

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS**

# **KENYA**

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15 JANUARY 2007

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## 1. Preface

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- i This Country of Origin Information (COI) Key Documents has been produced by Research, Development and Statistics (RDS), Home Office, for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 20 December 2006.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.
- iii For Home Office users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Kenya is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the key documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional documents are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

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### ADVISORY PANEL ON COUNTRY INFORMATION

The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information was established under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the Home Office's country of origin information material. The Advisory Panel welcomes all feedback on the Home Office's country of origin information material. Information about the Panel's work can be found on its website at [www.apci.org.uk](http://www.apci.org.uk).

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endorsement of the material. Some of the material examined by the Panel relates to countries designated or proposed for designation for the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) list. In such cases, the Panel's work should not be taken to imply any endorsement of the decision or proposal to designate a particular country for NSA, nor of the NSA process itself.

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## 2. Background Information on Kenya

**Area:** 580,370 sq. km (224,081sq. ml)

**Population:** 34.5 million (2005)

**Capital city:** Nairobi

**People (approx):** Kikuyu 24%, Luhya 15%, Luo 12% Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, Maasai/Samburu 2%

**Language(s):** English, Kiswahili, various indigenous languages

**Religion(s):** Protestant (mainstream) 27%, Protestant (evangelical) 23%, Roman Catholic 31%, Muslim 8%, other 2%, None 2% (Afro Barometer, March 2004)

**Currency:** Kenyan shilling (KSH) £1/138KSh (September 2006)

**Head of State:** Emilio Mwai Kibaki (elected 27 December 2002)

**Foreign Minister:** Raphael Tuju

**Major Political parties:** ODM-K, Narc-K, Ford-K, Ford-P, LPK, NPK, Safina, New Kanu, Kanu.

**Membership of international groupings/organisations:** UN, Commonwealth, African Union, WTO, East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p1)

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### GEOGRAPHY

“Kenya lies in East Africa, and is bordered by Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and the Indian Ocean. Kenya has a climate ranging from tropical to temperate largely depending on the altitude.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p1)

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### RECENT HISTORY

“The colonial history of Kenya dates from the Berlin Conference of 1885, when the European powers first partitioned East Africa into spheres of influence. In 1895 the British Government established the East African Protectorate and, soon after, opened the fertile highlands to white settlers, dispossessing the Kikuyu, Maasai, and others from their farmlands. The settlers were allowed a voice in government even before Kenya was officially made a British colony in 1920, but Africans were prohibited from direct political participation until 1944 when appointed (but not elected) African representatives were permitted to sit in the legislature.” (USSD Background Note: Kenya) [4c] (p2)

“Kenya became a British protectorate in 1895 and a colony in 1920. White settlement was encouraged and by the 1940s European settlers had achieved considerable prosperity. African population growth resulted in increasing pressure for land. Jomo Kenyatta formed the first national organisation in 1944. But when the Mau Mau rebellion erupted in 1952, a state of emergency was declared, parties were banned and Kenyatta was tried and sent to prison. African members were elected to the legislative council in 1957 and the state of emergency was lifted in 1960. Political parties were legalised and Africans formed a majority on the legislative council. Two parties emerged: the Kenya Africa National Union (KANU) and the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU). KANU won a general election in 1961 but refused to form an administration until the release of Kenyatta.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p1-2)

“At independence in 1963, Kenyatta became Prime Minister. The following year KADU dissolved itself and Kenya became a republic with Kenyatta as its first President. A new opposition party was banned in 1969 and Kenya remained a de facto one-party state for the remainder of Kenyatta’s rule. On his death in 1978 Daniel arap Moi became President and later turned Kenya into a de jure one-party state.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2)

“In 1991, under pressure from Kenyan activists and the international community, this was reversed. With multi-partyism restored, several opposition parties emerged: FORD Kenya, FORD Asili, Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, National Development Party of Kenya and other smaller parties. However KANU retained control, winning contentious elections in 1992 and 1997 against a divided opposition and amidst allegations of election abuse. The Kenyan political environment remained turbulent throughout the 1990s.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2)

