

Delivering Peaceful Elections









How National Police Service Delivered 2013 General Elections



"Service with Dignity"

Delivering Peaceful Elections

How National Police Service Delivered

2013 General Elections

By David M. Kimaiyo and Eliud M. Nthiga

Acronyms

APS Administration Police Service

ELOG Election Observation Group

GSU General Service Unit

IDPS Internally Displaced Persons

IEBC Independent Election and Boundaries Commission

IG Inspector General

KPS Kenya Police Service

NPS National Police Service

OCPD Officer Commanding Police Division

PEV Post Election Violence

PPOS Provincial Police Officers

RDU Rapid Deployment Unit

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Foreword



"I am very delighted to release this booklet as a testimony and record of what NPS officers delivered to Kenyans during the General Elections of March 2013. It was an acid-test to my role as Inspector General Kenyans had high expectations on the NPS to provide security and safety as they went out to register and vote.

I wish to thank all the Commanders and officers who braved this challenging task and successfully provided the necessary service to our beloved country.

Finally I thank all those who facilitated the Service in providing the security during the electioneering period. I also thank Mr Eliud Nthiga for compiling this report. Its my hope that lessons learnt from this experience will be useful in future elections."

David M. Kimaiyo MGH, CBS

Inspector General, National Police Service

Purpose of Presentation

- 1. To underscore the importance of election in a democracy.
- 2. To outline the role of the security agencies in the 2013 elections.
- 3. To show the importance of monitoring the conduct of the police during elections.
- 4. To assess the performance of security agencies at the 2013 elections



Chapter 1



1.0 Introduction

- It has been recognized world over that democracy is the best form of government. Kenya has been conducting elections every 5 years since independence except in cases where elections were undertaken earlier or later than 5 years.
- Elections are an important foundation of democracy. It allows citizenry to express their voice and desire through voting among the contesting parties and candidates.
- The law and the processes are supposed to ensure that the winner reflects the intention of the voters.

1.2 Purpose of Elections

- The major purposes of elections are to:
- ensure that voters freely choose those who will represent them;
- enable voters make choices among the parties, candidates and programmes;
- ensure that elected officials are accountable to voters and citizens;

1.3 Role of various stakeholders in elections

- The success or failure of any election depends on the stakeholders performing their duties according to law (eg Independent Electoral & Bounderies Commission{IEBC}, Political Parties, Election Observers, Media and Security Agencies).
- The security agencies can make a difference in the outcome of elections. It is therefore important that security officers display the highest level of integrity, neutrality, professionalism and sense of duty.
- The protection of human life, voters, electoral materials and officials and the preservation of lawful and orderly electoral processes are necessary for credible, free and fair elections
- Without adequate security, there cannot be credible, free and fair elections.
- Other stakeholders must also play their roles effectively to ensure credible elections.



1.4 Role of Security in Elections

- Safeguarding the security of lives and property of citizens during the electoral process.
- Ensuring the safety of electoral officers before, during and after elections.
- Providing security for candidates during rallies, congresses, conventions, electioneering campaigns and elections.
- Ensuring and preserving a free, fair, safe and lawful atmosphere for campaigning by all parties and candidates without discrimination.
- Ensuring the security of all electoral material, personnel and citizens during registration of voters, update, revision and any other electoral event.
- Maintaining peaceful conditions, law and order around the polling and counting centres.
- Providing security for electoral officials at the voting and counting centres.
- Ensuring the security of election materials at the voting centres and during transportation.

