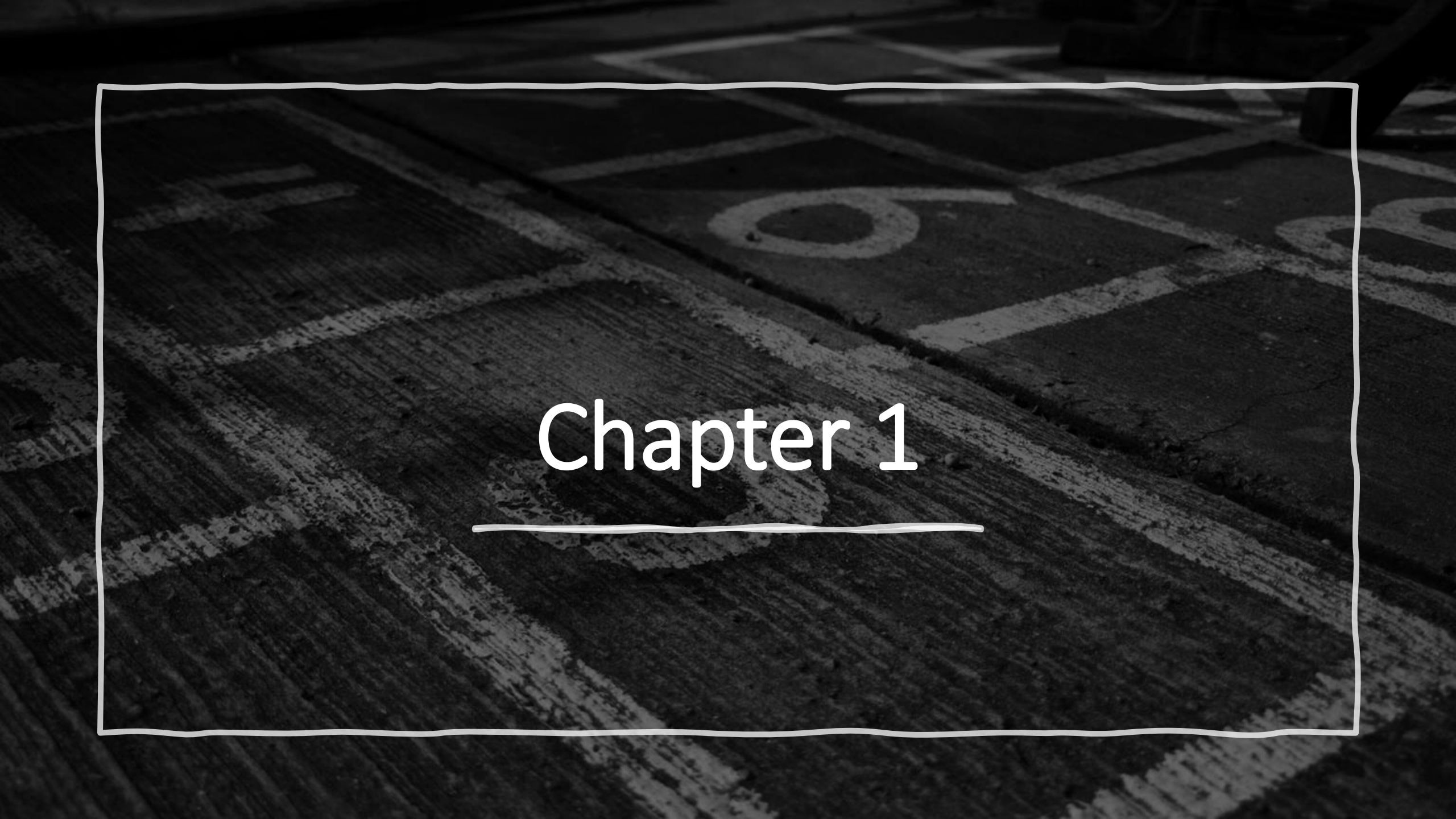


Kenya

By: Samiksha Dhamani

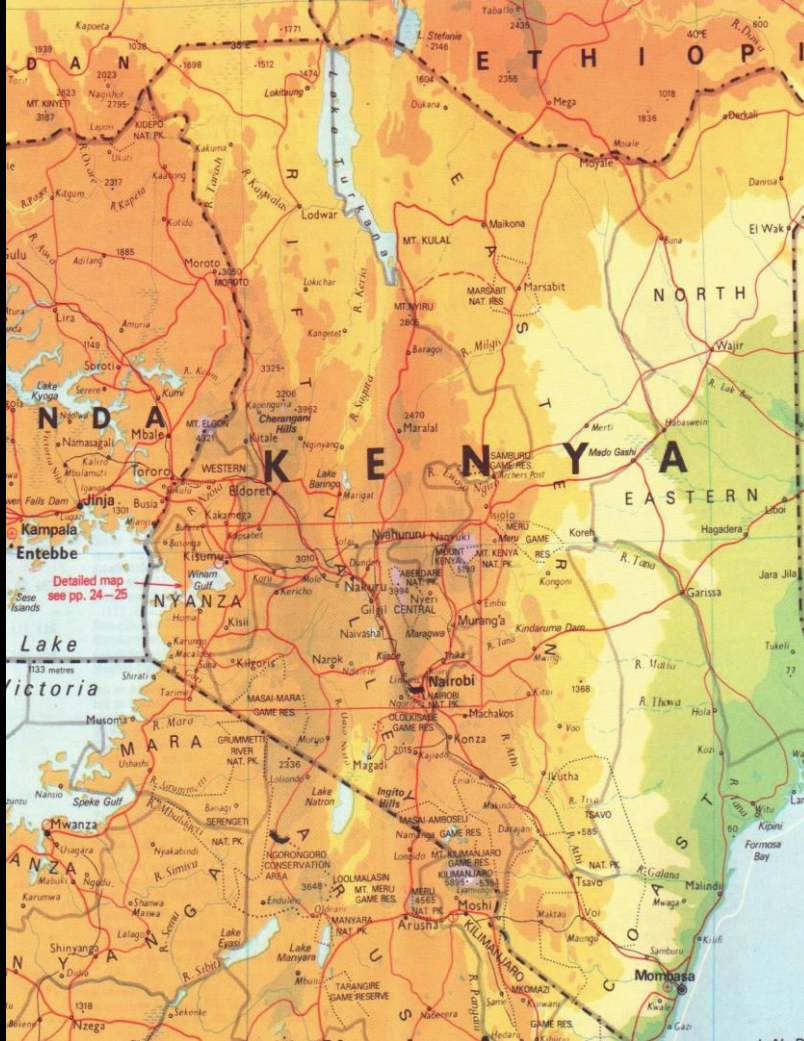




Chapter 1

- Kenya is located on the east side of Africa and is a part of the Horn of Africa region. It shares its borders with five countries: Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The largest city in Kenya, Nairobi, serves as Kenya's capital.





Masaai Mara



Mount Kilimanjaro



Mount Kenya



Lake Victoria

What are the physical features of Kenya?

- Kenya has plenty of physical features. Such as lakes, mountains, and deserts. Victoria, Africa's largest lake, is a prominent feature. Mount Kenya, its highest peak at 5,199 meters, displays breathtaking landscapes. The Maasai Mara National Reserve is known for its wildlife and annual wildebeest migration. Furthermore, the coast of Kenya is the Indian Ocean. Kenya borders Uganda and is close to Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's tallest mountain and a dormant volcano. Standing on its own, it is one of the seven summits. Kenya's physical features have a unique mix of lakes, mountains, and reserves, making it an extraordinary continent.



The savannah biome

Animals adapted to the Savannah desert

- The savannah is a big grassland with scattered shrubs and trees. It is home to many animals, like the camels. The camel is a hoofed mammal, who lives in the desert, it has many features that help it survive in this extreme environment. The camel has long eyelashes and thick eyebrows it keep sand out of its eyes in sandstorms. They have thick shaggy fur that can keep them warm in cold winters but shed in the summer. They have wide hooves to prevent them from sinking into the sand. They have a hump of energy-rich fat to keep them energized for days without food. They have long necks enabling them to reach up to the top of trees to get the food they need. They also camouflage into the sand protecting them from any predators.



