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Chapter 1

128

1.1 128.guide

Texified version of data for Kenya.

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Kenya

1.2 128.guide/Kenya

Kenya

Geography (Kenya)
People (Kenya)
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Economy (Kenya 2. usage)
Communications (Kenya)
Defense Forces (Kenya)

1.3 128.guide/Geography (Kenya)

Geography (Kenya)
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Location:
 Eastern Africa, bordering the northwestern India Ocean between Tanzania and Somalia

Map references:
 Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
 total area:
 582,650 km²
 land area:
 569,250 km²
 comparative area:
 slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land boundaries:
 total 3,446 km, Ethiopia 830 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

Coastline:
 536 km

Maritime claims:
 exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 territorial sea:
 12 nm

International disputes:
 administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

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

Natural resources:
 gold, limestone, soda ash, salt barytes, rubies, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife

Land use:
 arable land:
 3% permanent crops:
 1%

meadows and pastures:
 7%
 forest and woodland:
 4%
 other:
 85%
 Irrigated land:
 520 km2 (1989)
 Environment:
 unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; glaciers on Mt. Kenya
 Note:
 the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa

1.4 128.guide/People (Kenya)

People (Kenya)

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Population:
 27,372,266 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.18% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 43.18 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 11.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 74.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 54.07 years
 male:
 52.27 years
 female:
 55.92 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.06 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Kenyan(s)
 adjective:
 Kenyan
 Ethnic divisions:
 Kikuyu 21%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 11%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, Asian, European, and Arab 1%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 28%, Protestant (including Anglican) 26%, indigenous beliefs 18%, Muslim 6%

Languages:

English (official), Swahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

69%

male:

80%

female:

58%

Labor force:

9.2 million (includes unemployed); the total employed is 1,370,000 (14.8% ←
of

the labor force)

by occupation:

services 54.8%, industry 26.2%, agriculture 19.0% (1989)

1.5 128.guide/Government (Kenya)

Government (Kenya)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Kenya

conventional short form:

Kenya

former:

British East Africa

Digraph:

KE

Type:

republic

Capital:

Nairobi

Administrative divisions:

8 provinces; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Independence:

12 December 1963 (from UK)

Constitution:

12 December 1963, amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments ←
1979,

1983, 1986, 1988, 1991, and 1992

Legal system:

based on 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

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party is Kenya African National Union (KANU), Daniel T. arap MOI, president; opposition parties include Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD-Kenya), Oginga ODINGA; FORD-Asili, Kenneth MATIBA; Democratic Party of Kenya (DP), Mwai KIBAKI; Kenya National Congress (KNC), Titus MBATHI; Kenya Social Congress (KSC), George ANYONA; Kenya National Democratic Alliance (KENYA), Mukara NG'ANG'A; Party for Independent Candidates of Kenya (PKK), Otieno OTOERA

Other political or pressure groups:
labor unions; exile opposition - Mwakenya and other groups

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Elections:
President:
last held on 29 December 1992; results - President Daniel T. arap MOI was reelected with 37% of the vote; Kenneth Matiba (FORD-ASILI) 26%; Mwai Kibaki (SP) 19%, Oginga Odinga (FORD-Kenya) 17%

National Assembly:
last held on 29 December 1992; results - (188 total) KANU 100, FORD-Kenya 31, FORD-Asili 31, DP 23, smaller parties 3; president nominates 12 additional members

note:
first multiparty election since repeal of one-party state law

Executive branch:
president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal, High Court

1.6 128.guide/Government (Kenya 2. usage)

Government (Kenya 2. usage)

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Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Daniel Teroitich arap MOI (since 14 October 1978); Vice President George SAITOTI (since 10 May 1989)

Member of:
ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
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chancery:
2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone:
(202) 387-6101

consulates general:
 Los Angeles and New York
 US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Smith HEMPSTONE, Jr.
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 corner of Moi Avenue and Haile Selassie Avenue, Nairobi
 mailing address:
 P. O. Box 30137, Nairobi or APO AE 09831
 telephone:
 [254] (2) 334141
 FAX:
 [254] (2) 340838
 consulate:
 Mombasa
 Flag: 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

1.7 128.guide/Economy (Kenya)

Economy (Kenya)

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Overview:
 Kenya's 3.6% annual population growth rate - one of the highest in the world
 - presents a serious problem for the country's economy. In the meantime, GDP
 growth in the near term has kept slightly ahead of population - annually
 averaging 4.9% in the 1986-90 period. Undependable weather conditions and a
 shortage of arable land hamper long-term growth in agriculture, the leading
 economic sector. In 1991, deficient rainfall, stagnant export volume, and
 sagging export prices held economic growth below the all-important
 population growth figure, and in 1992 output fell.
 National product:
 GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$8.3 billion (1992 est.)
 National product real growth rate:
 -1% (1992 est.)
 National product per capita:
 \$320 (1992 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 30% (1992 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 NA%
 Budget:
 revenues \$2.4 billion; expenditures \$2.8 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$0.74 billion (FY90)
 Exports:
 \$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
 commodities:
 tea 25%, coffee 18%, petroleum products 11% (1990)

partners:
 EC 44%, Africa 25%, Asia 5%, US 5%, Middle East 4% (1990)

Imports:
 \$2.05 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:
 machinery and transportation equipment 29%, petroleum and petroleum products 15%, iron and steel 7%, raw materials, food and consumer goods (1989)

partners:
 EC 45%, Asia 11%, Middle East 12%, US 5% (1988)

External debt:
 \$7 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 5.4% (1989 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:
 730,000 kW capacity; 2,540 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Agriculture:
 most important sector, accounting for 25% of GDP and 65% of exports; cash crops - coffee, tea, sisal, pineapple; food products - corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs; food output not keeping pace with population growth, and crop production has been extended into marginal land

Illicit drugs:
 widespread wild, small-plot cultivation of marijuana and gat; most locally consumed; transit country for Southwest Asian heroin moving to West Africa and onward to Europe and North America; Indian methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa

1.8 128.guide/Economy (Kenya 2. usage)

Economy (Kenya 2. usage)

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Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$839 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7,490 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$74 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$83 million

Currency:
 1 Kenyan shilling (KSh) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
 Kenyan shillings (KSh) per US\$1 -36.227 (January 1993), 32.217 (1992), 27.508 (1991), 22.915 (1990), 20.572 (1989), 17.747 (1988)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.9 128.guide/Communications (Kenya)

Communications (Kenya)

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Railroads:

2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:

64,590 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

Inland waterways:

part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya

Pipelines:

petroleum products 483 km

Ports:

coastal - Mombasa, Lamu; inland - Kisumu

Merchant marine:

1 oil tanker ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,727 GRT/5,558 DWT

Airports:

total:

247

usable:

208

with permanent-surface runways:

18

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

3

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

43

Telecommunications:

in top group of African systems; consists primarily of radio relay links; over 260,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 16 AM; 4 FM, 6 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

1.10 128.guide/Defense Forces (Kenya)

Defense Forces (Kenya)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary General Service Unit of the Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 5,912,744; fit for military service 3,654,738 (1993 est.);

no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$294 million, 4.9% of GDP (FY88/89 est.)