

Kenya

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Geddes classifies Kenya as a single-party state dating from its independence (from Britain) in 1963 until 2002. During this period, Kenyan politics was dominated by the Kenya African Democratic Union (KANU). Smaller opposition parties existed initially, but they were either banned or abolished themselves as KANU grew in power. The first President of Kenya (and the leader of KANU) was Jomo Kenyatta. Kenyatta remained in power until his death in August, 1978. At that point, his Vice-President, Daniel arap Moi, became the Interim President. Later that year, Moi was confirmed as the new head of KANU and assumed the official office of President. This is not a SOLS change. In 1992, Kenya held multiparty elections, which resulted in a victory for Moi and KANU (due to divisions within the opposition). Similarly, Moi was again reelected in 1997. However, in 2002, Mwai Kibaki, was elected President. This is a SOLS change. Kibaki was a leader of DP (Democratic Party) and formed a coalition government with NRC. Thus, his SOLS should be DP/NRC. This coalition SOLS remains from 2003 to 2006.

Kibaki's government weathered several corruption scandals between 2002 and 2007. The 2007 elections were cited for widespread irregularities, and were followed with outbreaks of violence throughout the country. However, Kibaki remained in power (after signing a power-sharing agreement with the opposition in early 2008), and has continued in office to the present day. It should be noted that the DP/NRC coalition fell apart in 2007, and Kibaki's party affiliation changed to the Party of National Unity (PNU) in 2008.

References

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