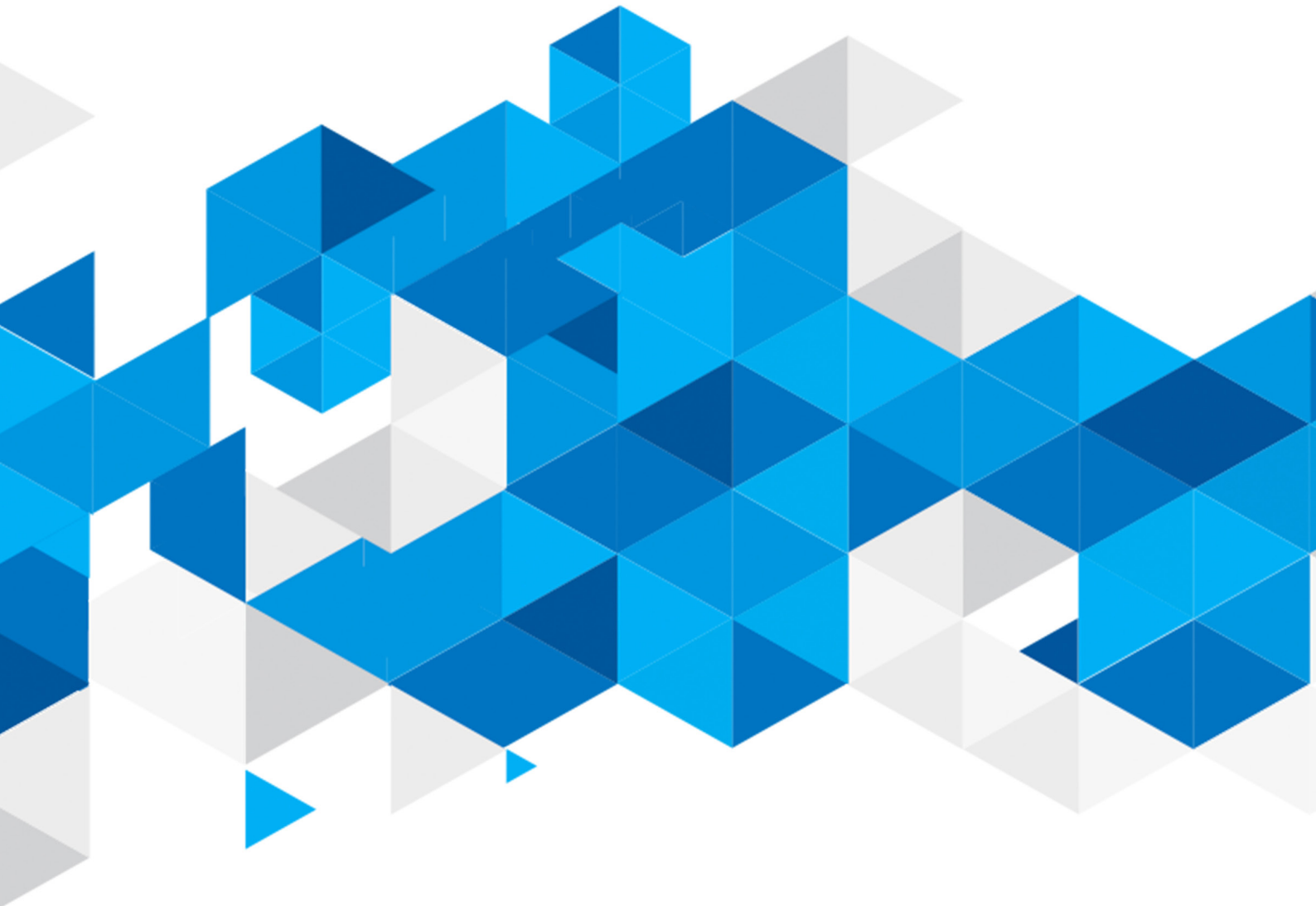**2023**

KENYA COAST GUARD SERVICE
ANNUAL REPORT

OUR
VISION

A premier service in maritime security & safety.

OUR
MISSION

To enforce maritime law on security, safety, and protection of maritime resources within Kenya's territorial waters.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

KCGS -   Kenya Coast Guard Service
JOCC -   Joint Operations Communication Centre
CCP   -   Container Control Programme
EEZ   -   Exclusive Economic Zone
NMISC-   National Maritime Information Sharing Centre
SAR   -   Search and Rescue
MDA   -   Multi-Departmental Agency
IMS   -   Information Management System
KMA   -   Kenya Maritime Authority
KDF   -   Kenya Defence Forces
KPA   -   Kenya Ports Authority
NPS   -   National Police Service
KWS   -   Kenya Wildlife Service
INL   -   International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
UNODC-   United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
EU   -   European Union
SDF&BE -   State Department for Fisheries and Blue Economy
IMO   -   International Maritime Organisation

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Baringo	- 1

As we delve into the Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) Annual Report for the year 2023, I am pleased to reflect on the significant strides made towards the actualization of her strategic plan and the pivotal role of the KCGS as the enabler for our burgeoning Blue Economy.

Throughout the year, the KCGS has demonstrated unwavering dedication to its mandate, operating in an evolving maritime environment amidst limited resources. The service has been instrumental in countering malign activities such as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, irregular migration, and the pervasive threat of narco trafficking.

Furthermore, the KCGS's commitment to info-centric operations ensures that the interests of our local citizens are safeguarded at all times. By leveraging technology and strategic partnerships, the service continues to enhance maritime security and promote economic prosperity in our coastal regions.

In light of these achievements, it is imperative that we acknowledge the challenges that lie ahead. The maritime domain is dynamic and constantly evolving, requiring adaptive strategies and innovative solutions. Despite resource constraints, the KCGS remains resolute in its mission to protect our waters and preserve our national sovereignty.

As we embark on the journey ahead, let us reaffirm our commitment to the values of integrity, professionalism, and service excellence. Together, we will continue to strengthen the resilience of our maritime sector and secure a brighter future for all Kenyans.

Kithure Kindiki

Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior and Administration of National Government

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY'S
MESSAGE

As we reflect on the accomplishments of the Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) in 2023, one aspect that stands out to me is the remarkable progress made towards achieving service autonomy and fostering a culture of change management within the workforce.

Throughout the year, we witnessed a concerted effort to implement Key Result Area IV on Building a motivated and highly efficient workforce. This initiative has revitalized our service, transforming it into a highly adaptable, responsive, and solution-driven entity. I commend each member of the KCGS for their dedication and commitment to this transformative journey.

Amidst ongoing modernization programs and those in the pipeline, it is essential to recognize that the human element remains the decisive factor in our success. While technology and infrastructure play crucial roles, it is the dedication and skill of our workforce that ultimately determines our effectiveness.

Looking ahead, it is imperative that we build on our past achievements and optimize our value

as the critical enabler of the Blue Economy. Strengthening our core capabilities will allow us to maximize our impact and rise to the challenges that lie ahead.

In particular, I emphasize the importance of nurturing a culture of change management within the organization. As we continue to evolve and adapt to new realities, this mindset will be instrumental in driving innovation, efficiency and resilience.

I extend my deepest appreciation to each member of the KCGS for their unwavering dedication and commitment to service excellence. Together, let us continue to uphold the values of integrity, professionalism, and teamwork as we strive towards a safer and more prosperous maritime environment for all.

DR. RAYMOND OMOLLO PhD, CBS

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S
PRELUDE

As we reflect on the progress made by the Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) in 2023, it is evident that the year presented significant opportunities for our strategic and organizational transformation journey. Since assuming the leadership of this Service in 2023, we have remained steadfast in our commitment to revitalizing and empowering the KCGS to become a fully fledged and autonomous service.

One of the most notable achievements of 2023 was the commencement of the realization of the KCGS Grand Strategic Plan 2023-2028. This ambitious plan, aimed at attaining Full Operational Capability (FOC) and becoming a catalyst for spurring the Blue Economy, has set the trajectory for the service's future growth and impact.

Throughout the year, the KCGS demonstrated a responsive operational posture, effectively navigating the dynamic and ever-evolving maritime landscape. The Annual Report for 2023 provides highlights and updates of our efforts, showcasing impactful achievements and milestones attained.

However, as we celebrate our successes, it is imperative that we maintain course and speed, with a renewed focus on building an efficient workforce capable of executing the service's mandate in a resource-constrained environment. This includes being responsive to immediate requirements while strategically preparing for future modernization and resourcing challenges.

In an increasingly dynamic world, characterized by rapid change, innovation becomes paramount. Therefore, the KCGS must remain innovative, leveraging enhanced partnerships and collaboration to drive scalable growth and maximize impact.

I commend the KCGS for its dedication and accomplishments in 2023 and urge continued commitment to excellence in the pursuit of our shared goals. Together, let us uphold the values of integrity, efficiency, and innovation as we navigate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

Bruno I Shioso EBS, OGW

Kenya Coast Guard Services (KCGS) is established under Kenya Coast Guard Service Act No 11 of 2018 with a mandate to enforce laws and regulations applicable in Kenya's territorial waters and Inland water. The mandate revolves around maritime security, protection of maritime resources and sites, customs, pollution control, narcotic drugs, illegal firearms and ammunition.

