



INTERNATIONAL
LOGISTICS, INC.

COUNTRY BRIEF ASSESSMENT

Prepared by FAM International Logistics, Inc.

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Nairobi, Kenya

Country Threat level: 4 (Crime, Kidnapping, Political)

Area has HIGH-scale criminal and/or terrorist operations conducted by organized criminals and/or disciplined terrorist groups. Human injury and/or death are possible in all areas due to the HIGH threats.

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**Country threat level: 4
(Crime, Kidnapping, Political)**

Full country name: Conventional long form: Republic of Kenya; conventional short form: Kenya; local long form: Republic of Kenya/Jamhuri y Kenya; local short form: Kenya; former: British East Africa

Area: Total: 582,650 sq km; land: 569,250 sq km; water: 13,400 sq km

Population: 34,707,817; Note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Capital City: Nairobi

People: Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1%

Language: English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Religion: Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, indigenous beliefs 10%, Muslim 10%, other 2%; Note: a large majority of Kenyans are Christian, but estimates for the percentage of the population that adheres to Islam or indigenous beliefs vary widely

Government: Republic

Head of State: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002); Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); Note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

GDP: \$1,100 (2005 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10.3% (2005 est.)

Major Industries: Small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement, commercial ship repair, tourism

Major Trading Export Partners: Uganda 13.9%, UK 10.5%, US 9.5%, Netherlands 8.2%, Egypt 5.1%, Tanzania 4.7%, Pakistan 4.5% (2005)

Major Trading Import Partners: UAE 13.6%, Saudi Arabia 9.9%, US 9.8%, India 8.3%, South Africa 7.9%, China 7.1%, UK 5.4% (2005)

BACKGROUND

Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when 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. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform. KIBAKI's NARC coalition splintered in 2005 over the constitutional review process. Government defectors joined with KANU to form a new opposition coalition, the Orange Democratic Movement, which defeated the government's draft constitution in a popular referendum in November 2005.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

On August 7, 1998, al-Qaida bombed the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, killing 225 people and injuring over 5,000 around the Embassy. The U.S. Embassy subsequently relocated outside of the city-center. On November 28, 2002, al-Qaida launched a bomb attack on a hotel in Kikambala, Kenya, (near Mombasa) in which 15 people were killed. A near simultaneous attempt to shoot down an Israeli charter plane departing Mombasa was unsuccessful. These incidents have highlighted the continuing threat posed by terrorism in East Africa and the capacity of terrorist groups to carry out attacks. U.S. citizens should be aware of the risk of indiscriminate attacks on civilian targets in public places, including tourist sites and other sites where Westerners are known to congregate.

Successful presidential and parliamentary elections were held in December 2002 with minimum reports of violence. However, parliamentary and local elections in the coastal region led to some localized violence between party activists. Localized violence marred campaign rallies in advance of the November 21, 2005, national referendum on a proposed new constitution. Additionally, disruptions in public transportation services have been known to occur as a result of strikes or work stoppages and may delay visitors' travel.

Political demonstrations occur regularly throughout Kenya. Travelers should maintain security awareness at all times and avoid public gatherings and street demonstrations. Violence, including gunfire exchange, has occurred at demonstrations in the past. Demonstrations tend to occur near government buildings, university campuses, or gathering places such as public parks. Though generally non-violent, demonstrations can quickly and unexpectedly become violent. Police are generally unable to properly manage large demonstrations and they often resort to excessive force to break up large crowds. Most major tourist attractions, particularly outside Nairobi, are not generally affected by protests. However, tribal conflict in rural areas has been known to erupt into violence.

Cross-border violence occurs periodically. The area near Kenya's border with Somalia has been the site of a number of incidents of violent criminal activity, including kidnappings. U.S. citizens who decide to visit the area should be aware that they could encounter criminal activity. Reports of violence continue in the North Eastern Province near the Somali border and the Northern Rift Valley over disputes involving land, cattle, and water. A number of deaths were reported in the violent clashes. Northern Kenya border areas continue to be plagued by cross-border inter-clan and intra-clan clashes. While foreigners are generally not targets of this type of violence, insecurity in these areas during such times usually increases, placing constraints on travel and threatening safety and security of travelers in the immediate area.

Some sparsely populated rural areas of Kenya, principally in the North, experience recurrent, localized incidents of violent cattle rustling, counter-raids, ethnic conflict, tribal or clan rivalry, and armed banditry. During the past several years, incidents have occurred in the Keiro Valley, Northern Rift Valley sections of Laikipia and Nakuru Districts, and other areas north of Mount Kenya. A number of incidents have also occurred near the game parks or lodges north of Mwingi, Meru, and Isiolo, which are frequented by tourists. The precise areas tend to shift over time. Recent cattle rustling incidents have involved firefights between hundreds of members of rival tribal groups and the theft of thousands of head of cattle at a time. For these reasons, U.S. citizens who plan to visit Kenya are urged to take basic security precautions to maximize their safety. Travel to northern Kenya should be undertaken with at least two vehicles to ensure a backup in the case of a breakdown or other emergency.

Villagers in rural areas are sometimes suspicious of strangers. There have been several incidents of violence against Kenyan and foreign adults in rural areas who are suspected of stealing children. U.S. visitors to rural areas should be aware that close contact with children, including taking their pictures or giving them candy, can be viewed with deep alarm and may provoke panic and violence. Adoptive parents traveling with their adopted child should exercise particular caution and are urged to carry complete copies of their adoption paperwork with them at all times.

The Department of State urges American citizens to take responsibility for their own personal security while traveling overseas.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Kenya is generally a peaceful and friendly country in terms of political activism. However, it is common during elections, referenda and other political votes for sporadic campaign violence to occur around the country. The most severe political violence was in Kisumu in the autumn of 2005, when referendum opponents clashed violently with police resulting in six deaths and over 40 serious injuries. None of these incidents were targeted against or injured Americans or the expatriate community.

Note that the general election will take place in Kenya sometime in the latter part of 2007, possibly as late as December 30. Similar political violence and demonstrations can be expected in the run up to the 2007 election.

There are limited numbers of significant radical Kenyan and third-country national elements that are openly hostile to U.S. influence. The perpetrators of the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam resided mostly in the coastal regions of Kenya (Lamu, Malindi and Mombasa). The suspected perpetrators of the terrorist attack on the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa and the unsuccessful missile attack against an Israeli charter jet included Kenyan nationals.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005; Kenya provides shelter to almost a quarter of a million refugees, including Ugandans who flee across the border periodically to seek protection from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; Kenya works hard to prevent the clan and militia fighting in Somalia from spreading across the border, which has long been open to nomadic pastoralists; the boundary that separates Kenya's and Sudan's sovereignty is unclear in the "Ilemi Triangle," which Kenya has administered since colonial times.