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## RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

“President Moi stepped down in 2002, as required by the 1991 constitution. Uhuru Kenyatta, son of Jomo, secured the leadership of KANU and stood for the Presidency, but a group of MPs broke with KANU to form the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). For the first time, all the opposition parties united under the banner of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) and behind a single presidential candidate. President Kibaki's general election victory on 27 December 2002 ended nearly 40 years of KANU rule. The elections were the cleanest and most peaceful in Kenya's history and were followed by a smooth transfer of power to NARC. President Kibaki secured 62% of the popular vote and NARC won 132 seats in the unicameral parliament of 222 seats.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2)

“But the first years of NARC's rule have proved difficult due to the fracturing of the NARC coalition. Since June 2004 the government has included representatives from KANU and FORD People as well. The biggest disagreements have been over completion of the constitutional review process started under Moi. A lengthy public consultation process produced a new draft constitution (known as the Bomas draft) in March 2004. But its provisions, notably those reducing the executive powers of the Presidency, proved unacceptable to the government. After a protracted legal wrangle the government secured Parliamentary approval for certain key amendments to be made and a new Constitution Bill was published. However, the new draft was rejected by 58% of voters when it was put to a referendum in November 2005. This prompted Kibaki to sack his entire government and start with a new team which excluded all those Ministers who voted against the draft. The No campaigners formed a new political party, ODM-K, which looks likely to be the main opposition to the pro-Government Narc-K at the next election scheduled for 2007. The constitutional review has dominated political debate to the detriment of other government business. Progress in tackling corruption has also been disappointing. Corruption re-emerged as a major public concern in mid-2004 and represents a major threat to achieving social and economic reform – although three senior ministers were prevailed upon to stand aside, following their implication in grand corruption in February 2006. Next elections are due by December 2007.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2)

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## ECONOMY

**GDP:** US\$ 19.4 bn (2005); GDP per capita: US\$566 (est 2005)

**Annual growth:** 5.8% (estimate 2005)

**Inflation:** 10.3% (estimate 2005)

**Exchange Rate:** KSh 128 = £1 sterling (January 2006)

**Major Industries:** Small scale consumer goods, agricultural products, processing, and tourism.

**Major trading partners:** Africa (46.2%) mainly Uganda and Tanzania, European Union (28.5%), UK the leading partner, the Far East tops the EU for imports. [1a] (Foreign and Commonwealth Office - p3)

“Kenya’s economy is reasonably diversified, although most employment is dependent on agriculture [A little over 74 per cent of the labour force were employed in agriculture in 2003.]. Agricultural development has been intermittently hindered by adverse weather conditions (generally low rainfall, although severe flooding occurred in 1997–98), resulting in sporadic food shortages, and also by rural ethnic unrest. Moreover, the country is highly vulnerable to fluctuations in international prices for its cash crops, most notably tea and coffee.” (Europa World Online) [2a] (Economic Affairs)

“Kenyan economic decline has seen the numbers living below the poverty line rise from 48% in 1990 to 56% in 2002. Key social indicators - literacy, life expectancy (54.7 years), child and maternal mortality and social inequality – have all worsened. A recent Department of Health study showed under 5 mortality 114 per 1000 live births (up from 112), infant mortality up to 77 from 73 and maternal mortality about 400 per 100,000 live births. On the positive side, official statistics show HIV/AIDS prevalence in pregnant women has decreased for the second year running (down from 10% to 9.7%). The key challenges facing the government are to implement their Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS), tackle corruption and respond effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.” (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p3) CAFOD noted in its ‘Youth Topics’ publication (accessed 30 October 2006), that the average weekly wage in Kenya was £11.30p (a little over US \$21). [7]

“Poverty is widespread, with population growth considerably higher than growth in GNI per head. Hopes that the change in government in December 2002 would lead to a rapid economic recovery were disappointed to a large extent, and performance remained weak in 2003, as the expected resumption of IMF lending, which had been suspended in 2001, was delayed. The Government’s failure to fulfil its election promises, and the revelation that large scale corruption remained endemic in Kenya, adversely affected business confidence and investment and led international donors to withhold aid.” (Europa World Online) [2a] (Economic Affairs)

