

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Kenya

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Kenya was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – February 2021) in Leiden and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Kenya's population increased from 8 million in 1960 via 24 million in 1990 to 53 million now.
- 2 The literacy rate has improved a lot in recent decades, and currently is assessed to be 82%, with adult men 85% and adult women 78%.
- 3 Although education is free and compulsory for everyone, primary enrolment figures stood at 80% in 2012, and for secondary schools at 50%. Tertiary enrolment was only 12% (men 13% and women 10%), and Kenya currently has 650,000 students in higher education institutions.
- 4 The education index (part of the human development index) improved from .376 in 1990 to .526 in 2018 (on a scale from 0 to 1), and it has improved consistently and also almost everywhere. Regional inequality has diminished between 1990 and 2018.
- 5 The 'mean years of education for adults' indicator improved from 3.7 to 6.6 years, and the improvements are consistent almost everywhere. Regional inequality was extreme in 1990, and became even more extreme in 2000. After 2020 regional inequality diminished, but is still very high for African standards. The 'expected years of education for children' indicator shows deterioration between 1990 and 2000, and afterwards growth, to levels above 1990 everywhere. Regional inequality first increased and then diminished.
- 6 Although there was higher education in Kenya from 1956 onwards, formal universities started late in Kenya, but after 1990 there was rapid growth.

Particularly after 2005 the growth of the number of tertiary knowledge institutions can be called spectacular. Currently there are 30 public institutions, 25 private religious ones and 14 private secular ones. There is a remarkable number of technical universities, with a lot of information technology as well, feeding the rapidly developing 'Silicon Savannah'.

- 7 The public universities are distributed quite well over the country, and many of the 47 Counties now have their own public university, of at least a sublocation of one of the public universities. The private universities show a strong concentration in and around Nairobi, followed by Rift Valley Region (with a concentration in and around Eldoret).
- 8 Seven of Kenya's universities belong to the Top-200 in Africa (according to the 4icu ranking) and the University of Nairobi belongs to the Top-10, as one of the few non-South African universities.
- 9 Kenya, and particularly Nairobi are popular locations for international thinktanks (including global UN agencies), and also some national think tanks have been established there. In total we counted 13 thinktanks (including the UN agencies).
- 10 There are many museums in Kenya. We counted 42 of those, and some go back a long time.

Part 1: The Story

Introduction: Kenya's demographic and education development

Kenya was a British colony from the early 20th Century until its Independence in 1963. The country became a Republic in 1964. Presidents so far were Jomo Kenyatta (1964-1978), Daniel arap Moi (1978-2002), Mwai Kibaki (2002-2013) and Uhuru Kenyatta (2013 onwards)¹.

Kenya's population increased from 8 million in 1960 to 48 million in 2019². In 1960 a mere 7% of the Kenyan population lived in cities (only 600,000 people), while currently the urban population has increased to 28% or 15 million. Nairobi is Kenya's capital city and currently has 2.8 million inhabitants, followed by Mombasa at the Coast (800,000), Nakuru and Eldoret in the Rift Valley (260,000 and 220,000) and Kisumu on Lake Victoria, in Nyanza (220,000). Kenya's life expectancy increased from 47 years for males, and 51 years for females in 1960 to 65 years for males and 71 years for females currently. The median age first decreased (from 17 in 1960 to 15 in 1985) and then started to increase (to 20 currently), mainly as a result of diminishing fertility rates. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 7.8

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Kenya

² All demographics from: <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/kenya-demographics/#population-pyramid>, However, for population they use '53 million' in 2019, while the population census of 2019 gives 48 million: "The total enumerated population was 47,564,296 Of which 23,548,056 were Males, 24,014,716 were Females and 1,524 were Intersex Females accounted for 50.5% of the total population". See: <https://www.knbs.or.ke/?p=5621>

live-born children in 1960, which then increased to 8.1 in 1970, to decrease afterwards to current levels of 3.5.



Source: www.kenya.worldvitalrecords.com and www.meteo.go.ke

Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO³, Kenya's literacy rate stood at a high 82% in 2018, but with men higher than women (85% versus 78%). There are 5.7 million illiterate people in Kenya, according to these assessments: 2.3 million men and 34 million women.

In Kenya, education has become free and compulsory for primary and secondary levels of education. Kenya's population of school-age children (5-15 years) increased from 2.1 million in 1960 to 13.7 million (expected) in 2020, and net primary school enrolment increased from ca 50% in 1960⁴ to 80% according to the last figures (2012)⁵, with boys slightly lower than girls. Secondary school enrolment stood at ca 50% in 2012, one of the highest enrolment rates of Africa, and with many graduates aspiring to go to university afterwards. According to UNESCO there are 8.3 million children in the primary-school-age cohort (6-11), 7.5 million in the secondary-school-age cohort (12-17), and 5.3 million in the tertiary-school-age cohort (18-22).

