Trade

Since 2006, the Kenyan economy has experienced significant growth, driven by rising international prices of traded goods, in particular coffee, horticulture, and livestock. In 2010, the value of exports was $10.7 billion, a 27% increase from the value of exports recorded in 2009. The growth in trade reflected an increase in the volume of exports as well as in the average commodity prices. The major trading partners were the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and China. The major exports were tea, coffee, horticultural products, and livestock. The major import partners were China, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. The major imports were machinery, transportation equipment, and raw materials.

The Dynamics and Anticipated Impact of Kenya’s Post-Election Violence

The results of the 2007 general election were contested by the opposition party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), which won a majority of the seats in the National Assembly. The opposition claimed that the election was rigged and demanded a new election. The government refused to accept the results and instead declared the opposition leader, Raila Odinga, the winner. The public reaction was violent, with thousands of people killed or injured in the post-election violence. The violence led to a loss of confidence in the government and in the democratic process. The impact of the violence was felt across the country, with businesses closing, schools and universities closed, and the economy in turmoil. The violence also had a significant impact on the tourism sector, which is a major source of foreign exchange for the country.

The government responded to the violence by imposing a state of emergency and deploying the military. The international community also responded, with the United Nations dispatching a team of mediators to try to resolve the crisis. The international community also responded by imposing sanctions against the government and by providing humanitarian aid to the affected areas. The crisis also had a significant impact on the country’s foreign relations, with many countries withdrawing their ambassadors from Nairobi. The violence also had a significant impact on the country’s governance, with the government refusing to accept the results and instead declaring the opposition leader, Raila Odinga, the winner.

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The Impact of 2007/2008 Elections on Kenya’s Economy

The 2007/2008 elections in Kenya posed a serious threat to the economic growth of the country. The political uncertainty caused by the elections led to a loss of confidence among investors and businesses, resulting in a decline in economic activity. The election violence, civil wars, and political instability that followed the elections had a significant impact on the economy, leading to a decrease in agricultural production, a decline in foreign investment, and a reduction in consumer spending.

In the pre-election period (2007), Kenya’s agricultural sector performed well, with a record high production of maize. However, the decline in production was significant after the elections, with about 20% of the estimated 3 million MT of maize not harvested. This led to a food supply crisis, with the government importing food to meet the high demand.

In addition, the post-election violence and civil wars caused significant displacement of people, affecting the agricultural sector and reducing consumer confidence. The manufacturing sector also suffered as a result of infrastructural damage and distribution setbacks.

The impact of the elections on the economy was significant, with a slowdown in economic growth and a contraction in some sectors. The government’s response included measures to stabilize the economy, such as providing subsidies and investing in infrastructure to support economic recovery.