“The tourism sector recovered in 2004 and increased investment in infrastructure, particularly roads and telecommunications, allied with a growth in intermediate imports in the second half of 2004, supported further economic expansion in 2005. During the first five months of 2005 the key sectors of agriculture, tourism and manufacturing all experienced significant growth. However, in late 2005 growth was restricted by food shortages and violent competition for water and pasture in northern Kenya, precipitated by a prolonged drought. In October 2005 reforms were enacted in order to stimulate foreign investment; the minimum investment sum was reduced from US \$500,000 to \$100,000, and several administrative hinderances were eliminated.” (Europa World Online) [2a] (Economic Affairs)

“It was estimated in March that some 3.5m. Kenyans urgently required food aid and the Kenyan Government appealed to the international donor community for assistance. Despite these difficulties, GDP was expected to increase by some 5% in 2005/06.” (Europa World Online) [2a] (Economic Affairs)

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## HUMAN RIGHTS

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office in its Country Profile of Kenya (last reviewed, 15 October 2006) noted that “Kenya has many active civil society groups and a relatively free press. The NARC government has established a National Commission on Human Rights which has successfully raised the profile of human rights. A major reform of the judiciary, law and order and penal sector is underway.” [1a] (p2) However, Amnesty International in its Annual Report – Kenya 2006, stated that “There was increased intimidation and harassment of the media and journalists by the authorities. Violence against women, including rape and domestic violence, remained a serious concern. The work of human rights defenders was obstructed.” [5a] (p1)

International government agencies and NGOs expressed the following concerns regarding human rights in Kenya:

- Corruption
- Excessive use of force by police
- Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in detention
- Impunity of human rights violators
- Violence against women
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- HIV/AIDS
- Homosexuals

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## POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES

While there were no reports that the government or its agents committed politically motivated killings during 2005, security forces did commit arbitrary or unlawful killings. The Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU), a leading human rights non-governmental organization (NGO), reported that police officers killed 196 persons as of June [2005] (compared with 47 in 2004). There continued to be reports of summary police executions but there were no arrests or charges against the police by year's end. A Parliamentary Committee on National Security had started to investigate police killings but no reports were published by the end of 2005. There were fewer reports that persons died while in police custody or shortly after. (US State Department: Human Rights Practices Zimbabwe 2005) [4a] (p2)

Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments (Kenya), dated 22 June 2006, noted that in spite of attempts by the government to reform the police by appointing a new police commissioner and introducing “new blood” into the service, overall law enforcement remained weak with violent and organised crime at historically high levels, especially in Nairobi [6] (p9) and Mombassa. [6] (p26) Corruption, patronage and huge socio-economic disparities were a major contributory factor to the police remaining, to a large extent, ineffective. [6] (p9)



Mob violence continued to be a problem, with human rights observers attributing mob attacks to a lack of public confidence in police and the judicial process. The social acceptability of mob violence also sometimes provided cover for personal vengeance and the settling of land disputes. (US State Department: Human Rights Practices Zimbabwe 2005) [4a] (p2)

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## WOMEN

The US State Department Report on Human Rights Practices 2005 (USSD 2005), published on 8 March 2006, noted that “Although all forms of violence against women are prohibited, domestic violence against women was a serious and widespread problem.” Police generally do not intervene in cases of domestic violence. [4a] (Section 5) Reporting on the situation of women in Kenya, the World Organisation Against Torture noted in a report published in June 2005, that “The 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey notes that about 49% of Kenyan women report experiencing violence and one in four have experienced violence in the past 12 months.” [15a] (p68) Wife beating was prevalent and largely condoned by much of society. ... Moreover, traditional culture permitted a husband to discipline his wife by physical means. There was no law specifically prohibiting spousal rape.” (US State Department: Human Rights Practices Zimbabwe 2005) [4a] (Section 5)

