

AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

Kenya Monthly Briefing December 2022

Kenya Summary 16 December 2022

President William Ruto (2022-present) orders police units to the streets of Nairobi after a significant increase in violent criminal attacks in the capital amidst a government reshuffle of policing authorities. The public, disillusioned by police ineffectiveness, takes matters into its own hands and incidents of vigilante mob justice rise. Ruto positions Kenya as a regional leader, holding bilateral talks with Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) president Felix Tshisekedi (2019-present) as former president Uhuru Kenyatta (2013-2022) leads peace talks. Through diplomatic and military methods to achieve peace in eastern DRC, Kenya seeks to enhance its strategic interests in the mineral-rich country. In a historic visit to meet with South Korea's president Yoon Suk Yeol (2022-present), Ruto secures a \$1 billion loan for investment in health, ICT, agriculture, energy, housing and urban transport projects. The two countries agree to continue cooperation on Konza Technopolis smart city project. Ruto's first full year in office is coming up and the results of his changes to economic policy will be closely watched. His focus on involving the nation's 'hustlers' in the formal economy combined with his determination to avoid falling further into external debt will present challenges for existing debt repayment. The ongoing drought in East Africa has drastically impacted the cost of living. The World Bank reports that as of November 2022, a third of the middle class is at risk of falling into poverty. Employment and education in the tech sector are expected to increase in 2023 as liberal economic policies continue to encourage local entrepreneurship and attract foreign businesses.

Police complete with the public over dispensing criminal justice

President **William Ruto** (2022-present) ordered police units, the **General Service Unit (GSU)** and **Rapid Deployment Unit (RDU)**, to the streets of **Nairobi** on 16 November after a significant increase in violent criminal attacks in the capital. The deployment came one week after former police commander **James Mugeru** denied reports of insecurity, claiming they were meant to "tarnish" the new presidential administration.¹ Following Mugeru's denial, interior cabinet secretary **Kithure Kindiki** announced on 14 November an immediate reshuffle of the **Nairobi County Police** command, acknowledging the emergence of "armed youths who were terrorising Nairobi residents."²

The increase in reported crime occurred concurrently with further shake-ups within the policing authorities – the **Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Special Service Unit (SSU)** was disbanded after being accused of complicity in the alleged abduction and disappearance of two **Indian** citizens and their Kenyan taxi driver in July.³ DCI head **Amin Mohamed** additionally disbanded the anti-counterfeit unit, transferring the senior commanders to various stations throughout the country.⁴

The DCI announced on 23 November that it would begin recruitment for a special team of sharpshooters to be drawn from the GSU and **Anti-Shock Theft Unit (ASTU)** to tackle crime and make a constructive contribution to the country's security.⁵ The crimes that have been reported

¹ The Standard, 16 Nov 2022

² The Standard, 17 Nov 2022

³ The Nation, 23 Nov 2022

⁴ Kenyans.co.ke, 23 Nov 2022

⁵ The Star, 17 Nov 2022

include muggings, car-jackings, assaults and killings. Muggings and stabbings of pedestrians, including foreign nationals, were reported daily, a notable increase.

Attacks have not only increased in the central business district (CBD) but also in the residential areas of **Kilimani** and **Karen**. The **National Police Service** published a list of crime hotspots and recommended that the public minimise the use of cell phones and laptops while in traffic and avoid carrying bank cards.⁶ While the government's approach to the situation was quick, some security analysts describe it as unsustainable. The GSU is traditionally deployed to handle extreme security incidents and/or riots and does not provide a long-term solution to the crime problem.⁷ A local motorcycle driver, known as a boda boda driver, told **Africa Risk Consulting Briefing (ARC Briefing)** that public trust in the police and judicial system is generally very low due to perceived corruption and incompetence and that often the public takes matters into their own hands through mob attacks or "*mob lynchings*".⁸

The local media outlet, **The Star**, reported on 5 December that a pedestrian, who had been mugged, alerted the surrounding public who then stoned the two suspected thieves to death before setting fire to them.⁹ In one week, over 20 people were killed and more than 30 injured through mob attacks.¹⁰ This is a worrying trend as there is a high probability of innocent people being caught up in the attacks. Police spokesperson **Resila Onyango** advised the public against taking the law into their own hands, reminding them that mob lynching is a criminal offence and participants will be arrested.¹¹ However, despite the increase in occurrence, none of the perpetrators has been prosecuted which, to many observers, supports the idea that the public's reaction to crime is a viable delivery method for justice. Analysts predict that the crime trend will continue into the holiday season and recommend visitors and businesses use increased security awareness.