2.0 Guiding Principles of Elections

2.1 General Principles Guiding Policing of Elections

- The Police should be guided by and conform to appropriate principles, rules, code
 of ethics and laws governing police duties, especially in relation to crowd control
 and the use of force and firearms. Public Order Management is therefore critical
 during elections.
- The security operatives should devise and use proactive methods to prevent fraud, coercion, intimidation or other manipulation or violence before, during and after elections
- The Police should collect effective intelligence information before, throughout the campaign period and after voting in order to be able to appreciate and deal with threats to free and fair elections.
- The conduct of the Police on election should ensure alertness, approachability, professionalism, maintenance of Impartiality, fairness, communication with stakeholders, adherence to law and any guidelines provided by electoral bodies (like IEBC).
- The Police should collect effective intelligence information before, throughout the campaign period and after voting in order to be able to appreciate and deal with threats to free and fair elections.
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2.2 Experience in Previous Elections

- Law enforcement and security agents in Kenya have been criticized in the past for aiding and abetting electoral fraud, siding with government in power and of being used by politicians to steal elections.
- In most of the elections Police have been extensively blamed for controlling the outcome of elections even though they don't compete in the elections
- Most memorable is the Post Election Violence of 2007/2008 (PEV) where the
 police were accused of using unnecessary force to contain violence that emanated
 from the highly contested election. Although police lost some of its officers, they
 managed to contain the uprising and subsequent riots however, they were accused
 of killings, violating rights, rapes and other ills.
- Subsequent enquiry blamed the police of ineptitude and use of excessive force. Far
 reaching recommendations were made that saw commencement of far reaching
 reforms that included change of legal regime, formation of oversight bodies like
 Independent Police Oversight Authority to deal with public and police complaints
 and National Police Service Commission and National Police Service under
 Inspector General to provide command and control.
- The three bodies have independent Acts of Parliament to guide their operations





2.3 Mandate of National Police Service

- To Promote and Guarantee Nationalsecurity
- The National Police Service performs its function under the overall direction, supervision and control of the Inspector General appointed in accordance with Article 245 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.
- The Service discharges its services in an impartial and objective manner. It accords equal treatment to all persons regardless of their political opinions/dispensation.
- The Service is under the independent command of the Inspector General, who has a tenure of 4 years
- The duties, power and rights of the Police are more specifically contained in the National Police Service Act 2011.
- The Act provides for the functions of the Kenya Police Service, Administration Police Service and Directorate of Criminal Investigations.
- The National Police Service has the duty to ensure that all laws relating to electoral process are enforced and upheld. These laws include;
 - The Constitution of Kenya , 2010
 - IEBC Act
 - Public Order Act
 - Election Act No. 24 of 2012

2.4 Disturbances are governed by the following sections namely;-

- One major function of Police during elections is to deal with public disturbances as stipulated in various Acts eg;
- National Police Service Act, Section 61 (guidelines on use of firearms).
- Public Order Act Section 5 (Regulation of Public Meetings and Processions).
- Criminal Procedure Code, Section 43 (Security of Keeping Peace) and 62 to 65 (Preventive action of police).
- Penal Code, Section 70 to 98 (unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquility). Other relevant Acts include; - Political Parties Act No.11 and the Public Officers Act CAP 183.
- The new Acts bestow upon the Police the heavy responsibility of overseeing the General Election in an impartial manner. It's the duty of every officer of the National Police Service and indeed all Government Servants to take heed of these Acts for purposes of holding a free and fair Election.
- However, Police professionalism and openness ensures that everyone obeys the law.

2.5 It is expected that the NPS delivers the following;

- Ensure peace and tranquility prevails before, during and post electioneering period;
- Ensure safe delivery of all election materials to and from all polling stations and finally to the tallying centre;
- Ensure safe custody of election materials and officials;
- Ensure all laws are enforced to provide for a conducive environment for the public to fully participate in the elections;
- Ensure safe passage of all voters to the polling stations and subsequent return to their homes and other places of residence;
- Facilitate voting process and not act as an impediment to the process;
- Secures all polling stations and tallying centers;
- Facilitate free flow of human and vehicular traffic;
- Safeguard all vital installations;
- Collect intelligence;
- Assure Security of information, computers, software and election communication systems;
- Ensure safe voting, tallying and transporting of votes to relevant centres;
- Ensure safety of IEBC officials, politicians, their agents and other stakeholders involved in elections;

Chapter 3



"This was the most peaceful election obtained in Kenya for nearly three decades."