The law carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for rape, although actual sentences are usually no more than 10 years. While the penal code sets a maximum sentence, the judge or magistrate has full discretion to hand down a shorter sentence. “Consequently, some offenders get away with very light sentences. ... The rate of prosecution and completed cases remains low, partly as a result of cultural reasons and also partly as a result of an inefficient criminal justice system and unavailability of doctors who otherwise might provide the necessary evidence of conviction.” (World Organisation Against Torture) [15a] (p71)

Amnesty International noted in its Kenya 2005 annual report (covering events in 2004) that “The authorities announced several measures to address violence against women, including a special unit in the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to handle sexual offences and a women-only police station (Kilimani Police Station, Nairobi) to deal exclusively with rape, domestic violence and child abuse cases.” [5b] (p1) “Specially trained police officers respond to gender violence cases at most Police stations; however, no independent police unit exists to investigate allegations of rape against police officers.” (World Organisation Against Torture) [15a] (p70) “Police officers are also on record as down playing and trivialising cases of rape and other forms of violence that are reported to them.” (World Organisation Against Torture) [15a] (p75)

“Despite the presence of several women’s organisations offering legal services, there is little awareness about the legal provisions and procedures to report cases of violence. ...

“Even where women have reported allegations of abuse, there were reports that ‘Police officers have turned women away on several occasions...’ The policemen either ridicule the women and turn them away or ask for bribes in order to deal with their cases. The situation is even worse if the violator is a police officer. It means that the woman cannot get justice because the policeman’s colleagues will not arrest him. Policemen have also been accused of violating women’s rights while women are in their custody. There are several reported cases in the media.

“The highest court of the land, the Court of Appeal, the High Court and other subordinate courts have passed rulings that are openly discriminatory of the women and reflect the subjective nature of male thought and interests.” (World Organisation Against Torture) [15a] (p72-73)

“Women continued to face both legal and de facto discrimination in other areas, such as property and inheritance rights. ... The law provides equal rights to men and women and specifically prohibits discrimination on grounds of gender; however, women experienced a wide range of discriminatory practices, limiting their political and economic rights and relegating them to second-class citizenship. For example, the law allows only males to transmit citizenship automatically to their wives and children.” (USSD 2005) [4a] (Section 5)

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### FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)

A report by ‘Frontiers in Reproductive Health Program Population Council,’ published in December 2004, found that there were three types of female genital mutilation (FGM) practised in Kenya: clitoridectomy, excision and infibulation, the first two forms being the most common with infibulation the most severe form of FGM. The report also noted that FGM is practiced in over half of the districts in Kenya with the practice almost “... universal among certain ethnic groups such as the Somali, Kisii, and Maasai, and is highly prevalent among the Taita Taveta, Kalenjin, Embu and Meru groups...” [13a] (p1)

The USSD noted that “The law prohibits FGM; but it remained widespread, particularly in rural areas.” [4a] UNICEF (accessed 30 October 2006) noted that while FGM is not prevalent across the whole country, “... a 2003 nationwide survey revealed that almost a third of Kenyan women aged 15 to 49 had undergone genital mutilation. But the same survey also showed a 30 per cent reduction in the practice.” UNICEF stated that it was believed that the reduction in FGM could be explained by an increase in education, female economic empowerment and the introduction of so-called ‘alternative rites of passage’ ... Despite the overall decline in the practice across Kenya, FGM is still carried out in 60 of the country’s 75 districts. Some 99 per cent of girls who are ‘cut’ undergo infibulation, the most radical and severe form of cutting.” [12a]

In 2001, the Kenyan government introduced the Children's Act that outlawed FGM among girls under the age of 18. Section 18 of the Act states that ‘any conviction for FGM-related offences carries a penalty of 12 months imprisonment or a fine of Kshs 50,000 (approximately US\$670), or both’. The Kenyan government has also implemented a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of FGM in Kenya and the Ministry of Health circulated a policy directive making FGM illegal in all health facilities. (Frontiers in Reproductive Health Program Population Council) [13a] (p3)

