



Independent Policing
Oversight Authority



The Independent Policing Oversight Authority Staff Celebrate After Winning Two FiRe Awards.



Congratulations to the IPOA Finance Team!

THE INDEPENDENT POLICING OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY

The Communications and
Outreach Department

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Ngong Avenue, ACK Garden Annex, 2nd and 3rd floor
P.O. Box 23035-00100 | Tel: +254-490725-327-289 |
Website: www.ipoa.go.ke | Email: info@ipoa.go.ke



IPOA: Promoting Accountability and Integrity in the Work of Police

By Dr. Joel Mabonga (IPOA CEO)

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) is a government agency that provides civilian oversight on the work of the police in Kenya. It was created through an Act of Parliament, No. 35 of 2011. The establishment of IPOA was a response to the country's long history of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, corruption and other malpractices by the then Kenya Police Force (KPF) and the Administrative Police Force (APF). These institutions are now under the National Police Service Act No. 11A of 2012. Under the current legislation, IPOA is mandated to hold the police to account under Article 244 of the Constitution as well as Sections 5 & 6 of the IPOA Act, and various provisions of the NPS Act and the NPSC Act.

IPOA safeguards public interest by promoting accountability in the work of the police through various actions. Service integrity and accountability have continued to be the plight of police officers with the Service ranking dismally in corruption survey indexes. It is these and other police malpractices that oblige IPOA to take in complaints for purposes of establishment of culpability

before suitable recommendations are made to redeem the Service and promote policing professionalism. A good percentage of complaints made against the police service are about corruption and are addressed by the Authority through investigations, inspections, research and monitoring or by being referred to other state agencies with a mandate to handle them.

From inception in 2012 to October 2016, IPOA received a total of 7,835 complaints from both members of the National Police Service and members of the public. Of these, 1,429 complaints were advanced to investigations, 309 cases completed while 274 were still under active investigations. The Authority closed 243 cases, forwarded 144 others for internal legal review before forwarding 66 completed cases to the ODPP for final review. To date, the Authority has 35 cases in Court and a backlog of 770 cases pending investigative attention. The Authority also undertook 453 inspections to police premises and monitored 46 police operations before making recommendations to the NPS.

To assuage corruption and integrity cases, and empowered by the IPOA Act, the NPS Act

and the Constitution, IPOA is has numerous stakeholders in the private, public and voluntary sectors at the local, county, national, regional and international levels. The Authority entered into referral partnerships with several State Agencies whose mandates particularly address corruption, integrity and ethical misconduct by public servants. This includes the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the National Police Service Commission and the Internal Affairs Unit of the Police who have proved invaluable in the attempt to stop corruption and impunity in the NPS.

The ultimate beneficiaries of IPOA are Kenyans, victims and survivors of Police actions who will be professionally and humanely served by the National Police Service.

Further, IPOA is looking further afield at other stakeholders, especially within the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector, which have an interest in security and professional policing to provide the necessary assistance in the establishment and sustenance of police oversight.



IPOA's Role in the 2017 General Elections

By Stephen Musau, Director, Inspections, Research and Monitoring Department

The IPOA Act in Section 6 (c), mandates the Authority to monitor and investigate policing operations affecting members of the public and (f) co-operate with other institutions on issues of Police oversight, including other State organs in relation to services offered by them. Based on its mandate, the Authority intends to monitor police operations before, during and after elections 2017, to ensure police adherence to the rule of law, professionalism and discipline as per NPS Act.

According to the Waki and Ransley reports on elections 2007, police approach towards securing elections failed to grasp the fundamental policing principle that prevents violence and criminality before, during and after elections is the best means of protecting citizens and property. The post-election violence was a story on lack of preparedness of, and poor coordination among different state security agencies. The effectiveness of the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police was also negatively affected by the lack of clear policing operational procedures and by political expediency. These had adverse impact on policing priorities and was characterized by their high handedness in using lethal force that led to death and serious injuries rather than containing or de-escalating election violence. The conduct of police in election coverages has been a bone of contention since 1992 general election.

