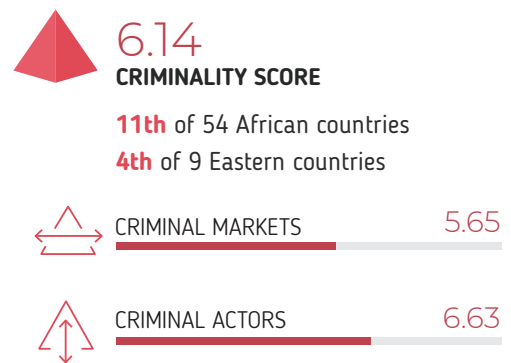
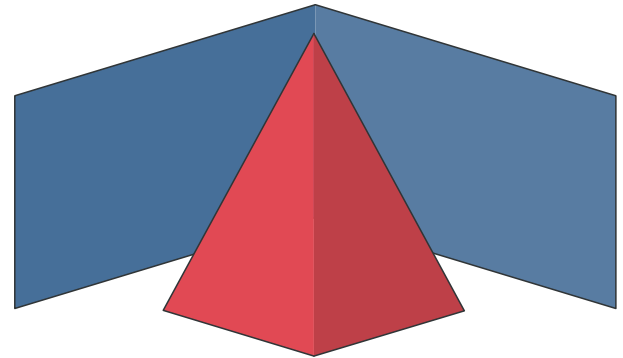


 KENYA

Kenya ranks 11th in the Index, with a wide range of significantly influential **criminal markets** and **actors** scoring moderately between 4 and 7.5.

Experts describe a system where established **criminal networks** and **mafia-style groups** collaborate with corrupt **state-embedded actors** to profit from various criminal markets, such as the illicit narcotics trade, **human smuggling** and **arms trafficking**.

Kenya scores relatively well overall in terms of **resilience**, ranking 13th in Africa, as efforts have been made to combat organised crime, notably in terms of **legislation** and increases in **judicial capacity**, leading to high scores. Nevertheless, the reported involvement of state officials in organised crime, coupled with systemic corruption, has undermined these efforts and contributes to Kenya scoring poorly in many **resilience** categories.



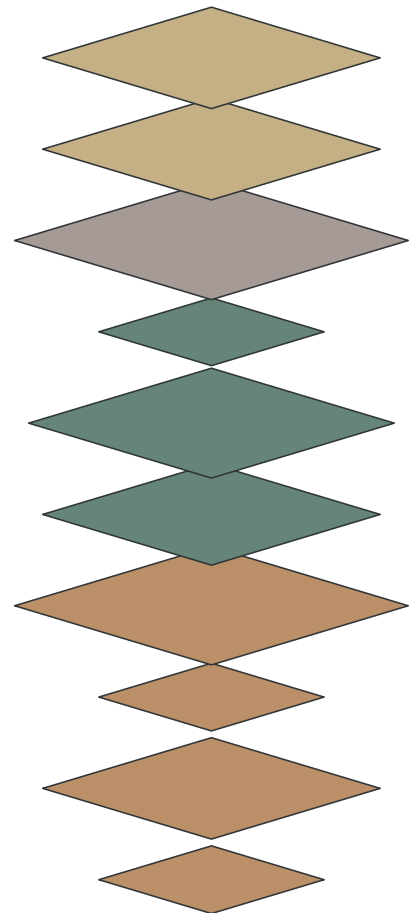
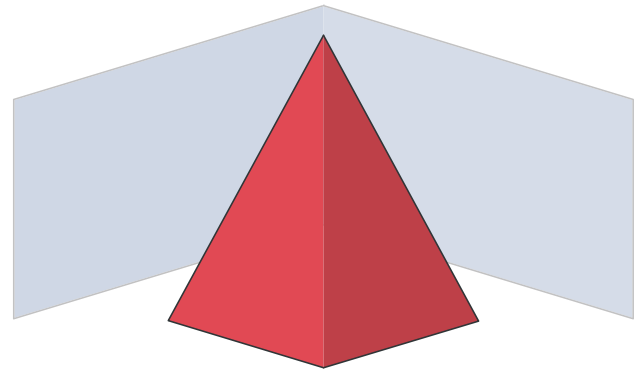
CRIMINALITY SCORE



CRIMINAL ACTORS	6.63
MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	6.0
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	7.0
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	7.5
FOREIGN ACTORS	6.0



CRIMINAL MARKETS	5.65
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	6.0
HUMAN SMUGGLING	6.0
ARMS TRAFFICKING	7.0
FLORA CRIMES	4.0
FAUNA CRIMES	6.5
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	6.0
HEROIN TRADE	7.0
COCAINE TRADE	4.0
CANNABIS TRADE	6.0
SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	4.0



Criminal Markets

Kenya has a wide range of established criminal markets, all exerting moderate to significant levels of influence, with scores ranging from 4 to 7.