Kenya boosts regional role as DRC peace mediator

President Ruto travelled to the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** on 21 November to meet with DRC's President **Felix Tshisekedi** (2019-present) for bilateral talks on security, regional integration, trade and investments, and other areas of bilateral cooperation.¹² The two agreed to form a joint committee to focus on bilateral cooperation and Ruto emphasised Kenya's commitment to steering the peace process in eastern DRC. Ruto's trip to DRC is particularly significant given Kenya's role in the **East African Community's (EAC)** regional efforts to restore peace and security in the eastern part of the sub-Saharan country.

Ruto, during his inauguration, appointed his predecessor, **Uhuru Kenyatta** (2013-2022), as peace envoy for the **Great Lakes Region** and the **Horn of Africa**. Kenyatta has played a pivotal role in Kenya-DRC relations, this month by hosting the third inter-Congolese dialogue as part of the **Nairobi Peace Process**, aimed at restoring peace and security in eastern DRC. Between 28 November and 6 December, 53 armed groups met in Nairobi for the EAC-led consultations. Notably, the **M23** rebel group, which re-launched major offensives this year against the DRC government, was not present at the talks.

While the meeting occurred without conflict between the participants, participants did stage a walk-out after EAC organisers underpaid their allowances. Kenyatta supported the visiting members of the meeting by criticising the oversight:

⁶ The Standard, 16 Nov 2022

⁷ Voice of America, 16 Nov 2022

⁸ ARC Source, boda boda rider, Nairobi; Social Media Review, Twitter and Reddit

⁹ The Star, 5 Dec 2022

¹⁰ The Star, 24 Nov 2022

¹¹ The Star, 24 Nov 2022

¹² State House Twitter, 21 Nov 2022

“Peace is not something to toy around with. Tomorrow the organisers are to bring the funds that had rightly been allocated to the participants of this process.”¹³

The initial allowance of \$350 was deemed too low to cater for their expenses and was supplemented by an additional \$450. Kenyatta’s intervention not only assured the prompt resolution of the matter but also ensured the participants felt respected and legitimised, contributing to an atmosphere of community problem-solving.

Follow-up meetings in the DRC cities of **Goma (North Kivu Province)** and **Bunia (Ituri Province)** will take place in early 2023 to assess the progress of implementing recommendations from the talks. Kenyatta reiterated that the goal of the Nairobi Process was to find ways to resolve smaller-scale societal issues before getting to the deeper issues of the conflict, which *“require more time, more consultation and deliberations with partners”*. He recognised that *“the medium- and long-term aspects are not things the EAC, or DRC can do on their own.”¹⁴* Following the talks, M23 spokesperson **Lawrence Kanyuka** stated that the rebel group was ready to start disengaging and requested a meeting with the regional DRC forces and a meeting with Kenyatta as a mediator.¹⁵

Two weeks before the talks a contingent of Kenyan troops was deployed to eastern DRC as part of the **East African Community Regional Force (EACRF)** at a cost of \$37m for the first six months.¹⁶ **Kenya Defence Forces (KDF)** chief general **Robert Kibochi** described the Kenyan presence as one contributing to *“disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration”*.¹⁷ EAC force commander **Jeff Nyaga** specified that the goal was to protect and defend the Goma airport and EAC headquarters during the peace process.¹⁸

Kenya’s combined military and diplomatic approach to restoring peace in eastern DRC promotes its role as a leader of the East African region and its image abroad. The **United States** has praised Kenya for its role in **Ethiopia’s Tigray** region, calling Kenyan presence *“essential”* and has commended Ruto’s appointment of Kenyatta as the EAC’s peace envoy.¹⁹ However, involvement in the region also serves to protect Kenya’s strategic interests. DRC formally joined the EAC bloc in April, after which 26 Kenyan companies invested \$1.6 billion in various projects and sectors more easily.²⁰ DRC is the largest country in **sub-Saharan Africa** with natural resources including cobalt and copper, hydropower potential and significant arable land, and is a key market for Kenyan firms with annual export earnings amounting to KSh14.3 billion (\$115.4 m) in 2020.²¹

Nelson Koech, the chairman of the National Assembly committee on defence and foreign relations, summarised that *“the long-term local and regional benefits in peace and stability, as well as strategic Kenyan investments in the DRC, outweigh the costs.”²²* Pursuing a stronger bilateral trade relationship with DRC while facilitating peace and safety on the ground gives Kenya economic and diplomatic leverage over **Kinshasa**, insuring Kenya’s interests for the near future.