In the past, police officers have allegedly been seen to favour some

candidates and political parties against others, for instance through selective issuance of venue permits by the police to contesting parties. This is in addition to unfair deployment of Police Officers to cover political events with an aim of intimidating the public against their freedom of assembly rather than providing security. This has been viewed as compromising the rights and freedoms of citizenry as enshrined in Articles 37 and 38 of



the Constitution of Kenya.

In the last general elections 2013, the Authority monitored the police involvement in the elections and shared the report and recommendation with the Inspector General. From the monitoring exercise the following observations were made: that generally, the police conducted themselves professionally and on overall terms, law and order prevailed; police officers all over the country raised concerns about their welfare, mostly accommodation, the feeding

program and long working hours; reports of insecurity in certain, but isolated areas, were raised; a case of an IEBC clerk being accidentally shot was reported; there was a report on an officer who accidentally shot himself; and finally, some members of the public actually called to congratulate the police on their good work in certain areas. It also emerged that the Police were well prepared and trained by the IEBC on the exercise and were issued with election manuals. Further, members of the public were informed through the media on how IPOA intended to carry out the exercise and reach out to the Authority in case they wanted to share information from any part of the country. In follow up to the observations that were made in the 2013 general elections, the Authority will be having a full-scale monitoring exercise, and ensure that the police remain professional and accountable especially at these heightened perceptions of increased political activities around general elections 2017.

By exercising its mandate on civilian policing oversight, the Authority would act as deterrence to abuse of police powers, reduce excessive use of force, any prejudices around discrimination and partiality during elections 2017. The monitoring would therefore improve professionalism, transparency, accountability and impartiality of the NPS in their operations around electioneering period. Special emphasis will be laid on the Service preparedness, capacities and performances before, during and after the elections.



IPOA Investigations By Dennis Oketch (Head of Communications and Outreach)

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGATIONS OF INHUMAN TREATMENT AND INDECENT EXPOSURE OF A MINOR BY KIANGWACI POLICE PATROL BASE POLICE OFFICERS

Following media reports and proliferation of a minor's nude photographs on social media while undergoing an alleged body search at Kiangwaci Police Patrol Base under Sagana Police Station, within the larger Kirinyaga District, The Independent Policing Oversight Authority launched investigations to unravel circumstances into which police officers allegedly exposed the minor indecently by stripping her naked in public.

IPOA investigations revealed that on 5th August 2015, the Form Four student of Kanyama Secondary school in Karatina Town left her school for the August school holidays in Nairobi in the company of her fellow students in a hired Matatu mini-bus. Enroute, the mini-bus was stopped at Kiangwaci by Inspector of Police Agnes Mwendwa Magiri, Sagana Traffic Sub-Base Commander and Police Constable Sarah Wachirah among other traffic police officers based at Sagana Traffic sub Base.

On suspicion that they were using illicit drugs and alcohol, all the students were taken to Kiangwaci Police Patrol Base where body searches which included removal of their brassieres were conducted. The minor, who was found to be in procession of bhang (Cannabis Sativa), was dragged to the Report Office which is located publicly

upon which her skirt was lifted up and her panties pulled down leaving her entire pubic area exposed and visible to the public. The minor was later detained in the cells at Kiangwaci Police Patrol Base before she was later transferred to Sagana Police Station and arraigned at Baricho Law Courts the following day where she pleaded guilty to possession of narcotic drugs. Later on, the minor's half naked pictures allegedly taken by police officers during the body search emerged on Social Media and later in mainstream media.

On conclusion, the IPOA investigation file was forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concurred with IPOA's recommendations and directed that IP Agnes Mwendwa Magiri, and PC Sarah Wachirah be charged for the offence of subjecting the minor to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment contrary to Sec.95 of the National Police Service Act, Cap IIA of 2011. The DPP directed the Inspector General of Police to cause the arrest and arraignment of the officers in Court.

