

AFRICA REVIEW

AN UP-TO-DATE GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SUMMARY OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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KENYA

1. Official name: Republic of Kenya
Jamhuri ya Kenya

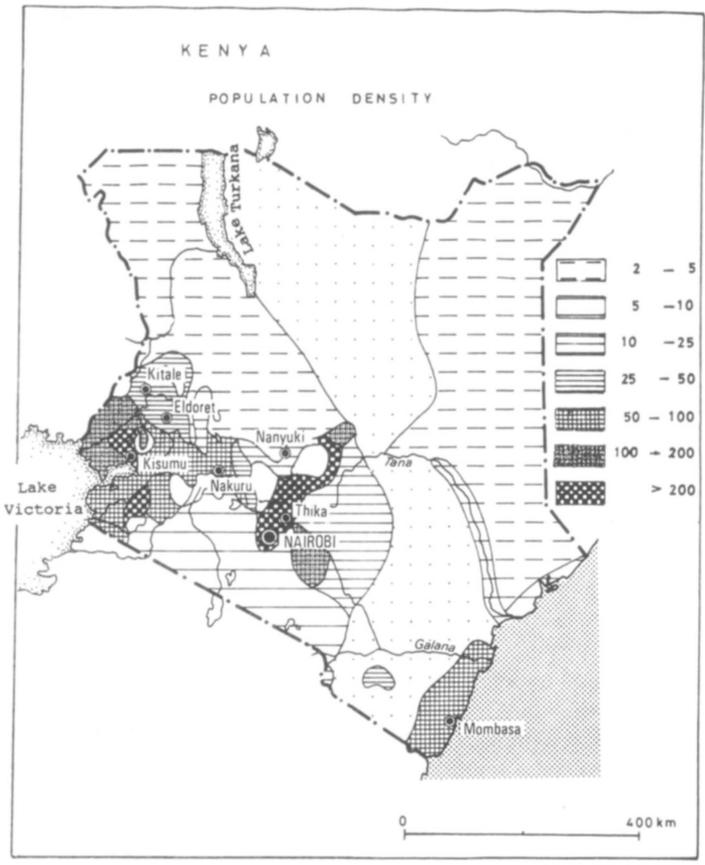
2. Geography:

2.1. Situation: Kenya lies athwart the equator between 430°N and 440°S, 34°E and 42°E on Central Africa's east coast.

2.2. Total area: 582,646 km².

2.3. Natural regions: from the small sandy coastal zone, the land rises slowly. Between the coast and the central Rift Valley (running from north to south) with surrounding highlands, lies a part of the East African plateau. The highlands are among the best agricultural regions in Africa. The Mount Kenya (5200 m) is the highest peak of the mountain chain lying east of the Valley. The major part of the north, the northeast and the south of Kenya is arid to semi-arid.

2.4. Climate: varies in function of the altitude, but has typical seasonality of rainfall. Generally climatic conditions are temperate in the central plateaux, wet and hot along the coast. Annual rainfall tends to fall in violent thunderstorms with consequent wastage through run-off.



3. Population:

3.1. Total population: 21.2 mln (mid-1986), urban population: 20%.

3.2. Population density: 36.5 per km² (mid-1986).

3.3. Population growth rate: 4.1% (1980-1985).

3.4. Capital: NAIROBI, 1,103,560 inh. (mid-1984).

3.5. Languages: Borana, Burji, English (official), Hindustani, Kamba, Kuyu, Luhya, Maa, Meri, Sii, Swahili, Kalenjin, Kuria, Luo, Rendile, Somali, Teso, Turkana.

