



His Excellency

Macharia Kamau

Permanent Representative to the
United Nations from Kenya

Until his latest appointment, Mr. Kamau was Kenya's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Nairobi, where he served concurrently as Permanent Representative to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) from March 2009.

From August 2008 to March 2009, he served as a consultant in multiple concurrent roles, including Africa Adviser with the Global Development Department of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Advocacy and Leadership Adviser with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for East and Southern Africa; Independent Consultant with the Africa Child Policy Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Senior Associate at the Africa Policy Institute in Pretoria, South Africa; and Senior Adviser for Community Innovations in Pretoria.

Between June 2005 and July 2008, Mr. Kamau was the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Country Representative in South Africa, prior to which he served in the same country as Acting United Nations Resident Coordinator and Designated Official for Safety and Security. From September 2002 to April 2005, he was United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) Resident Representative in Kigali, Rwanda.

From May to August 2002, he was the United Nations Representative and Technical Adviser to the Technical Support Secretariat in Brussels, Belgium, prior to which he held the post of Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Gaborone, Botswana from August 1998 until May 2002.

In addition to New York, Mr. Kamau's extensive experience in the United Nations system earned him postings to Barbados, Namibia and Zambia, serving in various capacities with UNICEF and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

He joined UNICEF in 1985 as Programme Communication and Social Mobilization Consultant for the East and Southern Africa Regional Office in Nairobi.

Mr. Kamau holds degrees in history, economics and education from Wooster College, Ohio, and Harvard University, Massachusetts.

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WHO WE ARE

The Office of International Affairs & Diplomacy actively supports UVU's global engagement efforts by advancing UVU's presence and prestige in the International community; helping UVU students become globally competent graduates; promoting cultural literacy and diversity both on campus and in the community.

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Kenya

THE FLAG OF Kenya



MEANING

Three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large Maasai warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center; black symbolizes the majority population, red the blood shed in the struggle for freedom, green stands for natural wealth, and white for peace; the shield and crossed spears symbolize the defense of freedom

<https://www.cia.gov> ; en.wikipedia.org/

<http://www.ngkids.co.uk/places/country-fact-file-kenya>

<http://www.interestingfunfacts.com/cool-facts-about-kenya.html>

- Kenya is located in East Africa. Its terrain rises from a low coastal plain on the Indian Ocean to mountains and plateaus (areas of level high ground) at its centre. Most Kenyans live in the highlands, where Nairobi, the capital, sits at an altitude of 1,700 metres.



- In Kenya, more than 60 languages are spoken and there are more than 40 ethnic groups. Almost everyone there speaks more than one African language.
- The Maasai (Kenyan English: [ma'sa:i]) are a Nilotic ethnic group of semi-nomadic people inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. They are among the best known local populations due to their residence near the many game parks of the African Great Lakes, and their distinctive customs and dress.



- School is free in Kenya, but many children are too busy to go to classes. They help their families by working the land, tending cattle, cooking, or fetching water.



- Millions of people visit Kenya each year to see its endless savannah and the animals that inhabit it: elephants, lions, cheetahs, giraffes, zebras, hippos, rhinos and more. The Kenyan government has set up more than 50 reserves and parks to protect these animals.
- Slavery is a big part of Kenya's history. During the 1600s and 1700s, many Kenyans were kidnapped and taken as slaves by Arabs, Europeans, and Americans. By the mid-19th century, slavery was outlawed by most countries, but by then, thousands of Kenyans and other East Africans had been taken to countries throughout the world.
- The foods that are universally eaten in Kenya are ugali, sukuma wiki, and nyama choma. Sukuma wiki, a Swahili phrase which literally means "to push the week," is a simple dish made with greens similar to kale or collards that can also be made with cassava leaves, sweet potato leaves, or pumpkin leaves.