POLICE OFFICER TO BE CHARGED FOR MURANG'A MURDER

Following the death of Mr. Karanja Julius Mwangi in Murang'a County, which occurred on 2nd November 2014 after he was accosted by police officers and allegedly shot at his home, IPOA launched investigations to unravel circumstances in which Mr. Mwangi died and if the Police Officers involved in the shooting

were justified in the use of the firearms.

Investigations and witness accounts revealed that at around 1700hrs on the fateful day, at Ngaburi Shopping Center, the deceased engaged his wife in a domestic squabble over a financial loan repayment plan. The deceased's wife proceeded to nearby Muthithi Police Station where she filed a complaint that her husband had threatened her life and that of their child. At around 1900hrs, the deceased's wife proceeded home accompanied by two Police Officers. PC Hillary Nyatodo Oyugi, one of the accompanying officers then fatally shot Mr. Karanja Julius Mwangi. PC Oyugi later claimed that the deceased attacked him with a panga (machete) prompting the shooting. Post mortem examination revealed that the deceased died of traumatic shock caused by gunshot wounds to the chest, arm and right leg.

The IPOA investigation file was forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concurred with IPOA's recommendations and directed that murder charges be preferred against PC Hillary Nyatodo Oyugi.





IPOA Investigations

POLICE OFFICER TO BE CHARGED FOR GRIEVOUS ASSAULT

Following a shooting incident on 30th September 2014 in which a lady was allegedly shot while traveling in a

Matatu along Magadi Road, near the Multimedia University, Kajiado County, IPOA launched investigations to unravel circumstances in which the shooting occurred and if the police officer was justified in the use of his firearm in the incident.

The investigations revealed that on the fateful day, APC Brian Ochieng Anyango and a colleague from Rongai Police Station in Ongata Rongai were on official beat and patrol duties along Magadi Road. Whilst there they got information alleging that illegal sect members together with Matatu crews were harassing members of the public. They responded to the incident and arrested several suspects. APC Anyango thereafter pursued another suspect who boarded a Matatu which sped off with the officer on board. In the process of apprehending the suspect, APC Anyango discharged his official firearm thereby injuring the lady on her left thigh. Members of the public disarmed the Officer and surrendered the firearm to traffic police officers who responded to the incident.

The investigation file was compiled and forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concurred with IPOA's recommendations and directed that PC Anyango be

arrested and arraigned in Court for causing grievous bodily harm to the lady.

INQUEST TO BE CONDUCTED IN KISUMU POST ELECTION DEATHS

After President Kenyatta was declared winner of the presidential race in the 2013 general elections, his contender, former Prime Minister Odinga lodged a petition against the results at the Supreme Court. The petition ruling was made on the 30th March 2013 at around 1730hrs. The ruling sparked riots and violence in Kisumu City and its environs. Police officers drawn from the General Service Unit, Administration Police Service, Kenya Police Service and the Dog Unit who had been put on high alert responded to the violence with the objective of dispersing the rioters. It was alleged that in the ensuing violence, the police fatally shot Mr. Joseph Ongoro Ochieng and Mr. Eric Ouma Ndia. Based on a letter from IMLU and on own motion, IPOA launched investigations with a view of establishing culpability and if the police were justified in the use of force including their firearms in the incident.

Independent investigations revealed that the police expended indiscriminate force even on non-demonstrators who were not involved in the demonstrations. Further, the post mortem examinations revealed that Mr. Ndia died of abdominal gunshot injuries while Mr. Ochieng died as a result of acute hemorrhage due to a gunshot wound to the left thigh

that severed his femoral artery. Mr. Ochieng, a carpenter was allegedly shot when police officers stormed Kibuye Market and randomly shot and lobbed teargas at people who had sought refuge in the market. The investigations recorded twenty-one gunshot victims, numerous broken ribs and soft tissue injuries.