The USSD 2006 recorded examples of people being prosecuted for performing or commissioning FGM. [4a] However, IRIN reported on the 10 March 2004 that “... the provisions of the [Children’s] Act are unclear as to the kind of punishment that could be meted out to offenders, leaving sentencing at the discretion of magistrates, who have tended to issue only light sentences...” [14a] During 2005 the USSD recorded a couple of incidents where girls who had sought protection against having FGM were either returned to their villages or their attempts to prevent being subjected to FGM were thwarted by a local politician. The report noted that 87 girls were refused protection in this way. [4a]

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## HIV/AIDS

The [HIV/AIDS] epidemic in Kenya peaked in the late 1990s with an overall HIV prevalence of 10% in adults; this declined to 7% in 2003, and the most recent sentinel surveillance evidence indicates that adult prevalence has now fallen to 6.1% as of end 2004. [8a] (p5) Currently all provincial hospitals and 70 district hospitals are providing comprehensive HIV care including core components of counselling services, prevention and treatment of OIs [opportunistic infections] and ARV [anti-retro virals]. ... Because of reduced costs, mobilisation of resources, and the development of guidelines and systems, there has been a six-fold increase in the number of patients on ARV therapy, from 3,000 patients in 2002 to 54,000 by September 2005 (Report on the Joint AIDS Programme Review 2005, NACC). Just over nineteen and a half percent (19.7%) of women and men with advanced HIV infection received antiretroviral therapy in the first 3 quarters of 2005. [8a] (p26)

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## LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER PERSONS

During 2005 the USSD reported that there continued to be “societal discrimination against homosexuals...” [4a] Sodomy Laws (Kenya) noted that “Sections 162 to 165 of the Penal Code criminalize homosexual behaviour and attempted homosexual behaviour between men, referring to it as "carnal knowledge against the order of nature". The penalty is 5 to 14 years' imprisonment. Lesbian relations are not mentioned in the law.” [11a] However, in spite of the tough laws, News24 reported on 22 February 2006 that the laws were “rarely enforced”. [9a] BBC News noted on 13 March 2006 that while sex between men is punishable with long prison sentences, a secretive gay scene had developed in certain pubs and clubs in Nairobi. [10a]

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### 3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

<b>KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY</b>	<b>[1a]</b>	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Kenya (last updated on 15 October 2006) <a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=CountryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156">http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=CountryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156</a>
	<b>[2a]</b>	Europa World Online, Economic Affairs (accessed on 25 October 2006)
	<b>[3a]</b>	UNHCR, Kenya Administrative Map (As of 11 August 2004) <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/4125b5c84.pdf">http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/4125b5c84.pdf</a>
	<b>[3b]</b>	UNHCR, Kenya Atlas Map (As of June 2005) <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3dee2c910.pdf">http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3dee2c910.pdf</a>
	<b>[4a]</b>	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a>
	<b>[4c]</b>	United States Department of State (USDOS), Background Note: Kenya, last updated September 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm">http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm</a>
	<b>[6a]</b>	Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments: Country Profile Kenya 2006. (Hard copy only)
	<b>[10b]</b>	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Kenya, last updated on 17 October 2006 <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm</a>
	<b>[15a]</b>	World Organisation Against Torture: State Violence in Kenya, June 2005 <a href="http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf">http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf</a>
	<b>[20a]</b>	US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a>
	<b>[27a]</b>	The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Africa Fact Files: Kenya (accessed on 3 November 2006) <a href="http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/index.htm">http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/index.htm</a>
	<b>[38a]</b>	Kenyaweb.com, Kenya Government, accessed 6 November 2006 <a href="http://kenyaweb.com/government/">http://kenyaweb.com/government/</a>
	<b>[40a]</b>	Department for International Development (DfID) Country Profiles: Kenya, last updated 27 October 2006. <a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/kenya.asp">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/kenya.asp</a>
<b>MAPS</b>	<b>[3a]</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Kenya Administrative Map, 11 August 2004 <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/4125b5c84.pdf">http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/4125b5c84.pdf</a>