(election observer)

3.1 The Magnitude of GE 2013

"Let me give you all the numbers: we had 14.3 million registered voters; 900 members of staff full time in the commission; 240,000 temporary staff; 32,613 polling stations and 98,000 security personnel. It was a very complex operation and we only had 16 months to do all this. Unlike in the U.S. and other countries – where elections are managed by different bodies at local or state levels – in Kenya, all elections are managed by one body, the IEBC. So, you are looking at six different [levels of] elections all managed by the same body." (Isaac Hassan IEBC Director- reflecting on elections)

http://www.ifes.org/Content/Publications/Interviews/2013/)

"Holding six elections on the same day under a new constitution was a big challenge. There were high expectations by the people of Kenya about the performance of the election commission and the use of technology in election management. There is an African proverb that says "never test the depth of a river with both feet." We tested three new technologies in the general election with mixed reactions, some challenges and some failures."

3.2 Verdict of Civil Society Group

- On Saturday, 09 March 2013 12:32: Election observer group of Civil Societies (ELOG made this statement;
- "IEBC's official results are consistent with ELOG's PVT projections. ELOG wishes
 to note and to remind all Kenyans that it is the IEBC which is constitutionally
 mandated to declare and announce the final, official results of the elections. Based
 on the PVT, ELOG has verified that the IEBC results fall within our projected range
 for all the eight presidential candidates."

(http://www.elog.or.ke/)

3.3 Relating with Media

- Both electronic and print media have the potential to escalate a crisis or diffuse it. While in the process of ensuring effective delivery of elections, media is a critical component.
- It is important to ensure that the media is effectively briefed and communicate information that is relevant with sensitivity to elections.
- Throughout elections, the aspect of transparency and accountability has to be portrayed which can best be articulated through the media.
- NPS with IG having been sworn barely 2 months earlier had to deal with both local and international media that was salivating for sensational information.
- The IG had to provide briefs every other day to ensure that the media was probably informed and dispel with rumours and gossip that was life in the media towards conclusion of the campaign and into election.

3.4 Bloggers View of the Media

- Michela Wrong who is the author of "It's Our Turn to Eat: The Story of a Kenyan Whistleblower" and has covered Africa for nearly two decades, reporting for Reuters, the BBC and The Financial Times had this to say about the Kenyan media during and after elections;
- "The fury seems exaggerated, given the relative rarity of offending articles. Western reports have attracted undue interest, I'm convinced, because domestic coverage, while increasingly slick, has been so lifeless. It sometimes feels as though a zombie army has taken up position where Kenya's feisty media used to be, with local reporters going glaze-eyed through the motions." (http://latitude.blogs. nytimes.com/2013/03/14/)

3.5 Factors Likely to Trigger Violence

- Analysis of political landscape indicated common causes of violence which police needed to address;
- Hooliganism and thugery
- Tribal and clan animosity
- Political activism e.g Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), Alshabaab, Mungiki sect, Taliban among other groups.
- An upsurge of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons
- Influx of aliens from neighbouring countries.
- Saboteurs likely to target vital installations like railways, buses, houses etc
- The squatter problem, settlement and resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- Politicians are likely to capitalize on elections to perpetuate hatred, ethnic animosity among other things

- Oathing with intent to fighting other communities
- Unemployment
- Terrorism activities
- Killings and other forms of violence
- Analysis carried out by Police indentified various areas where tensions were high and were likely to erupt into violence. These are;
- Nakuru (Kikuyu vs Kalenjin);
- Tana river (Pokomo's vs Orma/ Wardei/Somali);
- Bungoma (Sabaot vs Bukusu)
- Kajiado (Kikuyu vs Maasai),
- Migori (Luo vs Kuria),
- Mandera (Garreh vs Degodia),
- Narok (Maasai vs Kipsigis),
- Busia (Teso vs Luhyia),
- Baringo (Tugen vs Pokot),
- Samburu (Samburu vs Turkana),
- Marsabit (Gabra vs Borana),
- Isiolo and Meru borders.