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CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The establishment of Kenya Coast Guard Service marked an important milestone in the enforcement of maritime laws in Kenya's territorial waters. As part of our mandate, the Service has maintained and expanded its presence in its area of operations. Major areas of operations include our territorial sea, lakes and navigable rivers. KCGS has continued to carry out enforcement activities that have resulted in enhanced maritime security and safety.
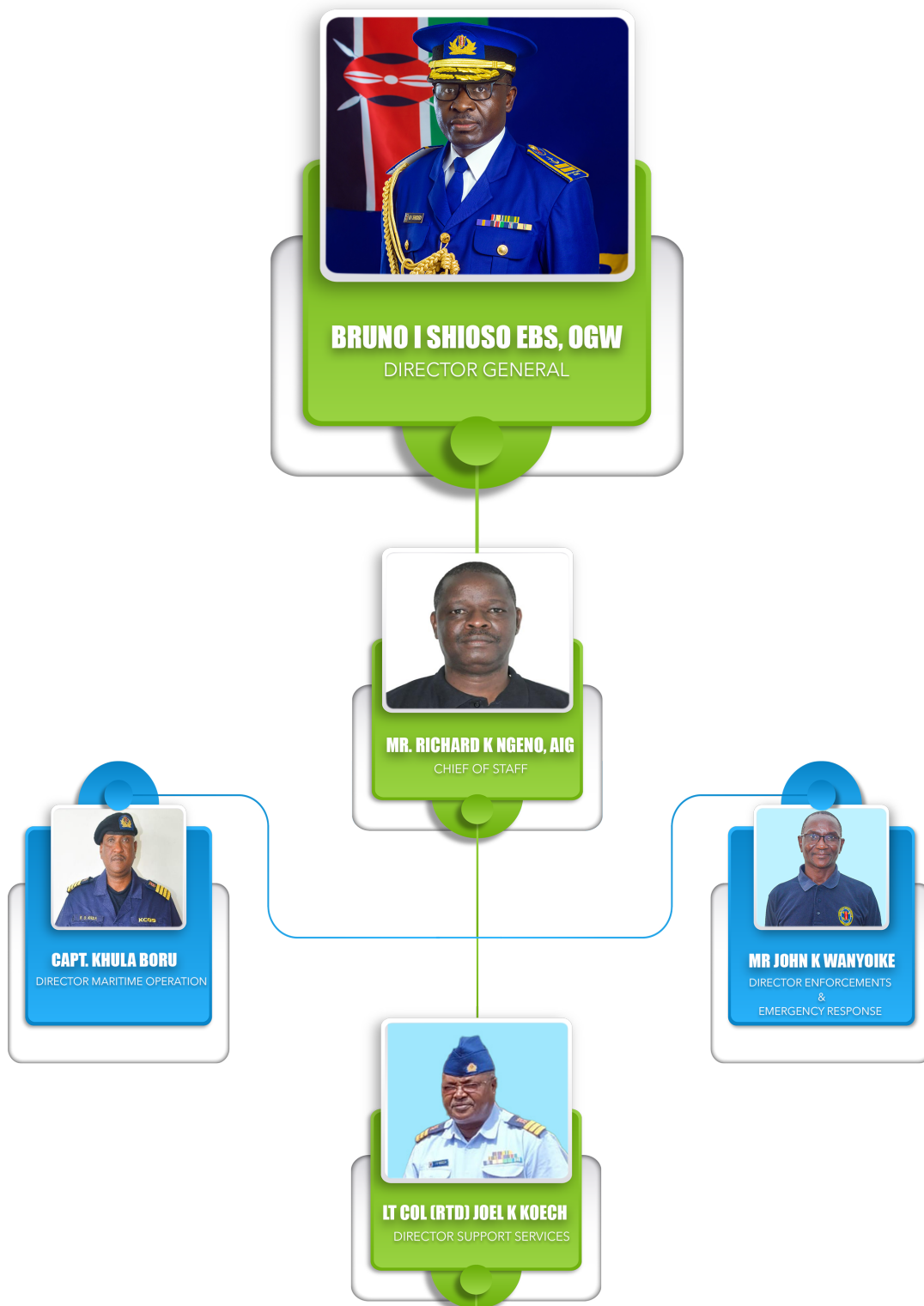
During the year under review, KCGS undertook several strategic initiatives targeted at achieving excellence in delivery of service. Stations in both coastal and inland squadrons conducted a total of 2144 patrols within their areas of responsibilities in order to deter and apprehend criminal elements. A total of 412 suspects were arrested and arraigned in court for various maritime offences. Our flagship KCGS patrol vessel Doria conducted five offshores patrols along the Kenya Territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) aimed at protecting fisheries resources and enforcing maritime security and safety. The JOC/NMISC under the leadership of KCGS has been a focal point in undertaking and addressing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), vessels and ships tracking, Information Management Sharing (IMS), and Container Control Programme (CCP).
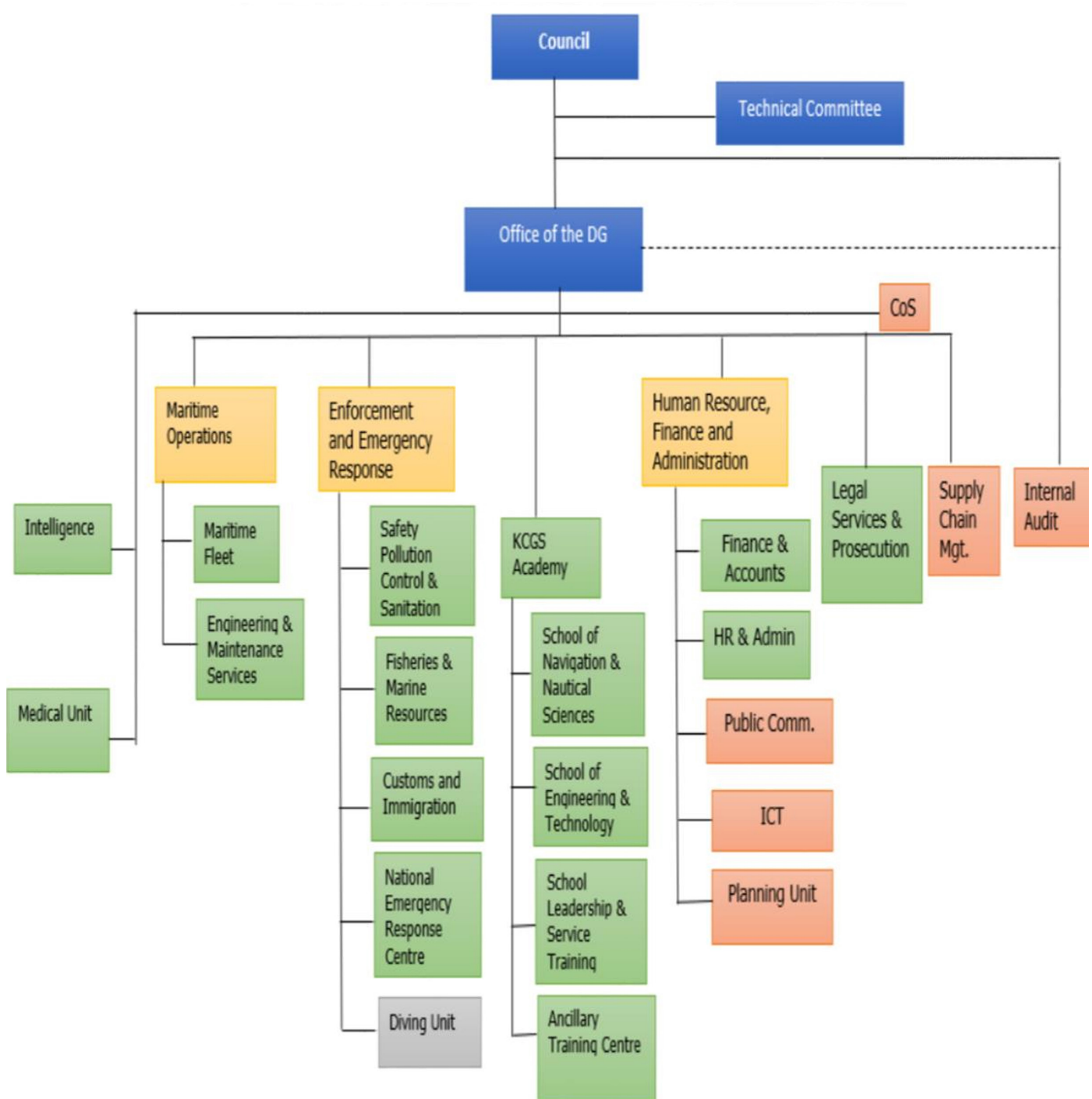
In the spirit of multiagency, KCGS has cooperated and collaborated with Kenya Maritime Authority, Kenya Port Authority, Kenya Defence Forces, National Police Service, Kenya Wildlife Services, Red Cross, in conducting search, rescue and recovery missions within Coastal and Inland waters. In 2023, thirty-one (31) Incidences of drowning, and two (2) incidences of vessels Capsizing missions were undertaken. Sadly, a total of forty-four (44) dead bodies were recovered and retrieved around the Coastal and Inland waters. KCGS working in collaboration with key stakeholders took leadership role in search, rescue and recovery operations in the flood response in Tana River County, Lake Baringo, and Kwale Counties. KCGS DORIA conducted a successful repatriation mission of three Kenyans who survived a boat capsizing incident and rescued by a Chinese fishing vessel after enduring 27 days of uncertainty after their vessel SEAMAR II encountered strong winds while on deep sea fishing expedition.

KENYA COAST GUARD SERVICE
COMMAND STRUCTURE

BRUNO I SHIOSO EBS, OGW
DIRECTOR GENERAL

MR. RICHARD K NGENO, AIG
CHIEF OF STAFF

CAPT. KHULA BORU
DIRECTOR MARITIME OPERATION

MR JOHN K WANYOIKE
DIRECTOR ENFORCEMENTS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

LT COL (RTD) JOEL K KOECH
DIRECTOR SUPPORT SERVICES

KCGS ORGANOGRAM

Council

Technical Committee

Office of the DG

CoS

Maritime Operations

Enforcement and Emergency Response

Human Resource, Finance and Administration

Legal Services & Prosecution

Supply Chain Mgt.

Internal Audit

Intelligence

Maritime Fleet

Engineering & Maintenance Services

Medical Unit

Safety Pollution Control & Sanitation

Fisheries & Marine Resources

Customs and Immigration

National Emergency Response Centre

Diving Unit

KCGS Academy

School of Navigation & Nautical Sciences

School of Engineering & Technology

School Leadership & Service Training

Ancillary Training Centre

Finance & Accounts

HR & Admin

Public Comm.

ICT

Planning Unit

CHAPTER ONE:
INTRODUCTION

1.1.0. Background

The Kenya Coast Guard Service is a multi-agency national security organ established under the Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, No. 11 of 2018. The Service was launched on 19th November,2018. This was in recognition of the economic potential of Kenya's maritime resources and the need to secure and exploit the resources for economic and social development. The establishment of the Service marked an important milestone in the enforcement of laws in the territorial waters.

KCGS intends to use this Annual Report to exhibit the achievements in executing its legal mandate during the year under review, plans on how it can sustain the current and cultivate new partnerships, recognize the challenges experienced and strategize on how to ensure safety and security in our maritime domain for greater development of the Blue Economy.

Vision:
Premier Service in maritime security and safety

Mission:
To enforce Maritime law on Security, Safety and Protection of maritime resources within Kenya's territorial waters.

Core Values:
- ► Integrity
- ► Creativity
- ► Team work
- ► Care
- ► Civility
- ► Participation
- ► Gender Sensitivity

1.2.0. The Functions of the Service

The Service is a multi-agency law enforcement entity with a responsibility of ensuring safety and security of Kenya's territorial sea, lakes and navigable rivers for a robust Blue Economy growth. The functions are derived from Section 8 of the KCGS Act as follows:

i. To enforce maritime security and safety
ii. To enforce pollution control
iii. To enforce prevention of trafficking of the narcotic drugs, prohibited
iv. Plants and psychotropic substances
v. To enforce prevention of trafficking of illegal goods
vi. To enforce prevention of trafficking of illegal firearms and ammunitions
vii. To enforce sanitation measures
viii. To prosecute maritime offenders
ix. For port and coastal security
x. For search and rescue
xi. For the protection of maritime resources including fisheries
xii) For the protection of archaeological or historical objects or sites and to perform any other function that may be conferred by this Act or other written law

The mandate broadly manifests as shown in the diagram here below.

Maritime Security & Safety

- Prevention of matime crime through enforcement of maritime law
- Port & coastal security
- Protection of maritime resources
- Maritime pollution & sanitation
- Protection of archeological / historical object sites
- Search & Rescue

CHAPTER TWO:
COMMAND OF THE SERVICE

2.1.0. Introduction

The Service is established under section 5(1) of Kenya Coast Guard Service Act No. 11 of 2018 to be under the command of the Director General. The Director General is the head of the Kenya Coast Guard Service and is responsible to the Council for the day-to-day operations of the Service. The Director General exercises powers of command and control as provided for under the Act.

2.1.1. Director General

The office of the Director General is established under section 15 (1) of the Service Act. The Director General is Mr. Bruno Shioso, EBS, OGW who was appointed to office by H. E. The President and Commander in Chief of the Defense Forces through Kenya Gazette Notice No.84 Vol.CXXXV dated 12th April 2023. He was thereafter sworn into office by H.E the President on 5thMay 2023 and immediately assumed office. He took over the command of the Service on 5th May, 2023 from Brig (rtd) Loonena Naisho, EBS, 'ndc', 'psc'(K). He is assisted by Chief of Staff in the day-to-day control of the Service with the support of Directors at the Service headquarters. The Service headquarters is currently located at State Department for Fisheries and Blue Economy - Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) building at Liwatoni, Mombasa County on temporary basis.

2.1.2. Functions of the Director General

The Director General is the Chief Executive of the Service and is answerable to the KCGS council chaired by CS Interior in matters pertaining strategic leadership, control, direction, superintendence of the Service in execution of their mandate of security and safety in the territorial and inland waters. He provides strategic and innovative visioning and leadership to the Service by strategically positioning and representing its interests nationally, regionally and internationally.

Subject to the general directions of the Council, the Director General shall be responsible for the day to day administration, control and management of the Service. He commands the disciplined and uniformed component of the Service as well as effective utilisation of the resources of the Service. He is responsible for the training, education and deployment of the members of the Service. As mandated by law, at least once in each year, prepare and submit to the Council a report on the activities of the Service and oversees the implementation of the policies of the Service. At least three months before the end of the financial year, he prepares and submit to the Council the budget estimates of the Service for its consideration and performs any other functions conferred by this Act or any other written law.

2.2.0. Chief of Staff

The office is headed by Chief of Staff who is directly answerable to the Director General for all the administrative, coordinating, monitoring and staffing functions at the Service. He supports the executive in his role by taking over smaller responsibilities and handling day to day activities of the Service.