Kenya expands smart partnership with Korea

President Ruto travelled to **South Korea** for bilateral talks with President **Yoon Suk Yeol** (2022-present) from 21 to 24 November in Kenya’s first official state visit to **Seoul** in 32 years.²³ **State**

¹³ Andalou Agency, 6 Dec 2022

¹⁴ The East African, 6 Dec 2022

¹⁵ Reuters, 7 Dec 2022

¹⁶ The East African, 12 Dec 2022

¹⁷ Kenya Ministry of Defence, 12 Nov 2022, www.MOD.go.ke

¹⁸ Africa News, 17 Nov 2022

¹⁹ The Horn podcast, International Crisis Group, 7 Dec 2022

²⁰ Capital FM, 6 Dec 2022

²¹ Business Daily, 14 Mar 2022

²² The East African, 12 Dec 2022

²³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Korea

House communicated that the visit would focus on expanding economic ties and exploring cooperative opportunities in technology, trade, investment and maritime operations.²⁴ Ruto has marketed Kenya as an attractive destination for South Korean investment and cooperation while securing the South Korean market for the export of tea, avocados, coffee and tobacco.²⁵

South Korea also agreed to support Kenya's development agenda by committing KSh120 billion (\$1 billion) to various projects in agriculture, ICT, health, energy, infrastructure, education, affordable housing, and urban transport.²⁶ A portion of the \$1 billion will be earmarked for the **Konza Technopolis** project, a key flagship project of **Kenya's Vision 2030** economic development portfolio.²⁷

The project was launched in 2008 under former president **Mwai Kibaki** (2002-2013) but has struggled to secure adequate investment and has been involved in a legal controversy surrounding the land purchase.²⁸ The pledge of continued South Korean support for Konza compliments the March signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two governments, which formalised the three-year **Economic Innovation Partnership Program (EIPP) 2021/22**. The MoU provided a framework for the completion of three projects in Konza Technopolis:

- Development of the 'smart city master plan';
- Completion of a feasibility study on the integrated control centre;
- Establishment of a transportation network and smart mobility plan.²⁹

Kenyan government and businesses welcomed South Korea's expertise in using smart technology in infrastructure projects. Ruto's state visit occurred on the heels of the **Kenya-Korea Smart City and Technology Forum**, organised by the **Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA)** and held in Nairobi on 9 November, where the minister counsellor at the South Korean embassy in Kenya **Jae Myung Koh** praised Kenya's commitment to development:

"We have seen how Kenya is developing and fully committed to innovating coordinated green open and shared developments. We have also observed how Kenya has achieved remarkable results in promoting high-quality growth."³⁰

The use of technology and the creation of 'smart cities' follow Kenya's positioning of itself as a technological hub of East Africa. The \$1 billion funding will be channelled through the **Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)**, meaning that South Korea will initially send its experts to work on the projects.³¹ Expertise will gradually be transferred to Kenyans but may impact immediate employment opportunities for the local population.

Yeol also mentioned positive developments in increasing bilateral trade, especially the avocado trade; however, the agreement to explore enhancing Kenya's tobacco trade with South Korea was received negatively in Nairobi. The **Kenya Tobacco Control Alliance (KETCA)** said that the trade deal threatens to undo the reduction in tobacco farming and will put more Kenyans in danger of health risks associated with farming and consuming the product.³² KETCA's chief executive, **Thomas Lindi**, further stated that it violates the **Tobacco Control Act of 2007**, which commits the government to continually phase out tobacco farming. The agriculture ministry together with the **World Health Organisation**, the **World Food Programme**, and the **Agriculture and Food Organisation** initiated

²⁴ State House Twitter, 22 Nov 2022

²⁵ Africa Confidential, 29 Nov 2022

²⁶ Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs, Republic of Kenya, 23 Nov 2022

²⁷ www.Konza.co.ke

²⁸ The East African, 24 Nov 2022

²⁹ Capital FM, 17 Mar 2022

³⁰ The Star, 13 Nov 2022

³¹ The East African, 24 Nov 2022

³² The East African, 1 Dec 2022

the ‘tobacco-free farms’ project in March, which has helped tobacco farmers to diversify to more sustainable crops such as maize and beans by providing them with seeds, fertiliser and ready markets.³³ The Tobacco Control Act and tobacco-free farms project were both enacted by previous Kenyan presidential administrations and representatives of Ruto’s government have not yet clarified how the production and export of tobacco to South Korea could implicate the country’s health and agriculture goals.