Kenya's population cohort of 18-22 years old, the one from which university students mostly come, increased from 616,000 in 1960 to 5.3 million in 2020. However, the so-called 'gross enrolment rate' of tertiary students was only 12% in 2017 (men 13% and women 10%). In total this would mean that Kenya has ca 650,000 students in higher education institutions.

³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ke>

⁴ <https://www.ascleiden.nl/publications/education-africa-recent-dynamics-and-current-situation>

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR?end=2012&locations=KE&start=2000>

There are also Kenyan students abroad. We copy an assessment by Paul Schulmann, made in 2017: “Kenya sent 13,024 degree-seeking students abroad. U.S. institutions enrolled 3,177 of these students, making the United States Kenyan students’ leading destination. Other top countries include the U.K., Australia, and South Africa”⁶.

Kenya: regional inequality of education

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses eight regions.

Kenya’s Eight Regions



Source: see part 2.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools (mainly in Coast and North Eastern Regions) and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). These can be found in part 2: “the data”, as tables 1-4.

Education index

⁶ African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs March 7, 2017 Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services.

In Kenya, the education index, part of the human development index, has improved consistently between 1990 and 2018 (from .376 to .526 on a scale of 0 to 1) and has done so everywhere, with the exception of North Eastern Region between 1990 and 2000. Regionally, Nairobi has always had the highest figures and the Kenyan Somali area (North Eastern) always the lowest, but there the increase has been fastest. The slowest improvements happened in Western Region, the area of mainly the Luhya ethnic group. Western Region, together with Central Region (the area of the Kikuyu ethnic group) came second in 1990 -after Nairobi -, but deteriorated to the fifth position in 2018, after Nairobi, Central, Nyanza (the area of mainly the Luo and Kisii ethnic groups), and Eastern (mainly the Kamba, Meru and Embu ethnic groups). As a result of more rapid changes in the more peripheral regions, regional inequality has diminished between 2000 and 2018, after becoming worse between 1990 and 2000.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

The 'mean years of schooling' indicator shows that adults in Kenya experienced an increasing education level: from 3.7 average school years in 1990 to 6.6 in 2018. Growth has been consistent everywhere, with the exception of a decrease in Nairobi (the area with the highest figures in all periods) between 2010 and 2018, and stagnation in the worst area, North Eastern Region between 1990 and 2000 and again between 2010 and 2018, but with a strong increase between 2000 and 2010, making it the region with the fastest overall improvements. Nairobi, starting from relatively high levels in 1990, experienced the slowest improvements between 1990 and 2018. Kenya's regional inequality for adult education levels was extreme in 1990 and became even more extreme in 2000, but after that regional inequality has diminished, although it is still very high, compared to many other countries in Africa.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

The 'expected years of schooling' indicator shows quite good schooling prospects for children in 1990, compared to many other countries in Africa: from 9.1 to 11.1 years of schooling. However the situation deteriorated between 1990 and 2000, and it did so almost everywhere in the country. The situation improved, though, after the year 2000, and continued to do so after 2010. That growth was consistent everywhere. For this indicator not Nairobi showed the best results, but the southwestern regions, first Nyanza, and after 2000 Western Region. A lot of the high performance in these regions is a result of parents taking initiatives to improve education, a lot of it supported by churches. North Eastern Region always lagged behind, but this region experienced the fastest improvements. As a result regional inequality improved between 2000 and 2010, but stagnated afterwards. The slowest improvements took place in Rift Valley Region, covering a huge area from the Maasai areas in the south, via the Kalenjin areas (and the areas of the former 'White Highlands') in the centre to the Turkana areas in the northwest of the country.

Kenya's tertiary knowledge development

Kenya's universities started relatively late. With the exception of one institution (the private Aga Khan Hospital's training wing, that started in 1959), the first public university started

only in 1970, because before that the East African Community was still intact and concentrated its public higher education in Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda.

Kenya currently has 69 universities and other higher education institutions, of which 30 are public ones, 25 are private religious ones and 14 are private non-religious ones. In addition there are many think tanks in Kenya, partly related to international (UN) agencies. And Kenya has a number of important museums. Of Kenya's universities five public ones and two private ones are part of ICU's Top-200 ranking for Africa, and the University of Nairobi is part of the Top-10, as one of the few non-South African universities in that Top-10.