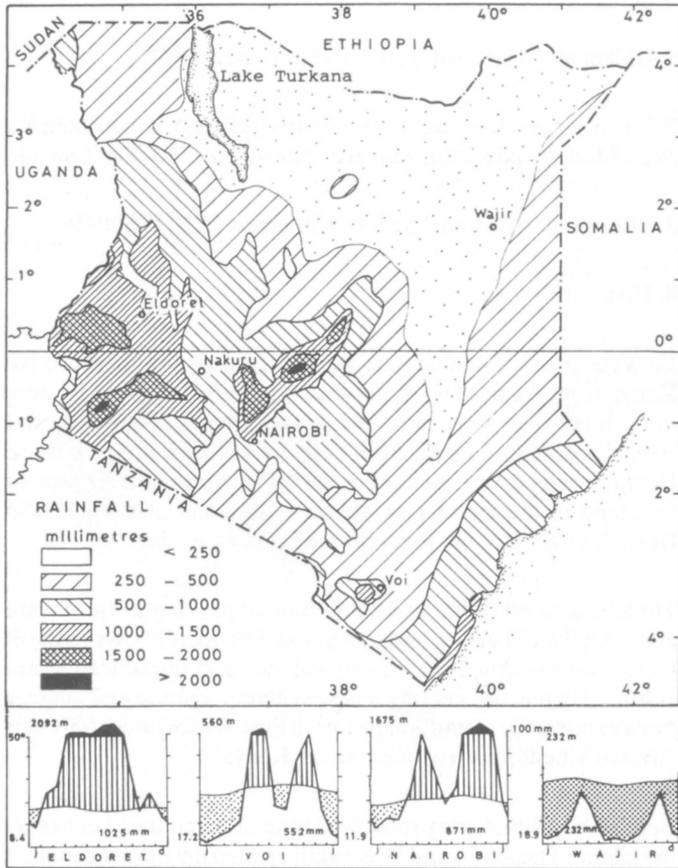
3.6. Religion: traditional beliefs, Christians 25%, Islam 4%.

4. History:

Between 2000 to 2500 years ago, at the time the nomadic Nilotes were entering Kenya from the northwest, hordes of small Bantu-speaking peoples were streaming in from the west and south. They were influenced by the Cushites and Nilotes and, in turn, influenced them. After complicated migrations, mixings and splittings, the Bantu groups only ended up in the 19th century at their present locations (the rich farmland in the vicinity of Mount Kenya and near the border of lake Victoria). Nowadays 65% of the Kenyans are Bantu-speaking.

There is also no doubt that some Bantu-speaking peoples were on the coast when early Arab and Persian traders arrived with their dhows in the 8th century. Some of those traders settled in African villages and introduced Islamic architecture and culture. By the 14th century a new syncretic-culture and language, called Kiswahili (today spoken by 60 million people in East-Africa) were fully developed. Centralized African kingdoms were unknown in Kenya.

Before the 19th century there was little or no contact between the coastal zone and the inland. The Arabs and Waswahili created the first trade settlements for their trade across the Indian Ocean. They were dominated by the Portuguese in the 17th century, who were in their turn, defeated by the Sultan of Oman in 1698. From 1850 onwards expeditions in the inland by Europeans lead to the creation of the British East Africa Company in the 19th century. Kenya became a protectorate in 1895 and a British colony in 1920. The coastal zone remained a protectorate of Oman. The first real



African nationalist organization, the Kenya African Union (KAU), was formed in 1944 with popular support of the Gikuyu. In 1952 the Mau-Mau instigated a terror campaign against the white settlers and African collaborators. This independence war, led by Dedan Kimathi, knew many internal and external ethnic conflicts. Finally the hard struggle led to independence on 12 December 1963 under the late President 'Mzee' Jomo Kenyatta. Kenya became a truly multi-racial and -cultural country, with about 100.000 Asians, 40.000 Europeans and 30.000 Arabs having the Kenyan Nationality.

5. Nature of political system:

The President holds executive power assisted by his appointees of Vice-President and Cabinet chosen from the legislature, the National Assembly. This unicameral body consists of 188 members elected by universal suffrage, 12 Presidential nominees, and two ex-officio members namely the Speaker and the Attorney-General. The Assembly's term is for five years (unless there is a war or similar) or unless it is dissolved by the President or a majority "no confidence" vote. Since 1969 there has only been one political party.