3.6 2013 Potential Threats Identification in Relation to Elections:

- Before the Elections/Campaign Period
- Hate speech by politicians/ supporters
- Incitement
- Zoning areas exclusively as supporters of particular candidates or parties
- Engaging organized criminal gangs and other groups to intimidate opponents
- Bribery of voters
- Disruption of opponents' campaign meetings
- voluntary encroachment by people neighboring forest areas
- Further encroachment by squatters already illegally living in the forests
- Displacement of local populations

3.7 Crimes Likely During Voting

- Disruption of voting process
- Buying of voters
- Incitement
- Rigging
- Shortage of Ballots or other Critical Supplies
- Increased illegal activities/forestry crimes
- Natural Disasters (flooding, fire, etc.)
- Power Failure at (election offices, polling stations, etc.)

3.8 Crimes Likely After voting

- Refusal to accept results by the aspirants
- Incitement and calling for mass action
- Disruption of counting of votes
- Announcing wrong results
- Arson Incidents
- vandalism/interference with government installations within the forests; e.g. water resources, communication installations, power lines etc
- Revenge killings
- Ethnic violence (common in previous elections)



Strategies Used to deal with Threats

"If you keep doing something the same way and expecting different results, then something is not right"

Mapping out Hot Spots

PROVINCE	HOTSPOTS
NAIROBI	Kiambiu Slums, Majengo, Dandora Area, Umoja, Eastleigh, Gachie Village, Ruaka Township, Githurai 44/45, Kahawa West, Makongeni Estate, Kaloleni Estate, Mukuru Kwa Reuben , Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Baba Dogo, Mathare Slums, Korogocho, Kariobangi North Slums, Lucky Summer, Huruma, Kangemi , Kawangware 46 & 56 , Dagoretti Corner, Kinoo Area, , Nairobi Central Business District, Muthurwa Area, Kariokor,, Kibera Isinya Market , Kware Slums, Ongʻata Rongai Township, Kitengela Township , Njiru, Mwiki, Kayole
RIFTVALLEY	Turbo, Ziwa, Huruma, Soy, Moi's bridge, Tarakwa, Burnt Forest, Kondoo, Kapsoiya, Cheptiret, Kapsoit, Ainamoi, Nyagacho, Sondu, Naivasha town, Karagita, Maela, Kaptembwa, Ngata, Kiamunyi, Kwa Rhonda, Free area, Kapkatet, Mogogosiek, Tengecha, Chepsonoi, Kaimosi, Kapsabet, Kaiboi, Kabiyet, Mosoroit, Chepterit, Nandi hills, Aldai, Munyaka, Oropil, Nairegi Enkare, Kipis, Angata, Mulot, Mau summit, Elburgon, Mukinyai, Kiambereria, Kajiado town

PROVINCE	HOTSPOTS
EASTERN	North Horr, Moyale, Machakos, Kitui, Mwingi. Igembe area, Isiolo , Moyale, Marsabit, Isiolo Highway
WESTERN	Kakamega town , Turbo, Kipkaren , Matunda , Mt. Elgon, Nyangori/Kiboswa/Gambogi Serem/Kapkangani/Kaimosi.
NYANZA	Borabu/Sotik, Muhoroni/Transmara, Gem/Butere Mumias, Migori/Kuria, Kisumu, Homa-Bay, Migori, Rongo, Kisii, Nyakach, Rachuonyo, Nyatike, Siaya, Ndhiwa
NEP	Wajir town, Elwak, Rhamu, Mandera Town, Garissa Town, Refugee Camps, Modogashe, Ijara, Fafi, Ladgera, Masalani
COAST	Tana River, Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa
CENTRAL	Muranga town, Kahuro town ,Kangema shopping centre, Makuyu town, Maragua town, Kigumo trading centre and Kandara township, Kerugoya town, Kagio market, Kutus town, Wanguru town , Defathas trading centre, Karatina town Tumutumu trading centre, Marua market, Nyeri town, wamagana trading centre and Othaya town, Wangige market, Githunguri town, Kiambu town, Kingeero market, Gatundu town, Juja town, Ruiru town, Githurai Kimbo estate, Thika town, Banana market , Karuri town , Makongeni market, Nyahururu town