Historically the development of the number of tertiary knowledge institutions is as given in the table below.

Kenya's tertiary knowledge institutions, 1960-2019

Type	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
publ	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	6	6	7	24	30
Priv rel	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	9	11	14	20	24	25
Priv oth	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	13	14
total	1	1	2	3	4	6	9	16	18	23	35	61	69

We will first give some information about the public universities, followed by the private ones, the think tanks and the museums, see table 5 in part 2. The information includes the ranks of a limited number of universities, according to the 4ICU website (position within Africa, top-200 African universities)⁷.

Public universities in Kenya

There have always been more private universities in Kenya than public ones, but the public ones have many more students in total. Currently the known numbers of students in (13 out of 30) public universities together are in excess of 240,000, while the known number of students in (6 out of 39) private universities are in excess of 70,000. In numbers of students, the biggest university currently is a private one, though, the Mount Kenya University, with >50,000 students, many of them ICT students, followed by the University of Nairobi, the oldest public university (*1970), with >45,000 students, and Kenyatta University (third in line *1965) with > 45,000 students as well. Moi University (*1984; the second public university in Kenya) and its offshoot Eldoret University (broken away in 2013) together currently have > 63,000 students. Most public universities offer bachelors' and diploma/certificate courses, less also masters programmes and not many are research-oriented universities with doctorate programmes. These are the older, more established universities. Many recently established universities mainly deal with applied sciences (a lot of IT and management/business studies) and professional tertiary courses.

⁷ <https://www.4icu.org>



University of Nairobi:

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/58/Universityofnairobi.jpg/220px-Universityofnairobi.jpg>

Kenyatta University in Nairobi: https://media-exp1.licdn.com/dms/image/C4D1BAQFV6lv4LBDSbA/company-background_10000/0?e=2159024400&v=beta&t=p7LGgezS0sL05RcD8qTzh4Jt3TaxYyMk3wrFH9zVC6A



Moi University Eldoret:

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/a6Gvw8JXQodSkO9YO6u361d8jESWjweL5ybADMaTu5qGlZjgePzOqDJo3Scz0t79EdzZGbYueZkD9X_9inQx4Hwjhx8arsAjs8XTR9LZQyIhZUxnZB7akddv0HSL

Many current public universities have started as pre-university schools or colleges, and many started as subsidiaries (university colleges) of the first public universities, to become independent universities later, particularly after 2010. Also after 2010 many current universities spread their campuses to other Counties. It now seems that the new County leadership (after considerable devolution of political power to the 47 Counties) all want to have at least one tertiary institution in their County.

Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutions

Kenya's public universities and their subsidiaries (colleges) can nowadays be found in the majority of the current 47 Counties, but with a clear hub function for Nairobi as the capital city and for Eldoret in the Rift Valley, the areas of the four Kenyan Presidents so far (and their ethnic preferences), see table 7. The coastal areas, western and northern Kenya started later, and lag (far) behind, although there are currently a variety of university activities in Mombasa, the second city of the country, and a few in the Nyanza and Western areas (Kisumu/Maseno, and Kakamega), showing its political marginalization. Public universities

have expanded to all regions, and to many Counties, but religious and non-religious private universities show a major concentration in and immediately around Nairobi, followed by Rift Valley Region.

Private universities in Kenya



United States International University Africa in Nairobi:

https://www.kenyans.co.ke/files/styles/article_inner_mobile/public/images/media/A%20Library%20at%20United%20States%20International%20University-Africa%20%28USIU%29..jpg?itok=OjVRmX7K

Private universities have always been important in Kenya, but after the 1990s the number of private religious universities (often with foreign backing) increased very fast and after the 2010s also the number of private non-religious (commercial and foreign) universities. Like public institutions, one can also notice that some of these private institutions have set up subsidiary colleges in other parts of the country. The Aga Khan Hospital's training institute was the pioneer, even starting before Kenya's Independence in 1963. Nairobi is the stronghold of private universities (with 13 religious universities and 10 non-religious private universities with colleges, and often also headquarters in that city). But from 2005 onwards many private campuses have been initiated outside the capital city as well, with a surprising number of new initiatives springing up in Kajiado, the Maasai County south of Nairobi (although one may also say that this multi-million city is now spreading to include North Kajiado). One can also see that the publicly neglected Nyanza and Western areas try to make up for public denial since 2004 and have started private institutes of higher learning themselves.