<b>MAPS CONT...</b>	<b>[3b]</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Kenya Atlas Map, 15 June 2005 <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3dee2c910.pdf">http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/3dee2c910.pdf</a>
	<b>[20a]</b>	US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a>
<b>HISTORY</b>	<b>[1a]</b>	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Kenya (last updated on 15 October 2006) <a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156">http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156</a>
	<b>[4c]</b>	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Kenya, last updated September 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm">http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm</a>
	<b>[6a]</b>	Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments: Country Profile Kenya 2006. (Hard copy only)
	<b>[10b]</b>	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Kenya, last updated on 17 October 2006 <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm</a>
	<b>[10c]</b>	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Timeline: Kenya, last updated on 17 October 2006 <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1026884.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1026884.stm</a>
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	<b>[16a]</b>	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Kenya <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991</a>
	<b>[20a]</b>	US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a>
	<b>[21a]</b>	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. The Police, The People, The Politics: Police Accountability in Kenya, 2006 <a href="http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/kenya_a_country_report_2006.pdf">http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/kenya_a_country_report_2006.pdf</a>
	<b>[27b]</b>	The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), History and Politics: Kenya (accessed on 3 November 2006) <a href="http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/Politics.html">http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/Politics.html</a>
<b>POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS</b>	<b>[1a]</b>	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Kenya (last updated on 15 October 2006) <a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156">http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156</a>
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<p><b>POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS CONT...</b></p>	<p>[4c] [5a] [5b] [6a] [10b] [15a] [16a] [20a] [27b] [38a] [40b]</p>	<p><a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a></p> <p>United States Department of State (USDOS), Background Note: Kenya, last updated September 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm">http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2005 <a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2005: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2004 <a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p> <p>Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments: Kenya Country Profile 2006. (Hard copy only)</p> <p>British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Kenya, last updated on 17 October 2006 <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1024563.stm</a></p> <p>World Organisation Against Torture: State Violence in Kenya, June 2005 <a href="http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf">http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf</a></p> <p>Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Kenya <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991</a></p> <p>US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a></p> <p>The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), History and Politics: Kenya (accessed on 3 November 2006) <a href="http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/Politics.html">http://www.issafrica.org/AF/profiles/kenya/Politics.html</a></p> <p>Kenyaweb.com, Kenya Government, accessed 6 November 2006 <a href="http://kenyaweb.com/government/">http://kenyaweb.com/government/</a></p> <p>Department for International Development (DfID) Press Release; Benn Further £6 million for food crisis in Kenya, 25 August 2006. <a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/kenya-food-crisis.asp">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/kenya-food-crisis.asp</a></p>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS - GENERAL:</b></p>	<p>[1a] [4a] [5a]</p>	<p>Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Kenya (last updated on 15 October 2006) <a href="http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156">http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&amp;c=Page&amp;cid=1007029394365&amp;a=KCounryProfile&amp;aid=1019744960156</a></p> <p>United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2006: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2005</p>



<b>HUMAN RIGHTS - GENERAL: CONT...</b>	<p>[5b]</p> <p>[15a]</p> <p>[16a]</p> <p>[20a]</p> <p>[28a]</p>	<p><a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2005: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2004 <a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p> <p>World Organisation Against Torture: State Violence in Kenya, June 2005 <a href="http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf">http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf</a></p> <p>Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2006: Kenya <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&amp;year=2006&amp;country=6991</a></p> <p>US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a></p> <p>Treaty Body Database, Ratifications and Reservations, Status by Country: Kenya (accessed on 3 November 2006) <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/ratification/index.htm">http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/ratification/index.htm</a></p>
<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS – SPECIFIC ISSUES:</b></p> <p><b>(IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL REPORTS ABOVE, INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW)</b></p>		
<b>ARREST AND DETENTION – LEGAL RIGHTS</b>	<p>[4a]</p> <p>[5b]</p> <p>[6a]</p> <p>[15a]</p> <p>[21a]</p>	<p>United States Department of State, Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2005: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2004 <a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p> <p>Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessments: Kenya Country Profile 2006. (Hard copy only)</p> <p>World Organisation Against Torture: State Violence in Kenya, June 2005 <a href="http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf">http://www.omct.org/pdf/procedures/2005/s_violence_kenya_6_2005_eng.pdf</a></p> <p>Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. The Police, The People, The Politics: Police Accountability in Kenya, 2006 <a href="http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/kenya_a_country_report_2006.pdf">http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/police/kenya_a_country_report_2006.pdf</a></p>
<b>CHILDREN</b>	<p>[4a]</p> <p>[4d]</p> <p>[5b]</p>	<p>United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a></p> <p>United States Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 5 June 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/">http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/</a></p> <p>Amnesty International (AI) report 2005: Kenya, covering events from January to December 2004 <a href="http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng">http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/ken-summary-eng</a></p>