ILLICIT DRUGS

Widespread harvesting of small plots of marijuana; transit country for South Asian heroin destined for Europe and North America; Indian methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa; significant potential for money-laundering activity given the country's status as a regional financial center; massive corruption, and relatively high levels of narcotics-associated activities

CRIME

There is a high rate of crime in all regions of Kenya, particularly Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and at coastal beach resorts. There are regular reports of attacks against tourists by groups of armed assailants. Pickpockets and thieves carry out "snatch and run" crimes on city streets and near crowds. Visitors have found it safer not to carry valuables, but rather to store them in hotel safety deposit boxes or safe rooms. However, there have been reports of safes being stolen from hotel rooms and hotel desk staff being forced to open safes. Walking alone or at night, especially in downtown areas, public parks, along footpaths, on beaches, and in poorly lit areas, is dangerous and discouraged.

Violent criminal attacks, including armed carjacking and home invasions/burglary, can occur at any time and in any location, and are becoming increasingly frequent, brazen, vicious, and often fatal. In early 2007, two American citizens were killed and one critically injured in two separate carjacking incidents. Nairobi averages about ten vehicle hijackings per day and Kenyan authorities have limited capacity to deter and investigate such acts. Matatus (public transportation) tend to be targeted since they carry up to 14 passengers. Although these attacks are often violent, victims are generally not injured if they do not resist. There is also a high incidence of residential break-ins and occupants should take additional security measures to protect their property. Thieves and con artists have been known to impersonate police officers, thus Americans are strongly encouraged to ask for identification if approached by individuals identifying themselves as police officials, uniformed or not.

Thieves routinely snatch jewelry and other objects from open vehicle windows while motorists are either stopped at traffic lights or in heavy traffic. Vehicle windows should be up and doors locked regardless of the time of day or weather. Thieves on matatus, buses and trains may steal valuables from inattentive passengers. Americans should guard their backpacks or hand luggage and ensure these items are not left unattended. Purchasing items from street vendors is strongly discouraged – visitors should only use reputable stores or businesses. Police checkpoints are common in Kenya and all vehicles are required to stop if directed to do so.

Many scams, perpetrated against unsuspecting tourists, are prevalent in and around the city of Nairobi. Many of these involve people impersonating police officers and using fake police ID badges and other credentials. In one of the latest scams, a tourist was stopped by someone who appeared to be a beggar telling a "sob story." The tourist agreed to purchase a cup of coffee for the beggar. The tourist was then approached by "police officers" that told him that he was seen talking with a drug dealer/counterfeit suspect, then demanded money from the tourist. American visitors and residents should be alert to these kinds of scams and immediately contact the U.S. Embassy if they think they are being or have been victimized.

Highway banditry is common in much of North Eastern Province, Eastern Province, the northern part of Coast Province, and the northern part of the Rift Valley Province. These areas are remote and sparsely populated. Incidents also occur occasionally on Kenya's main highways, particularly after dark. Due to increased bandit activity, air travel is the recommended means of transportation when visiting any of the coastal resorts north of Malindi. Travelers to North Eastern Kenya and the North Rift Valley Region should travel with the police escorts or convoys organized by the government of Kenya.

There has been an increase in armed banditry in or near many of Kenya's national parks and game reserves, particularly the Samburu, Leshaba, and Masai Mara game reserves. In response, the Kenya Wildlife Service and police have taken some steps to strengthen security in the affected areas, but the problem has not been eliminated. Travelers who do not use the services of reputable travel firms or knowledgeable guides or drivers are especially at risk. Safaris are best undertaken with a minimum of two vehicles so that there is a backup in case of mechanical failure or other emergency. Solo camping is always risky.

The Kenyan mail system can be unreliable and monetary instruments (credit cards, checks, etc.) are frequently stolen. International couriers provide the safest means of shipping envelopes and packages, although anything of value should be insured.

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. If you are the victim of a crime while overseas, in addition to reporting to local police, please contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for assistance. The Embassy/Consulate staff can, for example, assist you to find appropriate medical care, contact family members or friends and explain how funds could be transferred. Although the investigation and prosecution of the crime is solely the responsibility of local authorities, consular officers can help you to understand the local criminal justice process and to find an attorney if needed.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

While in a foreign country, a U.S. citizen is subject to that country's laws and regulations, which sometimes differ significantly from those in the United States and may not afford the protections available to the individual under U.S. law. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than in the United States for similar offenses. Persons violating Kenyan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested or imprisoned. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Kenya are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. There are frequent cases of "mob justice" in Kenya in which suspected criminals are lynched by private citizens before the police arrive to intervene. Engaging in sexual conduct with children or using or disseminating child pornography in a foreign country is a crime, prosecutable in the United States.

POLICE RESPONSE

The Kenyan Police Service (KPS) is almost solely a reactive force and demonstrates little, if any, proactive law enforcement techniques or initiative to deter or investigate crime. Police often lack the equipment, resources, training, initiative and personnel to respond to calls for assistance or other emergencies. The police have a poor record of investigating and solving serious crimes and current orders from the Minister of Internal Security and Provincial Administration are "shoot to kill." Acquittal rates for criminal cases brought to court are estimated as high as 90% in some provinces. Corruption is rampant at all levels which results in an ineffective legal and justice system.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Kenya customs authorities may enforce strict regulations concerning temporary importation into or export from Kenya of items such as firearms, religious materials, antiquities, medications, business equipment, currency restrictions, ivory, etc. It is advisable to contact the Embassy of Kenya in Washington, D.C. or one of Kenya's consulates in the United States for specific information regarding customs requirements. In many countries around the world, counterfeit and pirated goods are widely available. Transactions involving such products are illegal and bringing them back to the United States may result in forfeitures and/or fines. A current list of those countries with serious problems in this regard can be found at the United States Trade Representative's web site.

U.S. citizens are encouraged to carry a copy of their U.S. passport with them at all times, so that proof of identity and U.S. citizenship is readily available if questioned by local officials. Kenya is a signatory to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR), and is required by the VCCR to ask any detained American citizen if he/she would like the U.S. Embassy to be notified and to notify the U.S. Embassy if the detained American citizen requests it. Kenya is making strides towards compliance with its VCCR obligation. Any American citizen who is detained should request U.S. Embassy notification if he/she would like consular assistance. Up to 100,000 Kenyan shillings may be taken out of the country. Destruction of Kenyan currency, even in small amounts, is illegal, and almost always results in arrest and a fine. Visitors to Kenya carrying U.S. Dollars should ensure that the bills are relatively new, as banks in Kenya have been known not to accept older U.S. currency.