Voting qualifications: universal adult suffrage over 21.

6. Economy:

GDP: agriculture: 31%, industry: 20%, services: 49% (1985).

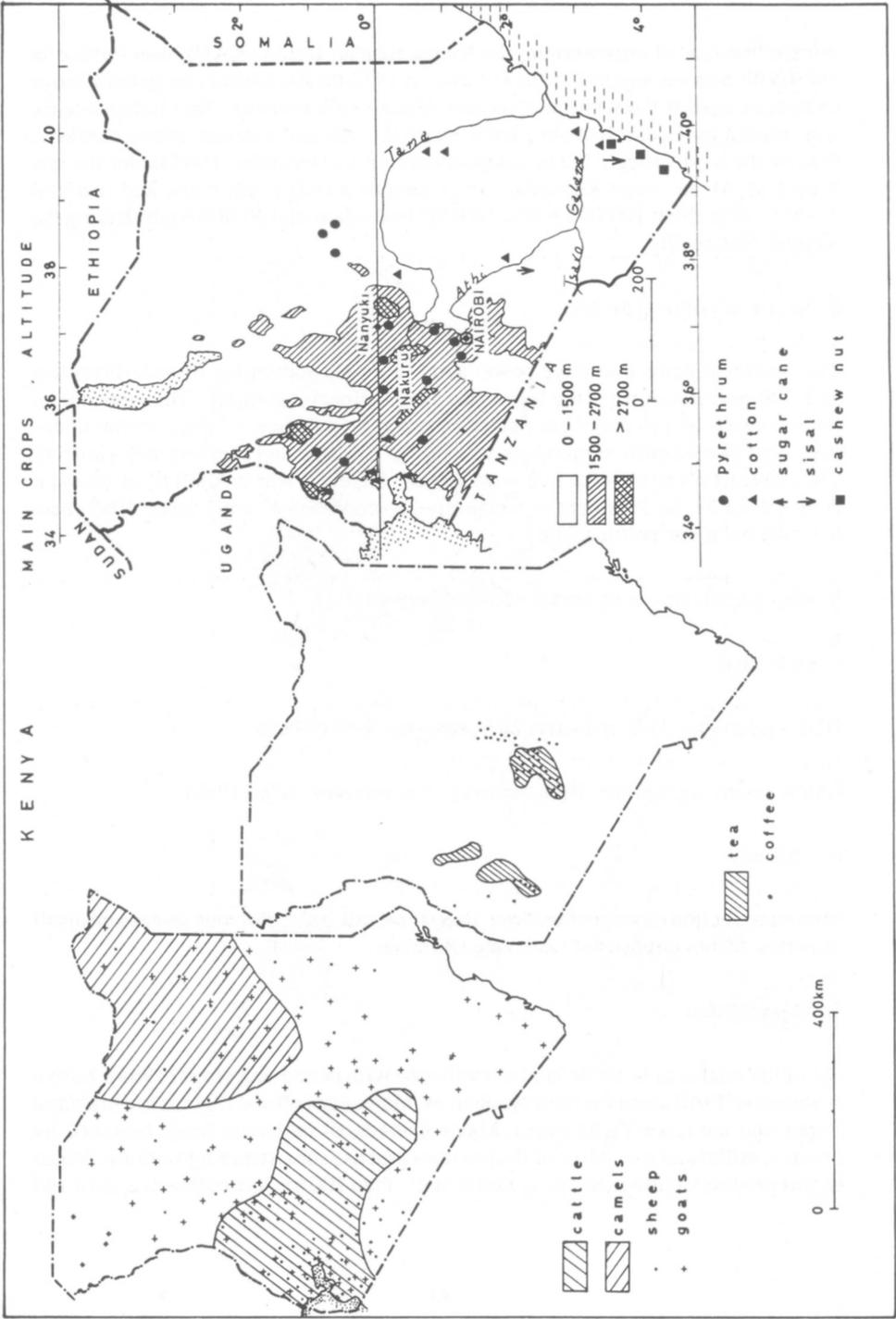
Employment: agriculture: 81%, industry: 7%, services: 12% (1980).