Think tanks in Kenya

Independent Kenya, and particularly Nairobi, has been a popular place for international agencies (like the UN, e.g. HABITAT and UNEP) to establish a (global) think tank. Also foreign aid agencies selected Nairobi for their African knowledge support activities (like AERC with its support from the World Bank, and PASGR with its support from DfID, UK). The Kenyan government also established some think tanks (e.g. KARI), but also many (international) NGOs and international scientific organizations (like ICIPE) did so. So far we found 13 international and Kenyan think tanks, mostly in Nairobi.

Museums in Kenya



Nairobi National Museum: <https://momaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/National-Museums-of-Kenya-original-image-1.png>

There are 42 museums in Kenya, most of those part of the National Museums of Kenya, a government organization. There are a few private and a few community museums. Ten museums can be found in Nairobi, the others scattered over the country, with many in remote Counties (e.g., the Coastal north, and the Northern regions). Many Coastal museums show ruins from the Swahili past. Many other museums in remote areas show prehistoric sites of Early Man; sites of famous excavations. There are not many art museums in Kenya.

Part 2: The Data

Map and Table 1: Regions in Kenya and their population, 1990 and 2018

Regional Inequality in Kenya

Map	Region	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Central	3,340	5,870	1.76
	2 = Coast	2,250	5,050	2.24
	3 = Eastern	4,610	7,550	1.64
	4 = Nairobi	1,170	4,670	3.99
	5 = North Eastern	880	1,490	1.69
	6 = Nyanza	3,600	7,200	2.00
	7 = Rift Valley	5,300	13,500	2.55
	8 = Western	3,460	6,020	1.74
Total Kenya		23,700	51,400	2.17

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

map:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/John_Gachohi/publication/230835747/figure/fig2/AS:202787603390473@1425359740646/Map-of-Kenya-illustrating-Kenya-provinces.png

Table 2: Kenya, regional differences in the education index, 1990-2018

Region	Education index x 1000				
	1990	2000	2010	2018	18/90
1 = Central	393	426	522	563	1.43
2 = Coast	307	340	456	482	1.57
3 = Eastern	357	388	483	511	1.43
4 = Nairobi	443	509	607	609	1.37
5 = North Eastern	146	130	249	266	1.82
6 = Nyanza	373	414	512	543	1.46
7 = Rift Valley	373	387	487	514	1.38
8 = Western	393	416	505	530	1.34
Kenya	376	407	498	526	1.40
Ineq	3.0	3.9	2.4	2.3	

Table 3: Kenya, regional differences in Mean Years of Schooling for Adults, 1990-2018

Region	Mean Years of Education
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Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

	1990	2000	2010	2018	18/90
1 = Central	4.1	5.6	6.6	7.4	1.80
2 = Coast	3.0	4.4	5.5	5.7	1.90
3 = Eastern	3.3	4.7	5.4	5.8	1.76
4 = Nairobi	6.6	8.5	9.6	9.2	1.39
5 = North Eastern	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	2.60
6 = Nyanza	3.2	4.9	6.3	6.7	2.09
7 = Rift Valley	3.5	4.9	5.9	6.3	1.80
8 = Western	4.0	5.2	5.8	6.2	1.55
Kenya	3.7	5.3	6.1	6.6	1.78
Ineq	13.2	17.0	7.4	7.1	

Table 4: Kenya, regional differences in Expected Years of Schooling for Children, 1990-2018

Region	Education index x 1000				
	1990	2000	2010	2018	18/90
1 = Central	9.3	8.6	10.8	11.5	1.24
2 = Coast	7.5	7.0	9.8	10.5	1.40
3 = Eastern	8.9	8.4	10.9	11.4	1.28
4 = Nairobi	8.0	8.2	10.4	10.9	1.36
5 = North Eastern	4.7	4.1	7.4	8.0	1.70
6 = Nyanza	9.6	9.0	10.8	11.5	1.20
7 = Rift Valley	9.3	8.1	10.5	11.0	1.18
8 = Western	9.3	8.7	11.2	11.7	1.26
Kenya	9.1	8.3	10.6	11.1	1.22
Ineq	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	

Table 5: Public universities in Kenya, with 4icu-rank in Africa's Top-200

University	University since	(current) Location of campus(es)
University of Nairobi (4ICU rank 2019: 8) http://www.uonbi.ac.ke	1970 (1956 as Royal Technical College East Africa; 1963: Royal College Nairobi)	Nairobi (plus: Kikuyu, Parklands, Lower Kabete, Upper Kabete, Chiromo, Kisumu, Kenya Science campus, Mombasa campus)
Moi University (4ICU rank 2019: 73) http://www.mu.ac.ke	1984	Eldoret, Rift Valley Region (plus: Eldoret West Campus, Nairobi, Kitale, Kericho, Odero Akang'o - Siaya, Mombasa campus)
Kenyatta University (4ICU rank 2019: 21) http://www.ku.ac.ke	1985 (1965 as Kenyatta University College)	Nairobi (plus: Mombasa, Kitui, Nakuru, Embu, Ruiru, Nyeri, Kiambu, Kericho, Dadaab). Also in Arusha, Tanzania