Use of firearms is strictly forbidden in wildlife reserves and national parks. Permission to carry firearms must be obtained from local authorities prior to entry.

Local tap water is not potable. Sealed bottled water is safe to drink and can be purchased in hotels, restaurants, and grocery stores. Kenya Telephone and Telegraph has discontinued its "collect call" facility. 1-800 numbers cannot be accessed from Kenya. Use of international long-distance calling cards is very limited in Kenya. International long-distance costs from Kenya are significantly higher than corresponding long-distance rates in the United States. Several local companies offer computer Internet access, including on an hourly rate basis. Many hotels have fax machines but often limit access to guests; some fax services are also available at office supply shops. Travelers are urged to consider their method of maintaining contact with family and friends when making their travel preparations.

Kenya does not officially recognize dual nationality. In addition to being subject to all Kenyan laws affecting U.S. citizens, dual nationals may also be subject to other laws that impose special obligations on Kenyan citizens.

Travel via passenger train in Kenya is considered unsafe, particularly during rainy seasons, because of the lack of routine maintenance and safety checks. Over the past several years there have been accidents, including a passenger train derailment between Nairobi and Mombasa, which resulted in the deaths of 32 people, including one foreign tourist. Several trains derailed in 2000. The Kenya Railway service has been reduced from seven days to three days per week. The service from Nairobi to Malaba is now only a cargo service and is no longer a passenger service.

TRAFFIC SAFETY AND ROAD CONDITIONS

While in a foreign country, U.S. citizens may encounter road conditions that differ significantly from those in the United States. One of the greatest threats to travelers in Kenya is road safety. The information below concerning Kenya is provided for general reference only and may not be totally accurate in a particular location or circumstance.

In Kenya, one drives on the left side of the road, which can be very disorienting to those not accustomed to it. Excessive speed, unpredictable local driving habits and manners, poor vehicle maintenance, bumpy, potholed and unpaved roads, and the lack of basic safety equipment on many vehicles are daily hazards on Kenyan roads. When there is a heavy traffic jam either due to rush hour or because of an accident, drivers will drive across the median strip and drive directly toward oncoming traffic. There are often fatal accidents involving long-distance, inter-city buses, or local buses called "matatus." Matatus are known to be the greatest danger to other vehicles or pedestrians on the road. They are typically driven too fast and erratically. Since early 2003, several American citizens have been killed or seriously injured in motor vehicle-related accidents. Also, vehicle travel outside major cities at night should be avoided due to the poor road and street light conditions, and the threat of banditry.

During the rainy season, many unpaved roads are impassable even with four-wheel drive vehicles with high clearance. Severe storms and heavy rains in late 1997 and early 1998 led to extensive flooding and critical damage to roads and bridges, making travel and communications difficult in many parts of the country. Kenya appears to be experiencing similar weather patterns in 2006, which have resulted in large scale flooding and infrastructure damage. Although the government repairs many of the damaged roads and bridges, some remain impassable. Travelers are urged to consult with the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi and local officials regarding road conditions.

POST SPECIFIC CONCERNS

Road safety/crime is clearly the most significant threat to persons residing in or visiting Kenya. The Consular section reports roughly one American dies in a road-related incident in Kenya each week. Vehicle travel is extremely hazardous under normal Kenya conditions, but particularly so at night. Defensive driving is a must for all drivers. Traffic laws are routinely ignored by most local drivers, who possess poor driving skills and/or training. In particular, many of the "matatus" (small passenger vans) show little courtesy and drive erratically and dangerously. Many vehicles are in poor mechanical condition with worn tires and broken and/or missing tail lights, brake lights and headlights. Road conditions are considered poor at best, or even worse in outlying or rural areas, especially after the rainy seasons, when roads deteriorate at a rapid rate, causing extensive potholes and other road hazards.

THREAT-MITIGATING ACTION

With a combination of crime and terrorism on the rise, the need to establish and implement threat-mitigating actions is the harsh realities of doing business in global "hot spots." This is even more important in areas where adequate security and safety is questionable or minimal. Professional security services provides a higher level of protection to critical corporate assets, helps reduce liability and can substantially transfer threats to softer targets.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE INFORMATION

The U.S Embassy in Nairobi

Located on United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone:

+254 2 363 6000

Facsimile:

+254 2 363 6410

Duty Officer's after-hours telephone:

+254 2 363 6170

Embassy's website:

<http://kenya.usembassy.gov>

Regional Security Officer:

Robert Whigham

ENTRY / EXIT REQUIREMENTS

A passport and visa are required. Visas should be obtained in advance, although airport visas are available. Travelers who opt to obtain an airport visa should expect delays upon arrival. There is a fee for the visa, whether obtained in advance or at the airport. Evidence of yellow fever immunization may be requested. Travelers to Kenya and neighboring African countries should ensure that the validity of their passports is at least six months, and that their passport contains sufficient blank pages for visas and immigration stamps.

Travelers may obtain the latest information on visas as well as any additional details regarding entry requirements from the Embassy of Kenya, 2249 R Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008, telephone (202) 387-6101, or the Kenyan Consulates General in Los Angeles and New York City. Persons outside the United States should contact the nearest Kenyan embassy or consulate.

COUNTRY EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire:

999

Police:

999

Ambulance:

999

TIME ZONE AND CALLING CODES

Time Zone:

Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +3 hours
No daylight saving time in 2007

Country Calling Code:

254

City Calling Code:

2

CURRENCY RATE

1 US Dollar (USD) = 66.99490 Kenyan Shilling

1 Kenyan Shilling = 0.01493 US Dollar

MEDICAL

Adequate medical services are available in Nairobi. Frequent outbreaks of cholera and malaria are endemic in Kenya outside Nairobi. Recently there has been an outbreak of hemorrhagic Rift Valley Fever resulting in some human deaths. Travelers who become ill with a fever or flu-like illness while traveling in a malaria-risk area and up to one year after returning home should seek prompt medical attention and tell the physician their travel history and what anti-malarials they have been taking. For additional information on malaria, protection from insect bites, and anti-malarial drugs, please visit the CDC Travelers' Health web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/>.

Information on vaccinations and other health precautions, such as safe food and water precautions and insect bite protection, may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's hotline for international travelers at 1-877-FYI-TRIP (1-877-394-8747) or via the CDC's internet site at <http://www.cdc.gov/travel>.

MEDICAL INSURANCE

The Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and whether it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation.

CDC HEALTH WARNINGS

The information below is directly from the CDC.GOV website. No changes have been made to content and/or grammar.

