

Kenyan electronic media are controlled by groups sympathetic to the KANU Government. Applications to privatize the airwaves have been delayed by the Government. There continues to be tolerance of a wide range of opinion and criticism in print, except in regard to the Head of State. However, some publications were temporarily shut down or banned, while other independent magazines, also critical of the Government, were left alone. With the sale of the "East African Standard" newspaper, one of three Nairobi dailies, to a group with ties to the Government, there are concerns that editorial independence may erode.

In Nairobi, enrollment in primary schools has dropped by 46% in public schools and by 4% in private schools. Many poor parents can no longer afford to pay school fees for their children due to the increases announced by the Government. The number of street children in Kenyan cities has grown considerably (approx. 50,000). The number of child prostitutes is also multiplying and sex tourism along the Kenyan coast is on the rise. According to UNICEF, Kenya has 30,000 Aids orphans and the number could rise to 1,000,000 by the year 2000.

In November and December 1995, there was a crackdown on illegal aliens. Although there are many people living in Kenya without proper documentation, even people who possessed proper identification or valid documents were brought in for questioning. The Government stated that all individuals who were in Kenya illegally must return to their own countries or stay in recognized refugee camps.

While constitutional and legal provisions generally do not discriminate against women per se, societal expectations about the role of women affect their educational and employment opportunities. Lack of access to property, polygamy and teenage pregnancy remain problems, in particular of rural women. Physical abuse is not condoned but occurs. Women continue to be highly under-represented in government, although President Moi has appointed the first female cabinet minister to the portfolio of culture and social services.

### CANADIAN POSITION

Canada continues to call on the Kenyan Government to demonstrate its commitment to improved human rights, strengthened democratic development and improved governance in both bilateral and multilateral fora. Canadian officials regularly meet with senior Kenyan Government officials in Nairobi and Ottawa and human rights issues were raised on a number of occasions with the Attorney-General.

Donor conditionalities for disbursement of aid are improvements of human rights, democratic development and good governance. However, donors are not having as much influence in changing Kenyan Government policy as they once did.

Canada has been an active member of the Donors Democratic Development Group (DDDG) since its inception and we are currently chairing the group. In coordination with other donor countries, Canada observed four of five by-elections held last year; played a part in a UNDP/Government-chaired national committee on displaced persons; maintained contact with a wide variety of Kenyan human rights activists and NGOs; and closely monitored the trial of Koigi wa Wamwere.