Looking forward...

Kenya’s economy continued to recover from the **Covid-19** pandemic in 2022 but global events such as **Russia’s** war in **Ukraine** and severe drought in the region led to increased import prices of fuel, wheat, fertiliser and maize. Inflation reached 9.5% in November and the **Central Bank of Kenya** responded by raising the interest rate to 8.75%, which is expected to increase again in January.³⁴ Kenya’s gross domestic product (GDP) is predicted to grow by an average of 5.2% in 2023–24 driven largely by private investments.

Ruto’s administration inherited a debt of KSh 8.6 trillion (\$69.4 billion) but pledged to reduce reliance on foreign borrowing in 2023 and find alternatives to finance government projects. The **World Bank’s** Kenya Economic Update (KEU), published on 8 December, notes that Kenya has a high risk of debt distress but has made progress in the reduction of its debts, albeit at the expense of development spending.³⁵ In the fiscal year ending June 2023, the cost of servicing the debt is expected to increase by a third to KSh 1.39 trillion (\$12 billion) (see *ARC Briefing Kenya Oct 2022*).³⁶

East Africa also experienced the worst drought in four decades in 2022, with lasting effects set to continue into 2023. The onset of the October-November-December (OND) rains was late, and performance was considered below normal with poor distribution. This has had adverse effects on milk production, livestock quality and agricultural production. Kenyan households spend an average of one-third of their budget on food, which means that the rising food costs have had significant consequences for the population. The KEU states that one-third of the Kenyan middle class is at risk of falling into poverty.³⁷

Regional instability further exacerbates food insecurity. **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** spokesperson **Boris Cheshirkov** stated during a press briefing at the **Palais des Nations** in **Geneva (Switzerland)** that over 80,000 people have arrived in Kenya’s **Dadaab** refugee camps, the majority fleeing ongoing insecurity in **Somalia** and the drought, pushing capacity. These climate change impacts will require Kenya to continue to work with international partners to combat its worst effects. Irregular weather patterns combined with increased food costs and the potential for many rural communities to be pushed into poverty which, when exacerbated by competition from an increase of refugees from neighbouring countries, has the potential to stir up civil conflict.

Kenya has also been leading technological advances in business and is projected to further expand as a tech city in 2023. In April, US-headquartered **Google** opened its first product development centre on the continent in Nairobi while fellow US company **Amazon**, through its subsidiary **Amazon Web Services**, launched a ‘local availability zone’ providing on-demand cloud computing platforms in May. US-headquartered **Microsoft** invested KSh 3 billion (\$24.2m) in its **African Development Centre** and **China-based Alibaba** and US company **Oracle** are also exploring options for establishing a base in Nairobi.³⁸ Increased competition for tech talent is resulting in higher compensation and as a by-product fuelling economic growth. State-owned **Kenya National Innovation Agency (KENIA)** CEO **Tonny Omwansa** explained that the agency’s goal for the next five years is to see the creation of 5

³³ World Health Organisation, 23 Mar 2022

³⁴ The Star, 13 Dec 2022

³⁵ World Bank, Kenya Economic Update, Dec 2022

³⁶ Bloomberg, 5 Oct 2022

³⁷ Multiple Sources: World Bank, Kenya Economic Update, Dec 2022; Business Daily, 8 Dec 2022

³⁸ The Standard, 11 Dec 2022

million new jobs through nurturing start-ups which emerge from innovative ideas from students, youth and researchers.³⁹ The ease of opening and operating a business in Kenya is complemented by employer-friendly labour laws and the free flow of capital.⁴⁰ The lack of local ownership laws further reinforces the country's competitiveness as a global destination for enterprises. However, the government needs to be aware of the risk of increasing disparity between the main cities such as Nairobi and **Mombasa**, and the rest of the country.