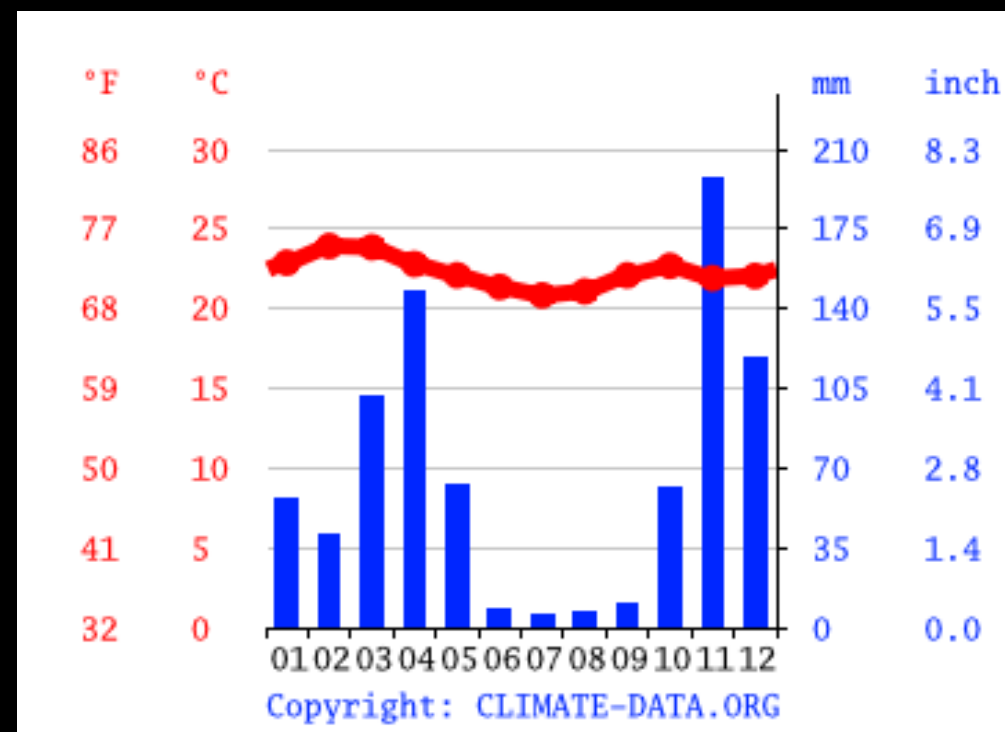
Plants adapted to the Savannah desert

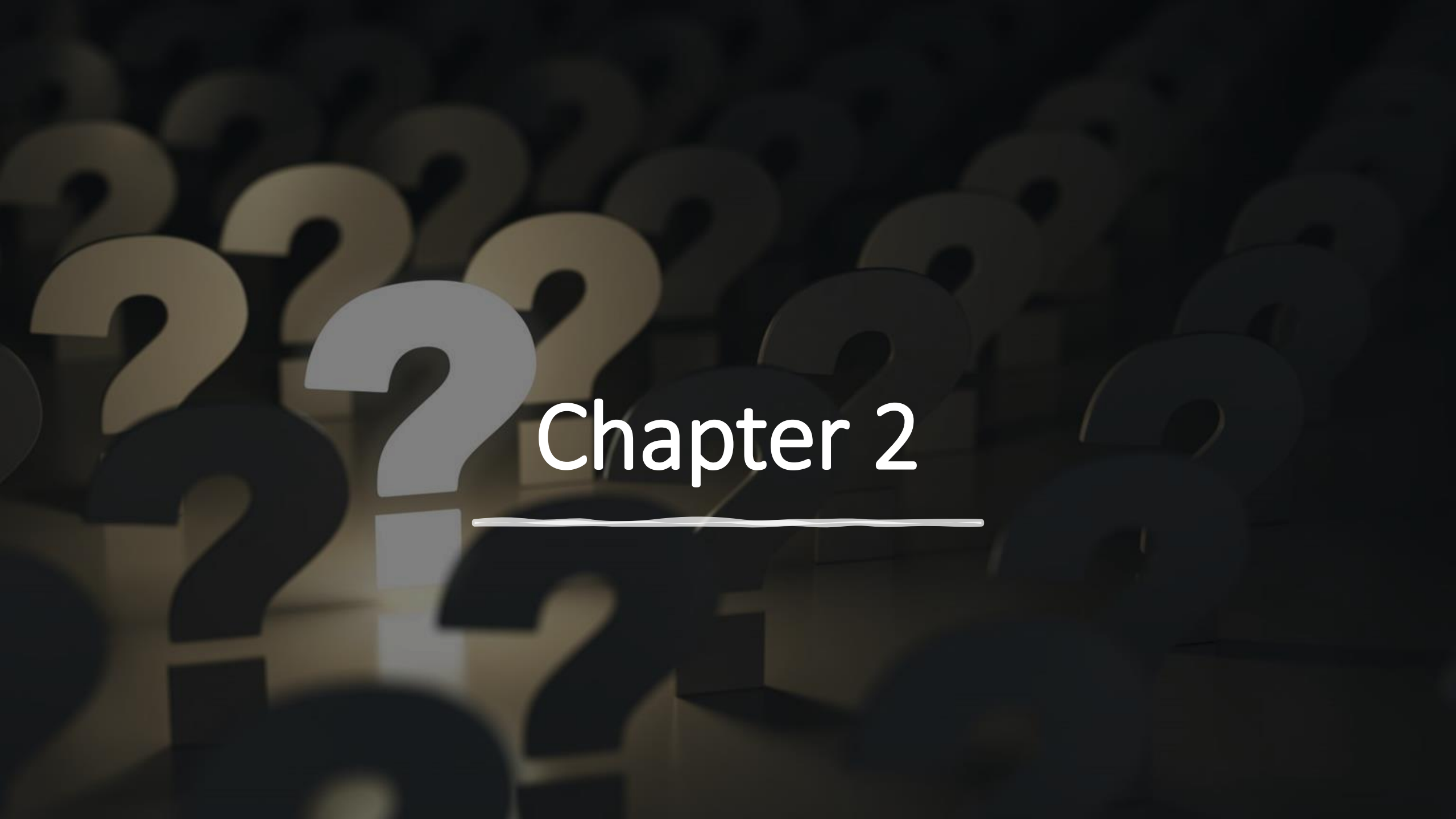
- There are also plants such as the olive tree and Acacia tree which fit in well in the savannah. The Acacia tree has changed and adapted over time to survive in the rough conditions of Savannah. They have long roots which are deep underground which helps them get water. They have thorns to keep omnivores away from their leaves. Some kinds of Acacia trees also have a good relationship with ants. The ants protect the acacia from animals that might eat them. In return, the acacia gives shelter and food to help ants survive