Before visiting Kenya, you may need to get the following vaccinations and medications for vaccine-preventable diseases and other diseases you might be at risk for at your destination: (Note: Your doctor or health-care provider will determine what you will need, depending on factors such as your health and immunization history, areas of the country you will be visiting, and planned activities.)

To have the most benefit, see a health-care provider at least 4–6 weeks before your trip to allow time for your vaccines to take effect and to start taking medicine to prevent malaria, if you need it. Even if you have less than 4 weeks before you leave, you should still see a health-care provider for needed vaccines, anti-malaria drugs and other medications and information about how to protect yourself from illness and injury while traveling.

CDC recommends that you see a health-care provider who specializes in Travel Medicine. Find a travel medicine clinic near you. If you have a medical condition, you should also share your travel plans with any doctors you are currently seeing for other medical reasons.

If your travel plans will take you to more than one country during a single trip, be sure to let your health-care provider know so that you can receive the appropriate vaccinations and information for all of your destinations. Long-term travelers, such as those who plan to work or study abroad, may also need additional vaccinations as required by their employer or school.

Routine vaccines, as they are often called, such as for influenza, chickenpox (or varicella), polio, measles/mumps/rubella (MMR), and diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) are given at all stages of life; see the childhood and adolescent immunization schedule and routine adult immunization schedule.

Routine vaccines are recommended even if you do not travel. Although childhood diseases, such as measles, rarely occur in the United States, they are still common in many parts of the world. A traveler who is not vaccinated would be at risk for infection.

Malaria

Drugs to Prevent Malaria (antimalarial drugs)

If you will be visiting a malaria risk area in Kenya, you will need to take one of the following antimalarial drugs: atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine (primaquine in special circumstances and only after G6PD testing).

Note: Chloroquine is NOT an effective antimalarial drug in Kenya and should not be taken to prevent malaria in this region.

Malaria risk area in Kenya: Risk in all areas (including game parks) at altitudes below 2,500 m (<8,202 ft). No risk in Nairobi.

A Special Note about Antimalarial Drugs

You should purchase your antimalarial drugs before travel. Drugs purchased overseas may not be manufactured according to United States standards and may not be effective. They also may be dangerous, contain counterfeit medications or contaminants, or be combinations of drugs that are not safe to use.

Halofantrine (marketed as Halfan) is widely used overseas to treat malaria. CDC recommends that you do **NOT** use halofantrine because of serious heart-related side effects, including deaths. You should avoid using antimalarial drugs that are not recommended **unless** you have been diagnosed with life-threatening malaria and no other options are immediately available.

More Information about Malaria

Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness. Humans get malaria from the bite of a mosquito infected with the parasite. Prevent this serious disease by seeing your health-care provider for a prescription antimalarial drug and by protecting yourself against mosquito bites.

Travelers to malaria risk-areas in Kenya, including infants, children, and former residents of Kenya, should take one of the following antimalarial drugs listed above.

Symptoms

Malaria symptoms may include

- Fever
- Chills
- Sweats
- Headache
- Body aches
- Nausea and vomiting
- Fatigue

Malaria symptoms will occur at least 7 to 9 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito. Fever in the first week of travel in a malaria-risk area is unlikely to be malaria; however, you should see a doctor right away if you develop a fever during your trip.

Malaria may cause anemia and jaundice. Malaria infections with *Plasmodium falciparum*, if not promptly treated, may cause kidney failure, coma, and death. Despite using the protective measures outlined above, travelers may still develop malaria up to a year after returning from a malarious area. You should see a doctor immediately if you develop a fever anytime during the year following your return and tell the physician of your travel.

Other Diseases Found in East Africa

Risk can vary between countries within this region and also within a country; the quality of in-country surveillance also varies.

The following are disease risks that might affect travelers; this is not a complete list of diseases that can be present. Environmental conditions may also change, and up to date information about risk by regions within a country may also not always be available.

Dengue, filariasis, leishmaniasis, and onchocerciasis (river blindness) are other diseases carried by insects that also occur in East Africa. African trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness) has increased in Africa (it is epidemic in Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Sudan; and highly endemic in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mozambique, Uganda, and Tanzania; low levels are found in most of the other countries), and an increase in travelers has been noted since 2000. Most had exposures in Tanzania and Kenya, reflecting common tourist routes. Protecting yourself against insect bites will help to prevent these diseases.

Plague occurs sporadically or in outbreaks. Outbreaks have occurred since 2000 in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, and Tanzania. Ituri District (Oriental Province) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo reports about 1,000 cases per year and was the site of an outbreak in 2006. Schistosomiasis, a parasitic infection, can be contracted in fresh water in this region. Do not swim in fresh water (except in well-chlorinated swimming pools) in these countries.

Polio outbreaks were reported in several previously polio-free countries in Central, Eastern, and Western Africa beginning in 2003. Polio is still endemic in Nigeria.

Many countries in this region have high incidence rates of tuberculosis and high HIV prevalence rates.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) has been found in poultry populations in several countries in Africa. Avoid all direct contact with birds, including domestic poultry (such as chickens and ducks) and wild birds, and avoid places such as poultry farms and bird markets where live birds are raised or kept. For a current list of countries reporting outbreaks of H5N1 among poultry and/or wild birds, view updates from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and for total numbers of confirmed human cases of H5N1 virus by country see the World Health Organization (WHO) Avian Influenza website.

After You Return Home

If you are not feeling well, you should get medical attention and mention that you have recently traveled.

If you have visited a malaria-risk area, continue taking your antimalarial drug for 4 weeks (doxycycline or mefloquine) or seven days (atovaquone/proguanil) after leaving the risk area.

Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness. If you become ill with a fever or flu-like illness either while traveling in a malaria-risk area or after you return home (for up to 1 year), you should seek **immediate** medical attention and should tell the physician your travel history.

Important Note: This document is not a complete medical guide for travelers to this region. Consult with your doctor for specific information related to your needs and your medical history; recommendations may differ for pregnant women, young children, and persons who have chronic medical conditions.

HOSPITALS

FAM International does not recommend or endorse any of the medical facilities listed below, they are only provided as information.

Right Medical Centers
James Gichuru Road
Lavington, Nairobi, Kenya
Emergency Numbers:
Telephone:

+254 2 48591
+254 2 48530

Lamat Center
Harambee Avenue
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone:

+254 2 22625

RED CROSS

Kenya Red Cross Society
Nairobi South C
(Belle Vue), off Mombasa Road
P.O. Box 40712
Nairobi
Telephone:

254 2 603 593

BUSINESS HOURS

Normal courtesies should be shown when visiting local business people. Almost all executives speak English. Suits are usually expected to be worn for meetings. Appointments are generally necessary.