On completion of investigations, the IPOA investigation file was forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions who directed that the matter be disposed of by way of an inquest and be placed before a Magistrate for hearing and culpability determination.

In conclusion, IPOA remains committed to professionalise the National Police Service through receipt of public and police officer complaints and own motion initiatives, all aimed at independent oversight and consequent recommendations for policing improvement.





Visit to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate of the Republic of South Africa (IPID)

By James Olola by Director Complaints Management & Legal Department



In September 2014, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) launched a four-year Strategic Plan, 2014-2018 with a view to achieving the following Strategic Outcomes:

- Ensuring Compliance by Police to human rights standards;
- Restoring public confidence and trust in the Police;
- Ensuring Improved detention facilities and police premises;
- A functional internal affairs unit of the National Police Service; and
- Becoming a model institution on policing oversight in Africa

In order to become a model policing oversight institution in the continent, the Authority appreciates the need to learn and benchmark with other agencies engaged in carrying out civilian oversight over the work of the Police. The South African Police



Services (SAPS) has had a serious history of Police unaccountability and brutality against the citizenry especially during the oppressive apartheid regime. At the end of apartheid in 1994, the Republic of South Africa adopted one of the most comprehensive Constitutions in the world. Having gone through a near similar situation of an oppressive and corrupt Police Force serving at the behest of the ruling clique, Kenya promulgated a new Constitution in 2010 whose Bill of Rights borrows very heavily from the South African

Constitution which was adopted in 1996. While Section 206 (6) of the South African Constitution provides for the creation of an independent complaints body to deal with complaints against Police, Section 239 (5) of the Kenyan Constitution requires all national security organs including the newly created National Police Service to be under and subordinate to civilian oversight.

In view of South Africa's premier position as the country with the oldest policing oversight experience in Africa, the IPOA Board did propose in March 2016 to the UNODC the need to sponsor a combined team of Board Members and Senior Management of IPOA to undertake an experiential learning visit to the Independent Police

Investigative Directorate of South Africa. The UNODC, a leading champion of IPOA activities accepted the proposal and agreed to sponsor the visit. A team of 4 Board members and all the 4 IPOA Directors in charge of the 4 Directorates undertook the visit between 19th June 2015 and 25th June 2015. A team of 4 Parliamentarians from the Committee on National Security and Administration of Justice

joined IPOA in the visit mainly to understudy the Constitutional and Legislative framework in South Africa with a view to help fast-track changes in Parliament to equip IPOA for an effective oversight role over the Police.

LESSONS LEARNT

Until recently, the Primary Police Oversight body in South Africa was the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD). First established in 1997, the ICD was reconstituted as the Independent Police Investigative Directorate in April 2012. Established in accordance with the new IPID Act, the Directorate's mandate has been narrowed to focus on a select range of incidents involving death, police action and criminality as follows:

- Any deaths in Police Custody
- Deaths as a result of Police action
- Any complaints relating to the discharge of an official firearm by any Police officer
- Rape by a Police officer whether the officer is on or off –duty
- Rape of any person while in Police custody
- Any complaint of torture or assault against a Police officer in the execution of his/her duties
- Corruption matters within the Police initiated by the Executive Director on his/her own motion or after receipt of a complaint from a member of the public, or referred to the Director by the Minister, or a member of the Executive Council of a Province who is responsible for policing in that Province

•The Directorate may also investigate matters relating to systemic corruption involving the Police.

During the visit, it became clear that the IPID works very closely with both the SAPS and the Civilian Secretariat of Police in dealing with complaints against the Police.