Climate in Kenya

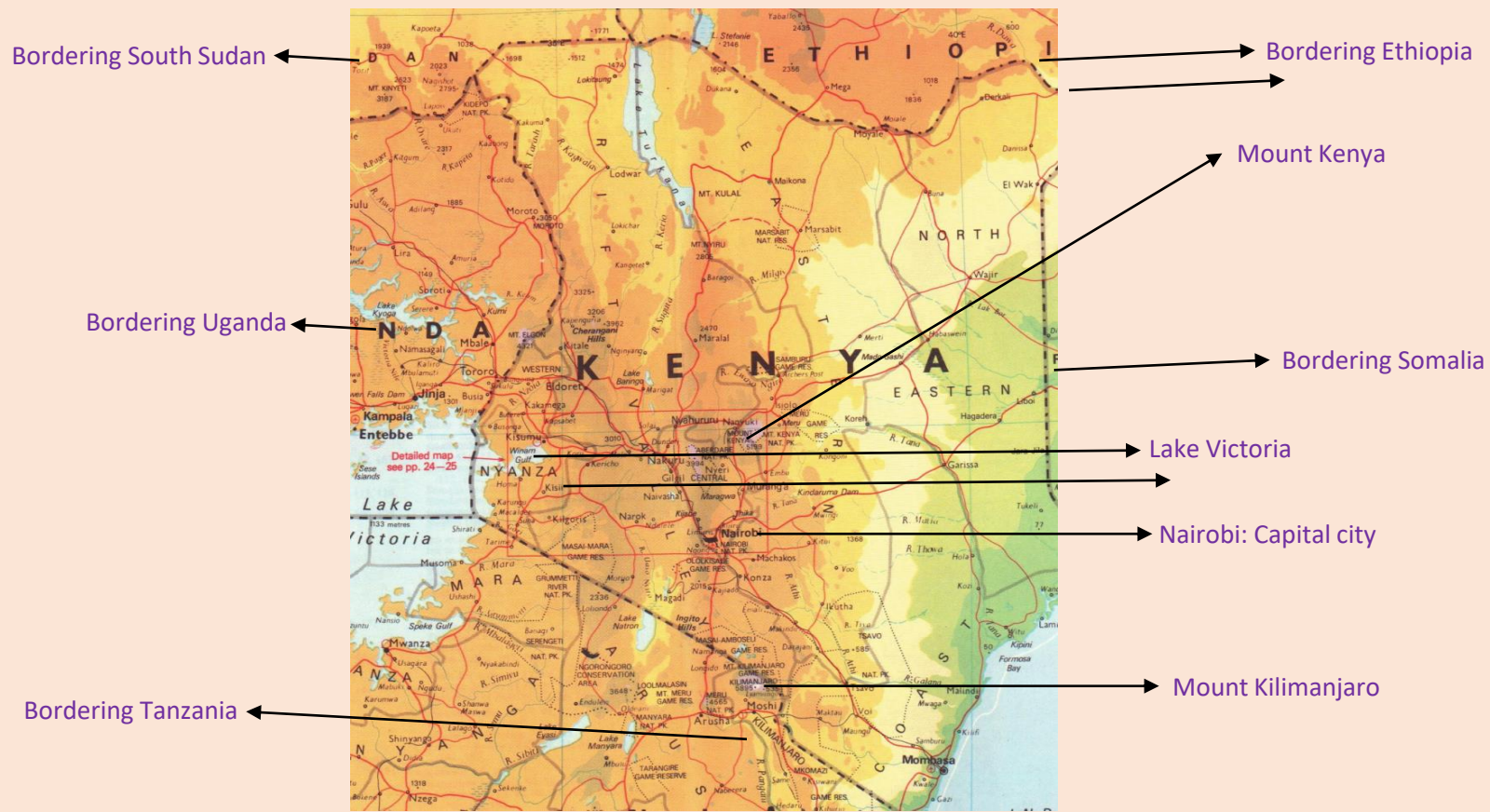
The climate in Kenya is known for its overall hot conditions, particularly during the summer months. The country experiences two wet seasons, represented by increased precipitation. The primary rainy season occurs in November when Kenya receives the highest amount of rainfall.