3.9 Deployment of Security Officers

10 days before the election date, Police officers were deployed to all the hot spots to increase police presence and to deter any form of violence. In particular, Coast was most vulnerable due to presence of MRC (Mombasa Republican Council) who had vowed to cause mayhem and disrupt elections.
 They were using separatists concepts like "Coast is not Kenya" (Pwani si Kenya).

3.10 Deployment in Numbers

- In order to effectively secure the election process, a total of 99,721 police officers were deployed at the polling centres.
- Additional Strength of 21,852 special police officers from agenciesi.e Kenya Wildlife Services, Kenya Prisons, Kenya Forest Services & National Youth Service were gazetted by Inspector General to supplement security during this period.

3.10.1 Others Measures put in place

- Services of bomb experts were secured
- Movements of refugees was closely monitored.
- VIPs, Diplomats and tourist were accorded extra security
- All officers were taken through electoral laws and were encouraged to familiarize themselves fully
- collection of criminal intelligence was enhanced.
- Vital installations were guarded throughout the campaign period as they were targeted by saboteurs
- Adequate training and capacity building of Police Officers was done before deployment
- Regular meetings to analyse and review security situations by crisis management teams by Provincial Police Officers and Divisional Commanders were undertaken
- Analysis and update of National and Internal Security Schemes was done on regular basis.
- Kenya Defense Forces were put on alert that they could be engaged in areas that may experience violence beyond the police capability and in support of civil authority.

3.10.2 Command flow;

Provincial/Formation Commanders were also required to familiarize themselves with the Election Act No. 24 2012, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and National Police Service Act 2011 and ensure the information was communicated to all officers under their command up to the Police Station/post level.

3.10.3 Use of Road blocks;

Orders were given on use of road blocks and any use was to be by order and guideline of Inspector General or officers authorized by him.

3.10.4 Ballot boxes;

The respective OCPDs/DAPC were instructed to maintain constant contact with District Elections coordinators over the safety of ballot boxes and election materials.

3.10.5 Inspection of quarries;

Quarries are major known sources of explosives. PPOs were to ensure strict surveillance of their areas and ensure licensees have adequate security alarms in place.

3.10.6 Use of Private Guards;

It is only the disciplined forces who were to be deployed on police duties during the electioneering period. Private guards and youth wingers ruled out. It was emphasized that police would show total impartiality in their operations.

3.10.7 Escort Presidential Candidates;

All presidential candidates and their running mates were provided with appropriate security detail throughout the electioneering period until otherwise advised.

3.10.8 Investigation of Political Offences;

Investigations of all political offences were to be completed within 24 hours and culprits arraigned in court without undue delay.

3.10.9 Dialogue;

In the event of any incident which may result into tribal clashes or unpleasant incidents, OCPD's/ DAPC were to personally attend to such incidents and endeavour to promote dialogue. Decisive action was to be taken where dialogue was not forthcoming.

3.10.10 Transportation of stolen stock;

Thorough checks were to be mounted with a view to flash out cases of any stock theft.

3.10.11 Civil disturbances/strikes

- Provincial/Formation Commanders
 were to be on the lookout for those
 elements bent on solicitig support from
 trade unions with a view to causing
 labour unrest and civil disturbances.
- An Election Operation Command Centre was established at Vigilance House (Police Headquarters) and was supposed to be informed on the on-going activities and any decisions taken
- The command centre was manned by officers from both services (KPs & Aps). Members of inspectorate were deployed as orderly officers at the Divisional Level.