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

Egerton University (4ICU rank 2019: 80) http://www.egerton.ac.ke	1987 (1939 as Egerton Farm School, Egerton Agricultural College)	Njoro (plus: Laikipia, Kisii, Nakuru Town), Rift Valley Region
Maseno University http://www.maseno.ac.ke	1991 (1955 as Maseno Govt. Training Institute, Siriba Teachers College)	Maseno (Oginga Odinga Campus), Nyanza Region
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology JKUAT (4ICU rank 2019: 67) http://www.jkuat.ac.ke	1994 (1981 as Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture)	Nairobi (plus: Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Nakuru, Kisii, Kitale, Arusha (Tanzania), Meru University College of Science and Technology, Murang'a University College)
Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology http://www.mmust.ac.ke	2007 (1972 as Western College of Arts and Sciences or WECO; in 2002 it became a constituent college of Moi University)	Kakamega, Western region (plus: Nairobi, Webuye and Budalangi –Busia Campuses)
Machakos University College (of Kenyatta University) http://www.machakosuniversity.ac.ke	2011 (1957 school)	Machakos, Eastern Region
Moi University Rongo University College (RUC) http://ruc.ac.ke	2011, constituent college of Moi University.	Rongo, Nyanza Region
Dedan Kimathi University of Technology http://www.dkut.ac.ke	2012 (1972 as Kimathi Institute of Technology (K.I.T.), Kimathi University College of Technology (KUCT))	Nyeri, Central Region
University of Kabianga http://kabianga.ac.ke	2013 (1959-founded as Kabianga Farmers Training Centre . 2007- became Kabianga Campus of Moi University. 2009- upgraded into Kabianga University College constituent college of Moi University. 2013- chartered as the University of Kabianga).	Kericho, Rift Valley Region
Chuka University http://chuka.ac.ke	2013 (2004 as constituent college of Egerton University)	Chuka (in Tharaka-Nithi County, Eastern Region)
Technical University of Mombasa http://www.tum.ac.ke	2013 (1948 as Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education; 1966 as Mombasa Technical Institute; 1976: Mombasa Polytechnic; 2007 as Mombasa Polytechnic University College; 2013 as TUM)	Mombasa (plus: Kwale and Lamu), Coast Region

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

Laikipia University http://www.laikipia.ac.ke	2013 (1929, primary school, 1965 Large-scale Farmers training (LSFTC) college; 1979 Animal Husbandry and Industry Training Institute (AHITI); 1990, Campus of Egerton University)	Nyahururu (plus: Naivasha, Nakuru, Maralal Campuses), Central Region, and Rift Valley Region
South Eastern Kenya University http://www.seku.ac.ke	2013 (1976 Ukamba Agricultural Institute; 2008 South Eastern University College (of Nairobi University))	Kwa Vonza in Kitui (plus: Machakos, Wote, Mtito-Andei, Kitui Town campuses) Eastern Region
Karatina University https://www.karu.ac.ke	2013 (2007 as school; 2010 as Mount Kenya campus of Moi University)	Karatina (plus Itiati, Nanyuki), Central Region
Meru University of Science and Technology http://www.must.ac.ke	2013 (1979 as school; 2008 as a constituent college of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)	Meru. Eastern Region
Eldoret University http://www.uoeld.ac.ke	2013 (Large Scale Farmers Training Centre 1946. Converted to a teachers' training college and renamed Moi Teachers' Training College 1984. Taken over by Moi University as a Campus in 1990 and renamed Chepkoilel Campus. Upgraded into a university college and renamed Chepkoilel University College, a constituent college of Moi University 2010. Acquired current status and title 2013).	Eldoret (Town and Chepkoilel), Rift Valley Region
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOUST) http://www.jooust.ac.ke	2013 (Founded 2009 as Bondo University College (BUC), a constituent college of Maseno University).	Bondo, Nyanza Region, also Kisii (Nyanza) and Busia (Western)
Kisii University http://www.kisiiuniversity.ac.ke	2013 (Founded 1965 as a Primary Teachers' Training College. Established as Kisii University College a constituent college of Egerton University 2007. Acquired current status and title 2013)	Kisii, Nyanza Region
Maasai Mara University	2013	Narok, Rift Valley region

