



KENYA IN CRISIS- ROAD TO RECOVERY

Kenya is a country known for its tourism industry and vast culture, with the country's 36 million people claiming allegiance to over 40 different tribes.

2007 elections were the most contested in the Kenya's political history. Political affiliations clashed major tribes resulting to intimidation and ejection of the members of one tribe from these towns. Gangs of young men roamed in some residential areas, evicting those from other tribes later torching their houses and property.

Following the post- election violence that affected different parts of the country, 1000 people lost their lives while hundreds of thousands were internally displaced.

This caused a huge influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), mainly women and children. The displaced are being accommodated in police stations, churches, social/community centers, Agricultural Society of Kenya show grounds etc.



Displaced people camps in Eldoret

**300, 000 number of
people displaced**

Approximately 1000 people were killed in the post-election violence and over 300,000 others displaced.

This has set off a huge humanitarian crisis as these displaced Kenyans are in dire need of food, water, medication and clothing.

In spite of a bountiful harvest in agricultural produce, most of the people are experiencing food shortage since the food crops were either not harvested or torched in the stores. This has resulted to high prices and is threatening the food security in the country.

Humanitarian organizations, corporate organisations, and Kenyans of goodwill among others have rallied together to provide much needed assistance and relief.

MEDIATION PROCESS

Mediation teams flew in the country in a bid to bring the contending parties President Mwai Kibaki and Hon. Raila Odinga to the negotiating table. Several high profile personalities showed great solidarity and paid courtesy calls to urge the protagonists to sign a power-sharing deal, to the country that has long been a haven for refugees flooding in from neighboring unstable countries such as Somalia and Sudan.



The mediator- Former
U.N Secretary General-
Kofi Annan

The journey....

The former U.N. Secretary General for over one month tried to mediate between the warring political factions.

Chronology of events since the December 27th Elections

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| December 30 th 2007 | Electoral Commission of Kenya declares Kibaki re- elected and is sworn-in. Riots erupt as Raila and ODM claim the vote was rigged |
| January 4 th 2008 | President Kibaki says he would not accept a repeat election if a court ordered it. The next day, he said he is ready to form a government of national unity. The opposition rejects the offer. |
| January 8 th 2008 | President Kibaki appoints 17 ministers in a new cabinet. Protesters burn barricades in response. |
| January 15 th 2008 | Parliament is convened. ODM which won a majority of parliamentary seats wins the post of Speaker |
| January 24 th 2008 | Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, chief mediator of the crisis, brings President Kibaki and Hon. Raila together for the first meeting since the violence |
| January 28 th 2008 | ODM Embakasi MP, Mr. Mellitus Were is killed outside his home in Nairobi, triggering more riots and ethnic killings |
| January 29 th 2008 | A second ODM MP, Mr. Davit Too is shot dead in Eldoret triggering more riots |
| February 5 th 2008 | Red Cross says the toll in bloodletting has risen to at least 1000 |
| February 16 th 2008 | US President George W. Bush during a tour of Africa, send US Secretary of State Condolezza Rice to Kenya |
| February 28 th 2008 | President Kibaki and Hon. Raila sign an agreement on power-sharing |

OUTCOME

The power- sharing deal....



President Mwai Kibaki and Hon. Raila

After a month long of negotiations the power- sharing deal was reached.

Throughout the month-long negotiation process between Kenya's President Mwai Kibaki and the opposition leader Hon. Raila Odinga's appointed teams, progress was seen at times and deadlocks occasionally, sending mixed signals to the Kenyans who were eager for the outcome.

Once divided, President Kibaki and opposition leader Raila Odinga were shown on Kenyan television Thursday 28th February sitting together at a desk during a public ceremony and signing the deal in front of a crowd.

At home and in different social gatherings, groups of people were seen watching the peace deal signing proceedings, occasionally commenting and complimenting the joint venture. The power-sharing arrangement outlines a joint proposal on the governance structure.

The agreement calls for an act of parliament that would change the country's constitution, creating the position of prime minister to "coordinate and supervise" the government and its ministries. Hon. Odinga will assume that position.

The National Accord and Reconciliation Act 2008 establishes that the president, vice president, prime minister and other ministers will form the government's cabinet -- with the addition of two deputy prime ministers who will be appointed by the president. They have also agreed to set up an independent committee to investigate irregularities in the December 27 election and suggest reforms.

Former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who served as the chief mediator in the process, stood behind the men, at times showing a faint smile as they signed the deal.


Annan said: "They kept the future of Kenya foremost in their sights. Let the spirit of healing begin today. Let it start now. Compromise was necessary for the health of this country."

Highlights from the agreement

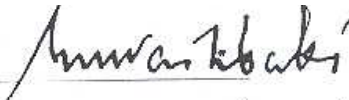
- There will be a Prime Minister of the Government of Kenya, with authority to coordinate and supervise the execution of the functions and affairs of the Government of Kenya.
- The Prime minister will be an elected Member of the National Assembly and the parliamentary leader of the largest party in the National Assembly, or of a coalition, if the largest party does not command a majority.
- Each member of the coalition shall nominate one person from the National Assembly to be appointed a Deputy Prime Minister.
- The Cabinet will consist of the President, the Vice President, the Prime minister, the two deputy prime ministers and the other ministers.
- The removal of any minister of the coalition will be subject to consultation and concurrence in writing by the leaders.
- The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime ministers can only be removed if the National Assembly passes a motion of no confidence with a majority vote.
- The composition of the coalition government will at all times take into account the principle of portfolio balance and will reflect their relative parliamentary strength.
- The coalition will be dissolved if the Tenth Parliament is dissolved; or if one of the partners withdraws from the coalition.

The National Accord and Reconciliation Act shall be entrenched in the Constitution.

Signed on February 28th 2008

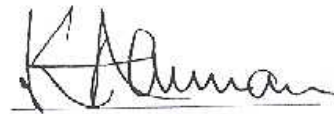


*Hon. Raila Odinga
Orange Democratic Movement*

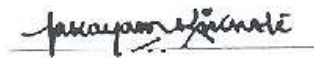


*H.E. President Mwai Kibaki
Government/Party of National Unity*

Witnessed By:



*H.E. Kofi A. Annan
Chairman of the Panel
of Eminent African Personalities*



*H.E. President Jakaya Kikwete
President of the United Republic of
Tanzania
and Chairman of the African Union*

Road to recovery

Since December the number of tourists drastically reduced with some countries giving a travel alert to Kenyan destinations. Workers in mainstream hotel industry lost their jobs increasing the number of joblessness.

The country is yet again marketing the tourism industry and encouraging both local and international investors to continue in their entrepreneurial ventures. Those in the farming industry are being encouraged to resettle in their farms as calm returns to different parts of the country. We hope that the economic status of the country will rise again.

Healing and reconciliation initiatives have been initiated in some parts of the country trying to bring the communities together and encouraging a peaceful co- existence.

The government and other organizations are working on strategies to resettle the displaced. Meanwhile, donations in cash or kind are distributed at the camps for provision of basic necessities.

We are grateful to all our congregations, partners and friends for upholding our nation in prayer during the turbulent time and request that this shall continue.

Pray for:

- Peace and security in the nation
- Peace talks resolutions to be put and lasting solutions agreed
- God's wisdom for leaders to make the right decisions for the country
- Peaceful co- existence- Healing and reconciliation at the community levels
- Learning institutions- students and teachers to continue in their respective duties with no ethnic biases
- Children at the camp who need healing from the trauma
- Restoration of families that were separated due to the ethnic violence and spouses who are from different communities facing threats

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