2.2.1. Functions of the Office

i. Acts the strategic advisor by providing insights and aid in decision making

ii. Ensuring daily operations of the Service are aligned to the vision

iii. Coordinates projects and teams for timely completion of tasks

iv. Facilitates clear communication with stakeholders

v. As a team leader, monitors staff members for a productive work environment

The Service comprises of both uniformed and non-uniformed (civilian staff) who perform various functions. It also has three Directors as follows;

a. Director Maritime Operations
b. Director Enforcement and Emergency Response
c. Director Support Services.

2.3.0. Director Maritime Operations

The Director Maritime Operations (DMO) is the head of Directorate of Maritime Operations and is responsible for formulation of strategies on all operational matters, implementation of directorate strategy, conduct and coordination of operations activities. Provide strategic, innovative and creative direction and leadership to the Directorate. He participates in formulating sound policies as developed by the Service from time to time.

2.3.1. Functions of the Directorate

The Directorate plays a crucial role in the Service to actualize the following functions through robust Maritime Law Enforcement Operations.

i. To enforce maritime security and safety

ii. To enforce prevention of trafficking of the narcotic drugs, prohibited

iii. plants and psychotropic substances

iv. To enforce prevention of trafficking of illegal goods

v. To enforce prevention of trafficking of illegal firearms and ammunitions

vi. For port and coastal security

vii. For the protection of maritime resources including fisheries

viii. For the protection of archaeological or historical objects or sites.

The directorate executes its roles through eleven (11) established Stations and one (1) Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) within Kenya's territorial waters – both coastal and littoral waters. In order to extend our footprint as well as enhancing own operational radius the directorate intends to establish other stations in line with the grand Strategic Plan.

The Directorate of Maritime Operations (DMO) has three Squadrons each headed by a commander as follows:

i. Coastal Squadron
ii. Inland Squadron
iii. Patrol Vessel Squadron

2.3.2. Coastal Squadron

The squadron is based in Mombasa and covers all stations in the Coast region. The coastal squadron comprises of the following stations.

i. Kilindini station – Mombasa County (Port)
ii. Shimoni station – Kwale County
iii. Ngomeni station – Kilifi County
iv. Lamu station – Lamu County
v. Lapsset station – Lamu Port

2.3.3. Inland Squadron

This squadron has its headquarters in Kisumu and covers all inland waters of Kenya. It's represented in Lake Victoria, Turkana, Baringo and Naivasha with station in the following places;

i. Kisumu (L. Victoria, Kisumu)
ii. Port Victoria (L. Victoria, Busia)
iii. Mbita (L. Victoria, Homabay)
iv. Lowereng'ak (L. Turkana, Turkana)
v. Kampi Moto (L. Baringo, Baringo)
vi. Lake Naivasha, Nakuru County.

2.3.4. Patrol Vessel Squadron

This squadron is located in Mombasa and is responsible for offshore patrol across the breath and length of our territorial sea in the fight against piracy, illegal trafficking in drugs and arms, pollution, rescue missions, contraband goods and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. This squadron has two ships namely
;
i.   PV DORIA
ii. RV Mtafiti

2.4.0. Director Enforcement And Emergency Response

2.4.1. Introduction

The Director heads the Directorate of Enforcement and Emergency Response and is responsible for formulation of strategies on all operational matters, implementation of directorate strategy, conduct and coordination of enforcement activities. The Directorate of Enforcement and Emergency Response (DEER) is responsible for enforcement of all maritime laws and regulations relating to KCGS functions, responds to maritime emergencies, accidents, disaster, search and rescue and recovery of affected persons and exercises all powers relating to KCGS functions.

2.4.2. Departments within the Direct

The directorate comprises of the following departments, units and sections

i.   Maritime Safety, Pollution control and Sanitation measures enforcement.
ii. Fisheries Enforcement and Marine Resource Protection.
iii. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.
iv. Emergency Response and Search and Rescue
v.   Diving Unit
vi. Joint Operation Centre (JOC)

2.4.3. Functions of the Directorate

The Directorate plays a crucial role in the following functions through robust Maritime Law Enforcement Operations.

i.   Development and implementation of policies, guidelines and procedures relating to the Directorate;
ii.   Enforcement of maritime safety;
iii. Enforcement of pollution control;
iv.   Enforcement of prevention of trafficking of illegal goods;
v.   Enforcement of and prevention of trafficking and smuggling of persons;
vi.   Enforcement of sanitation measures;
vii. Enforcement of law on marine resources including fisheries;
viii. Collaboration with other relevant maritime agencies on enforcement of maritime laws;
ix.   Response to emergencies in the maritime domain;
x.   Provide SAR capability

2.5.0. Director Support Services

2.5.1. Introduction

The Directorate of Support Services is responsible to the DG for ensuring KCGS is equipped with fit for purposes seagoing vessels as well as motor vehicles. Development of infrastructure, ensuring kitting of KCGS personnel, provision of
fuel for not only the sea platforms but also motor vehicles. The Directorate also carries out any other duties that may be assigned by the DG.

2.5.2. Organization of the directorate

To carry out these responsibilities the Directorate is organized into the following branches:

i.   Human Resource Administration.
ii. Finance and Accounts.
iii. Procurement. Development Management
iv. Information and Communication and Technology (ICT)

CHAPTER THREE:
PERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENT & STRENGTH

3.1.0. Introduction

As it is currently established, the Service has been multifaceted with the first deployment of 380 personnel referred to as nucleus from 11 ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). This is the team that established Kenya Coast Guard Service as a multiagency Service. This was occasioned by the mandate bestowed to the Service and therefore it was prudent for MDAs to deploy personnel with various capacities and capabilities. However, this fell short of the establishment of 400 personnel that was approved to start the operations of the Service.

3.2.0. Human Resource Development

Human Resource department in KCGS plays an important role in the Service development by overseeing needs assessment, training and development, career planning and performance management to align its people, process and culture with goal and strategies. From its inception KCGS has operated with a lean staff which has made it difficult to fully achieve its mandate. Over time the Service has continuously shown the need to adjust its workforce from the nucleus status to its full operational capacity and this necessitated the request for approval of a new establishment of the Service. The Council amended and approved a new establishment of 1327 personnel from the initial operating establishment of 400 personnel.

3.2.1. Human Resource Instruments

With the approval of a new establishment of 1327 both uniformed and nonuniformed personnel, KCGS has continued to develop its Human Resource Instruments which will allow for recruitment of additional staff to the Service. So far the Service has developed its Human Resource Manual (policy), Organiza-

tional Structure, Disciplined Regulations and proposed Salary Structure. During the year under review the Service concluded on the Human Resource and Development instruments namely; Job Descriptions Manual and Career Progression Guidelines and Harmonization of the Proposed Salary Scales within security agencies which had been pending for a while with the assistance of Kenya Defence Force (KDF) experts on Human Resource Development. The documents are now being progressed to have approval from Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) to carry out job evaluation for KCGS. The conclusion of this process will enable KCGS to carry out recruitment of key personnel and fill the existing deficit of personnel.

3.3.0. Ministries, Departments and Agencies

The following ministries, department and agencies form the nucleus of the Service Ministry of Internal Security and National Administration
a. Kenya Defence Force
b. National Police Service
c. Kenya Port Authority
d. Kenya Wildlife Service
e. Kenya Fisheries Service
f. Attorney General Office
g. Immigration Department
h. Kenya Revenue Authority

3.4.0. MDAs Deployment status

During the year under review, the Service had a total of 299 uniformed and 27 non-uniformed personnel as at 31st December, 2023 drawn from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as represented on table 1.0.0 below.
However, some MDAs have either reduced the number of personnel deployed or completely

withdrawn from the initial deployment leading to the current strength of 326 personnel. Though this has greatly hampered the operations, the Service has continued to discharge its duties and has been able to achieve huge success in its operations.

3.5.0. Approved KCGS Establishment, Strength and Variance

In its strive to expand and operationalize all its departments and sections, the Service sought for approval of a new establishment of 1327 personnel. This was subsequently approved by the Council therefore occasioning a shortage of over 1000 personnel. The table below shows the Establishment, Strength and Variance of the uniformed
KCGS Personnel during the year under review. The Service experienced a deficit
of 1001 personnel.The table above indicates a huge cap of more than a thousand personnel to make KCGS fully operational. This shortfall was occasioned by withdrawal of personnel by some MDAs without replacement. On its own it has created some caps in the enforcement structure of the Service.

NSOs/ MDA	ESTABLISHMENT		
	OFFICERS	RATINGS	TOTAL PERS AS AT DEC 2023
KDF	6	101	109
NPS	28	143	171
KWS	2	20	22
KeFS	9	4	13
MOI	3	1	4
KPA	1	0	1
Immigration	2	3	5
State Law Office	1	0	1
TOTAL			326

ESTABLISHMENT, STRENGTH AND VARIANCE																
	DG	COM	CAPT	CDR	LCDR	LT	SLT	ENSIGN	WOI	WOII	SSGT	SGT	CPL	PTE	CIVILIAN	
Establishment	1	4	8	22	30	73	127	117	23	92	135	169	153	178	197	
Strength	1	1	1	4	4	13	13	0	2	11	20	41	80	109	26	
Variance	0	3	7	18	26	60	114	117	21	81	115	128	73	69	171	
TOTAL DEFICIT 1001																
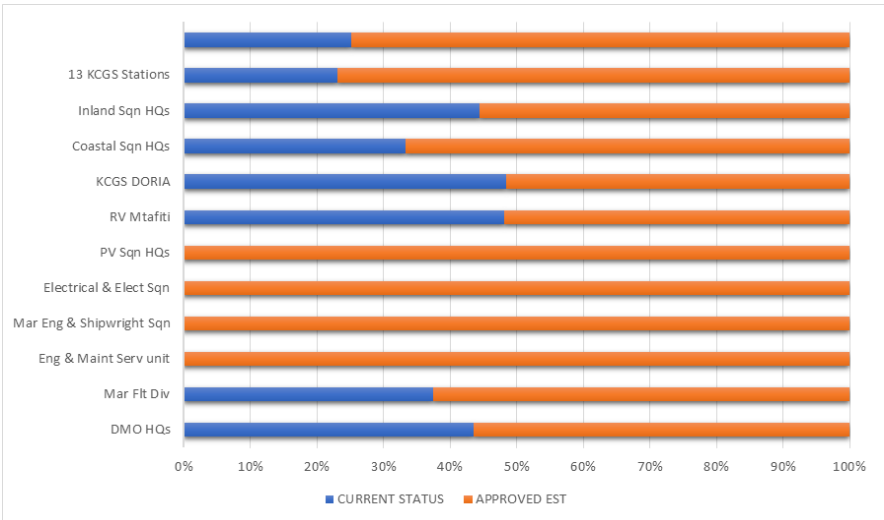
CHAPTER FOUR:
OPERATIONS

4.1.0. Introduction

In pursuit of fostering a conducive environment for the prosperity and enhancement of the Blue Economy, the Service undertook a series of initiatives, activities and operations throughout the calendar year. These efforts were aimed at bolstering maritime security and safety within Kenya's territorial waters and inland water bodies, ensuring compliance with regulations and combating various maritime crimes.

4.2.0. Operational Posture

The Service operates within Kenya's territorial waters, lakes and navigable rivers. This covers the entire Coastal region, Lake Naivasha, Lake Baringo, Lake Turkana and Lake Victoria. Below here under image portrays our current posture with red filled text indicating proposed stations to be established while the white text depicts areas currently the KCGS has both sensors and boots on ground.

4.3.0. Maritime Security Operations

KCGS, through its stations both in the Inland and Coastal Squadrons, conducted a total of 2144 small and medium-scale patrols within Kenya's territorial waters.

These patrols were meticulously designed to combat and monitor both the territorial sea and inland waters. As a result of these proactive measures, a total of 412 suspects were apprehended and subsequently arraigned in court for a range of maritime security, safety, fishery, and environmental offenses.