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

http://www.mmarau.ac.ke		
Multimedia University of Kenya (MMU) http://www.mmu.ac.ke	2013 (Founded as Central Training School (CTS) 1948. Upgraded into Kenya College of Communications Technology (KCCT) 1992 and then into Multimedia University College of Kenya, constituent college of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology 2008. Acquired current status and title 2013).	Nairobi
Pwani University http://www.pu.ac.ke	2013 (Founded 1984 as Kilifi Institute of Agriculture. Became a constituent college of Kenyatta University 2007, formerly known as the Kilifi Institute of Agriculture. Acquired current status and title 2013).	Kilifi, Coast Region
The Technical University of Kenya http://tukenya.ac.ke	2013 (Founded 2007 as the Kenya Polytechnic University College, a constituent college of the University of Nairobi. Acquired current status and title 2013).	Nairobi
Kibabii University (KIBU) http://www.kibabiiuniversity.ac.ke	2015 (Founded 2007 as Kibabii Teachers Training College. Transformed into Kibabii University College, a constituent college of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, 2011. Acquired current status and title 2015).	Bungoma, Western Region
Kirinyaga University https://www.kyu.ac.ke/	2016 (1971 school; 2012 part of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)	Kerugoya, Central Region
Murang'a University of Technology https://www.mut.ac.ke/	2016 (2011 part of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)	Murang'a, Central Region
Embu University http://www.embuni.ac.ke	2016 (Founded in 2011 as Embu University College - a constituent college of the University of Nairobi.	Embu, Eastern region

	Acquired status as a full-fledged University in 2016).	
Garissa University http://www.guc.ac.ke	2017 (started in 2011 a constituent college of Moi University).	Garissa, North Eastern Region

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities and 4ICU, and also: WHED: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 6: Private universities and other tertiary education institutions in Kenya

University	University since	(current) Location of campus(es)
Aga Khan University Teaching Hospital (private religious/Islamic). Also: Aga Khan University, Medical College East Africa https://www.aku.edu/mcea/	1959	Nairobi
United States International University Africa (private foreign) (4ICU rank 2019: 119) http://www.usiu.ac.ke	1969 (present status in 1999)	Nairobi
The East Africa School of Theology (private religious) https://east.ac.ke/	1979	Nairobi
Nairobi International School of Theology (private religious) http://www.nistkenya.org/	1981	Nairobi
Kenya School of Professional Studies (SPS) (private) https://www.kips.ac.ke/	1988	Nairobi
University of Eastern Africa, Baraton (private religious) http://www.ueab.ac.ke	1991 (1980 school; seventh day adventist church)	Eldoret and Baraton (Nandi), Rift Valley Region
Catholic University of Eastern Africa (private religious) http://www.cuea.edu	1992 (1984: Catholic Higher Institute of Eastern Africa)	Nairobi/Langata
Daystar University (private religious) http://www.daystar.ac.ke	1992 (1974: Daystar Communications, Daystar University College)	Nairobi
Africa Nazarene University (private religious) http://www.anu.ac.ke	1993 (started by the USA-based Church of the Nazarene International, first campus outside the USA)	Ongata Rongai (Kajiado), near Nairobi, but in Rift Valley Region
The Catholic University of Eastern Africa Hekima University College (private religious) http://www.hekima.ac.ke	1993 constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.	Nairobi
Scott Christian University (private religious) http://www.scott.ac.ke	1997 (1962 school; Africa Inland Mission; College of the Africa Inland Church, Kenya,)	Machakos, Eastern Region