Office hours: Mon-Fri 0900-1300 and 1400-1700

CURRENT WEATHER CONDITIONS

Wednesday

Scattered Clouds, High: 73° F. / 23° C. Wind light

Wednesday Night

Partly Cloudy, Low: 57° F. / 14° C. Wind light

Thursday

Scattered Clouds, High: 71° F. / 22° C. Wind light

Thursday Night

Chance of Rain, Overcast, Low: 57° F. / 14° C. Wind light, Chance of precipitation 30%

Friday

Scattered Clouds, High: 73° F. / 23° C. Wind light

Friday Night

Partly Cloudy, Low: 55° F. / 13° C. Wind light

Saturday

Scattered Clouds, High: 73° F. / 23° C. Wind light

Saturday Night

Scattered Clouds, Low: 55° F. / 13° C. Wind light

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS**2008**

10 Oct Moi Day, **2 Oct** Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan), **20 Oct** Kenyatta Day, **8 Dec** Feast of the Sacrifice, **12 Dec** Independence Day, **25 Dec** Christmas Day, **26 Dec** Boxing Day

2009

1 Jan New Year's Day, **10 Apr** Good Friday, **13 Apr** Easter Monday, **1 May** Labor Day, **1 Jun** Madaraka Day

AIRPORT INFORMATION

As there is no direct commercial air service to the United States by carriers registered in Kenya, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has not assessed Kenya's Civil Aviation Authority for compliance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) aviation safety standards.

AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT: JOMO KENYATTA INT'L AIRPORT / HKJK

START AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT

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OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this airport threat assessment is to provide the latest threat summary at country destination airfield. To keep crewmembers and passengers abreast of current risk, best course of action, and changes to security scheme on airfield prior to departure.

It includes projections of potential threat scenarios, potential airfield hazards, and available options to mitigate risk to individuals and aircraft during scheduled ground time at country destination. It should serve as a cornerstone for safety and security while in country.

The airport assessment process is fluid and continuous, as data for the assessments change, so do the results. This ensures that each assessment provides timely, objective and unbiased evaluations, produced according to the highest standards.

1.0) AIRPORT NAME:

JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

2.0) ICAO CODE:

HKJK

3.0) GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

NAIROBI, KENYA (capital) is located in eastern Africa, bordered by Ethiopia, Somalia, the Indian Ocean, Tanzania, Uganda, and Sudan. The official languages are English and Swahili. Tourist facilities are widely available in Nairobi, on the coast, in game parks, and in wildlife reserves. Caution should be taken when choosing Hotels and Resorts as security is inconsistent and varies considerably across the region.

4.0) FENCING:

The perimeter fence is 7 feet tall with barbed wire overhang; clear-zones are kept free of obstacles, topographic features, and vegetation. A fence presents a HIGH deterrent to most climb-over attempts.

5.0) OTHER PHYSICAL BARRIERS:

Locked gates, doors, and other secure barriers provide HIGH protection against most unauthorized penetration onto the airfield.

6.0) SECURITY FORCES:

The airport utilizes a combination of military, police and civilian guards. Security forces are made up of HIGHLY trained personnel and equipment that provide HIGH security capabilities.

7.0) FORCE LEVEL:

Based on airport location, size, and configuration security force levels are at FULL operational strength.

8.0) PATROL:

Security force plan, direct, and coordinate patrols activities that provide MODERATE to HIGH measures of performance.

9.0) FORCE EQUIPMENT:

Equipment GOOD working condition

10.0) FIXED GUARD POSITION:

Security personnel are present at all active entrances. Measures of performance: HIGH

11.0) QUICK REACTION/COUNTER-TERRORIST UNIT:

In an actual or potential terrorist incident a multi-agency task force deployment coordinated with police and military authorities would respond to the scene. In an actual or potential terrorist threat at airfield the following Special Force and/or Counter-Revolutionary Warfare Unit would activate and deploy, these forces have a HIGHER morale than regular airfield guard force: KENYA: General Service Unit (GSU) of the Kenya Police

12.0) CAPABILITIES/RESPONSE TIME:

There is a HIGHLY trained force with GOOD equipment and skills. Response time is UNKNOWN. Initial assessment is being clarified with further research.

13.0) ENTRY CONTROL POINTS:

Entry control points include a walk-through metal detector, x-ray machine, handbag search area and personal search area. Level of effort provided is: HIGH

14.0) CORPORATE AIRCRAFT CONSTRAINTS:

NONE reported.

15.0) AIRCRAFT PARKING:

NO around-the-clock designated guard posted. Security force provides MODERATE patrol coverage of the area to prevent tampering and pilfering of aircraft components.

16.0) JOINT INTERAGENCY INTELLIGENCE:

There is a MODERATE degree of lateral cooperation between the intercommunity regarding joint intelligence sharing.

17.0) LODGING:

Following is a list of hotels that meet minimum-security requirements. This includes positive entry controls, fixed guard posts, organized security patrols, and CCTV cameras.

17.1) HOTEL:

Hotel Inter-Continental Nairobi
City Hall Way
Nairobi, 30353 KE

17.2) DISTANCE:

Exact travel distance from airport to hotel accommodations is only estimates. Travel distance from airport to hotel estimated at 10 miles.

AIRPORT NAME:

HKJK / JOMO KENYATTA INT'L NAIROBI, KENYA

18.0) HOTEL ASSESSMENT:

Please refer to our Hotel Threat Assessments for priority information and safety analysis relative to criminal/terrorist threats and vulnerability assessment that assist in the mitigation process for visiting executives.

19.0) ROUTE SECURITY:

National Police provide MODERATE patrol coverage on routes of travel between airfield/hotel and these routes are considered MODERATELY safe.

20.0) THREATS:

20.1) TERRORIST THREAT:

There is credible information on HIGH activity indicative of Muslim fundamentalist and/or domestic terrorist operations within the geographical location. Visiting executives are encouraged to exercise awareness of suspicious persons, vehicles, and activities to lower threat levels. Threat is assessed at: HIGH

TERRORISM SUMMARY:

Groups that have committed a terrorist attack in a particular region listed below:

Groups:

Aden Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA), People's Liberation Army of Kurdistan (ARGK), Kurdistan Workers' Party, The Holders of the Black Banners, Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), al-Ittihaad al-Islami (AIAI)

20.2) CRIMINAL THREAT:

20.3) PETTY CRIME:

Petty crimes such as pick pocketing, purse snatching, assaults, muggings, and theft are HIGH and occur within the historical, cultural and entertainment centers. The HIGHEST threat is usually after dark, often on Fridays, weekends and during peak tourist periods.