The IPID has quite an elaborate Complaints system which includes:

- All complaints made on phone being received on a stand-by cell phone. A case number is then generated manually followed by a written notification within 24 hours
- The cases are then classified in line with Section 28 of the IPID Act
- The Case Intake Committee which sits for two hours on a daily basis then distributes the cases for registration and generation of a Case Control Number
- The CIC allocates the case to an investigator (both manually and electronically)
- Once Investigation is complete, a report is done and forwarded to the Supervisor for quality control
- The case is approved as decision ready by the Director Investigations or the provincial Head
- The case investigative reports are then forwarded to the SAPS or the National Prosecuting Authority within 30 days of approval of completion
- During the course of investigations, monthly feedback is given to complainants



The Policing Lens

• Thereafter quarterly feedback on decision ready cases (post investigative monitoring) is given to complainants and other stakeholders

• Monthly verification meetings are held on recommendations made between IPID, SAPS and the Civilian Police Secretariat.

• On management and decentralisation of IPID, the following lessons were learnt

• At the National Office, IPID has five Chief Directors of Corporate Services; Finances; Investigations and Information Management; Compliance Monitoring and Stakeholder Management and Legal Services. The main directorate is on investigations and information management, while the rest are support systems or enablers. The Chief Directors have support staff below them and they report to the Executive Director, who reports to the Deputy Minister/ Minister. This arrangement was a cause of concern to IPOA Delegates as it implied some lack of independence and/or possibility of Executive interference on IPID's functions. The delegation was however assured that by and large, IPID Functions independent of Executive influence.

• IPID has 9 provincial offices which include Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, Limpopo, North West, Kwa Zulu-Natal(Durban), Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. All these Provincial offices are managed by Provincial Heads who report mainly to Chief Director, Investigations and Information Management or if it is a supportive or enabling issue, to the relevant line responsibility and can also report to the Executive Director where need be. It was important to note that the

core mandate of IPID is the one effectively decentralised to the provinces.

• In total, IPID has a staff compliment of 411 out of which 187 are investigators whose entry point are graduates. The investigators get trained, based on a training manual for investigators and are taken through standard operating procedures, including legal training. The hierarchy of the Investigations Directorate from down upwards is as follows: investigators; then to senior investigators, principal investigators, assistant directors, deputy directors and directors then to the provincial heads. This is reflected in every provincial office. It was noted for instance that in the case of Eastern Cape, they have the Provincial Head; 1 Director Investigations; 1 Deputy Director Investigations; 1 Assistant Director Investigations; 3 Principal Investigators; 1 Principal Investigator (National Specialised Investigations Team –NSIT – who deals with high level cases and corruption matters); 7 Senior Investigators and 4 Investigators (total investigators-18).

• Further, in the provincial offices they have support or enabling staff as

per need. Like in the case of Eastern Cape Province, IPID has support staff including data capturer (1); complaints receptionist(1); secretary to the provincial head (1) as investigations support staff(3 in total) and assistant director(1), administration officer(1) and administration clerks (2) for corporate services (4 in total).

• The registration and allocation process of cases leading to investigation process is followed in the entire system at national, provincial and regional offices.

• The national office deals largely with policies and compliance issues, including an effective retention policy and with administration forum being held on quarterly basis.

• Every quarter, IPID must report to the minister recommendations made. The recommendations are on disciplinary actions or criminal prosecutions. During the disciplinary proceedings, IPID is allowed in the hearings and the recommendations are only made once and followed up with either the National Prosecution Agency or the SAPS. It was noted that 90% of the IPID officers are ex-SAPS.





The Policing Lens

- IPID has a huge funding to the tune of 246,111,000 Rand (or almost Kshs. 1.9 B) and donations and sponsorship is legally allowed within the IPID Act. The allocations go to the strategic objectives; size of provinces in terms of population, number of SAPS and the plans; number of investigators allocated per province, case in-take and distance travelled by investigators. Gauteng Province had the largest allocations.

- The public, SAPS and the IPID have a good working relationship even at provincial levels.

- On a visit to Polokwane Police Station, several lessons were learnt around the detention facility including

- The elaborate design of the police station with a well-designed boardroom and a projector where officers host meetings and discussions.

- The cells were clean and detainees slept on the floor but they had mattresses and blankets, with flushing toilets.

- There was also a call booth for detainees to make calls to their families if in need.