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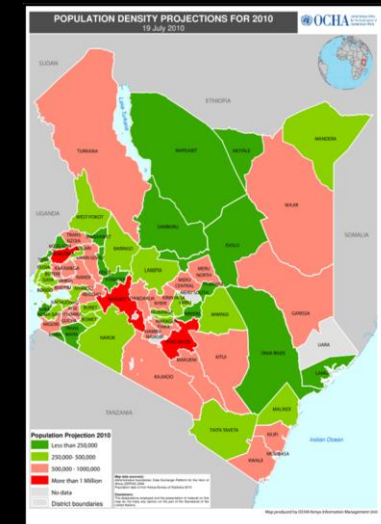
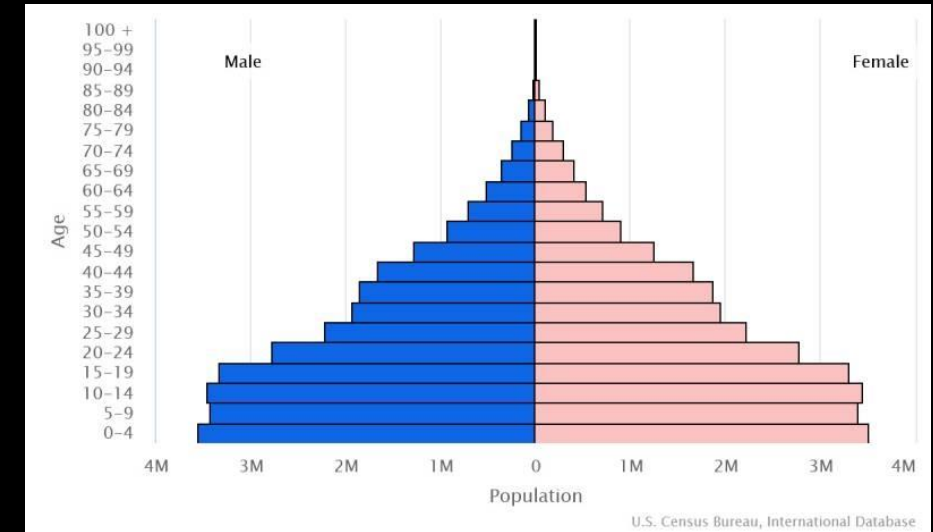
Chapter 2