6.1. Mining:

Minor production of magnetite, fluor, limestone, salt, gold, precious stones and alkali minerals. Minor deposits of lead, zinc and silver.

6.2. Agriculture:

4% of the total area is arable land or cultivated with permanent crops (1984). Kenya is almost self sufficient for food production. Major agricultural regions are highland slopes and the Lake Victoria area. Maize is the most important food, followed by cassava, millet and rice. Most of the peasants practise subsistence agriculture. Major export products, cultivated on big farms (more than 100 ha), are coffee, tea, sisal and



pyrethrum. Cotton, bananas and sugar-cane production is mainly for domestic consumption.

6. 3. Livestock:

6.5% of the total area is permanent pasture (1984). Livestock is very important. Almost 80% of the meat and 75% of the milk production is consumed by the owner and his family. The major part of the commercialized meat is produced on big ranches. 1981 estimates show 11.5 mln heads of cattle (includes developed dairy sector, one of the few in Africa), 4.5 mln goats, 4.3 mln sheep, 550 000 camels, 63 000 pigs and poultry.

6. 4. Forestry and woodland:

6.5% of the total area (1984). Forests are generally protected by government in order to avoid erosion and wastage through run-off. Of the indigenous softwoods, podo (**Podo carpus spp.**), cedar and cypress are the main species. Extensive planting programmes of cypress and pines (**Pinus radiata**, **P. patulata**) have been started. Only the bamboo forest are of economic importance for the paper and pulp industries.

6. 5. Fishery:

Annual catch about 40,000 t (90% inland waters). Co-operation agreement signed with Iceland in 1979 for training. Other projects being developed include: lake fisheries, fish farming, better equipment, etc.

6. 6. Industry:

Is mainly based on agriculture (food, textile, hides and skins, tea and coffee processing). There is also a petroleum refinery in Mombassa and major chemical, mechanical, metallurgical plants and a paper factory around Nairobi.

6. 7. Weights, measures and currency:

kg, meter

1 Shilling (Ks) = 100 cents, 20 Ks = 1 K£

1 US \$ = 19.384 Ks (31 March 1989)

7. Trade:

Total exports amount to 976 mln US \$ (1985), mostly agricultural products (coffee, tea). Main clients are the EEC, the USA, Japan, Singapore, Sweden and Finland.

Total imports amount to 1436 mln US \$ (1985) of which food represents 9%, fuels 36% and machinery and transport equipment 23%. Main suppliers are the EEC, the USA, Japan, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

8. Miscellaneous:

Literacy: 45% (1979).

World Bank classification: Kenya belongs to the low-income economies with a GDP per capita of 290 US \$ (1985).

Membership of international organisations:

GATT, ILO, IMF, OAU, UN, WHO, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (recipient), Economic Commission for Africa, Commonwealth, World Bank.

Kenya is a signatory to the Lomé Convention (EEC-ACP).

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TANZANIA

1. Official name: United Republic of Tanzania

Jamhuri ya Mwangano wa Tanzania

2. Geography:

2.1. Situation: a large country in east Africa, between 1°S and 12°S, with a seabord to the Indian Ocean.

2.2. Total area: 945,087 km².

2.3. Natural regions: the greater part of the country consist of plateaux. Only a narrow coastal strip and the lower parts of the main river basins are lower than 300 m. The highest mountain, the Kilimandjaro, with 5950 m, is also the highest peak of Africa. Widespread plateaux at height of about 1200 m make up most of the interior. The country is bordered in the west by the Rift valley.