- There was a lot of emphasis on curbing domestic violence and social workers were engaged to assist in this area and they run the Victims Support Centre/ Programme which is coordinated by a police officer at the Station.

- There was also a prescribed form for reporting death in police custody and the IPID is required to commence an investigation within 20 days after notification.



Visit to the Polokwane Museum

- The police were endowed with a lot of resources to enable them perform and the Directorate mandate included investigating any official police firearm that was fired but it does not include investigations on private firearms.

- The Station Commanders have an hourly visit to check on the detainees.

- The senior officers who did presentations to us had a lot of passion for their work.

- CSPS has unannounced visits to the Stations and they support the police to comply with the law and highlight areas of correction.

- The police stations have their spokespersons and they do cooperate with the Civilian Secretariat of Police Services and also through the Civilian Police Forums which meet on a monthly basis. However the police stated that communication

with the provincial offices of IPID were inefficient, with poor attendance of crime scenes by IPID.

- The police have houses built for them in towns and they stay together with communities. They do not have houses inside the station.

- The ranking of the officers is similar to Kenya's military ranking starting with Constables-Sergeant-Warrant Officer- Captain - Lieutenant Colonel-Colonel- Brigadier-Major General- L. General and the highest rank being the General.

This article has captured various aspects of the experiential learning to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID), South Africa. Overall, it was a successful learning experience and the Authority appreciates the support that was given by the UNODC and the IPOD hosts.



Mainstreaming National Values in Government Agencies

By Dennis Ombuna (The Head of Inspections and Monitoring & IPOA’s Focal Point Person on NV&PG and TOT)

A training of focal point person on national values and principles of governance took place in Kisumu hotel between 22nd August to 26th August 2016, organized by the directorate of national cohesion and values, under the executive office of the president. The training attracted 44 senior officers from various MDA’s nationally. Article 234 (2) (h) requires the Public Service Commission to evaluate and report to the President and Parliament the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are compiled within the public service; Article 249 (1) (b) requires all constitutional commissions and independent offices to secure the observance of democratic values and principles by all State organs. Therefore, all public institutions and officers are required to play a primary role in the operationalization of national values and principles of governance.

The national values and principles of governance are fundamental norms and beliefs of Kenyans that guide choices, actions, relations and behaviors of citizens. The values and principles of governance influence the way individuals relate with one another, how communities engage one another and how citizens and government interact in promoting national cohesion, integration, peace and development.

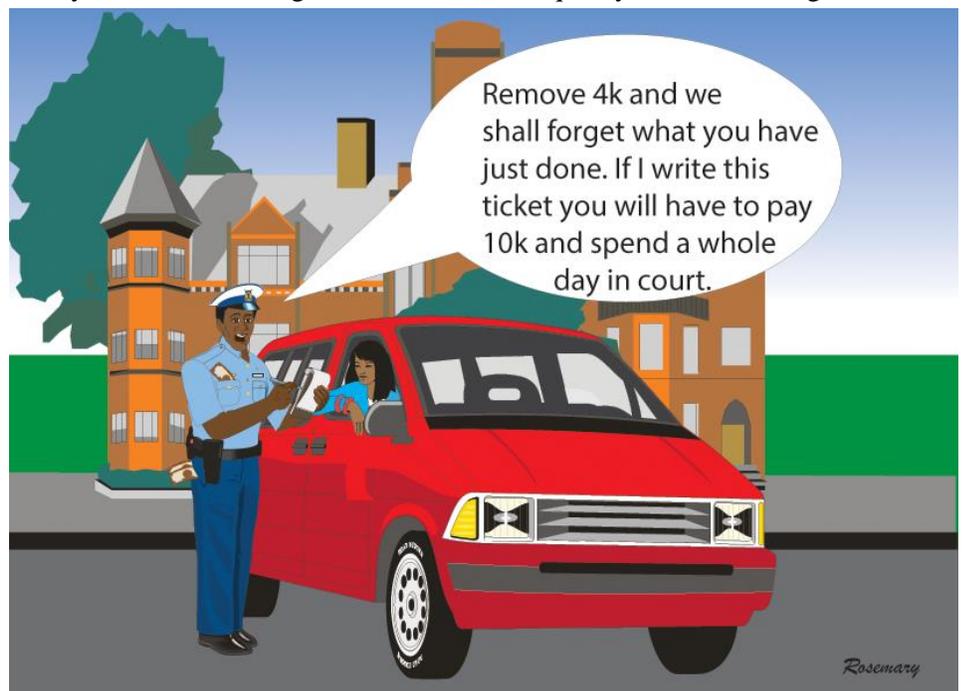
The national values and principles of governance form the foundation