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	[39c]	Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2006 <a href="http://www.tikenya.org/documents/cpi06.pdf">http://www.tikenya.org/documents/cpi06.pdf</a>
	[39d]	Transparency International Kenya <a href="http://www.tikenya.org/publications.asp?DocumentTypeID=10">http://www.tikenya.org/publications.asp?DocumentTypeID=10</a>
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ETHNIC GROUPS CONT...	<p>[6a]</p> <p>[14f]</p> <p>[14g]</p> <p>[20a]</p> <p>[42c]</p> <p>[42d]</p> <p>[46b]</p> <p>[46c]</p> <p>[46d]</p>	<p><a href="http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm">http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2962.htm</a></p> <p>Jane's Sentinel Security Assessments: Kenya Country Profile 2006. (Hard copy only)</p> <p>IRIN News, Kenya: Thousands flee clashes in Nairobi slum, report dated 9 November 2006 <a href="http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=56299&amp;SelectRegion=East_Africa&amp;SelectCountry=KENYA">http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=56299&amp;SelectRegion=East_Africa&amp;SelectCountry=KENYA</a></p> <p>IRIN News, Kenya: Pokot, Samburu conflict displaces thousands, report dated 17 October 2006 <a href="http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=55978&amp;SelectRegion=East_Africa&amp;SelectCountry=KENYA">http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=55978&amp;SelectRegion=East_Africa&amp;SelectCountry=KENYA</a></p> <p>US Library of Congress – Country Profile: Kenya, March 2005 <a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Kenya.pdf</a></p> <p>Conflict over Kenya's Ogiek lands turn violent, report dated 4 March 2006 <a href="http://www.afrol.com/articles/11448">http://www.afrol.com/articles/11448</a></p> <p>Thousands flee Kenya clashes, 30 killed, report dated 16 March 2006 <a href="http://www.afrol.com/articles/15912">http://www.afrol.com/articles/15912</a></p> <p>Kenya Treatment of Kikuyu in Nairobi (not Mungiki-related); whether a Kikuyu from a different area of Kenya would face difficulties settling in Nairobi (2000-2003) <a href="http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=428726">http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=428726</a></p> <p>Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Kenya: Situation of people of Indian origin; whether Sikhs are treated differently than other people of Indian origin; state protection available to people of Indian origin (September 2002 – September 2005) <a href="http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=450246">http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=450246</a></p> <p>Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Kenya: The state of the country, including the political situation, human rights and tribal conflicts and the cause of those conflicts (2002 – August 2006) <a href="http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/index_e.htm?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=450496">http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/index_e.htm?action=record.viewrec&amp;gotorec=450496</a></p>
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	<b>[48a]</b>	Kenyan refugee camp sees more than 37,000 new arrivals from Somalia this year alone <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/AMMF-6VHHUR?OpenDocument&amp;RSS20=02-P">http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/AMMF-6VHHUR?OpenDocument&amp;RSS20=02-P</a>
<b>FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT</b>	<b>[4a]</b>	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a>
<b>FREEDOM OF RELIGION</b>	<b>[4a]</b>	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005: Kenya, 8 March 2006 <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61575.htm</a>
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