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

The Catholic University of Eastern Africa Tangaza University College Tangaza College (TUC) http://tangaza.org	1997 constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa	Nairobi
Kabarak University (private) http://www.kabarak.ac.ke	2001	Kabarak (and Nakuru), Rift Valley region
Kiriri Women's University of Science and Technology (private) https://www.kwust.ac.ke/	2001	Nairobi
Strathmore University (private religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 68) http://www.strathmore.edu	2002 (1961 as a pre-university Catholic school)	Nairobi
The Catholic University of Eastern Africa Marist International University College (MIUC) (private religious) http://miuc.ac.ke	2002 a constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.	Karen, near Nairobi
Uzima University College (constituent college of CUEA) (private religious) https://www.uzimauniversity.ac.ke/	2004 (founded by the RC Archdiocese of Kisumu; origins: white fathers)	Kisumu
The East African University (private) https://teau.ac.ke/	2005	Kitengela (Kajiado), Rift Valley Region
Sacred Training Institute (private religious) https://www.facebook.com/SacredTrainingInstitute/	2005	Nairobi and Bungoma (Western Region)
Kenya Methodist University (private religious) http://www.kemu.ac.ke	2006 (1997 as Bible College)	Meru, Eastern Region (+ Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Nyeri)
Great Lakes University of Kisumu (private) http://www.gluk.ac.ke	2006 (1998: as Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development)	Kisumu, Nyanza Region, also Nairobi, Milimani
Adventist University of Africa (private religious) http://www.aua.ac.ke	2006 (2005; Seventh Day Adventist Church)	Nairobi
Gretsa University (private) https://gretsauniversity.ac.ke/	2006	Thika, Central Region
Pan Africa Christian University (private religious) http://www.pacuniversity.ac.ke	2006 (Founded 1978 as a Bible College)	Nairobi
St. Paul's University (private religious) http://www.spu.ac.ke	2007 (1903 as St Paul's Divinity School, later St Paul's United Theological College)	Nairobi
Presbyterian University of East Africa (private religious) http://puea.ac.ke	2007 (1994 as Presbyterian College)	Kikuyu (Kiambu), Central Region
KCA University (private) http://www.kca.ac.ke	2007 (1989: Kenya College of Accountancy)	Nairobi (+ Githunguri, Kericho, Eldoret, Kisumu, Amagoro/Siaya and

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

		Kitengela/Kajiado-Rift Valley)
Mount Kenya University 4ICU rank 2019: 101) (private) http://www.mku.ac.ke	2008 (1996; former name: Thika Institute of Technology)	Thika (plus: Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Lodwar, Kakamega, Nkubu (Meru), Kisii, Kisumu, Kabarnet, Garissa, Kericho and Malindi, as well as Kigali in Rwanda), Bujumbura in Burundi, Kampala in Uganda, Hargeisa in Somaliland. There is also a 'Virtual Varsity'.
The Catholic University of Eastern Africa Regina Pacis University College (RPUC) (private religious) http://rpuc.ac.ke	2010 a constituent college of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.	Langata, near Nairobi
Africa International University (private religious) http://www.aiu.ac.ke	2011 (1983: Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology)	Karen, near Nairobi (+ Eldoret, Kisumu, Maseno, Nairobi)
Kenya Highland Evangelical University (KHEU) (private religious) http://www.kheu.ac.ke	2011 (Founded as Sotik Bible School 1944. Relocated from Sotik to Cheptenye in Belgut area 1950. Transformed into Kenya Highlands Bible School 1955, renamed Kenya Highlands Bible College 1962 and the Bible College Council 1970. Acquired current status and title 2011).	Kericho, Rift Valley Region
Riara University (private) https://www.riarauniversity.ac.ke/	2012 (former name: Riara University School of Business, Education and Law)	Nairobi/Kibera
Management University of Africa (private) https://www.mua.ac.ke/	2012	Nairobi
The Catholic University of Eastern Africa Uzima University College (private religious) http://www.uzimauniversity.ac.ke	2012 constituent college of The Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA).	Kisumu
Zetech University (private) https://zetech.ac.ke/	2014 (1990 as school)	Nairobi
Nairobi Institute of Software Development (private) https://www.facebook.com/nisdke/	2014	Nairobi

Lukenya University (private) https://www.lukenyauniversity.ac.ke/	2014	Kambu and Mtito Andei; Eastern Region
K.A.G. East University (private religious) https://east.ac.ke/	2016 (1968 school; Kenya Assemblies of God)	Kitengela (Kajiado), Rift Valley Region, but near Nairobi
Amref International University (private) https://amref.ac.ke/	2017	Nairobi

Sources: Wikipedia Universities and 4ICU, and also: WHED: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

Table 7: Regional distribution of Kenya's tertiary knowledge centres (main locations and sublocations), 2020

Region	Number of Public Knowledge Institutes in 2020	Number of private religious knowledge institutes in 2020	Number of other private knowledge institutes in 2020	Total number of knowledge institutes in 2020	Tertiary knowledge institutes per million inhabitants in 2020
1 = Central	10	2	3	15	2.6
2 = Coast	9	1	2	12	2.0
3 = Eastern	13	2	3	18	2.4
4 = Nairobi	7	18	10	35	7.5
5 = North Eastern	2	0	1	3	0.7
6 = Nyanza	9	4	4	17	2.4
7 = Rift Valley	17	6	14	37	2.7
8 = Western	4	1	1	6	1.0
Kenya	71	34	38	143	2.8

Unlike the table in part 1, table 7 includes all subsidiary locations, next to the main locations. See table 1 in part 2 for the population numbers, and the map.