Physical map

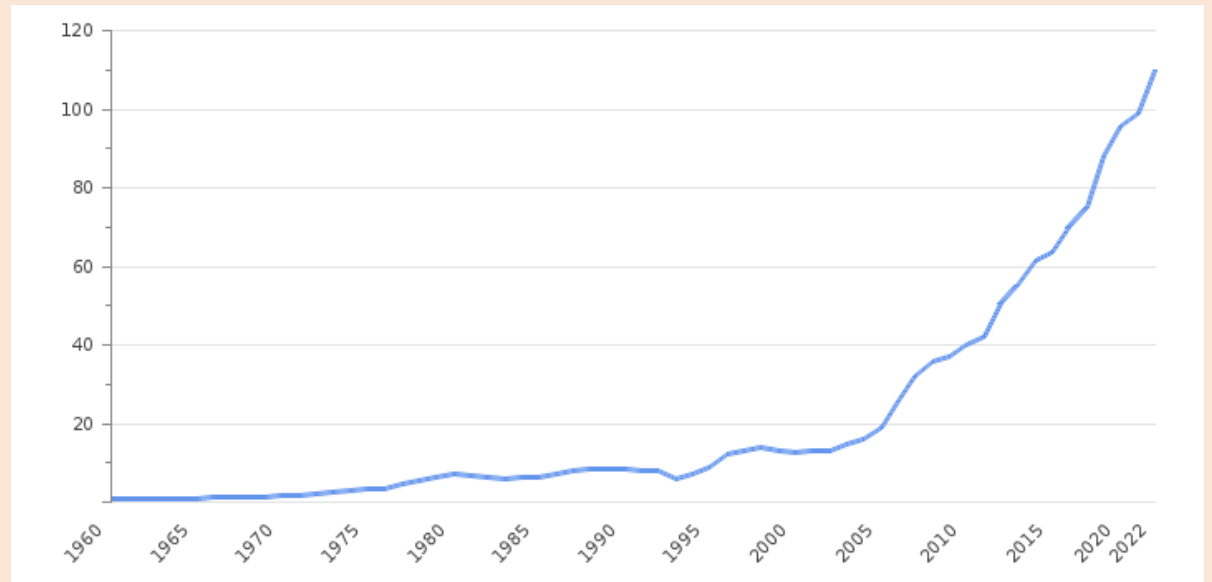


Population

- Kenya faces a challenge with its youthful population due to the lack of education and employment opportunities, leading some young people to turn to crime to survive. Additionally, with limited access to free healthcare, many families cannot afford to keep their children healthy, and in some cases, may allow a sick child to die and replace them with another. These factors contribute to the high youth population in Kenya, as families may have more children to increase their chances of survival rather than investing in healthcare. Furthermore, the lack of education available to young children limits their future earning potential and job opportunities, with the majority starting school at around the age of 11. This, in turn, hinders Kenya's growth as a country, as some of the few young people who earn well may want to move to other countries with better opportunities. From the population map, the three most populated places in Kenya are Machakos, Nakuru and Bungoma.



The economy of Kenya



- The economy of Kenya is a mix of sectors contributing to its GDP. Agriculture, manufacturing, services, and technology have driven economic growth in recent years. Agriculture employs many people and produces tea, coffee, horticultural products, corn, wheat, sugarcane, and dairy. Manufacturing includes textiles, food processing, cement, and consumer goods. Services such as finance, insurance, real estate, transport, communication, and tourism contribute to Kenya's economy. Nairobi is a centre for financial services and technology. Mobile money platforms like M-Pesa have made digital transactions accessible to millions of Kenyans. The average annual wage in Kenya was around 1,086,532 Kenyan shillings (\$10,000 USD). There is a wide income disparity in the country

Main human features of Kenya

- Kenya is a country with many different ethnic groups. Some of the major ethnic groups are Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, Kalenjin, Kamba, and Maasai. Swahili and English are the official languages of Kenya. The Maasai people have a distinctive red Shuka and intricate beadwork, while other communities have their clothing styles. There are staple foods like cornmeal porridge, collard greens, grilled meat, and spiced rice. Traditionally music and dance are performed during celebrations, ceremonies, and social gatherings. Kenyan art and crafts are handmade and reflect the cultural traditions of different communities. Kenya has a strong tradition of athletic excellence in long-distance running, earning a reputation as a powerhouse in distance running. These are some of the human features of Kenya that make it a unique place.



Tourist attraction

- Kenya is famous worldwide for its magnificent scenery, diverse animals, and vivid cultural traditions. Below are the top tourist destinations in Kenya:
- Masai Mara National Reserve: Situated in south-western Kenya, Masai Mara is a leading wildlife reserve in Africa. It boasts unparalleled wildlife sightings, particularly during the annual gathering of wildebeests when millions of animals make their way through the Mara River.
- Amboseli National Park: Located at the bottom of Mount Kilimanjaro, Amboseli is known for its iconic views of elephants walking against the backdrop of Africa's highest peak. The park is also home to a wealth of animal life, including lions, cheetahs, giraffes, and different bird species.
- Mount Kenya: The highest peak in Kenya, Mount Kenya, attracts many explorers and daring tourists. It has an array of hiking trails, incredible alpine views, and different ecosystems, such as forests, moorlands, and glaciers.
- Lake Nakuru National Park: Placed in the Great Rift Valley, Lake Nakuru National Park is mainly known for its vast population of pink flamingos that flock to its shores. The park also has rhinos, giraffes, zebras, and other animal species, and the setting offers stunning viewpoints.
- Tsavo National Parks: Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, combined, constitute one of the most extensive wildlife reserves globally. These parks have multiple terrains, including open savannahs, volcanic hills, and the magnificent Mzima Springs. Visitors can spot elephants, lions, buffalo, leopards, and an array of bird species.
- Lamu Island: Positioned on the northern coast of Kenya, Lamu Island is a UNESCO World Heritage site with a rich Swahili culture and history. The island showcases beautiful beaches, narrow streets, and traditional Swahili architecture, plus a serene atmosphere.
- Nairobi National Park: Located just outside the city limits, Nairobi National Park is a rare chance for visitors to see African wildlife against an urban backdrop. Visitors can spot animals such as lions, giraffes, zebras, and rhinos while taking in stunning views of the city sky.
- Hell's Gate National Park: This park, located near Lake Naivasha, is known for its dramatic scenery of towering cliffs, gorges, and geothermal activity. Visitors can hike, cycle, and take game drives in the park while marvelling at its natural beauty.
- These are some of the many extraordinary tourist destinations that keen travellers can experience in Kenya. Regardless of your interests, be it wildlife safaris, scenic landscapes, cultural experiences, or outdoor adventures, Kenya has numerous travel opportunities.