2.4. Climate: temperature and rainfall are influenced by altitude.

3. Population:

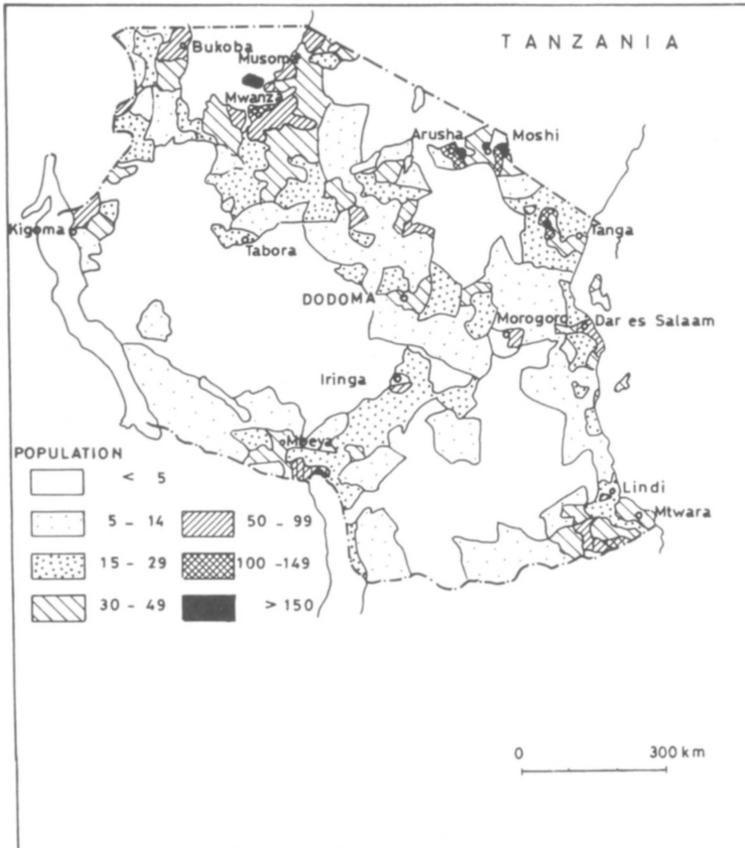
3.1. Total population: 23.2 mln (mid-1987), urban population: 14%.