Table 8: Think Tanks (and global UN agencies) in Kenya

Name	Year established	Where
ICIPE International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology http://www.icipe.org/	1970	Nairobi
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme (UN) https://www.unenvironment.org/	1972	Nairobi
UN Habitat (UN) https://unhabitat.org/kenya	1978	Nairobi
ICRAF Kenya, World Agroforestry Centre (CGIAR) https://www.worldagroforestry.org/country/kenya	1978	Nairobi
KARI, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (public) https://www.kari.org/	1986	Nairobi
AERC African Economic Research Council (private) https://aercafrica.org/	1988	Nairobi
Institute of Economic Affairs (private) https://www.africaportal.org/	1994	Nairobi

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR) (public) https://kippra.or.ke/	1997	Nairobi
PASGR (Partnership for African Social and Governance Research) (private, DfID-initiated) https://www.pasgr.org/	2011	Nairobi
Habitat for Humanity Head office and office for Africa and ME (private NGO) www.habitat.org	2011?	Nairobi
AfreHealth (African Forum for Research and Education in Health) (private) https://afrehealth.org/	2016	Nairobi
Centre for African Progress Centre (private) https://centreforafricanprogress.com/	2016	Nairobi (and in Uganda, Tanzania; US-based)
The Africa Center for Strategic Progress https://acstrap.org/	?	Nairobi, support from the USA

Sources: wikipedia Think Tanks and other sources

Table 9: Museums in Kenya

Name	Year established and ownership	Where
Nairobi National Museum	1910 as EAUNHS museum, 1930 as Coryndon Museum; in 1963 National Museum of Kenya; 2008 NNM (government)	Nairobi
Kitale Museum	1926 (private, as Stoneham Museum), in 1974 government	Kitale (Trans Nzoia)
Gedi Museum	1927 (government)	Gedi (Coast: Kilifi)
Mnarani Ruins	1929 (government)	Kilifi
Hyrax Hill Site Museum	1945 (government)	Near Nakuru
Fort Jesus Museum	1958 (government)	Mombasa
Siyu Fort	1958 (government)	Lamu
Nairobi Snake Park	1961 (government)	Near Nairobi
Kenya National Archives	1965 (government)	Nairobi
Ologesailie Prehistoric site	1970 (government)	Kajiado
Bomas of Kenya	1971 (government)	Nairobi
National Railway Museum	1971 (government)	Nairobi
Koobi Fora Pre-Historic Site	1973 (government)	Near Lake Turkana, Marsabit side
Meru Museum	1974 (government)	Meru
Kenyatta House	1977 (government)	Maralal in Samburu
Kisumu Museum	1980 (government)	Kisumu
Takwa Fort	1982 (government)	Manda Island in Lamu
Lamu Museum	1984 (government)	Lamu
Karen Blixen Museum	1986 (government)	near Nairobi
African Heritage Gallery/House	1989 (private)	Nairobi
Kapenguria Museum	1993 (government)	Kapenguria in West Pokot
Krapf Memorial Museum/ Rabai Museum	1994 (government)	Rabai (Kilifi)
Nairobi Botanic Garden	1996 (government)	Nairobi

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Kenya

Narok Museum	1996 (government)	Narok (Maasai area)
Abasuba Community Peace Museum	2000 (community)	Mfangano Island (Nyanza, Homa Bay)
August 7th Memorial Park	2001 (government)	Nairobi
Lari Memorial Peace Museum	2001 (community)	Kiambu District
Malindi Museum	2004 (government)	Malindi
Nairobi Gallery	2005 (government)	Nairobi
Porini Association	2006 (private non-profit)	Laikipia
Thimlich Ohinga	2006 (government)	Migori near Lake Victoria
Loiyangalani Desert Museum	2008 (government)	Turkana District
Treasures of Africa Museum	2011 (?) (private)	Kitale
Tambach Museum	2012 (government)	Tambach Elgeyo Marakwet
Jumba la Mtwana	Not known	Near Kilifi
Community Museums of Kenya	Not known	unclear
Aeumbu Community Peace Museum	Not known	near Embu.
Akamba Community Peace Museum.	Not known	near Machakos
Kabarnet Museum	Not known	Kabarnet (Baringo)
Kariandusi Museum	Not known	Near Lake Elmenteita, Nakuru
Seu-Seu Community Peace Museum.	Not known	Ngong
Wajir Museum	Not known	Wajir (North Eastern Region

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources) See: <https://www.museums.or.ke/> for online information about most museums that are part of the National Museums of Kenya organization.

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