upon which the realization and prioritization of national interests is anchored. The national interests that include: sound and sustainable foreign policy that support social, economic and political development; sovereignty of the people of Kenya, integrity and security of the Kenyan borders, uninterrupted social services; sustainable social, economic and political development; national unity and security of Kenyans and their property; social justice and the protection of the bill of rights among others will indeed be achieved through strict adherence to the national values and principles of governance.

In its preamble, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 recognizes the

aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law. Further, the Constitution in Article 4 (2) emphasizes the importance of national values and provides that “The Republic of Kenya shall be a multi-party democratic state founded on the national values and principles of governance.”

National values and principles of governance in Article 10(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 are: patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people, human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-





discrimination and protection of the marginalized, good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability and sustainable development.

It's imperative therefore that MDA's: Implement measures to provide the realization of national cohesion and national values and in doing so they should;

- i. Identify and recognize national values champions using prescribed criteria.
- ii. Implement actions to hold public officers to account for violating national values and principles of governance.
- iii. Enhance staff and stakeholder awareness of national values and principles of governance through development of 2 IEC materials
- iv. Strengthen the national values committees through training and capacity building to monitor, evaluate and report on national values and principles of governance
- v. Identify and implement 5 national values core to the institutions mandate

Implement commitments in the president's annual report on national values and principles of governance by;

- i. Implementing at least 5 commitments relevant to their mandate and submit in the prescribed format an annual progress report on the implementation of the commitments and way forward captured in the 2015 annual presidents report on national values and principles of governance to the directorate of national cohesion and national values by 15th January 2017.
- ii. And further submit in the prescribed format the annual report on measures taken and progress achieved in the realization of national values and principles of governance to the directorate of national cohesion and national values by 15th January 2017

In conclusion it is an obligation that public institutions integrate the concepts of national values and principles of governance in their undertakings that include recruitment of staff, promoting those that espouse the values and

continually identify, recognize, reward and celebrate value-driven staff, providing resources and create an enabling environment for the mainstreaming of National Values and Principles of Governance, Integrating National Values and Principles of Governance in the performance contracting and finally encourage role modeling and leadership competencies that demonstrate the realization of national values at organizational levels.

IPOA OPENING OFFICES IN MOMBASA, KISUMU & GARISSA

IPOA plans to open offices in Mombasa, Kisumu and Garissa in February 2017. In an effort to bring its services to the people it has been proposed that

IPOA Mombasa will be housed at Jubilee Insurance House Moi, Ave.

IPOA Kisumu will be housed at Central Square Building, Oginga Odinga Street.

IPOA Garissa will be housed at General Mohammed Building.



Teaching Students from Loreto Convent Valley Rd. School National Values on an IPOA Outreach Activity



Outstanding Police Service Awards (OPSA) 2016/2017



The Authority has made it an annual practice to reward police officers and facilities nominated by the public for outstanding services through the Outstanding Police Services Award (OPSA). On 14th April 2016 the Authority jointly with Rotary Club of Nairobi, NPS, KNCHR, Usalama Forum and NPSC successfully held the second Outstanding Police Service Award (OPSA) event at Intercontinental hotel. The event was graced by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of interior and Coordination of National Government, NPS leadership and other dignitaries and diplomats.