3.2. Population density: 23.8 per km²(mid-1986).

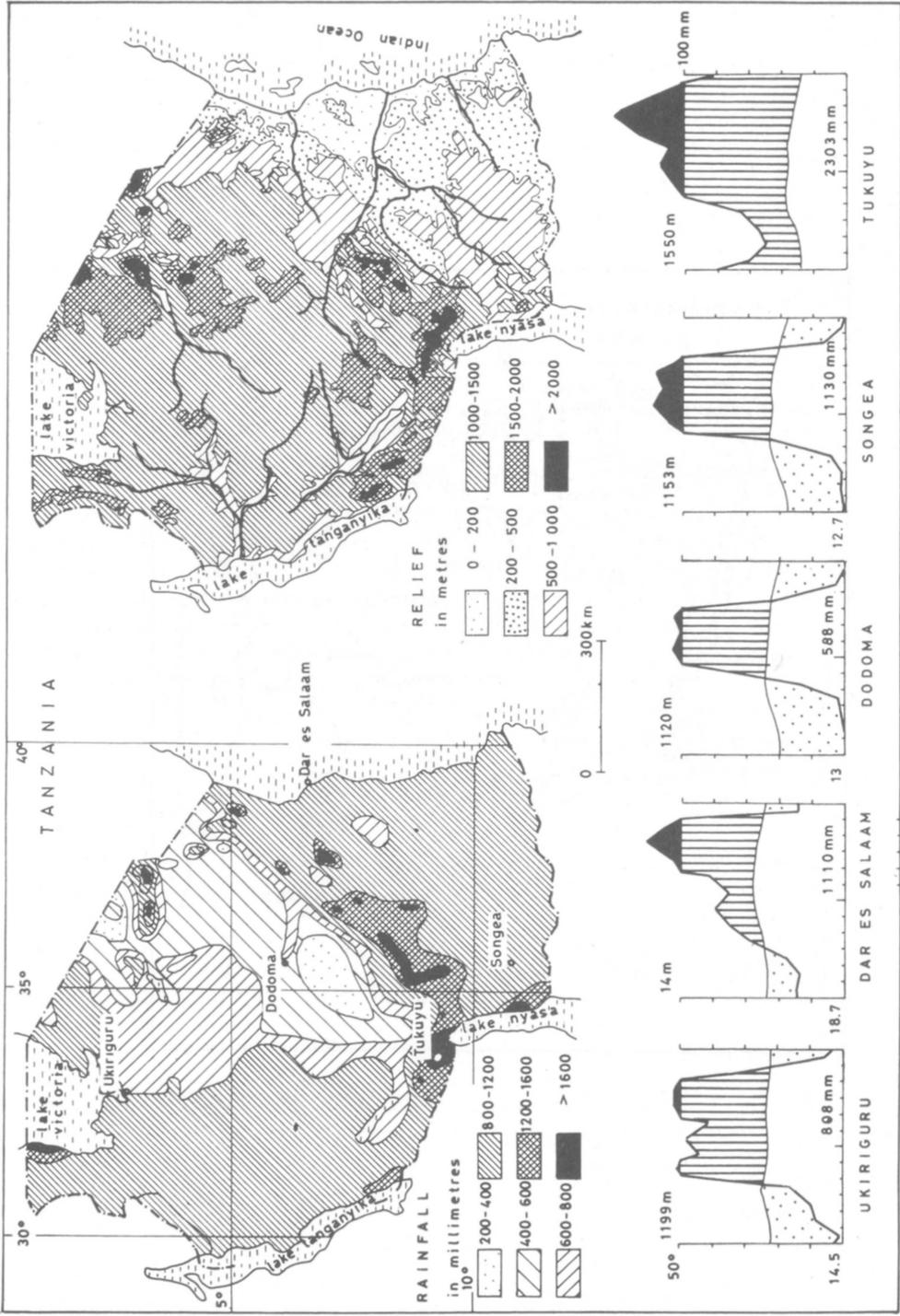
3.3. Population growth rate: 3.5% (1980-1985).