Planner

15-16 Feb 2023 **Nairobi (Kenya)** Africa Tech Summit

21-22 Feb 2023 **Nairobi (Kenya)** European Union-Kenya Business Forum

2-3 Mar 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** Climate Change Summit

15-16 Mar 2023 **Nairobi (Kenya)** East Africa Energy, Oil & Gas Summit & Exhibition

12-14 Jun 2023 **Nairobi (Kenya)** Africa Hospitality Investment Forum

14-16 Jun 2023 **Nairobi (Kenya)** Aviation Route Development Conference

Chronology

16 Dec 2022 **Kisumu (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. Teachers petition the government for a renegotiation of their collective bargaining agreement (CBA) to give teachers across the board a 60% pay increment, arguing that current salaries do not account for the rise in inflation and the high cost of living;

15 Dec 2022 **Washington D.C (United States)** *US Department of State Press Release*. **United States (US)** and **Kenya** sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning strategic civil nuclear cooperation (NCMOU), which improves cooperation on energy security, cooperation on civil nuclear issues, and engagement between experts from several areas;

15 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. Transport cabinet secretary **Kipchumba Murkomen** says the search for strategic partners for **Kenya Airways (KQ)** tops the list of President **William Ruto's** mission to the **United States-Africa Leaders' Summit**;

15 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. Former president **Uhuru Kenyatta's** directive that reduced electricity bills by 15% for one year will expire in January, raising the prospects of costly power;

15 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Nation*. **Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)** is pursuing the forfeiture of corruptly acquired assets and unexplained wealth worth KSh 33 billion (\$266.5m) in courts across the country;

13 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *BBC News*. A group of **Ethiopian** individuals and entities file a case at **Kenya's** high court against **Meta**, the **United States**-based tech giant, alleging that its algorithm helped fuel the viral spread of hate and violence during Ethiopia's civil war;

13 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Nation*. **Robi Mbugua Njoroge**, executive director of the **Anti-Counterfeit Authority (ACA)**, outlines a new law that makes it compulsory to register the intellectual production rights (IPRs) on goods to be shipped into **Kenya** starting 1 January 2023;

12 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Kenya News*. **Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA)** acting director **Enos Akuma** says **Kenya's** annual coffee production has increased by 47% to 51,583 tonnes in 2022,

³⁹ Capital FM, 8 Dec 2022

⁴⁰ ARC Source, business leader, Nairobi

up from 34, 000 tonnes in 2021, attributing the growth to fertiliser subsidy programmes and interventions by the private sector;

9 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Standard Media*. President **William Ruto** proposes amendments to Chapter 9 of the constitution to institute the office of the official leader of the opposition;

9 Dec 2022 **Asmara (Eritrea)** *African Business*. President **William Ruto** arrives in **Asmara** for a two-day official visit on the invitation of **Eritrea's** President **Isaias Afwerki**;

9 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. **Jane Marriott**, the **British** ambassador to **Kenya**, congratulates Kenyan institutions charged with tackling corruption for the milestones achieved over the years since the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption** was put into force;

9 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Capital News*. **Twitter** founder **Jack Dorsey** announces his company, **Block Inc**, has invested \$2m into Kenyan start-up, **Gridless**, a sustainable bitcoin mining company;

9 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Guardian*. **Pakistan** government's fact-finding team investigating the killing of journalist **Arshad Sharif** reports that Sharif's killing was a planned murder;

8 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. **United Kingdom** foreign secretary **James Cleverly** officiates the launching of a KSh11.9 billion (\$97m) project to build an economic hub by **Nairobi Central Railway Station**;

8 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Nation*. **Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** commissioner **Francis Wanderi** becomes the third electoral commission top official to resign, days after President **William Ruto** suspended him from office;

7 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Reuters*. **Kenya** announces its intentions to bid to co-host the **2027 Africa Cup of Nations** with other countries in **East Africa** following **FIFA's** decision to lift a suspension imposed on the **Football Kenya Federation** in February;

7 Dec 2022 **Machakos (Kenya)** *The Standard*. **Machakos University** vice chancellor **Lucy Irunguhas** announces the institution has closed indefinitely and with immediate effect following reports of violent incidents affecting university students and other residents;

7 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. **Kenya** is in talks with the **World Bank** for a fresh \$750m concessional loan to be secured before the end of June 2023, the fifth loan under the World Bank's **Development Policy Operation (DPO)** framework, and will be part of the KSh 280.7 billion (\$2.3 billion) earmarked for external borrowing in the current financial year;

6 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. Anti-corruption court sentences former **Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** chief executive **James Oswago** to four years in jail or a KSh 7.5m (\$60,605) fine after finding him guilty of irregularly awarding a KSh 1.3 billion (\$10.5m) tender in the **2013 General Election**;

6 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. **Oxfam** puts **Kenya's** revenue loss due to tax competition and corporate incentives at close to 3% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), equalling approximately KSh 360 billion (\$2.9 billion) every year;

5 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Standard*. **Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** vice chairperson **Juliana Cherera** resigns from her position at the commission citing failed efforts to deal with corporate governance issues in the electoral body;

