify the Draft Gender Policy of the National Police Service and facilitate its' implementation within six months to ensure gender compliance in the service.
6. Implement a new vetting process for all police officers from the rank of Superintendent of Police and above and a clear change management plan for the NPS's institutional and cultural transformation.
7. Police recruits should undergo 12 months training for both theoretical and practical aspects of modern policing, including practical attachment, written assessment, and award of certificates and diplomas.

8.3 Recommendations for the National Police Service Commission (NPSC)

1. The National Police Service Commission should reclaim responsibility for recruitment, appointment, transfer, promotions and deployment processes as provided for in the NPSC regulations and retain independence of the commission.
2. Amending the NPSC Act 2011 to allow any five of the nine members of the commission to constitute a quorum in order to address the quorum hitch caused by non-attendance of NPSC meetings.
3. Implement the Career progression guidelines for police officers and other members of the service to restore professionalism and encourage retention in the NPS.
4. Ensure that recruitment process of members of the National Police Service Commission is competitive, credible, transparent and free from political interference in order to restore public trust and independence of the commission.

8.4 Recommendations for IPOA and Internal Affairs Unit (IAU)

1. The Director of Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) should be appointed through a competitive recruitment process conducted by the NPSC, with security of tenure, rather than being appointed by the IG as is currently the case.
2. The Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-Generals and police officers must comply with the sixth schedule of the NPS Act 2011, which requires immediate notification of death and serious injuries in police premises.
3. Grant financial autonomy to the Internal Affairs Unit by making the Director an Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) holder to ensure effectiveness in service delivery.
4. The IG should honor summons from IPOA, and allow unrestricted access to police premises, including training institutions, for inspections and monitoring operations to address the challenge of non-corporation by the National Police Service.
5. Address the issue of duplication and overlaps in terms of mandates on investigations between IPOA, DCI and IAU, already a high court ruling by Justice Lawrence Mugambi has granted IPOA the exclusive mandate of investigating cases of death and serious injuries reported in police stations as contained in the IPOA Act 2011.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Policy Position Paper on Police Reforms in Kenya has been developed to provide insights, share thoughts and guide discussions during the process of drafting the National Policing Policy (NPP), Public Order Management Policy and Community Policing Policy. The development of the NPP provides an opportunity for public participation in policy making and review of policing laws in Kenya. The policy paper acts as an advocacy tool for KHRC and Police Reforms Working Group (PRWG–K) by shaping contributions in the police reforms discussions in the context of security sector reforms in Kenya.

The proposed amendments on the National Police Service Act 2011, National Police Service Commission Act 2011 and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority 2011 must focus on protecting the mandates of the institutions, improving service delivery, strengthening oversight and accountability mechanisms, and promoting people centered democratic policing in Kenya. Institutional transformation incorporating attitude and culture change must remain the ultimate focus on police reforms in order to realize meaning change and prosperity for the Country.



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