3.10.12 Matatu menace;

Experience had shown that matatus display defamatory posters and play abusive musical cassettes with a view to intimidate other candidates during election campaigns. Strict vigil was maintained to weed out any such attempts

3.10.13 Floods;

In the event of rainfall which could cause havoc, strategic measures were put in place to save lives and ensure smooth electioneering process.

Deployment of GSU and RDU; Communication linkages between Provinces and the General Service Unit/ Rapid Deployment Unit were put in place to ensure swift deployment if need arose

3.10.14 Ex- service men:

Ex-service men, deserters and dismissed officers were to be closely monitored as most of them are hired for political thuggery.

3.10.15 Operations orders:

Provincial and Formation Commanders were to prepare comprehensive Operation Orders covering electioneering period, polling day and the period immediately preceding the exercise. Copies of the Operation Orders were forwarded to the National Police Service Headquarters as soon as possible



3.10.16 Swearing in Ceremony

Elaborate security measures were put in place to ensure that the swearing ceremony venue was secure to enable smooth running of the ceremony.

3.10.17 Reserve force:

Provincial/Formation Commanders were to make assessment and establish sufficient forces at strategic places for rapid deployment at any time in the event of any urgent assignment e.g. GSU and RDU.

Chapter 4



4.0 The Verdict

4.1 Successes

- Out of the measures undertaken there were significant achievements which resulted to the generally peaceful election;
- Voter registration went on smoothly even in areas that certain groups had vowed to disrupt
- Very few election offences were reported. There was peace in every part of the country.
- There was little or no hate speeches at all. There were virtually no incitements and any attempt was dealt with

- There was good cooperation and coordination of security at all levels including coverage of politicians
- The media owners also supported the election with significant reduction of sensational reporting and call for peace and accommodation of each other
- The security agencies displayed impartiality and neutrality in policing the 2013 elections
- There was improved Co-ordination with the IEBC even when electronic systems failed and Kenyans were getting jittery over delay in announcing results
- There was improved coverage in terms of deployment of security agencies.



4.2 Challenges

- Most of the security agencies did not budget for the elections. The funds released to cover the entire operation was inadequate and disbursement was done late.
- Most OCDPs did not get adequate operational monies to support operations in their areas of jurisdiction
- There was uncertainty in payment of allowance for officers who worked for many days and long hours
- The security officers were not adequate and therefore some areas did not get the strength that was anticipated.

- Some other duties were left vulnerable since almost all the officers were deployed.
- IEBC did not provide logistical support to the officers especially transport in the field
- Most of the special officers were withdrawn after election day leaving the others vulnerable
- There were inadequate communication equipments forcing the officers to use their own mobile phones at their cost
- The kitting and fitting including response preparedness was inadequate

- There were normal delays in delivery of voting materials and worst of it all breakdown of the biometric voting system which resulted in delays and long queues. Voting went late into the night in many stations
- The large turnout of voters over stretched the IEBC & therefore voting time and reporting. Some stations voted for two days causing concerns and disrupting the planned reporting
- The complexity of the exercise occasioned by large number of elective posts
- Several incidences that occurred with one major interruption in Coast region where police officers lost their lives
- Delay in announcing Presidential results caused a lot of panic and fear in the backdrop of 2007 PEV. However the continued assurance was vital
- Reluctance by the contending candidate to concede defeat was imminent and caused tension across the country. But firm commitment to protect the country encouraged taking of legal action that resulted to appeal to the courts for sorting out the presidential election

4.3 Lessons Learnt

- Leadership is very important in any organisation. The appointment of IG provided an enabling environment for the security agencies to display impartiality and neutrality and to provide a united front for the security of every Kenyan
- There is need to have a clear and adequate budget to cater for security concerns during such major national events
- Co-operation and co-ordination of security agencies improves efficiency. There is the need to extend the cooperation to other areas of crime detection and control and bring on board key stakeholders.
- Security agencies take cue from the Political leadership. In 2013 the incumbent president Mwai Kibaki provided the enabling environment for the security agencies to be impartial and professional.
- Use of operational orders is vital to ensure coherence of action and involvement of all the officers in such exercises. However centralised command is important for consistency.
- Contingency plans are critical and coverage of scope. There must be no assumptions and that's what made the election smooth and peaceful. Controlling the process and the information is vital.



