The Republic of Kenya is located in eastern Africa, and borders Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan with an east coast along the Indian Ocean. Kenya is divided into eight provinces: Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western and Nairobi. The provinces are further subdivided into 69 districts. Nairobi, the capital, is the largest city of Kenya. In 1885, Kenya was made a German protectorate over the Sultan of Zanzibar and coastal areas were progressively taken over by B Kenya Country Profile. Updated April 2016. Key mixed migration characteristics. · Mixed migration movements into Kenya includes refugees, trafficked persons, irregular and economic migrants from other African countries particularly from East African countries including South-Central Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. · As of March 2016, the refugee and asylum seeker population in Kenya stood at 597,683 with about 70% from Somalia (UNHCR). · Kenya is also a regional hub for smuggling with an estimated 20,000 Somali and Ethiopian male migrants being smuggled to South Africa, mostly via Kenya, every year. (IOM). COUNTRY PROFILE 2017 & 18. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN Kenya. cemeteries); control of air and noise pollution; cultural and public amenities (including libraries, museums, sports and cultural activities and facilities and entertainment licensing); county transport (including roads, street lighting, traffic control, public road transport, ferries and harbours); animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation (including markets, tourism, trade licensing); county planning and development (including. 19.11a UN statistics surface area http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table03.pdf. 19.11b Commonwealth Local Government knowledge hub www.clgf.org.uk/resource-centre/ knowledge-hub. 19.11c UNDP HDR Kenya facts: links to web sites of Kenya's art, culture, history, cities, airlines, embassies, tourist boards, newspapers and more. Country Profile. Background: Revered president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence until his death in 1978, when 2nd President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991.