20.4) VIOLENT CRIME:

Violent crimes such as homicide, random violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, carjacking and extortion are HIGH. Violent criminal activity in the area is both planned and spontaneous carried out by both unsophisticated and sophisticated criminals.

THREAT SUMMARY:

A.A) AWARENESS:

Visiting executives should maintain a HIGH level of personal security awareness at all times and in all places, but particularly in NAIROBI and in tourist areas on the coast of KENYA.

B.B) SECURITY SITUATION:

The security situation could deteriorate rapidly without notice.

C.C) VIOLENT CRIME:

Violent crimes, muggings, carjacking, and house break-ins occur frequently in NAIROBI, KENYA.

D.D) NO-GO ZONES:

Visiting executives should avoid the Eastleigh neighborhood and parks. Petty crimes and robberies also occur frequently in other major towns (Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru) and coastal beach resorts.

E.E) CRIMINAL TACTICS:

Criminals have been known to impersonate hotel employees, police officers, or government officials.

F.F) GUARD YOUR LUGGAGE:

Visiting executives should store their valuables in hand luggage and securely lock their suitcases.

20.5) AIRFIELD CRIME:

Airfield crimes such as tampering with aircraft, avionics, log books, and aircraft theft levels are HIGH

20.6) MEDICAL THREAT:

According to the CDC and WHO, there is a MODERATE increased risk of exposure to travel-related infectious disease in this country. Consult your personal physician prior to departure.

21.0) AIRPORT DATA:

LOCATION:

Airport Name: JOMO KENYATTA INT'L, KENYA

Location: Nairobi

Latitude: S0119.2

Longitude: E03655.7

Field Elevation: 5327'

AIRPORT ADDRESS:

Nairobi, Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya

PO Box 19001

Nairobi

AIRPORT TYPE:

The airport is an active, joint (civil and military) use. Airport jointly controlled, used and/or operated by both civil and military agencies. The military agencies must be permanent operational flight line type tenants, with or without aircraft stationed on the airport. Minimum facilities are available which include: control tower, fuel, oils, lubricants (FOL), and facilities for organizational aircraft maintenance.

21.1) OPERATIONAL AGENCY:

MILITARY - CIVIL JOINT USE AIRPORT

22.0) THREAT CATEGORY:

Threat assessment reflects vulnerability tests, which were interpreted in light of current circumstances, historical information, gathered intelligence, and behavioral characteristics of local adversaries and security forces.

23.0) ASSESSED THREAT LEVEL:

The findings have been run through using a five-step scale to describe the severity of the threat (very low, low, medium, high, and critical).

24.0) THREAT SEVERITY:

The range of threat has been carefully assessed and given a Severity Level of: HIGH: Signifies airfield and/or surrounding geographical area contains criminal and/or insurrection threats are at HIGH levels and the area is not suitable for safety.

25.0) HIGH THREAT:

There is a HIGH probability of Western executives being selected as a target by criminal and / or terrorist groups at: HKJK / JOMO KENYATTA INT'L NAIROBI, KENYA

26.0) MITIGATING FACTORS:

Visiting executives should to take HIGH mitigating measures to lower threat severity level during the visit for suitable safety.

27.0) THREAT EXPLANATION:

The visit involves HIGH risks that may be difficult to overcome with certainty. These include multiple threats involving criminality and/or insurgent activity in-country and/or across-border threats, as well as indirect threats, such as collateral damage as a result of insurgent action and/or from careless cross fire and stray rounds from local criminality. Consult with FAM INT'L and seriously consider the use of specialized services and personnel. The probability that these will prove effective is HIGH.

END AIRPORT SECURITY ASSESSMENT

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**PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman**

January 17, 2008

This Worldwide Caution updates information on the continuing threat of terrorist actions and violence against Americans and interests throughout the world. American citizens are reminded to maintain a high level of vigilance and to take appropriate steps to increase their security awareness. This supersedes the Worldwide Caution dated October 9, 2007.

The Department of State remains concerned about the continued threat of terrorist attacks, demonstrations and other violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests overseas. Current information suggests that al-Qaida and affiliated organizations continue to plan terrorist attacks against U.S. interests in multiple regions, including Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. These attacks may employ a wide variety of tactics including suicide operations, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings and bombings.

Extremists may elect to use conventional or non-conventional weapons, and target both official and private interests. Examples of such targets include high-profile sporting events, residential areas, business offices, hotels, clubs, restaurants, places of worship, schools, public areas and locales where Americans gather in large numbers, including during holidays. In August 2007, two bombs exploded almost simultaneously at an amusement park and a restaurant in India, killing at least 42 people. In June 2007, two unexploded car bombs were discovered in London.

Americans are reminded of the potential for terrorists to attack public transportation systems. Recent examples include multiple terrorist attacks on trains in India in 2006, the July 2005 London Underground bombings, and the March 2004 train attacks in Madrid. In addition, extremists may also select aviation and maritime services as possible targets, such as the August 2006 plot against aircraft in London, or the December 2006 bomb at Madrid's Barajas International Airport. In June 2007, a vehicle was driven into the main terminal at Glasgow International Airport and burst into flames, but the bomb failed to detonate.

The Middle East and North Africa

Credible information indicates terrorist groups seek to continue attacks against U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa. Terrorist actions may include bombings, hijackings, hostage taking, kidnappings, and assassinations. While conventional weapons such as explosive devices are a more immediate threat in many areas, use of non-conventional weapons, including chemical or biological agents, must be considered a possible threat. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists and their sympathizers to seek softer targets such as public transportation, residential areas, and public areas where people congregate, including restaurants, hotels, clubs, and shopping areas.

On December 11, 2007, two vehicle-borne explosive devices were detonated at the UN headquarters in Algiers and the Algerian Constitutional Council. Three other suicide bomb attacks in July and September of 2007 in Algeria killed more than 80 people. In July 2007, suspected al-Qaida operatives carried out a vehicle-borne explosive device attack on tourists at the Bilquis Temple in Yemen, which resulted in the deaths of eight Spanish tourists and their two Yemeni drivers. There was a series of bombings in Morocco in March and April 2007, two of which occurred simultaneously outside the U.S. Consulate General and the private American Language Center in Casablanca. Additionally, an attack took place on the American International School in Gaza in April 2007. These events underscore the intent of terrorist entities to target facilities perceived to cater to Westerners. The September 2006 attack on the U.S. embassy in Syria and the March 2006 bombing near the U.S. consulate in Karachi, Pakistan illustrate the continuing desire of extremists to strike American targets.

Potential targets are not limited to those companies or establishments with overt U.S. ties. For instance, terrorists may target movie theaters, liquor stores, bars, casinos, or any similar type of establishment, regardless of whether they are owned and operated by host country nationals. Due to varying degrees of security at all such locations, Americans should be particularly vigilant when visiting these establishments.