In addition to these patrols, the KCGS patrol vessel Doria executed eight (8) offshore patrols along Kenya's Territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These patrols were focused on enforcing maritime security and safety protocols, pollution control measures, preventing Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing activities, trafficking of narcotics, prohibited plants, psychotropic substances, as well as illegal firearms and ammunition.
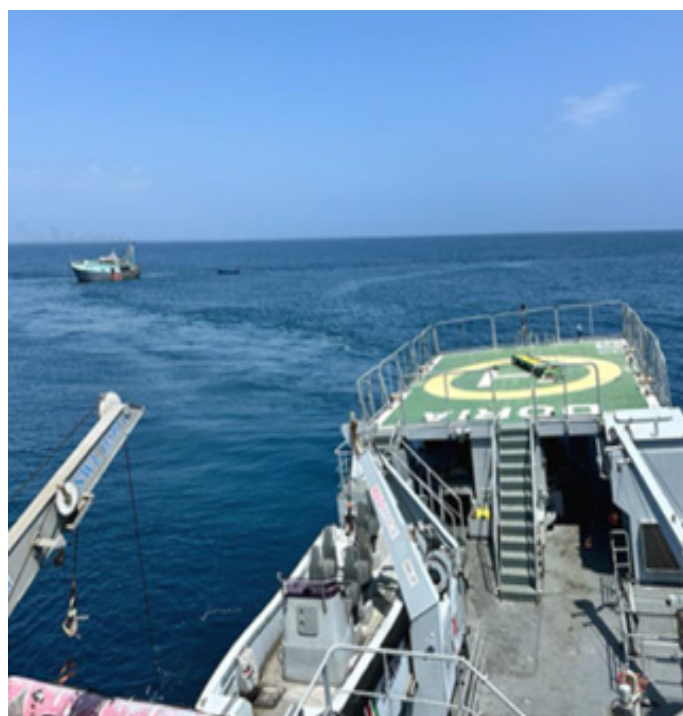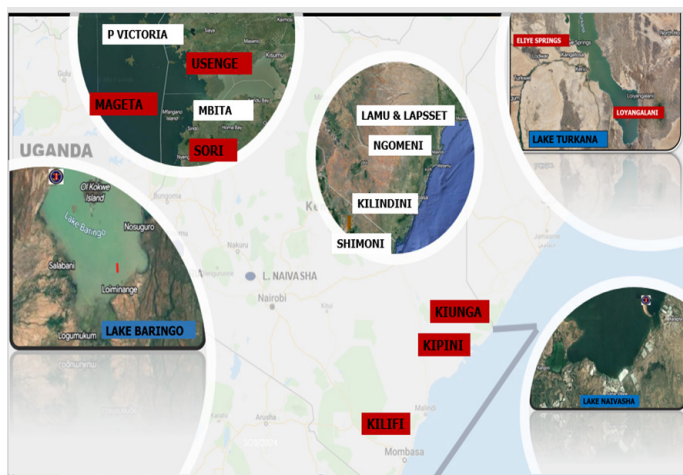
4.3.1. Joint Operations Centre/National Maritime Information

Sharing Centre (JOC/NMISC): The Joint Operations Centre/National Maritime Information Sharing Centre (JOC/NMISC) served as a pivotal hub for undertaking and addressing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) related activities. These included vessel and ship tracking, information sharing (IMS), and the Container Control Programme (CCP). The sustained focus on coastal security saw the execution of coordinated boarding operations in collaboration with various multi-Agency Teams, ensuring a comprehensive approach to maritime security and safety.

4.3.2. Search, Rescue and Recovery Operations:

In line with our commitment to safeguarding live and ensuring maritime safety, the Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) has collaborated with various agencies, including the Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA), Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), National Police Service (NPS), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), and the Red Cross, in conducting search, rescue, and recovery missions within both coastal and inland waters.

Throughout the calendar year 2023, a total of thirteen (13) low/medium-scale and two (2) large-scale search, rescue, and recovery missions were conducted. These operations were aimed at addressing thirty-one (31) incidents of drowning and two (2) incidents of vessel capsizing. Unfortunately, forty-four (44) deceased individuals were recovered and retrieved from the Coast and Inland waters during these missions.

KCGS has been actively engaged in flood response missions in collaboration with key stakeholders, taking a leadership role in search, rescue, and recovery operations, particularly in the Lake Region, Baringo, Kwale County, and Tana River areas. Notably, **Operation Dhibiti Mafuriko**, a floods intervention response in Tana River County, was a resounding success. During this operation, the branch evacuated 89 marooned villages, rescued over 100 individuals, and provided essential supplies such as food, non-food items, and medical supplies. Additionally, KCGS facilitated the conveyance of persons at flooded sections from either side, ensuring their safety and

well-being.

4.3.2.1. Search, Rescue and Support Missions in Tana River.

(a) Evacuation of GSU officers, arms and ammunition in Tana River following heavy flooding during the El Nino rains. This was part of the DHIBITI MAFURIKO Operations by KCGS across the country.

Evacuation from Wema GSU camp and KCGS officers helping in securing firearms jointly with Redcross

(b) Night Rescue and evacuation of 18 people which included 2 MPs, Garsen and Galole Constituencies, Members of County Assembly and members of the public who had gone on relief food distribution during the day in marooned areas but lost direction at night while returning to their homes.

(c) Successful evacuation families residing in distressed areas of Kulesa village. Transporta-

tion services had faced substantial disruptions as a result of the extensive flooding of the Garsen-Witu-Lamu road, leading to the need for private boat usage for commuting purposes.

(d) KCGS Search and Rescue (SAR) team successfully guided 38 students and 11 staff members across the inundated road connecting the Gamba police station and Lango la

Simba. They had participated in cultural festivals in Mombasa and were returning to Lamu.

Pate High school students and staff being guided by KCGS SAR to cross flooded area

(e) Successful evacuation of members of the public from various villages marooned by raging floods in Tana River County. It also involved support of people who had difficulties including sick people who could not access medical facilities due to heavy floods.solated village in West KipiniA patient from King Fard evacuated to seek further medical attention in Malindi hospital

f) KCGS assisted in the transportation and distribution of relief food in flood affected areas in Tana River.

KCGS SAR on a support and relief mission

(g) KCGS SAR team continued enforcing safe boating near Lango la Simba area. Extremely shallow waters continued hampering transportation with only 2 boats and 3 canoes ferrying passengers. Traffic snarl up was also experienced as a result. KCGS team monitored the area as they controlled traffic of people crossing through the water by foot and boats. Boat operators and passengers were also advised on safety while crossing the affected area.

A highlight of our search, rescue, and recovery efforts during the year was the successful SAR operation conducted by KCGS Doria on the fishing vessel SEAMAR II off Ras Serani. Despite encountering adverse weather conditions, KCGS DORIA managed to rescue three surviving fishermen who had endured 27 days of uncertainty after their vessel encountered strong winds during a deep-sea fishing expedition. This operation exemplifies our unwavering commitment to saving lives and upholding maritime safety standards.

4.3.3. Lesson learnt from SAR Operations
Key highlights during the year are as follows:

(a) Increased Number of SAR Operations:
The Coast Guard witnessed a significant increase in SAR operations compared to the previous fiscal year, indicating growing maritime activity and potential hazards. Despite this rise, the Coast Guard maintained a high success rate in rescues and response times.

(b) Enhanced Technological Capabilities:
Investment in advanced technology and equipment bolstered the Coast Guard's SAR capabilities.
Integration of USALAMA BAHARINI-Kenya APP improved communication systems facilitated swift and precise responses to distress calls, particularly in remote or challenging environments.

(c) Collaborative Partnerships:
Strong partnerships with other maritime agencies, international SAR organizations, and local communities played a pivotal role in optimizing SAR efforts. Joint exercises, information sharing, and mutual aid agreements ensured seamless coordination and resource allocation during complex rescue operations.

(d) Training and Preparedness:
Continuous training programs and simulations equipped Coast Guard personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to adapt to evolving SAR scenarios. Emphasis on interdisciplinary collaboration and multi-agency drills fostered a cohesive response framework and enhanced overall readiness.

(e) Community Engagement and Awareness:
Outreach initiatives aimed at raising public awareness about maritime safety and SAR procedures were instrumental in reducing response times and preventing emergencies. Community involvement, including volunteer training programs and educational campaigns, contributed to a proactive approach to maritime risk management.

4.4.0. Safety Training for Fishers
The Kenya Coast Guard with support from EU Go Blue has made significant strides in ensuring the safety and well-being of fishers through its comprehensive safety training programs and community watch initiatives. During the year under review Coast Guard has successfully trained 2112 fishers, equipping them with life jackets and waterproof phone bags for enhanced safety at sea. This was done in the five Counties that of Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River comprising of 95 BMUs. This programme achieved the intended purpose of promoting the safety of fishers and fostering a strong community watch program. In a nutshell it attained the following milestones

a. Safety for the fisher folks
 Safety training played a pivotal role in reducing accidents and fatalities among fishers. Through rigorous training sessions, fishers are educated on various safety measures, including proper handling of equipment, weather forecast, navigation techniques, emergency response protocols, and first aid skills. These training has
empowered fishers with the knowledge and skills required to navigate the unpredictable waters with confidence and caution.

b. Distribution of Life Jackets and Waterproof Phone Bags
Recognizing the importance of personal safety equipment, the Kenya Coast Guard distributed 2192 life jackets and waterproof phone bags to fishers in collaboration with Go Blue Project. Life jackets are crucial in preventing drowning incidents by providing buoyancy and ensuring fishers stay afloat in case of emergencies. Additionally, the waterproof phone bags protect communication devices, enabling fishers to seek assistance or call for help during distress situations. This initiative has significantly enhanced the safety and security of fishers, providing them with essential tools to mitigate risks while at sea.

c. Community Watch Program
This program has been instrumental in fostering a sense of collective responsibility and vigilance among fishers and coastal communities. This program encourages fishers to actively participate in monitoring and reporting any suspicious activities or potential threats in their vicinity. By establishing strong communication channels between the Service and local communities, the program has facilitated prompt responses to emergencies and improved overall security along the coast.

4.4.1. Achievements of the program
The community watch program implemented by the Kenya Coast Guard aims to improve security along the coast through a multi-faceted approach. Here are some ways in which the program works towards enhancing security:

(a) Enhanced surveillance:
The program encouraged fishers and coastal communities to act as the "eyes and ears" of the Service. They observe and report any suspicious activities, such as illegal fishing, smuggling, or other criminal acts, to the authorities. This increased surveillance helps in detecting and preventing security threats along the coast

(b) Timely reporting and response:

The program established effective communication channels between the Service and the community members. Fishers and coastal communities are encouraged to report any incidences or emergencies promptly. This has enabled the Service to respond quickly and effectively, minimizing any potential threats and ensuring a rapid intervention in case of security breaches.

(c) Collaboration and coordination:

The program promotes collaboration and co-ordination between the Service, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders. Regular meetings, training sessions, and workshops established strong relationships and foster a sense of shared responsibility. Working together, helped in addressing security challenges more efficiently and develop strategies to mitigate risks effectively.

(d) Awareness and education:

The program created awareness among fishers and coastal communities about security threats, safety measures, and legal regulations. Training sessions and workshops are conduct-

ed to educate them on identifying potential risks and adopting preventive measures.

(e) Deterrence and enforcement:

The community watch program served as a deterrent to illegal activities along the coast. It increased vigilance and reporting by the community making it harder for criminals to operate undetected. The Coast Guard can take swift action based on the reported information, conduct patrols, and enforce maritime laws effectively, thereby deterring potential security threats.

4.5.0. ASK SHOW 2023: KCGS Conquers Giants at Mombasa International ASK Show 2023

For the second year running, the Kenya Coast Guard Service participated in the Mombasa Agricultural Show (ASK) held between 6th to 10th September 2023 at Mkomani Show Ground Mombasa. The ASK Show Theme for the year 2023 was "Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture and Trade Initiatives for Sustainable Economic Growth". Among the many categories that the Kenya Coast Guard Service registered for judgement was "The Best Government Ministry Stand" which we scooped Number one and received best trophy and the certificate, thereby defeating the larger well established Government Ministries and Parastatal Stands.