3.4. Capital: DAR ES SALAAM, 800,000 inh. (1980).

3.5. Principal languages: Digo, English (official), Gogo, Haya, Hehe, Swahili (official), Konde, Maa, Mwezi, Nandi.

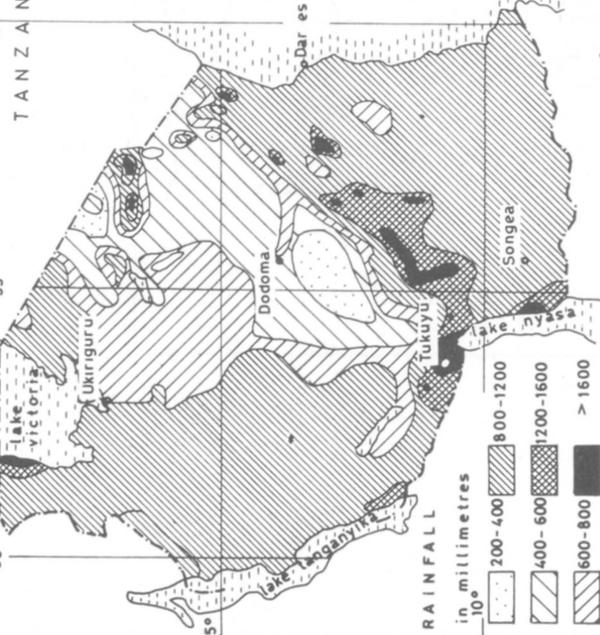




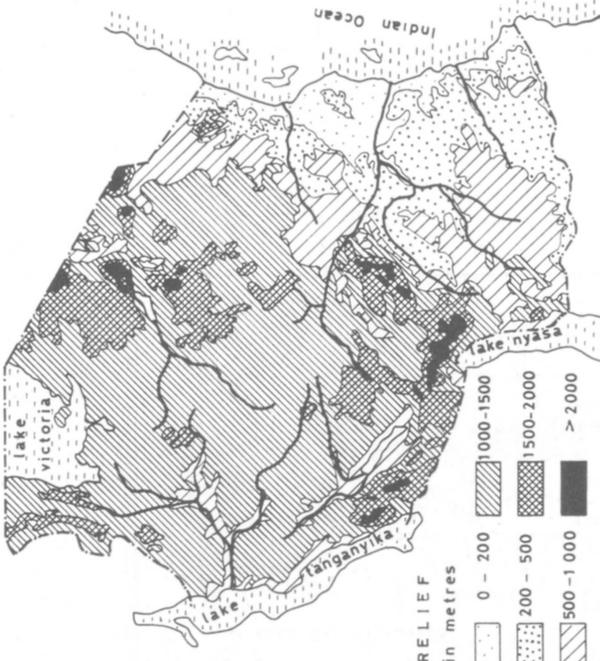
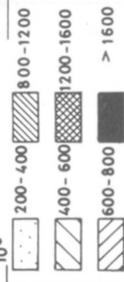


TANZANIA

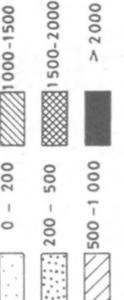
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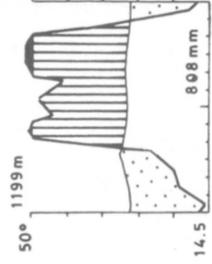
RAINFALL
in millimetres



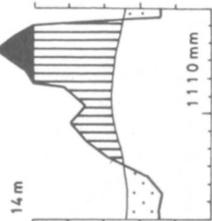
RELIEF
in metres



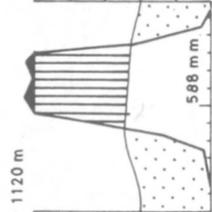
0 300km



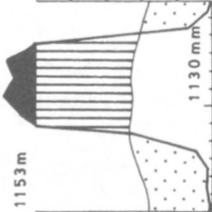
UKIRIGURU



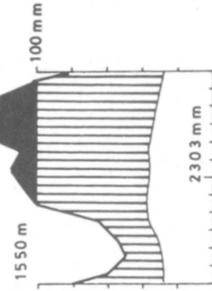
DAR ES SALAAM



DODOMA



SONGEA



TUKUYU

3.6. Religion: 60-65% Islam, 20% Catholic, 10% Protestant, Hindu and traditional beliefs.

4. History:

It was in the Olduvai gorge that the first fossils of the homo habilis were found. So far as Tanzanians of African origin are concerned, there is a great melée of ethnic groups speaking languages belonging to the four great families in Africa : Click (the Sandawe hunter-gatherers), Cushitic (the Burungi pastoralists), Nilotic (the Maasai pastoralists) and Bantu (a majority of sedentarized agriculturalists). Centralized kingdoms were unknown. The acephalous tribes were organized socio-politically in autonomous lineages. Arab influence dates from over 2.000 years ago, east African ivory and slaves being traded across the Indian Ocean by Arabs from the peninsula and Zanzibar. The mixing of Arabs and Bantu speaking tribes of the coast shaped the Waswahili culture. Kiswahili became the main trade language brought into the interior of Africa as far as Zaire during the 19th century trade routes. From the 16th century onwards, the Portuguese participated in the trade, but they concentrated more on Mozambique after heavy fights with the Arabs. In the 17th and 18th century Zanzibar became the centre of trade in slaves, ivory, etc. of the east coast, and it came under the reign of the Sultan of Oman. In the 19th century Germany became more and more interested in Tanganyika and by 1897 it became a German protectorate. After World War I it became a British protectorate and after World War II a United Nations trusteeship under British protection. After a period of internal autonomy it acquired independence in 1961. In 1964 Tanganyika and the sultanate of Zanzibar formed the United Republic of Tanzania.