The violence in Iraq, clashes between Palestinians and Israelis, clashes between terrorist extremists and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and the violence in Pakistan following the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on December 27, 2007 have the potential to produce demonstrations and unrest throughout the region. Americans are reminded that demonstrations and rioting can occur with little or no warning. In addition, the Department of State continues to warn of the possibility for violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests in the region. Anti-American violence could include possible terrorist actions against aviation, ground transportation, and maritime interests, specifically in the Middle East, including the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa.

The Department is concerned that extremists may be planning to carry out attacks against Westerners and oil workers on the Arabian Peninsula. Armed attacks targeting foreign nationals in Saudi Arabia that resulted in many deaths and injuries, including U.S. citizens, appear to have been preceded by extensive surveillance. Tourist destinations in Egypt that are frequented by Westerners were attacked in April 2006 resulting in many deaths and injuries, including Americans. Extremists may be surveilling Westerners, particularly at hotels, housing areas, and rental car facilities. Potential targets may include U.S. contractors, particularly those related to military interests. Financial or economic venues of value also could be considered as possible targets; the failed attack on the Abqaiq oil processing facility in Saudi Arabia in late February 2006 and the September 2006 attack on oil facilities in Yemen are examples.

East Africa

A number of al-Qaida operatives and other extremists are believed to be operating in and around East Africa. As a result of the conflict in Somalia, some of these individuals may seek to relocate elsewhere in the region. Americans considering travel to the region and those already there should review their plans carefully, remain vigilant with regard to their personal security, and exercise caution. Terrorist actions may include suicide operations, bombings, kidnappings or targeting maritime vessels. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists to seek softer targets such as hotels, beach resorts, prominent public places, and landmarks. In particular, terrorists may target civil aviation and seaports. Americans in remote areas or border regions where military or police authority is limited or non-existent could also become targets.

Americans considering seaborne travel near the Horn of Africa or in the southern Red Sea should exercise extreme caution, as there have been several incidents of armed attacks, robberies, and kidnappings for ransom at sea by pirates during the past several years. Merchant vessels continue to be hijacked in Somali territorial waters, while others have been hijacked as far as 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia in international waters.

The U.S. Government maritime authorities advise mariners to avoid the port of Mogadishu, and to remain at least 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia. In addition, when transiting around the Horn of Africa or in the Red Sea, it is strongly recommended that vessels travel in convoys, and maintain good communications contact at all times.

Central Asia

The U.S. Government continues to receive information that terrorist groups in Central Asia may be planning attacks in the region, possibly against U.S. Government facilities, American citizens, or American interests. Elements and supporters of extremist groups present in Central Asia, including the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU), al-Qaida, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), and the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement, have expressed anti-U.S. sentiments in the past and have demonstrated the capability to conduct terrorist operations in the region. Previous terrorist attacks conducted in Central Asia have involved improvised explosive devices and suicide bombers and have targeted public areas, such as markets, local government facilities, and, in 2004, the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Uzbekistan. In addition, hostage-takings and skirmishes have occurred near the Uzbek-Tajik-Kyrgyz border areas.

Before You Go

U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad are encouraged to register with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate through the State Department's travel registration web site at <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/ui/> so that they can obtain updated information on travel and security. Americans without Internet access may register directly with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. By registering, American citizens make it easier for the Embassy or Consulate to contact them in case of emergency.

U.S. citizens are strongly encouraged to maintain a high level of vigilance, be aware of local events, and take the appropriate steps to bolster their personal security. For additional information, please refer to "A Safe Trip Abroad" found at <http://travel.state.gov>.

U.S. Government facilities worldwide remain at a heightened state of alert. These facilities may temporarily close or periodically suspend public services to assess their security posture. In those instances, U.S. embassies and consulates will make every effort to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens. Americans abroad are urged to monitor the local news and maintain contact with the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

As the Department continues to develop information on any potential security threats to U.S. citizens overseas, it shares credible threat information through its Consular Information Program documents, available on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov>. In addition to information on the Internet, travelers may obtain up-to-date information on security conditions by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the U.S. and Canada or, outside the U.S. and Canada on a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444.

Travel Warning
United States Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

This information is current as of today, Fri Mar 28 10:00:39 2008.

KENYA

March 21, 2008

This Travel Warning is being issued to update U.S. citizens on safety and security conditions in Kenya. Threats of political demonstrations and violence have dramatically receded following the widely accepted power-sharing agreement signed on February 28. The U.S. Department of State has rescinded the authorized departure order for Kisumu and environs and USG personnel and families are able to return there. The temporary suspension of the United States Peace Corps program in Kenya is under review with the goal of resuming the program in the near future. The U.S. Department of State continues to recommend that private American citizens in Kenya and those considering travel to Kenya evaluate their personal security situation in light of continuing, potential threats from terrorism and crime. This Travel Warning supersedes the Travel Warning of February 8, 2008.

Current Situation

The power-sharing agreement signed on February 28 has been widely accepted throughout Kenya; parliament ratified it on March 18. Implementation of the agreement is expected to proceed. The threat of widespread civil unrest has receded, although there remains potential for spontaneous demonstrations in areas of the country previously impacted should implementation not proceed as expected.

Crime and Terrorist Acts

Kenya has a high rate of violent crime and remains potentially susceptible to attacks from terrorists in the region. The U.S. Government continues to receive indications of potential terrorist threats aimed at American, western, and Kenyan interests. Terrorist acts could include suicide operations, bombings, kidnappings, attacks on civil aviation, and attacks on maritime vessels in or near Kenyan ports. Many of those responsible for the attacks on the U.S. Embassy in 1998 and on a hotel in Mombasa in 2002 remain at large and continue to operate in the region.

Violent and sometimes fatal criminal attacks, including armed carjackings and home invasions/burglaries, can occur at any time and in any location, particularly in Nairobi. In January 2007, two family members of a U.S. Embassy employee were killed by armed carjackers. U.S. Embassy personnel continue to be victims of (non-fatal) carjacking incidents, as recently as mid-March 2008. In the short-term, the displacement of thousands of people by the recent civil unrest combined with endemic poverty and the availability of weapons could result in an increase in crime, both petty and violent. Kenyan authorities have limited capacity to deter, investigate and prosecute such acts.

American citizens in Kenya should be vigilant, particularly in public places frequented by foreigners such as clubs, hotels, resorts, upscale shopping centers, restaurants, and places of worship. Americans should also remain vigilant in residential areas, schools, and at outdoor recreational events, and should avoid demonstrations and large crowds.

