

Kenya



Introduction Kenya

Background: Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform. KIBAKI's NARC coalition splintered in 2005 over the constitutional review process. Government defectors joined with KANU to form a new opposition coalition, the Orange Democratic Movement, which defeated the government's draft constitution in a popular referendum in November 2005.

Geography Kenya

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania

Geographic coordinates: 1 00 N, 38 00 E

Map references: Africa

Area: *total:* 582,650 sq km
land: 569,250 sq km
water: 13,400 sq km

Area - comparative: slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land boundaries: *total:* 3,477 km
border countries: Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

Coastline: 536 km

Maritime claims: *territorial sea:* 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Terrain: low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west

Elevation extremes: *lowest point:* Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Mount Kenya 5,199 m

Natural resources: limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower

Land use: *arable land:* 8.01%
permanent crops: 0.97%
other: 91.02% (2005)

Irrigated land: 1,030 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards: recurring drought; flooding during rainy seasons

Environment - current issues: water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching

Environment *party to:* Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-
 - Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
international Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping,
agreements: Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship
 Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful
note: agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers are found
 on Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak; unique
 physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of
 scientific and economic value

People	Kenya
Population:	34,707,817 <i>note:</i> estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)
Age structure:	<i>0-14 years:</i> 42.6% (male 7,454,765/female 7,322,130) <i>15-64 years:</i> 55.1% (male 9,631,488/female 9,508,068) <i>65 years and over:</i> 2.3% (male 359,354/female 432,012) (2006 est.)
Median age:	<i>total:</i> 18.2 years <i>male:</i> 18.1 years <i>female:</i> 18.3 years (2006 est.)
Population growth rate:	2.57% (2006 est.)
Birth rate:	39.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)
Death rate:	14.02 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)
Net migration rate:	0 migrant(s)/1,000 population <i>note:</i> according to the UNHCR, by the end of 2005 Kenya was host to 233,778 refugees from neighboring countries, including Somalia 153,627, Sudan 67,556, Ethiopia 12,595 (2006 est.)
Sex ratio:	<i>at birth:</i> 1.02 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.02 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.83 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)
Infant mortality	<i>total:</i> 59.26 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 61.92 deaths/1,000 live births

rate: *female:* 56.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: *total population:* 48.93 years
male: 49.78 years
female: 48.07 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 6.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 1.2 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths: 150,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: *degree of risk:* very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality: *noun:* Kenyan(s)
adjective: Kenyan

Ethnic groups: Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%

Religions: Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, indigenous beliefs 10%, Muslim 10%, other 2%
note: a large majority of Kenyans are Christian, but estimates for the percentage of the population that adheres to Islam or indigenous beliefs vary widely

Languages: English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Literacy: *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 85.1%
male: 90.6%
female: 79.7% (2003 est.)

Government Kenya

Country name: *conventional long form:* Republic of Kenya
conventional short form: Kenya
local long form: Republic of Kenya/Jamhuri y Kenya

local short form: Kenya
former: British East Africa

Government type: republic

Capital: *name:* Nairobi
geographic coordinates: 1 17 S, 36 49 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 7 provinces and 1 area*; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi Area*, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Independence: 12 December 1963 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

Constitution: 12 December 1963; amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments 1979, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1997, 2001; note - a new draft constitution was defeated by popular referendum in 2005

Legal system: based on Kenyan statutory law, Kenyan and English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment of 1982 making Kenya a de jure one-party state repealed in 1991

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch: *chief of state:* President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002); Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002); Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); in addition to receiving the largest number of votes in absolute terms, the presidential candidate must also win 25% or more of the vote in at least five of Kenya's seven provinces and one area to avoid a runoff; election last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held December 2007); vice president appointed by the president
election results: President Mwai KIBAKI elected; percent of vote - Mwai KIBAKI 63%, Uhuru KENYATTA 30%