5 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Business Daily*. **Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)** data shows annual gross national income (GNI) per capita grew 11.6% to KSh 241,467 (\$1,979) last year, up from KSh 216,337 (\$1,773) in 2020;

3 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Al Jazeera*. President **William Ruto** suspends four **Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)** election commissioners who, led by vice chairperson **Juliana Cherera**, disputed his victory in August's polls;

3 Dec 2022 **Juba (South Sudan)** *Garowe Online*. Presidents **William Ruto** and **South Sudan's** President **Salva Kiir** sign a resolution to ease the movement of goods from the **Port of Mombasa** to South Sudan;

1 Dec 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Techpoint Africa*. **Kenya**-based smartphone re-commerce start-up **Badili** raises \$2.1m in pre-seed funding to expand its operations across **Africa**;

30 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. **Kenya National Bureau of Statistics** says inflation unexpectedly slowed for the first time in nine months in November, reaching 9.5% year-on-year compared with 9.6% in October, helped by lower gas and food prices;

29 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. Treasury cabinet secretary **Njuguna Ndung'u** says **Kenya** has little wiggle room left for fresh borrowing as **National Treasury** increases efforts to swop short-term debt with longer-term issuances;

28 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. **High Court** suspends government's plan to allow importation and distribution of genetically modified organisms pending determination of a lawsuit against the lifting of the ban;

28 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *People Daily*. President **William Ruto** and his predecessor, **Uhuru Kenyatta**, meet in public for the first time since the former's inauguration at the opening of the third Inter-Congolese Consultations of the **Nairobi Peace Process** regional peace talks;

28 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Africanews*. Global football governing body **FIFA** lifts suspension on the **Kenya Football Federation** following the government's decision to reinstate the body after it was dissolved over suspicions of corruption;

27 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The East African*. National carrier **Kenya Airways** announces a new service linking **Ghana** and **Senegal**, which will begin operations on 11 December;

26 Nov 2022 **Mombasa (Kenya)** *The Star*. The **Port of Mombasa** receives the second shipment of 53,300 tonnes of **Ukrainian** wheat procured under the **Black Sea Grain Initiative**;

24 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Zawya*. **Kenya** signs a \$3 billion loan facility with **African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)** with a large proportion of funds earmarked for a climate change adaptation facility;

23 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Nasdaq*. **Central Bank of Kenya's (CBK)** Monetary Policy Committee votes to raise the benchmark lending rate from 8.25% to 8.75% citing sustained inflation and elevated global risks;

22 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *The Star*. **Italy's** ambassador to Kenya, **Roberto Natali**, announces plans for a training programme in partnership with the **Italian Institute of Culture** to teach Kenyan workers Italian to enable them to communicate well with tourists;

22 Nov 2022 **Nairobi (Kenya)** *Daily Nation*. President **William Ruto's** administration sends over 380 delegates to **COP27**, one of the largest delegations, casting doubts on the government's commitment to austerity measures;

About Africa Risk Consulting:

Africa Risk Consulting (ARC) is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

ARC's core consulting services include integrity due diligence and corporate investigations, political advisory and country assessments, opportunity monitoring and reputation risk management. Most relevant to private equity firms is ARC's integrity due diligence and corporate investigations capability. Specifically, ARC offers pre-deal integrity checks to highlight red flags before negotiations start; full detailed multi-jurisdictional reputation due diligence; and supplier and senior hire vetting and repeat due diligence for compliance programmes. ARC is unique in that it offers a 10-day delivery for a routine integrity due diligence. ARC also offers a suite of corporate investigations services from immediate investigation, evidence gathering, e-discovery, forensic accounting and whistleblower support on one end to crisis media management and regular monitoring on the other.

www.africariskconsulting.com

About ARC Briefing:

ARC Briefing is ARC's essential business information service.

Companies at any stage in their Africa expansion, whether building or communicating an Africa strategy, investing directly, expanding current operations, financing other investors, doing the legal leg-work or researching the Africa growth trend, need ARC Briefing.

ARC Briefing is an information service keeping you:

- Up to date with Country Chronologies of business-critical events
- In the know via Country Briefings on political, economic, business and operating trends. Written in-country, ARC experts analyse and comment
- Ahead with Country Planner which details future elections, budgets, regulatory changes etc.

www.africariskconsulting.com

Getting in touch

Please contact us by email info@africariskconsulting.com or call + 44 (0) 20 7078 4080

Follow us on Twitter: [@ARCBriefing](https://twitter.com/ARCBriefing)