S/NO	County	BMUs	Fishermen trained	Life jacket	Phone bags
1	Mombasa	15	576	576	576
2	Kwale	23	544	544	544
3	Kilifi	17	512	512	512
4	Tana River	3	96	96	96
5	Lamu	48	464	464	464
		106	2192	2192	2192

4.6.0. Participating in National Development Projects:

In line with the Presidential directives, KCGS in collaboration with KMA finalized the training of an initial target list 2,500 Coxswains (Level 3). A total of 5,532 youths from the coastal communities were certified and provided with a Level Three (3) Coxswain Certificate which empowers them to put out at sea for the sake of sustaining their livelihoods. This initiative is part of the government's commitment which aims to build capacity and boost the Blue Economy through job creation.

4.7.0. Maritime Law Enforcement operations

4.7.1. Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing:

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing pose significant threats to the integrity of Kenya's Territorial and Exclusive Economic
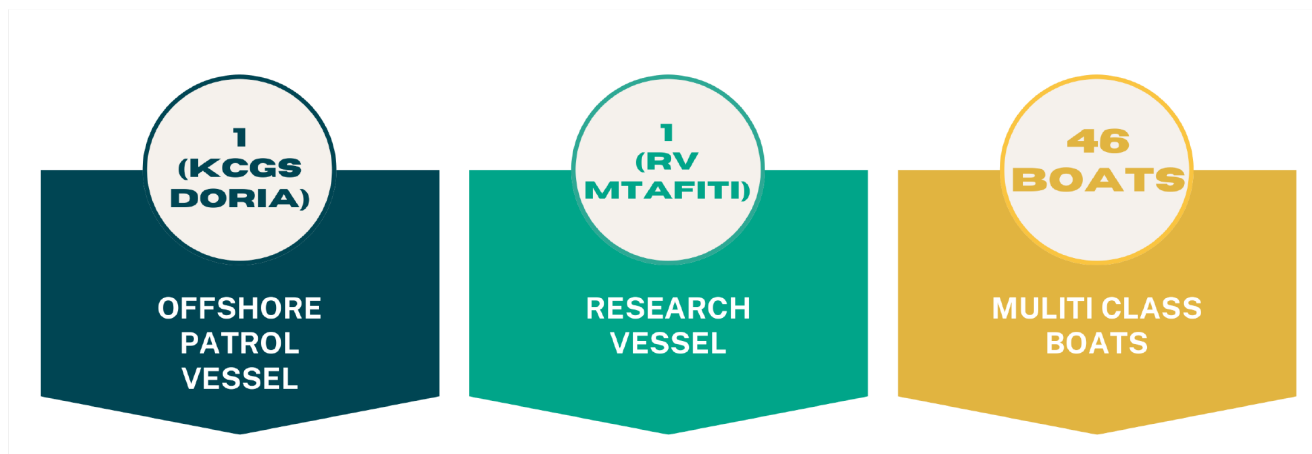

Zone (EEZ) waters. Throughout the calendar year 2023, the branch has remained vigilant in addressing this pressing issue, conducting various operations to combat IUU fishing activities. A total of 1300 cases of IUU fishing were intercepted and apprehended within both coastal and inland waters. Among these cases, numerous illegal gears were seized, including 385 illegal nets, 26 spear guns, and other assorted illegal fishing equipment. The interception and recovery of these illegal gears signify our relentless efforts to enforce maritime laws and protect marine resources from exploitation. Hot spots for IUU fishing activities have been identified in key areas such as Lake Naivasha, Lake Victoria, Shimoni, and Malindi. In response to these challenges, the service

has developed plans to enhance and conduct regular patrols, as well as multi-agency and joint operations aimed at curbing the menace of IUU fishing. By collaborating with other relevant agencies and stakeholders, we aim to strengthen our enforcement efforts and deter illegal fishing practices in these high-risk areas. Furthermore, DMO continues to synchronize its efforts with the Department of Enforcement & Emergency Response (DEER) in actively engaging and sensitizing fishers and raising awareness on sustainable fisheries practices. Through educational initiatives and outreach programs, we seek to empower fishers with knowledge and information on responsible fishing methods, conservation measures, and compliance with fisheries regulations. By promoting a culture of sustainability, we aim to

ensure the long-term viability of our marine resources and protect the livelihoods of coastal communities dependent on fishing activities.

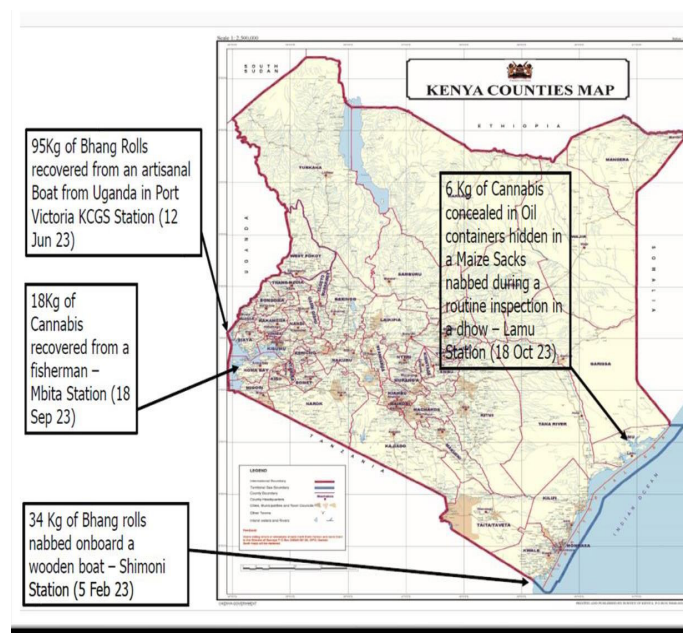| **1 (KCGS DORIA)**	**1 (RV MTAFITI)**	**46 BOATS**
OFFSHORE PATROL VESSEL	**RESEARCH VESSEL**	**MULITI CLASS BOATS**

4.8.0. Maritime Security Situation and Threats

In the 2023 Kenya's maritime domain did not experience serious maritime threats. However, the West Indian Ocean is experiencing many threat which are but not limited to piracy, illegal fishing, smuggling, armed robbery, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit firearms and ammunitions, and terrorism.
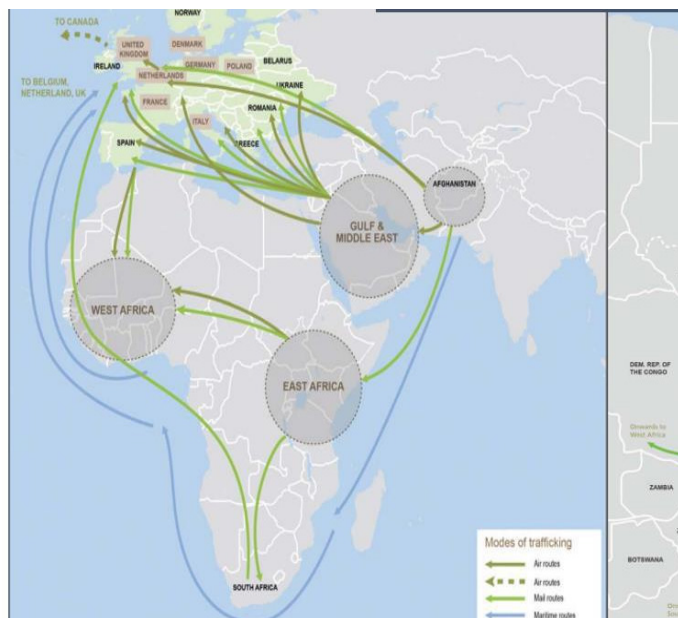
4.8.1. Drugs trafficking

Kenya remains a preferred key transit area for narcotics smuggling. It is a popular country for landing and onward transnational transport of Narcotics to and from the region meaning Kenya is both a transit and destination market. Though we have not had a major drug burst since 2019, the threat remains significantly high. The lack of seizures is not indicative of lowering of the risks/threats from the drug menace especially within the coastal communities. Reports indicate that there has been a substantial use of cannabis which has more than doubled since the last report from the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Overland traffic links to neighbouring countries well distributed (East – West Corridor). General patterns indicate volumes of heroine and meth being pushed from Tanzania on land (through micro trafficking initiatives). Kenya's Drug Trafficking Response is hinged on United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Legal Framework which she is a signatory. To this extent KCGS & UNODC have collaborated to enhance training of personnel to deal with the drugs menace in the country. Unlicensed Jetties scattered across our coastline has exacerbate the already dicey situation by making the Ship/boat to shore transfers easier.

Seizures by KCGS IN 2023

SOUTHERN ROUTE (Heroine Maritime Routes to Eastern & Southern Africa)

Despite the complexity involved in drug trafficking and lack of a dedicated intelligence function for targeted survrillance, KCGS is leveraging on both JOC and XOC to utilize on Information Sharing Platforms such as Ioris and other operational data sets as sea vision to curbnarcotics trafficking. We have also enhanced our enforcement patrols aimed at disrupting criminal intents and expanding visibility through whole of government approach. We have also strengthened our collaborative efforts with Beach Management Units network in intelligence collection and reporting efforts.

However, KCGS requires versatile platforms for both inshore and extended patrols, coastal surveillance systems, technological advance-ments such as access to satellite imagery, Radar systems and Uncrewed air systems. Our intervention is that KCGS intents to acquire more vessels and establish more stations where KCGS lacks sensors and boots on the ground. Other efforts include enhancement of the JOC to shift from a border governance outlook to a NMISC and entrenching regional collaborative efforts and development partners round table discussions for training and capacity building programs. A need for an inhouse maritime criminal intelligence capacity and capability may not be overemphasized.

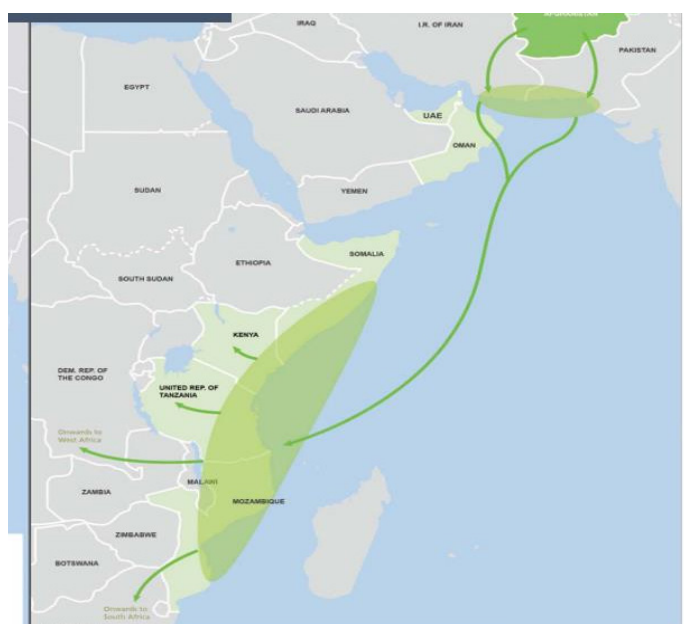## 4.8.2. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

IUU fishing in Kenya is very rampant among the Kenyan fisherfolk. IUU fishing undermines resource conservation, threatens food security and livelihoods, destabilizes vulnerable coastal regions and ecosystems. In the past year IUU fishing represented 88% of all offences reported KCGS. Beach seining, fishing in unauthorized areas and/ or destructive fishing practices with illegal gears or methods is prevalent along the coast and in Lake Naivasha, Busia ,Siaya , Kisumu and Homabay waters of Lake Victoria. The use of undersized nets, monofilament, beach seines and mosquito nets to get some catches is on the rise and this has caused a huge fish stocks e greatly reduce.

4.8.3. Armed robbery

Maritime armed robbery is one of the biggest crimes the Kenya fishermen are experiencing in Lake Victoria but along the Coast this has not been reported over the year under review. The threat around Lake Victoria is a cross-border security issue that currently involves unscrupulous BMU officials who once lost beach management units leadership through BMU elections. The armed robbery has left some fishermen with physical harm and loss of their fish catches and boat engines. The activity mostly take place in Siaya and Homabay waters (Mageta , Ringiti) respectively This illegal activity has resulted to protracted conflicts on the lake.