Chapter 3

A wide-angle photograph of a coastal dune landscape. A light-colored wooden boardwalk, constructed from horizontal planks, curves from the bottom center towards the middle ground, leading the viewer's eye into the scene. The boardwalk is flanked by dense, tall grasses in shades of green and yellow. In the background, rolling sand dunes are visible, some with exposed sandy tops and others covered in low-lying vegetation. A dark line of trees marks the horizon under a heavy, overcast sky with soft, diffused light. The overall mood is serene and natural.

Water running out

- Kenya is facing water scarcity with a limited and critical amount of clean water left. There are a few reasons why the water is running out. One reason for this is because of climate change. Kenya's water supply is dependent on rainfall, with climate change, the rainfall comes in irregular patterns and amounts of precipitation. Long droughts followed by intense rainfall are becoming more frequent in Kenya. This leads to erosion, soil degradation and reduced groundwater recharge. Another reason Kenya is facing this water crisis is because of population growth. Kenya has been facing a rapidly increasing population which strains the supply of water. Furthermore, urbanization and migration of people increase the water demand, this leads to heightening the problem of water scarcity in Kenya. Lastly, the limited investments in water structures like dams, reservoirs and water treatment plants have disturbed the country to manage and distribute water effectively. These problems lead to many consequences, such as health issues. The lack of clean and safe water leads to diseases like cholera. Furthermore, agriculture in Kenya is a critical sector of its economy. The water crisis leads to limiting food production which causes the prices to increase. In addition to that, the water impacts the economic sector of Kenya with tourism being a vital income source for Kenya, businesses that rely on water like manufacturing and hospitality have a possibility of shutting down leading to job losses and the economy being unstable.



Lack of resources

- Kenya is confronting a major problem which is the lack of resources. One reason why Kenya has a lack of resources is that there is inefficient resource management. Having weak governance and dealing with corruption contributes to the mismanagement of resources. The lack of effective working policies leads to the unsustainable exploitation of resources needed in the country. The consequence of resource scarcity is an energy deficit. Kenya experiences a significant amount of the population lacking access to reliable and affordable electricity. Lack of resources, limited infrastructure, and too dependent on fossil fuels challenge the development of renewable energy impacting economic activities and the overall quality of life.



Child labour

- Child labour is a major issue in Kenya. One reason why Kenya does child labour is poverty. Families living in poverty face a lot of economic hardships having an unstable and little to no income. So, families force their children to partake in work in hazardous conditions to help with the household income. Another cause of child labour is the limited access to education. The inadequate access to quality education maintains the cycle of child labour. Lack of schools, teachers, materials, and high costs hinder children to receive an education. This leaves them vulnerable to exploitation. Lastly the weak enforcement. The poor implementation and enforcement of laws relating to child labour contribute to the normality of child labour in Kenya. Child labour leads to severe consequences such as education deprivation. Child labour leads to the child's right of education to disappearing and is one of the factors of the cycle of illiteracy and limited opportunities. Without the education they need, children may face challenges of future employment, trapping them in poverty. Another consequence is the physical and mental health problems kids face. Children working in hazardous environments and exploitative labour force them to endure long hours of physical and psychological harm. Lengthened hours exposed to dangerous conditions and lack of protective measure risks their health, development, and well-being. Lastly, another consequence is the lack of social development. Child labour does not allow them to play, socialise and develop social skills. This affects their ability to form healthy relationships when they are older and stops their emotional and cognitive growth.



The background features a series of concentric circles in shades of dark blue and green, creating a tunnel-like effect. A wavy, dark line runs diagonally across the lower right portion of the image.

Thank You!