Although no criminal markets stand out as being much more important than others, **human smuggling**, **arms trafficking** and **human trafficking** are all judged as exerting a significant negative influence on society. Kenya is a source, transit country and destination for victims of trafficking, and a major hub for labour migration.

Syndicates that undertake human smuggling are reportedly also involved in human trafficking, and often collude with law enforcement officers. The high scores are attributed in part because of associated frequent and organised sexual exploitation and violence.

Arms trafficking is also reported to be a major problem and Kenya is a transit point for weapons being trafficked across borders into conflict zones. The proliferation of weapons is regarded as being of added concern, given



the reported collusion of government officials with militant group al-Shabaab.

Consumption of **heroin**, **cannabis** and **synthetic drugs** is widespread in Kenya. Although cocaine usage is less common, it is reportedly on the rise. Experts also report high levels of cannabis cultivation, one of the factors affecting the debate on legalising cannabis.

Heroin is judged as the most significant drug in terms of its effects on society, scoring 7. This is largely because of the nexus between the heroin trade and other forms of crime in Kenya, including smuggling of commodities and humans, and poaching. Kenya is a trans-shipment point for all four illicit narcotics markets and experts note its strategic position as an international hub.

Illicit environmental markets are well established in Kenya, and **flora crimes** and **fauna crimes** are also deemed to exert a moderate influence on society. Illegal markets for wildlife products such as ivory, rhino horn and venomous snakes are prevalent. Kenya is a transit point for illegal flora products, such as timber, and illicit fauna commodities. The scores attributed for environmental markets are elevated due to

high levels of violence related to these markets and to role of sophisticated criminal smuggling networks.

Non-renewable-resource crimes – such as the smuggling of minerals and oil – are of concern, especially given reported ties between smugglers and high-ranking politicians.

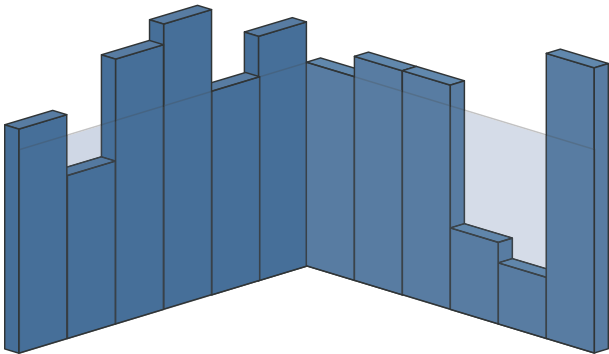
Criminal Actors

Kenya has high scores across the four categories of **criminal actors**, all of which score 6 or above, suggesting a significant negative influence. Collaboration between **criminal networks** and **mafia-style groups** with **state-embedded actors** is widespread. Politics and crime are so closely interlinked they are often inseparable, creating major problems in the fight against organised crime.

Gangs, terrorist groups and other criminal actors all reportedly use violence. **Foreign actors** such as the Italian mafia or smugglers from neighbouring countries, play active roles in a variety of criminal markets, notably human trafficking and drug trafficking.



RESILIENCE SCORE



<u>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE</u>	5.5
<u>GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</u>	4.0
<u>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u>	6.5
<u>NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS</u>	7.0
<u>JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION</u>	5.0
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	6.0
<u>TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY</u>	5.0
<u>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING</u>	5.5
<u>ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT</u>	5.5
<u>VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT</u>	2.0
<u>PREVENTION</u>	1.5
<u>NON-STATE ACTORS</u>	7.0

Kenya scores relatively well on **resilience**, ranking 13th overall in Africa, with the main concern being government corruption and involvement of state officials in criminal markets. This undermines the effectiveness of government institutions and reduces the prospect of prosecutions and implementation of effective policies.

Additionally, experts note the absence of **victim and witness support**, permeable borders, and insufficient **prevention** of terrorism as concerning. Nevertheless, Kenya achieves high scores in some **resilience** categories, notably regarding comprehensive **legislation** and the success of **non-state actors** such as civil society organisations in lobbying for people's rights.