4.8.4. Smuggling of Contrabands through Kenya Maritime Borders

Kenya also has a porous coastline dotted with various landing sites allowing for cases

of contraband smuggling along the non-gazetted jetties like Majoreni in the South Coast, Takaungu in Kilifi County and the Lamu Archipelago especially in the many Islands that form the Lamu County. Despite the challenge of unmanned landing sites Kenya Coast Guard in collaboration with the Beach Management Units has partnered under Beach Watch Program and Usalama Baharini App to report un usual activities along the beaches including smuggling of contrabands. In Lake Victoria, contraband goods are smuggled into Kenya through known ungazetted landing sites. This is done by businessmen operating in Port Victoria, Usenge, Remba, Ringiti, Mfangano, Rusinga and Mageta Island and who usually smuggles alcoholic drinks, polythene bags, cigarettes and food stuffs into Kenyan markets.

4.8.4. Piracy

Piracy is a big maritime threat with consequences that have political, safety, economic and human security aspects. Shipping sailing anywhere in the Indian Ocean is potentially at risk. Pirates have attacked and, in many cases, successfully hijacked many types of merchant vessels from oil tankers to dhows. Their focus is neither the vessel nor its cargo but the crew and the value they can yield in ransom. In the recent past cases of piracy off the Coast of Somalia have been in the decline. However, in late 2023 merchant vessels have been target of Somali related pirates' attacks. This has undermined our national maritime security strategies and programmes to promote blue economy. In this regard to mitigate the effect of piracy, KCGS has continued to remain alert and has established partnerships with other forces in maritime domain in the West Indian Ocean such as the EUNAFOR. KCGS also continues to share information with other agencies and stakeholders involved in maritime security through our National Maritime Information Sharing Centre (NMISC).
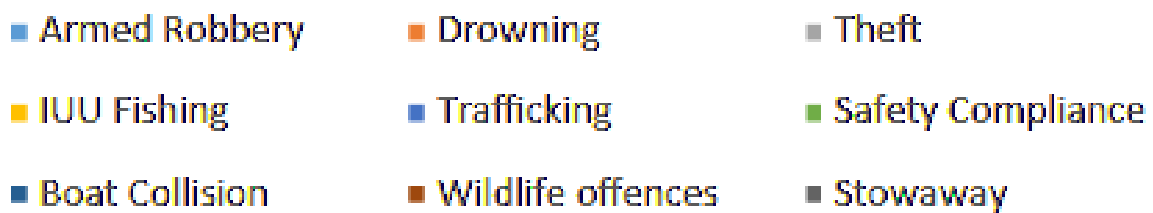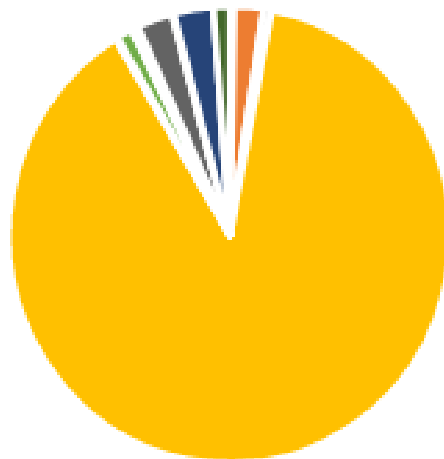
4.9.0. Crime statistics and analysis

4.9.1. Criminal/Incidence cases reported

During the year under review the following cases/incidences were reported at different stations across our areas of operations as tabulated below. During the year under review the Service carried out a total of 2144 patrols across its area of operations (AORs). In addition to its daily operations, the Service in partnership and collaboration with other agencies carried out a total of eight (8) joint operations which resulted in arrest of 212 offenders involved in various criminal activities. In the process 385 assorted fishing nets involved in IUU fishing were confiscated. All the offenders were arraigned in courts accordingly and various

punishments were imposed on them to deter the commission of the offences. The courts also issued orders for the destruction of the nets captured during the operations. From the foregoing table a total of 1260 cases of IUU fishing representing 88% of all maritime cases were reported. It is the single most illegal activity committed during the year.

S/NO.	Cases/Offences/Incidences	No. Reported
1.	Armed Robbery	4
2.	Drowning	31
3.	Theft	8
4.	IUU Fishing	1260
5.	Trafficking	2
6.	Safety Compliance	17
7.	Boat Collision	1
8.	Wildlife offences	6
9.	Stowaway	37
10.	Capsized Boats	2
11.	Dead Body Retrieval	41
12.	Search and Rescue	17
13.	**Total**	**1426**

Criminal Activities

■ Armed Robbery   ■ Drowning   ■ Theft
■ IUU Fishing   ■ Trafficking   ■ Safety Compliance
■ Boat Collision   ■ Wildlife offences   ■ Stowaway

CHAPTER FIVE:
MODERNIZATION

5.1.0. Introduction

The Service through the Directorate of Support Services with the responsibility of fit for purpose equipment and infrastructure has achieved quite a lot during the year under review. KCGS began with inherited boats, stations and ship from MDAs including its current Service Headquarters owned by State Department for Fisheries and Blue Economy (SDF&BE). Quite a number of the inherited infrastructure and equipment required serious modernization to ensure it meets the standard of KCGS.

5.2.0. KCGS Headquarters

As mentioned above KCGS is currently hosted under Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) building of the SDF&BE). Cognizant of this fact, the Service is working hard with the Ministry of Internal Security and National Administration, Treasury and other development partners to ensure that KCGS gets its own Headquarters. During the year under review the Service ensured that all pending processes to facilitate reverting of former Outrigger Hotel to KCGS and to serve as a future Headquarters were started and are now completed. It

now awaits clearance of the outstanding payments to the original owners in FY 2024-2025 to allow for transfer to KCGS.

5.3.0. Land Acquisition for KCGS Stations

The Directorate of Support Services facilitated acquisition of land for construction of KCGS stations in Busia County, Homabay County and Baringo County. The necessary construction contracts were signed and currently construction works are in various stages of completion. On completion, ideal KCGS station will look as below:

5.3.1. Baringo KCGS Station:

Phase I of constructing accommodation, dining, stores, Offices and ablution blocks was completed in 2023. Phase II of the project currently awaiting MINA approval will involve installation of sewer system, fresh water system, holding cell, armory and a perimeter wall.

A view of the ongoing KCGS Station in Baringo

5.3.2. Port Victoria KCGS Station (Busia).

The construction which started in 2023 is ongoing and at 50% stage of completion. On finalizing the works, the station will have accommodation spaces, offices, holding cell, armory, boats Launching area, sewer system, fresh water system and a perimeter fence. The major ongoing works are piling of the containers and cutting provisions for windows and

doors. Preparation for the stairways will follow including upper walkways. On completion of roofing, paint works will commence. The sewer system has been completed and the boats launch area (ramp) is due for completion.

Ongoing Container Piling Works at Port Victoria

5.3.3. Mbita KCGS Station.

The construction which began in 2023 is now at approximately 72% stage of completion and equally will have the same facilities as the other two stations.

Piling Works Completed & Upper Passageways Being Done

5.4.0. Equipping KCGS

Equipping KCGS involves mainly acquisition of mission capable seagoing platforms in form of ships and boats. To this end more emphasis is to establish shipyards capable of meeting KCGS requirements in accordance with the developed User Service Specifications Requirements (USSRs). To this end the directorate arranged for presentations to be conducted by shipbuilding companies throughout the period in review. Finally, a Technical Team will visit the companies to establish suitability to construct ships and boats. To date two shipbuilding yards have been visited as follows:

a. Kership Shipyard of France.

b. Damen Shipyard of Netherlands.

Arrangements are in place and being pursued to facilitate visits to more shipyards in order to establish and recommend the most suitable that meets KCGS USSR requirements.

5.4.1. Fleet Maintenance

To ensure that the equipment in the inventory operate optimally through timely acquisition of the required spares and strictly adhering to refit circles, the directorate initiated some repair plans. Currently Kenya Shipyard Limited is undertaking maintenance of nine boats and one ship. Two boats in Kisumu, namely MV HERON and MB TEWA have been completed, sea trials undertaken and handed over for operation. The remaining seven boats and a ship will be completed before closure of FY 2023-24.

Launching of KCGS boat after maintenance

5.5.0. ICT Infrastructure Development (LAN and WAN)

A Wireless workgroup has been set up at KCGS HQs to enable resource sharing such as Printers. The workgroup is also connected

to internet. Sites Survey in KCGS HQs, Inland and Coastal Squadrons to setting up LAN and WAN that will have access to internet connectivity is in progress. However, this will be carried out once KCGS acquires their own offices and stations. One key factor that the Service attained in the period is the implementation and usage of the IFMIS platform in Procurement of KCGS goods and services. To enable KCGS execute its mandate in service delivery, it embarked in a number of ICT soft and hardware that have proven to project the Service to a hifher level as shown below.

5.5.1. Development and launch of KCGS website.

ICT department successfully designed, implemented and registered KCGS website under the Domain name "kcgs.go.ke". The website has been hosted and is up and running. However, the website is undergoing refurbishment.

5.5.2. Acquisitions of ICT equipment.

ICT department managed to source for ICT equipment such as desktop computers, laptops, printers and internetworking devices such access switches and routers for internet connection. There is continued purchase of the ICT equipment to bridge the gap.

### 5.5.3. Operationalization of IFMIS and VPN systems.

ICT department as a priority managed to install IFMIS system and its VPN for the KCGS to enable users of the system execute their operations in order to absorb funds.

5.5.4. Internet access connectivity.

Currently the Service subscribed 15 mbps internet service from JTL for the HQs. JTL and SAFARICOM MIFI Routers have also been issued to all head of departments and Stations to enable access to internet services including KCGS Zimbra mailing system.

5.5.5. Secure ZIMBRA e-mailing system.

Secure Zimbra mailing system for KCGS has been successfully setup and is up and running. However, KCGS ICT team was not given administrative rights to manage and control users. Despite the foregoing achievements the department is facing is lack office space for KCGS HQs and its stations. This has greatly hindered the internet roll out, management information systems installations and general structured cabling for resource sharing.
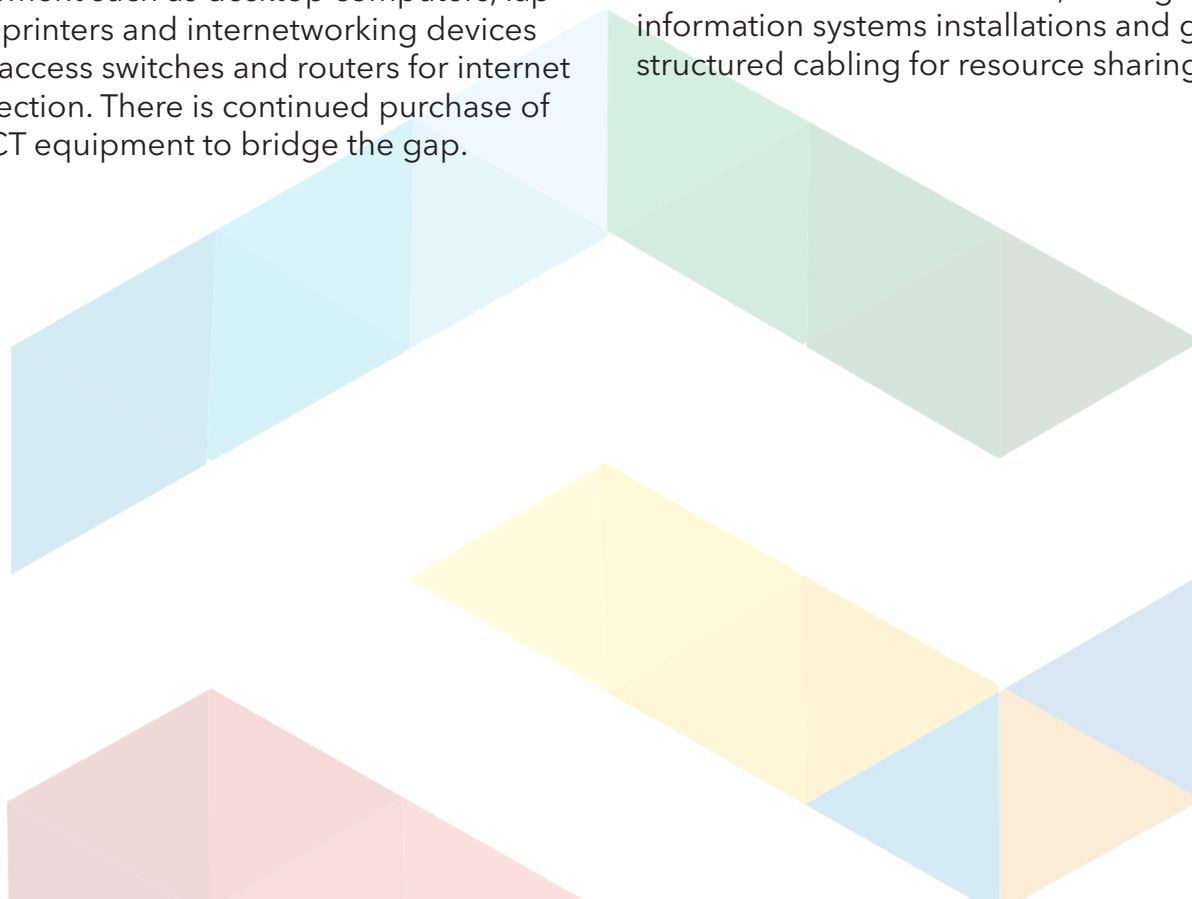
CHAPTER SIX:
TRAINING