- Election offences should be dealt with expeditiously to ensure compliance and increased responsibility among the stakeholders
- Strict adherence to law is vital for improved electioneering process
- Management of public and the media are critical to ensure peace prevails throughout the election period
- Early training of officers and mental preparedness is necessary. This can be a continuous process to be completed by the time the next elections are coming or done as an intensive project undertaken within 2-3 months.

- Awareness and civic education materials should be prepared early to ensure all the stakeholders are sensitised on election process, laws and procedures for elections
- Adequate funds and resources should be allocated to cater for all the necessary requirements of the security operation. They should include specialised equipments and response gear incase of any serious occurrences.
- Logistical support is necessary.
 IEBC did not provide and made assumptions that government would provide a budget, creating panic in the last minute



4.4 Conclusion

- The 2013 election marked another milestone in the history of Kenya. Whereas the IEBC was the main institution charged with ensuring that elections were free and fair, the Police had a crucial role of ensuring that there is no breach of peace or violation of election laws. This ensured that a credible election was carried out.
- The Police made significant and in some instances ultimate sacrifice during elections over and beyond working long hours and many days without rest or compensation.
- It is this sacrifice that made Kenya undertake successful general election.
- Kenya had trust on the Police and respected and obeyed advice provided by the Police including being forced to disperse from areas where crowds could easily cause mayhem like the Courts when the petition was being filed and case hearing was on-going.

4.5 Rendition

Do we agree with Mark Simmonds, British minister for Africa, in congratulating the people of Kenya on their general elections?

"I congratulate the Kenyan people for the peaceful and determined spirit in which Monday's elections were conducted. Kenyans have expressed their sovereign will, and I congratulate all the candidates who have been successful. This is a historic moment for Kenya, when the Kenyan people have come together at the ballot box to achieve the promise of the new constitution and choose their future leaders. I urge all sides to show patience and restraint, to accept defeat or take any disputes to the courts. I am confident that any disputes will be dealt with by the courts swiftly and fairly. I appeal to all parties to maintain the same peaceful and democratic spirit that we have witnessed so far."

(http://blogs.aljazeera.com/liveblog/topic/kenyan-election-2013-17321)



Mark Simmonds,British minister for Africa

Annex "A" PERSONNEL

	PERSONNEL AVAI	LABILITY C	OURING ELEC	CTIONS
PROVINCE	KENYA POLICE	AP	DEFICIT	TOTAL
NAIROBI AREA	2,972	1,056	2,189	6,217
WESTERN	1,866	2,893	903	5,662
EASTERN	3,310	3,735	5,199	12,244
CENTRAL	2,617	4,139	2,029	8,785
COAST	1,831	1201	3,145	6,177
RVP	5,015	9,751	4,995	19,761
NYANZA	1974	3,456	3,988	9,418
NEP	1832	1977	545	4,354
CID	4258	0	0	4,258
GSU	6,542	0	0	6,542
ASTU	1,961	0	0	1,961
PEU	532	0	0	532
TRAFFIC	2,580	0	0	2,580
RAILWAYS	550	0	0	550
DOG UNIT	539	0	0	539
KAPU	757	0	0	757

PROVINCE	KENYA POLICE	AP	DEFICIT	TOTAL
DPU	329	0	0	329
KPC	2855	0	0	2,855
TPU	285	0	0	285
AIRWING	107	0	0	107
ATPU	184	0	0	184
MARITIME	550	0	0	550
OPERATIONS P/HQ	300	0	0	300
RDU	0	760	0	760
APTC	0	871	0	871
SGB	0	2400	0	2400
RBPU	0	571	0	571
APSSC	0	53	0	53
ASPU	0	6	0	6
Specialized Stock theft unit	0	113	0	113
TOTAL	43,196	32,982	22,993	99,721