Legislative unicameral National Assembly or Bunge (224 seats; 210

branch: members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms, 12 so-called "nominated" members who are appointed by the president but selected by the parties in proportion to their parliamentary vote totals, 2 ex-officio members)
elections: last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held December 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NARC 125, KANU 64, FORD-P 14, other 7; ex-officio 2; seats appointed by the president - NARC 7, KANU 4, FORD-P 1

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (chief justice is appointed by the president); High Court

Political parties and leaders: Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya or FORD-Kenya [Musikari KOMBO or Soita SHITANDA, disputed]; Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People or FORD-People [Simeon NYACHAE]; Kenya African National Union or KANU [Nicholas BIWOTT or Uhuru KENYATTA, disputed]; National Rainbow Coalition-Kenya or NARC-K [Mwai KIBAKI, unofficially, since the break-up of Kibaki's original coalition]; Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya or ODM-Kenya [Raila ODINGA, unofficially]

Political pressure groups and leaders: human rights groups; labor unions; Muslim organizations; National Convention Executive Council or NCEC, a proreform coalition of political parties and nongovernment organizations [Ndung'u WAINANA]; Protestant National Council of Churches of Kenya or NCCCK [Mutava MUSYIMI]; Roman Catholic and other Christian churches; Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims or SUPKEM [Shaykh Abdul Gafur al-BUSAIDY]

International organization participation: ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Peter Rateng Oginga OGEGO
chancery: 2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 387-6101
FAX: [1] (202) 462-3829
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Michael RANNEBERGER
embassy: US Embassy, United Nations Ave., Gigiri; P. O. Box 606 Village Market Nairobi

mailing address: Box 21A, Unit 64100, APO AE 09831

telephone: [254] (20) 537-800

FAX: [254] (20) 537-810

Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center

Economy Kenya

Economy - overview: The regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa, Kenya has been hampered by corruption and by reliance upon several primary goods whose prices have remained low. In 1997, the IMF suspended Kenya's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Program due to the government's failure to maintain reforms and curb corruption. A severe drought from 1999 to 2000 compounded Kenya's problems, causing water and energy rationing and reducing agricultural output. As a result, GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2000. The IMF, which had resumed loans in 2000 to help Kenya through the drought, again halted lending in 2001 when the government failed to institute several anticorruption measures. Despite the return of strong rains in 2001, weak commodity prices, endemic corruption, and low investment limited Kenya's economic growth to 1.2%. Growth lagged at 1.1% in 2002 because of erratic rains, low investor confidence, meager donor support, and political infighting up to the elections. In the key December 2002 elections, Daniel Arap MOI's 24-year-old reign ended, and a new opposition government took on the formidable economic problems facing the nation. In 2003, progress was made in rooting out corruption and encouraging donor support. Since then, however, the KIBAKI government has been rocked by high-level graft scandals. The World Bank suspended aid for most of 2006, and the IMF has delayed loans pending further action by the government on corruption. The scandals have not seemed to affect growth, with GDP growing more than 5% in 2006.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$40.77 billion (2006 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate): \$17.39 billion (2006 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 5.5% (2006 est.)

GDP - per \$1,200 (2006 est.)

capita (PPP):

GDP - composition by sector: *agriculture: 16.3%*
industry: 18.8%
services: 65% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 1.955 million (2006 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: *agriculture: 75%*
industry and services: 25% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate: 40% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line: 50% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: *lowest 10%: 2%*
highest 10%: 37.2% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 44.5 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10.5% (2006 est.)

Investment (gross fixed): 19.2% of GDP (2006 est.)

Budget: *revenues: \$4.448 billion*
expenditures: \$5.377 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2006 est.)

Public debt: 50.5% of GDP (2006 est.)

Agriculture - products: tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement, commercial ship repair, tourism

Industrial production growth rate: 6.3% (2006 est.)

Electricity - production: 5.709 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: *fossil fuel:* 17.7%
hydro: 71%
nuclear: 0%
other: 11.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: 5.459 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports: 150 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production: 0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption: 55,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports: NA bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports: NA bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production: 0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 0 cu m (2004 est.)

Current account balance: \$-1.119 billion (2006 est.)

Exports: \$3.614 billion f.o.b. (2006 est.)

