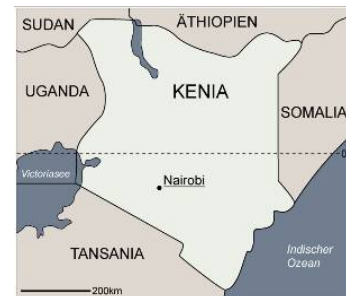


## PROJECT COUNTRY:

# KENYA



<b>Capital:</b>	<b>Nairobi</b>
<b>Size:</b>	<b>580'367 km<sup>2</sup> (ca. 14 x the size of Switzerland)</b>
<b>Inhabitants:</b>	<b>ca. 38 million (ca. 5 x the population of Switzerland)</b>
<b>Languages:</b>	<b>Swahili, Englisch (official languages), Kikuyu, Luo, Maasai and over 30 more languages</b>
<b>Ethnicities:</b>	<b>around 40 ethnicities: &gt;60% Bantu (among these 20.8% Kikuyu 20.8%, 14.4% Luhya, 11.4% Kamba), 12.4% Luo, 11.5% Kalenjin, 1.6% Maasai, 1% Asian, European, Arab</b>



## Economic, social and political situation

Kenya is a well-known tourist destination that attracts over a million visitors every year. The country also has a net purchasing power GDP of \$1,600. Assets and income are very unequally distributed – almost 40% of the population lives on less than 2 US dollars a day and over 70% of the urban population lives in slums.

Kenya's inadequate infrastructure and health issues stand in the way of social and economic development. The greatest challenges are HIV/Aids (6.7% of the population is infected) and malaria, as well as access to clean water and sanitary facilities. Corruption further hinders economic development. In the 2008 Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International, Kenya received a score of 2.1/10. Discrimination against women and their restricted access to resources is an additional factor limiting economic and social development.

Kenya is quite stable in terms of domestic politics in comparison with some neighbouring countries. The massive electoral fraud in the 2007 presidential election led to heavy rioting, but since the coalition government was established in 2008 the situation has largely calmed down.

## Geography and agriculture

The Republic of Kenya encompasses various climactic zones, from the tropical southeast and mountainous southwest – containing Africa's second highest peak, Mount Kenya – to the arid north. Soil fertility varies from region to region. The Great Rift Valley in the west of the country is especially fertile. However, only around 20% of the country is suitable for agriculture. Over 75% of Kenyans are active in farming, compiling ca. 24%



More than 70% of Kenya's inhabitants live in urban slums.



*Biovision supports sustainable agriculture for small farmers*

of the gross domestic product. The large majority of small farmers in Kenya work on less than 2 hectares of land. Heavy overuse of fertile soil presents a great risk for the future of farming and food security in Kenya.

## Biovision in Kenya

Since 2001 Biovision has supported numerous projects in Kenya, which have as their goal the dissemination of ecological methods to improve health, generate income and promote sustainable agriculture and land use.

Biovision currently supports the following projects in Kenya:

1. Malaria Control in Malindi and Nyabondo
2. Push-Pull Strategies at Lake Victoria
3. Push-Pull via TOF in Central Kenya
4. Cabesi – Sustainable Development in West Pokot
5. Biodiversity Conservation
6. System Comparison – What can organic farming offer in the tropics?
7. Farmer Communication TOF Magazine, TOF Radio and iTOF Silk Production Centre Restoration.



*Malaria control projects in Kenya*

## Did you know?

90% of Kenyans live in areas with mobile network coverage.

# A future for all, naturally