Americans who travel to or reside in Kenya are encouraged to register through the State Department's travel registration website, <https://travelregistration.state.gov>. By registering, American citizens make it easier for the Embassy to contact them in case of emergency. Americans without Internet access may register directly with the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. The U.S. Embassy is located on United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya; telephone (254) (20) 363-6000; fax (254) (20) 363-6410. In the event of an after-hours emergency, the Embassy duty officer may be contacted at (254) (20) 363-6170. The Embassy home page is <http://kenya.usembassy.gov>.

Updated information on travel and security in Kenya may be obtained from the Department of State by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll free in the United States and Canada, or for callers outside the United States and Canada, a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444. For further information, please consult the Country Specific Information for Kenya and the Worldwide Caution Travel Alert, which are available on the Bureau of Consular Affairs Internet website at <http://travel.state.gov>.

Security Update: TSA Alert
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
601 South 12th Street
Arlington, VA 22202

April 20, 2006

"On April 13, 2006, a message posted in Arabic on a web forum explained how to identify private American jets and urged Muslims to destroy all such aircraft:

"Destroy private American aircraft. We call upon all Muslims to follow and identify private civilian American aircrafts in all airports of the world. It is the duty of Muslims to destroy all types of private American aircrafts that are of the types Gulf Stream and Lear Jet and all small jet aircraft usually used by distinguished (people) and businessmen."

"The message also advised readers how to identify American aircraft and provided the tail number of a private aircraft allegedly used by the CIA.

"TSA reminds general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators to review the security measures contained in the TSA Information Publication, Security Guidelines for General Aviation Airports (available at http://www.tsa.gov/public/interapp/editorial/editorial_1113.xml), and the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association's Airport Watch Program materials (available at www.aopa.org/airportwatch).

"In addition, general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators are encouraged to consider the following:

Secure unattended aircraft to prevent unauthorized use.

Verify the identification of crew and passengers prior to departure.

Verify that baggage and cargo are known to the persons on board.

Where identification systems are in place, encourage employees to wear proper identification and challenge persons not wearing proper identification.

Direct increased vigilance to unknown pilots and/or clients for aircraft rental or charters - as well as unknown service/delivery personnel.

Be alert/aware of and report persons masquerading as pilots, security personnel, emergency medical technicians, or other personnel using uniforms and/or vehicles as methods to gain access to aviation facilities or aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report aircraft with unusual or unauthorized modifications.

Be alert/aware of and report persons loitering in the vicinity of aircraft or air operations areas - as well as persons loading unusual or unauthorized payload onto aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report persons who appear to be under stress or the control of other persons.

Be alert/aware of and report persons whose identification appears altered or inconsistent.

"The theft of any General Aviation aircraft should be immediately reported to the appropriate authorities and the TSA General Aviation Hotline at 866-GASECUR (866-427-3287). In addition, persons should report any suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement and the TSA General Aviation Hotline."

SOURCE: Transportation Security Administration; Advisory – Security Information for Aircraft Owners/Operators and Airport Managers – April 20, 2006

Security Awareness during Travel

Incidents in recent months have demonstrated that crime and terrorism directed against western personnel is still prevalent. Key Al Qaida members have released statements that they plan to attack western interests; therefore personnel traveling should increase their awareness and safety precautions. Here are some general guidelines to better safeguard yourselves, your property and proprietary information.

- Maintain situational awareness of world events and ongoing threats
- Ensure personnel are notified of increased threat conditions
- Encourage personnel to avoid routines, pre-plan and keep a low profile
- Take notice of suspicious or unattended luggage, briefcases or objects
- Keep communication equipment secure, i.e. laptops, phones, blackberry
- Avoid having conversations or itinerary overheard
- Contact local embassy if you are being followed or under surveillance
- Pay attention to what is really going on around you
- Have a plan for medical emergencies or natural disasters
- *Don't* wear clothing with corporate logo, or other logos that identify you as western business traveler.
- *Don't* use laminated business cards on luggage, keep corporate ID hidden
- *Don't* wear expensive jewelry or show large amounts of money
- *Don't* travel in taxis that were not arranged in advance.
- *Don't* engage in conversation with strangers, especially about religious or political beliefs.

Threat Level Assessment:

Threat level corresponds to the degree or that the traveler might experience when traveling in the mention designation. The threat level ratings are based on crime rate, terrorist attacks, violent protests or terrorist activity. Listed below are the threat levels:

1.0) LOW THREAT:

Area has basic, LOW-scale criminal activity and violence is minimal. The threats in this area do NOT go beyond common everyday risk.

2.0) MODERATE THREAT:

Area has MODERATE-scale criminal and/or terrorist activity. Some areas may NOT be suitable to visit. Threats in this area do NOT exceed MODERATE levels.

3.0) MODERATE-HIGH THREAT:

Area has sporadic intense criminal and/or terrorist activity. Human injury and/or death are possible in some areas due to MODERATE-HIGH threats.

4.0) HIGH THREAT:

Area has HIGH-scale criminal and/or terrorist operations conducted by organized criminals and/or disciplined terrorist groups. Human injury and/or death are possible in all areas due to the HIGH threats.

5.0) EXTREME THREAT

Area has EXTREME, full-scale organized criminal and/or disciplined terrorist operations posing an EXTREME threat to human injury and/or death on a regular basis in all areas.

Country: KENYA
Country threat level: 4
(Crime, Kidnapping, Political)

This page provides emergency information and may be separated from the travel brief to carry with you while you are away from the aircraft.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police: 999
Fire: 999
Ambulance: 999

MEDICAL FACILITIES

FAM International does not have any medical employees on staff and does not guarantee care at the medical facilities.

Mombasa Hospital
PO Box 90294
Mombasa
Kenya
Tel: +254 11 312 191
Facsimile: +254 11 229 254

The Aga Khan Hospital
Nanga Road off Nyerere
Avenue
P.O. Box 83013
Mombasa, Kenya
Tel: +254 11 312 953
Facsimile: +254 11 313 278

RED CROSS

Nairobi South C
(Belle Vue), off Mombasa Road
P.O. Box 40712
Nairobi
Tel: +254 20 603 593

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE INFORMATION

The U.S Embassy in Nairobi
Located on United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: +254 2 363 6000
Facsimile: +254 2 363 6410
Duty Officer's after-hours telephone: +254 2 363 6170
Embassy's website: <http://kenya.usembassy.gov>

Regional Security Officer: Robert Whigham

Travelers should make copies of personal documentation including passports, visas and identification cards, as hotels will keep the passports and visas of new guest's overnight. All confidential information should be closely guarded. If such information cannot be carried on your person secure in a safe storage location.