6.1.0. Introduction

In pursuit of effectiveness, efficiency and excellency is service delivery, KCGS endeavours to ensure that that its workforce is well trained and always ready in all spheres to discharge their mandate. Training helps the Service to build the capacity and confidence of the workforce to discharge the mandate espoused the law. To achieve this KCGS has partnered with various agencies both locally and overseas to ensures its service members and officers are kept abreast of the modern technology and trends in maritime law enforcement. The Service enjoyed various training both local and overseas courses offered various stakeholders including INL, UNODC, EU, IMO, IOM, BPST,I-CRC and the respective MDAs.

6.2.0. Personnel Training

6.2.1. Local Courses

During the year under review, the Service partnered and coordinated with development partners in implementation of the following local courses.

S/NO	TRAINING	EVENT DATES		NO. PARTICI-PANTS	VENUE	STATUS	SPONSORED
		START	END				
1	Marine Pollution Oil Spill Response	March 2023	26 May 2023	14	Mombasa	Undertaken	
2	Small Boat Operations (SBO) by US Coast Guard	15 May 2023	16 June 2023	16	Mombasa	Undertaken	US Coast Guard
3	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project	12 June 2023	28 July 2023	5	Tana River	Undertaken	Go Blue
4	USCG Mobile training teams outboard motor maintenance	17 July 2023	28 July 2023	24	Mombasa	Undertaken	US Coast Guard
5	Strategic Maritime Security and Blue Economy (SMSBEC)	31 July 2023	04 Aug 2023	2	Nairobi	Undertaken	UNDP

6	NISCC Standardization and traveling team maintenance and MLE training (Kenya)	04 Sept 2023	08 Sept 2023	22	Mombasa	Undertaken	CCG/ CBSA
7	MROL TTX (Kenya)	Sept 2023		22	Mombasa	Undertaken	
8	Incident Command System	Sept 2023		9	Kisumu	Undertaken	
9	Incident Command System	Sept 2023		15	Mombasa	Undertaken	
10	Training Development and Design workshop	Sept 2023		5	Mombasa	Undertaken	
11	Boat Crew Member Qualification Training Course (BCM QTC)	Sept 2023		6	Mombasa	Undertaken	UNODC
12	Basic Counter Drug Investigations Tactics, Evidence handling & Operational Planning	Sept 2023		15	Nairobi	Undertaken	
13	National instructor meeting/ training	Oct 2023		5	Mombasa	Undertaken	
14	UAS strategy workshop	Oct 2023		3	Mombasa	Undertaken	CCG/ CBSA
15	Boat Crew Coxswain Qualification Training Course (Bcox)	25 Sept 2023	20 Oct 2023	9	Mombasa	Undertaken	UNODC
16	STF Training under Go Blue Project	02 Oct 2023	06 Oct 2023	5	Mombasa	Undertaken	Go Blue
17	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project	09 Oct 2023	13 Oct 2023	4	Kilifi	Undertaken	
18	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project	16 Oct 2023	20 Oct 2023	4	Mombasa	Undertaken	
19	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project	04 Dec 2023	08 Dec 2023	4	Kilifi	Undertaken	
20	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project	09 Oct 2023	13 Oct 2023	4	Kilifi	Undertaken	
21	STF TOT Training under Go Blue Project (13)	01 Jan 2023	12 July 2023	4	Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, Kwale respectively	Undertaken	
22	2-week Maritime Rule of Law Exercise MROLEX (two Swahili speaking countries)	15 Nov 2023	28 Nov 2023	10	Mombasa & Seychelles	Undertaken	UNODC
23	Boat Crew Engineer Qualification Training Course (BCEQTC)	30 Oct 2023	10 Nov 2023	6	Mombasa	Undertaken	
24	Basic Project Management Course	20 Nov 2023	1 Dec 2023	16	Mombasa	Undertaken	UNODC DANISH POLICE
25	Maritime Law & Ops Cse – Phase I Officer	09 Oct 2023	03 Nov 2023		India	Undertaken	
26	Maritime Law & Ops Cse – Phase I Ratings	06 Nov 2023	24 Nov 2023		India	Undertaken	
27	IMO Level I & II Cse – Phase I	20 Nov 2023	01 Dec 2023			Undertaken	

6.2.2. Overseas Courses

The Directorate also coordinated implementation of the Following overseas courses

S/NO	TRAINING	EVENT DATES		NO. PARTICI-PANTS	VENUE	STATUS	SPONSORED
1	Regional Ad-vancedVBSS Course with RMIFC component 2	23 Aug 2023	05 Sep 2023	4	Seychelles	Undertaken	UNODC
2	Regional VBSS Boarding Officers	06 Sept 2023	19 Sept 2023	4			
3	Regional VBSS with RMIFC input	20 Sept 2023	03 Oct 2023	4			
4	Advanced Dark Vessel Detection (DVD)	06 Sept 2023	19 Sept 2023	2	Madagascar		CCG/CBSA
5	2-week Maritime Rule of Law Exercise MROLEX (two Swahili speaking countries)	15 Nov 2023	28 Nov 2023	10	Mombasa & Seychelles	Undertaken	UNODC

6.3.0. KCGS Training School

KCGS Training school is based at Mokowe in Lamu County in a 5 acre land. It is headed by Cdr Isaiah Mulwa and deputized by Lt Robert Kirimi. The school was established at the current location in the year 2014, after relocating from Manda Bay Naval Base. The training institution has necessary training facilities which were handed over by the United State of American government after its relocation. No training activities were undertaken during the year under review.

6.3.1. Courses offered by the School

KCGS training school offers variety of courses which include but not limited to;

(a) Induction training

This is a two weeks' training meant for newly deployed personnel and intended to equip them with basic knowledge about the Service, it's functions, organization structure, tools of trade, areas of responsibility in addition to basic skills in water survival techniques, weapon handling and first aid.

(b) Small boat operations

This is a two weeks' course meant to make the participants have fuller understanding of the concepts on how to safely operate a vessel to ensure mission readiness.

(c) Boarding officers course

It is a two weeks' course intended to equip the participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct a safe and secure boarding of vessels both at sea and port.

(d) Vessel Boarding Search and Seizure

This is a two weeks training to equip the participants with the requisite knowledge to enable them carry on boarding and search of vessels operations in professional, secure and coordinated manner.

(e) Criminal Investigations at Sea

A two weeks training intended to equip the participants with the knowledge and skills to conduct intelligence and information gathering, save life, secure and protect the scene, collect, package and preserve evidence plus chain of custody of evidence.

(f) Comprehensive Maritime security training

This is a two months training meant to equip the participants with knowledge and skills on basic seamanship, weapon handling, boat handling, basic engineering, water survival techniques, basic first aid and Maritime interdiction training which describes the basic concepts of boarding team members to conduct Maritime interdiction operations and Maritime domain awareness to ensure mission readiness.
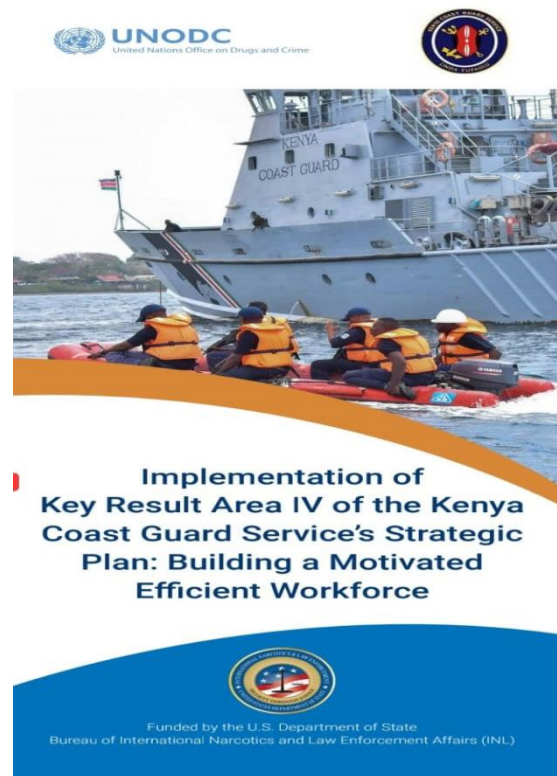
CHAPTER SEVEN:
PARTNERSHIPS

7.1.0. Enhancing Partnerships For Scalable Growth

The past year has been a transformative period for the Kenyan Coast Guard Services (KCGS), marked by substantial growth and progress. This remarkable journey has been made possible by the unwavering support and collaboration of our esteemed development partners. Our primary focus has been laying the groundwork to empower our workforce, a

critical component of our operational efficiency. We have invested significantly in programs, aiming to building an efficient, motivated team that is well-equipped to handle the challenges of maritime security. Our development partners have played a crucial role in this endeavor, and are ready to work with our personnel equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

7.2.0. International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) Programs

One of the key initiatives that have marked this year is the Foundation Training Program (FTP). Developed in collaboration with INL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the FTP is set to provide fundamental skills to over 300 KCGS personnel. This program lays the foundation for a unified #OneKCGS culture transformation, marking a significant step towards actualizing the Key Result Area IV on building an efficient and motivated workforce.

Implementation of Key Result Area IV of the Kenya Coast Guard Service's Strategic Plan: Building a Motivated Efficient Workforce

Funded by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

In addition to capacity building, we have also made strides in enhancing our operational capabilities. With the generous provision of Maritime Interdiction Operation (MIO) tactical gear by INL, our effectiveness in joint exercises has significantly improved. Furthermore, the decision to embed two technical personnel within the KCGS in 2024, facilitated by INL, is set to further bolster our capacity.

These embedded consultants bring with them a wealth of knowledge and experience in project management. They work hand-in-hand with our team, sharing their expertise and insights. They also review our current project management practices, identify areas for improvement, and develop a standardized process that aligns with global best practices. Alongside standardizing the project management process, the initiative will also assist in developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These SOPs will serve as a guide for our team, outlining the steps and processes to be followed in various operations. This will ensure consistency in our operations, reduce errors, and increase efficiency. The development of these SOPs is a crucial step in establishing the baseline for institutional building. It sets the foundation upon which we can build and grow our service.

7.4.0. GoBlue, Expertise France

Our partnership with GoBlue, an EU-funded project implemented through Expertise France, has been pivotal in our strides towards maritime security. GoBlue's support has funded two of our flagship programs: the Safety Training for Fishers (STF) and the Operations Centre (XOC).