5. Nature of political system:

Executive power rests with the President. The candidate is chosen by the only political party, the Chama cha Mapinduzi (the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania) and their choice is presented to the electorate. At the same elections the members of the National Assembly are chosen. This legislature has 101 elected members from the mainland, 55 from the islands and 5 from Zanzibar. 15 seats are preserved for women. Also 20 Regional Commissioners from the mainland and five from Zanzibar have seats. The National Assembly chooses 15 members from candidates nominated by certain national institutions and 15 members are appointed by the President in consultation with the President of Zanzibar. Both the President and the National Assembly are elected for five-years terms. The President appoints the Ministers and the two Vice-Presidents (if the President is from the mainland the Vice-President must come from Zanzibar or vice versa). The second Vice-President is the leader of the government in the Assembly.

6. Economy:

GDP: agriculture: 58%, industry: 8%, services: 33% (1985).

Employment: agriculture: 86%, industry: 5%, services: 10% (1980).

6. 1. Mining:

Diamond production declined from 450,000 carats in 1975 to 237,000 carats in 1981. Gold extraction has also declined. Also mined: salt, tin, kaolin, gypsum and coal. Other minerals present: uranium, nickel and phosphates.

6. 2. Agriculture:

5.5% of the total area is arable land or cultivated with permanent crops (1984). Export crops are in the first place arabica coffee, in the second place cotton and in the third place sisal (3th worldproducer). Tanzania is the second world producer of cashewnut. Other cash crops are tea, sugar, tobacco, pyrethrum, castor, cloves (Zanzibar), groundnuts and coconut. Main food crop is maize, further manioc, sorghum, rice, millet and bananas.

6. 3. Livestock:

37% of the total area is permanent pasture (1984). Cattle is raised on the northern Highlands where tsétsé is absent and where rainfall is too low for cultivation. The number of cattle is very high (12.7 mln), the largest after South Africa and Ethiopia. Cattle is kept chiefly for reasons of social status and prestige. Quality is poor and productivity is low. Goats (5.5 mln) and sheep (3.8 mln) are important for subsistence. Some pigs and donkeys are raised as well.

6. 4. Forestry and woodland:

45% of the total area (1984). Miombo is an essentially dry type of forest. High altitude forest is extensive only in the Kilimandjaro district. The main aim of the Forestry Department is the conservation of the hardwood species of the rain forest: iroko or mule (*Chlorophora excelsa*), muninga (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), comphorwood (*Ocotea urambaren- sis*) and mtambara (*Cephalosphaera uramba rensis*). Indigenous softwoods: *Podocarpus* spp. and *Junipe rus procesa* or African cedar are

replaced by pines and cypresses. Hardwood reforestation is done with teak. Beeswax is a locally important forest product, as is gum arabic.

6. 5. Fishery:

Occurs for 90% on the lakes: tilapia, haplochromus, protopterus and others. Much of it is dried, some is deepfrozen. Some sardines and tunny are exported.

6. 6. Industry:

Mainly based on processing of agricultural products: beer brewery, cigarette factories, sisal twining, sugar refinery, etc. Other industries: aluminium rolling, radio assembly, pharmaceuticals, tires, pulp and paper, PVC, tin goods and refinery.

6. 7. Weights, measures and currency:

kg, meter

1 Shilling (TSh) = 100 senti

1 US \$ = 99.292 Tanzanian shillings (1988)

7. Trade:

Total exports amount to 255 mln US \$ (1985), mostly agricultural products. Main clients are the EEC, Yugoslavia, USA, Hongkong, India and China. Total imports amount to 1017 mln US \$ (1985) of which fuels represent more than 50%. Main suppliers are Iran, the EEC, the USA, Japan, India and China.

8. Miscellaneous:

World Bank classification: Tanzania belongs to the low-income economies with a GDP per capita of 290 US \$ (1985).

Membership of international organisations:

GATT, ILO, IMF, OAU, UN, WHO, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (recipient), Commonwealth, Economic Commis-

sion for Africa, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, World Bank.

Tanzania is a signatory to the Lomé Convention (EEC-ACP).

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