The objective of OPSA is to recognize and motivate police officers aimed at enhancing professionalism in the police

service. The award entails rigorous processes covering nominations by the public and subsequent thorough evaluation and verification by the joint technical team. Forty six (46) police officers out of which 25 were male and 21 female were feted with varied awards ranging from trophies, medals and certificates. Recognition was also made of 3 detention facilities and 5 police premises with outstanding level of cleanliness, orderliness and effective community policing.

OPSA 2016/2017 nominations began on 1st December 2016. 50,000 OPSA forms have been distributed to the 47 counties. They can be found in all police stations throughout the country. They can also be found in 45 Huduma Centres in 42 counties. They can also be

found in Transparency International offices in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. They can also be found in the offices of the National Police Service Commission and the Internal Affairs Unit offices.

Usalama Forum has already distributed 3000 forms in most counties. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights offices throughout the country are also distributing OPSA forms. The Rotary Club of Nairobi is also distributing forms.

The Nomination period will take approximately two months. Evaluation of the OPSA nomination forms will begin on 23rd January and end on 28th January 2017. There after the verification process will begin.



Serving the Less Fortunate Youth and Mothers

By Rosemary Kamau (Principal Communications & Outreach Officer)

This year IPOA has been on several outreach activities in all the major slums of Nairobi. We have been to Mathare, Kibira, Eastleigh, Kaloleni, Mlango Kubwa, Dandora and Huruma. These areas are inhabited by the less fortunate in Nairobi. In most cases, it was mainly women and youth who attended the forums. They were deeply interested in how IPOA could help them.

The youth and mothers in Mlango Kubwa invited IPOA to educate them on human rights and the role IPOA plays. This visit stood out because of the injustices they had suffered. The youth were enraged with police harassment, corruption, lies and theft. They wanted to discuss issues on how police corruption can be curbed. They identified Pangani Police Station with the most corrupt police officers. Other notorious police stations are Huruma and Muthaiga. They also wanted to hear more about IPOA and how their human rights can be protected. They feared the police because of their unjust arrests. They accused the police in the area of arresting better dressed youths in the hope of getting bigger bribes from their relatives. Once arrested the police stole their shoes, belts, phones, money and anything of value.

The youth complained of framed arrests especially on Friday nights. One particular case was highlighted, where a stray bullet from a police officer hit a young man while he was in his bedroom at



home. The police realizing their mistake looked for the young man. They found him and took away his blood stained clothes. They also arrested him and framed him for rape. The youth of the area held a peaceful demonstration to protest this injustice of the police. The police dropped the case.

A frustrated mother told the forum she had a son, 18, who was afraid to leave the house. His mistake was his dressing style. He was always smartly dressed. The police have arrested him twice. The first time he was arrested, the police rained continuous slaps on him. They gave no reason for his arrest and demanded his mother to pay Ksh. 20,000 for his release since she was a “rich woman” judging by how her son dressed. The mother borrowed some money from neighbours and

paid the police. They released her son. The second time the same police officer saw him at the bus stop. He arrested him again and told him that he was hoping his “rich” mother would come with the same amount as last time. This seems to be a vice the police of this area have.

The mothers complained that many small girls were raped in the slums. There were no female police officers to report to at the police station. The male police officers were insensitive and always referred rape cases to the local chief.

The youth leaders complained that the police provided no services to them. The police refused to come when requested. The youth have been forced to create their own community policing mechanism.



Have a Merry Christmas & A Happy New Year!



IPOA Chairman Mr. Macharia Njeru addresses staff at the staff Christmas Party



IPOA CEO Dr. Joel



Farewell Address by Hon. James Olola



IPOA Management Members Dance Competition, Three Winners, well done!



IPOA Staff at the End of Year Party



Mr. Maina Njoroge (Director Business Services had some good jokes that kept staff laughingand so did Mr. Halake (Director Investigations) Staff enjoying