Through the STF program, we have connected with beach communities via Beach Management Units (BMUs), providing them with training on sea safety and search and rescue methods. These Community Watch Programs are aimed at building resilience within the communities directly dependent on the Oceans for their livelihoods which also resonates with the GoK plan on spurring the nascent Blue Economy and contribution to the job creation agenda.

In addition to the initiatives, GoBlue has been instrumental in helping us develop a Crisis Management Communications and PR strategy, set to be operationalized in 2024. This strategy will enhance our ability to manage and communicate effectively during crises, ensuring transparency and trust with our stakeholders.

One of the most exciting developments we anticipate in 2024 is the launch of the Usalama Baharini app. This innovative application is set to revolutionize how we receive and manage reports from the sea. It will provide Beach Management Units (BMUs) and the fishing community with direct access to the operations center 24/7. This means that we will be able to respond to emergencies quickly, thanks to the 24-hour watch facilitated by the app.

The Usalama Baharini app will not only improve our response times but also enhance our information sharing capabilities. It will be instrumental in sharing information with all other agencies, solidifying KCGS's role as a leader in linkage and coordination. This will ensure that all relevant parties are kept informed and can respond appropriately to incidents at sea. The app underscores our commitment to leveraging technology to enhance our operations and our dedication to working collaboratively with our partners and the communities we serve.

Members of the BMU taken through the Usalama Baharini Mobile App as part of the community water watch programme by KCGS in collaboration with Expertise France and European Union Go Blue Project.

Furthermore, GoBlue has facilitated international outreach assistance, enabling KCGS to engage with its international counterparts, fostering cooperation and joint success.

7.3.0. Canadian Border Services Agency and Canadian Coast Guard

Our partnership with the Canadian Border Services Agency/Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) has been instrumental in developing our intake/basic curriculum. This collaboration has led to the development of several learning programs on maritime safety and security, improving our mandate delivery effectiveness.

Together with CCG, we have developed an impactful Search and Rescue program, which has been rolled out across coastal communities. This initiative, coupled with the In-Service Support Concept of UAS developed in partnership with CCG, has significantly enhanced our response capabilities.

Another key aspect of our partnership has been the training of KCGS personnel on curriculum development methodologies. This has equipped our team with the skills and knowledge to develop our own training programs, ensuring the sustainability of our capacity-building efforts. The ability to develop our own curriculum is a significant milestone for KCGS, positioning us to continuously enhance our capabilities and adapt to evolving maritime security challenges.

Through these initiatives, we are not only improving our immediate response capabilities but also investing in the long-term development of our workforce. The transfer of knowledge from our partners to our personnel ensures that we are building a strong, self-sustaining organization capable of protecting our territorial waters now and in the future.

7.5.0. Partnering with United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

KCGS has enjoyed a fruitful partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on implementation of projects over the past year, which has been instrumental in building the soft skills of our personnel, particularly in project management and executive leadership. Through training programs and workshops, our personnel have acquired skills to manage projects effectively and lead teams efficiently, fostering a culture of continuous learning and improvement within the KCGS. This has led to the creation of a Project Management Office (PMO), ensuring that all projects align with our strategic objectives and are executed efficiently and effectively.

7.6.0. Regional Partnerships and Tactical Exercises

KCGS has made significant strides in regional

partnerships, positioning and projecting the Service as leader in maritime security. Key programs contributing to this success include CUTLASS through NAVAF, promoting interoperability among Western Indian Ocean nations; the Regional Working Group on Countering Transnational Organized Crime within Lake Victoria, implemented with support from INL through IOM which was instrumental in improving border coordination among the Lake Victoria nations; and our membership with DCOC/JA, which is enabling us to address regional maritime threats through coordination and collaboration within the Western Indian Ocean embracing the Maritime Collective Action.

The European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) has played a crucial role in
enhancing maritime capabilities, particularly in Maritime Domain Awareness
(MDA) and Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO). These initiatives have strengthened our maritime capabilities and positioned us as a key player in regional maritime security.

Finally, in the past year, we were able to expand outside of the regional scope to establish Global Partnerships. This outreach initiative allowed KCGS to train with its Indian counterparts, building capacity through various learning opportunities via the Indian Coast Guard (ICG). These types of global partnerships will be a focus area going into 2024, for enhanced coordination and collaboration.

In conclusion, the past year has demonstrated the power of collaboration and partnership. We extend our gratitude to our development partners for their continued support and anticipate achieving even greater milestones together in the future. We are excited about the potential for further growth and development and look forward to another year of progress and success.

CHAPTER EIGHT:
WAY FORWARD

8.1.0. Introduction

In order for KCGS to project itself as an enabler in the growth of the Blue Economy and bolster its visibility in the maritime domain, it is important to be conscious of the threats abound and chart a clear path with a vision by aligning the strategies of the Service to strengthen its capability. To achieve this, KCGS is making sure that its workforce has the necessary power, platforms and capacity to interdict and successfully mitigate all threats and risks to its mandate. This will be attained through deliberate actions aimed at enhancing the knowledge, skills and right platforms through the following.

8.2.0. Training

To ensure that the Service personnel attain the highest level of professionalism we have partnered with various development partners to train our personnel to the highest standards. Our personnel have been trained on marine pollution, small boats operations, strategic maritime security and blue economy, safety training for fishermen, incident command system, basic counter drugs investigations and vessel boarding, search and seizure courses for them to attain various skills. We have also carried out various exercises (TTX) such as CUTLASS and Maritime Rule of Law Exercises in collaboration with other Coast Guards and Forces. One key initiative is the Foundation Training Program (FTP) developed in collaboration with INL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). This program is marked to run for the next two years involving all KCGS staff. It is set to provide fundamental skills to over 300 KCGS personnel in laying the foundation for a unified #OneKCGS culture transformation, marking a significant step towards actualizing the Key Result Area IV on building a motivated efficient workforce.

8.3.0. Equipment

As a process of attaining its Full Operation Capacity (FOC) KCGS intends to acquire more platform to help its operation. We intend to acquire more onshore and offshore equipment which is crucial in attaining key result area III of our Strategic Plan. In achieving this milestone KCGS Technical Team is currently engaging various ship building companies to carry out technical assessment and evaluation based on our developed User Service Specifications Requirements (USSRs). So far the team has visited two shipyards namely Kership Shipyard (France) and Damen Shipyard (Netherlands). More visits have been planned for more shipyards in Spain, France, India, Turkey, Canada and Thailand.

8.4.0. Ideal KCGS Stations

As part of its modernization and expansion process, KCGS intends to build ideal KCGS station across all our area of operations. So far the Service has completed phase I of Lake Baringo station and is embarking on phase II. Port Victoria and Mbita stations are in different stages of construction. We are also in the process of acquiring land in Sori in Migori and Kisumu in the Lake Victoria region as well as Ngomeni in Kilifi County. At the same KCGS is in advance stage of securing funds to purchase the former Outriger hotel in Liwatoni to serve as KCGS Headquarters.

8.5.0. Technology

KCGS has established its own operation centre that will act as point of contact between KCGS and the community. This will also act as call centre as well surveillance centre where KCGS receives information, collate, analyse and disseminate to relevant unit of the Service for action at the same time share it with other maritime stakeholders. KCGS therefore intends to acquire modern technological support to make this centre very effective through modern surveillance system. It also intends to acquire a toll free line to make it easy for fisher folks to make reports of any suspicious activity in the sea or lakes. We are also in the process of registering and onboarding members of the public into our USALAMA BAHARINI App.

CHAPTER NINE:
CONCLUSION

In order to successfully execute an interdiction and stop a variety of illegal maritime activities, in the year under review, the Kenya Coast Guard has proven itself capable of delivering the tactical cueing and tipping. This covers defence against a variety of threats, such as the smuggling of illegal drugs and the violence that goes along with it, which is carried out by transnational criminal organizations, and combating international Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing that puts the Nationals economies and partner countries at risk. Effective counter-IUU fishing operations are supported by robust intelligence information in order to effectively identify, target, and interdict illicit actors in the vast maritime domain.

The Service has persisted in advancing its mandatory efforts, establishing and upholding domestic laws and working to advance the nation's international interests. In order to promote innovation, the service will keep working and interacting with both domestic and foreign partners while upholding our dedication to safety.

The Director General on behalf of the service wish to thank the Development partners for rendering capacity building trainings to our officers which enhanced their policing skills.

Much thanks to the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior and Principal Secretary ministry of interior for guidance, support, and encouragement given during the year under review.

Finally, much thanks to all the Kenya Coast Guard Service personnel for their tireless effort and dedication in performance during the year under review. I, on behalf of the entire Kenya Coast Guard Service fraternity wish you a Happy and prosperous 2024.

KENYA COAST GUARD SERVICE
SERVICE CHARTER

About Kenya Coast Guard Service

Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) is established by Kenya Coast Guard Service Act, No. 11 of 2018 with a mandate to enforce laws and regulations applicable in Kenya's territorial and inland waters. The mandate revolves around maritime safety and security, protection of marine resources and sites, customs, pollution control, narcotic drugs, illegal firearms and ammunitions.

Vision
A premier Service in maritime security and safety

Mission
To enforce Maritime Law on Security, Safety and Protection of Maritime Resources within Kenya's territorial waters

CITIZENS' DELIVERY SERVICES

S/NO.	Customer Support Services	Customer Requirement(s)	Cost of Service	Timeline
1.	Response to phone calls (Landline or any other official line	Phone call	Free	15 secs.
2.	Response to enquiry by walk in clients	Walk in to a KCGS Station and make an enquiry	Free	1 min
3.	Response to correspondence	Written letters	Free	5 working days
		Email and Social media (Twitter, IG, Telegram, FB etc)	Free	1 working day
4.	Acknowledgement to public complaints and grievances	Make a complaint through various mediums i.e., social media, Letters, In Person etc	Free	1 working day
5.	Resolution to complaints	Make a verbal or written resolution	Free	14 working days
6.	Protection of marine resources	Complaints/Cooperation/partnership	Free	24 hrs
7.	Prevention of maritime crime	Complaints /Cooperation / partnership	Free	24 hrs
8.	Response to emergency calls at sea/lake	Accuracy of the report/Cooperation/partnership	Free	Immediately
9.	Prosecution of maritime offenders	Cooperation with investigators	Free	Within 24 hrs from time of arrest
10.	Enforcement of Maritime safety and security	Cooperation and collaboration	Free	24 hrs
11.	Registration of suppliers	Requisite procurement documentation	Free	14 Working days
12.	Processing of tenders	Submit bids for goods and services	Free	90 days
13.	Notification of successful and unsuccessful bidders	Access e- procurement portal for notification	Free	1 Working Day
14.	Payment for goods and services received	L.P.O/Invoice certificate of completion/Goods/Service Received	Free	60 days from the date of receipt of the invoice
15.	Disposal of obsolete stores	Submission of bids	Free	60 days from the date of advertisement
16.	Public participation in policy making process	Familiarization with issues and active participation	Free	1 day
17.	Recruitment of staff	Make formal application based on advert	Free	-
18.	Process of request for information	Make a request for information	Free	7 days

Our Commitment

- Committed to ensuring maritime safety, security, and protection of Kenya's territorial sea, lakes and navigable rivers;
- KCGS is unwaveringly dedicated to fostering the Blue Economy, serving as a proactive enabler for sustainable maritime practices and resource utilization;
- Strive to provide efficient, effective and professional services to safeguard maritime interests while upholding the rule of law;
- Dedicated to providing accessible and responsive services to the public;
- Adhere to the highest standards of professionalism and integrity in all our operations;
- Foster collaboration and cooperation with national and international stakeholders involved in maritime security;
- Place emphasis on raising awareness and promoting education about maritime safety and security;
- Dedicated to continuous improvement in our service delivery;
- Strive to ensure transparency and accountability in our operations;
- Respect the confidentiality and privacy of individuals and organizations with whom we interact;
- Actively engage and consult with relevant stakeholders, including the public, industry players and government agencies to foster collaborative approach in addressing maritime challenges.

Core Values

Integrity, Creativity
Teamwork, Care
Civility
Participation
Gender Sensitivity

KENYA
COAST GUARD