Exports - commodities: tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

Exports - partners: Uganda 14.2%, UK 10.8%, US 9.7%, Netherlands 8.3%, Egypt 5.2%, Pakistan 4.8%, Tanzania 4.8% (2005)

Imports: \$6.602 billion f.o.b. (2006 est.)

Imports - commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, resins and plastics

Imports - partners: UAE 20.9%, US 9.2%, India 7.7%, South Africa 6.7%, China 6.6%, Saudi Arabia 6.5%, UK 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$2.35 billion (2006 est.)

Debt - \$6.675 billion (2006 est.)

external:

Economic aid - recipient: \$453 million (1997)

Currency (code): Kenyan shilling (KES)

Currency code: KES

Exchange rates: Kenyan shillings per US dollar - 72.7649 (2006), 75.554 (2005), 79.174 (2004), 75.936 (2003), 78.749 (2002)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Communications Kenya

Telephones - main lines in use: 281,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 4.612 million (2005)

Telephone system: *general assessment:* unreliable; little attempt to modernize except for service to business
domestic: trunks are primarily microwave radio relay; business data commonly transferred by a very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system
international: country code - 254; satellite earth stations - 4 Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations: AM 24, FM 18, shortwave 6 (2001)

Radios: 3.07 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 8 (2002)

Televisions: 730,000 (1997)

Internet country code: .ke

Internet hosts: 13,274 (2006)

Internet Service 65 (2001)

**Providers
(ISPs):**

Internet users: 1,054,900 (2005)

Transportation Kenya

Airports: 225 (2006)

Airports - total: 15
with paved runways: over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 210
1,524 to 2,437 m: 11
914 to 1,523 m: 115
under 914 m: 84 (2006)

Pipelines: refined products 894 km (2006)

Railways: total: 2,778 km
narrow gauge: 2,778 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 63,265 km (interurban roads)
paved: 8,933 km
unpaved: 54,332 km
note: there also are 100,000 km of rural roads and 14,500 km of urban roads for a national total of 177,765 km (2004)

Waterways: part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya (2003)

Merchant marine: total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 6,049 GRT/7,082 DWT
by type: passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1
registered in other countries: 6 (Bahamas 1, Comoros 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Tuvalu 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals: Mombasa

Military Kenya

Military branches: Kenyan Army, Kenyan Navy, Kenyan Air Force (2006)

Military service age and 18 years of age (est.) (2004)

obligation:

Manpower available for military service: *males age 18-49: 7,303,153*
females age 18-49: 7,083,726 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service: *males age 18-49: 3,963,532*
females age 18-49: 3,471,926 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$280.5 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 1.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues	Kenya
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Disputes - international:	Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005; Kenya provides shelter to approximately a quarter of a million refugees including Ugandans who flee across the border periodically to seek protection from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; the Kenya-Somalia border is open to pastoralists and is susceptible to cross-border clan insurgencies; Kenya's administrative limits extend beyond the treaty border into the Sudan, creating the Ilemi Triangle
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Refugees and internally displaced persons:	<i>refugees (country of origin): 150,459 (Somalia), 76,646 (Sudan), 14,862 (Ethiopia)</i> <i>IDPs: 431,150 (KANU attacks on opposition tribal groups in 1990s) (2006)</i>
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Trafficking in persons:	<i>current situation:</i> Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; children are trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, and sexual exploitation; men, women, and girls are trafficked to the Middle East, other African nations, Western Europe, and North America for domestic servitude, enslavement in massage parlors and brothels, and manual labor; Chinese women trafficked for sexual exploitation reportedly transit Nairobi and Bangladeshis may transit Kenya for forced labor in other countries <i>tier rating:</i> Tier 2 Watch List - Kenya is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List due to a lack of evidence of increasing efforts
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to combat severe forms of trafficking

Illicit drugs: widespread harvesting of small plots of marijuana; transit country for South Asian heroin destined for Europe and North America; Indian methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa; significant potential for money-laundering activity given the country's status as a regional financial center; massive corruption, and relatively high levels of narcotics-associated activities