

MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: KENYAN PERSPECTIVE

A Thesis by

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The following faculty members have examined the final copy of this thesis for content, and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts with a major in Liberal Studies.

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“Give me six hours to chop down a tree and I will spend the first four sharpening the
axe.” Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865

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ABSTRACT

In this paper all the eight Millennium development goals will be evaluated and then mapped to the success they have achieved in Kenya. Our evaluation will be based on each goal and the impact each goal has had in Kenya. Millennium development goals are a set of eight goals that are to be achieved by 2015 in lieu of world's development challenges. In 2000, 189 nations took an oath to liberate people from extreme poverty and deprivation, which later became the eight Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by 2015. The United Nations Development Program has given increased focus to this initiative under the Kenya development program. The program supports initiatives of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in the system.

The MDGs provide the government with a common framework for structuring policies and practices. The framework facilitates speed and efficiency in complying with the MDG spirit in planning, budgeting, and monitoring at all levels of government. The MDGs also bring clarity to the shared and individual roles and responsibilities of key actors working toward the realization of MDGs by working with a network of international organizations to put their resources and expertise in the most strategic and efficient way possible to support and sustain the efforts of partners at the international and national levels and the private sector to engage in improving human conditions by the target year of 2015. (Kenya millennium assessment)

This thesis examines the range of investment efforts the government has undertaken to achieve the millennium development goals. We analyze the government initiatives aimed at meeting the MDGs against the realities of what it would take to realize the goals.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Aids/AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency (or Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

ARV(s) Antiretroviral(s)

ASAL Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CBOs Community Based Organizations

CBS Central Bureau of Statistics

CDF Constituency Development Fund

CMR Child Mortality Rate

CSOs Civil Society Organizations

DOMC Division of Malaria Control

EPI Expanded Immunization Program

ERS Economic Recovery Strategy

FPE Free Primary Education

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GER Gross Enrolment Rates

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HSSP Health Sector Strategy Plan

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IMR Infant Mortality Rate

KCPE Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

KCSE Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

KDHS Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

KEPI Kenya Expanded Program of Immunization

KSH Kenya shillings

KM Kilometers

KNEF Kenya National Environment Fund

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

NACC National Aids Control Council

NASCOP National Aid and STI Control Program

NSC National Steering Committee

NCAPD National Coordinating Agency for Population Development

NCPD National Council for Population and Development

NEMA National Environmental Management Agency

NMS National Malaria Strategy

ROM Results Oriented Management

STI Sexually Transmitted Infections

UN United Nations

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UPE Universal Primary Education

WHO World Health Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION

Millennium Development Goals are a set of United Nations-devised goals designed to cut world poverty in half by 2015. Development experts looked at different problems that make people poor and identified eight targets that would help people meet basic needs. “If met, these goals would get people out of poverty into a better life as well as enable them to contribute to their society in a more productive way. Development experts use these goals to measure progress in reducing poverty over the years”. (World Bank report 2010)

Kenya, like the rest of Africa, recognizes that the Millennium Development Goals (MGD) offer a great opportunity to address human welfare in the whole world especially in developing nations. The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals by the United Nations was a laudable initiative by the international community to fight poverty, accelerate human development, and facilitate the gradual, but more effective, integration of the developing world.

In recognition of the special needs of Africa for poverty reduction and accelerated human development, the UN Assembly called on UN member states to support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication, and sustainable development.

Kenya and its People

Kenya is situated in the Eastern part of the continent of Africa. Ethiopia and Sudan border it to the North, Uganda to the Northwest, Tanzania to the South, Somalia to the Northeast, and the Indian Ocean to the Southeast.

The total land area is about 600,250 square kilometers, which constitutes dry land while water accounts for the rest of about 13,400 square km. Approximately 80% of the land area is arid or semi-arid and only 20% is arable.

The country has diverse physical features which are a major source of tourism; these include vast plains which are home to world-famous game parks and reserves; the Rift Valley, which runs North to South; Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa; Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water lake in the continent, supporting a major fishing industry in the East Africa region; Lake Nakuru, a major tourist attraction because of its flamingoes; Lake Magadi, known for its soda ash; and a number of major rivers some of which produce the hydropower resources of the country, including Tana, Athi, Yala, Nzoia, and Mara (Kenya Millennium Assessment, 2006).

There is a disparity in rainfall amounts and distribution across Kenya which has a significant effect on the country's capacity for economic production. Many parts of the country cannot produce adequate food from rain-dependent agriculture, exposing residents to frequent hunger. The arid and semi-arid lands depend mainly on livestock production which is frequently affected by drought (Kenya Millennium Assessment, 2006).

Demographics

According to 2009 population census data, the country's population is about 40 million people, 75-80% of whom live in the rural areas. The population distribution varies from 250 persons per kilometer square in high potential development areas to 3 persons per kilometer square in arid areas. Only about 20% of the country consists of high to medium potential agricultural land, and supports 80% of the population. The remaining 20% of the population lives in 80% of land, which is arid and semi-arid (Kenya Demographics and Health Survey 2009).

The country's population is characterized by high mortality rates, low and declining life expectancy, slightly increased fertility rates, high infant mortality and death rates, and declining population growth rates, due in part to HIV/AIDS. Kenya is faced with a high dependency burden with over 44% of the population below 15 years of age. According to the World Bank, the population in absolute poverty was estimated to be 52% in 2009. Poverty is defined as individuals living below a dollar per day.

Governance

Kenya is divided into eight provinces: Nyanza, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Rift Valley, Western, and Central. Due to the adoption of the new constitution in 2011 these provinces are further subdivided into counties (formerly districts and divisions). The country has one national assembly with 210 elected members and 12 nominated members of Parliament.

Kenya has an active multiparty democracy with a growing number of political parties, civil society organizations, labor unions, and religious organizations. The challenge is to translate this political atmosphere into a positive environment that would contribute to human development (Kenya Millennium Assessment, 2006).

Project Overview

In the year 2000, 189 nations under the umbrella vision of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) ratified the Millennium Development Goals. They outlined eight goals which need to be achieved for growth in developing nations. In this research paper we will explore each of these eight goals and map the success with which they have been achieved in Kenya. The UNDP Kenya Millennium Assessment of 2006 provides the blueprint for this thesis.

Figure 1: Pictorial view of millennium development goals



Objectives of the paper

Objectives of the paper are stated below:

1. Understand the Millennium Development Goal Plan of UNDP.
2. Explore the macro situation of Kenya under both social and main economic pillars of the country.
3. Examine research on the programs of UNDP in the country.
4. Assess the impact of the Millennium Development Goal Plan in Kenya under the supervision of UNDP.
5. Make recommendations.

Outline of the research

The chapters involved in the thesis are shown below:

1. Introduction

In this section we will introduce the paper followed by the objectives we want to achieve. We will introduce the topic and outline the structure of our project.

2. Literature review

In this section we will assess the available literature on the subject and highlight the critical areas of work. We will also look at the various macro factors that enhance development in developed countries compared to developing countries and how they can establish interdependent relationships for mutual benefit.

3. Research Methodology

In this section we will explore the methodology that we have adopted to conduct this research.

4. Findings

In this section we will explore the findings of the research.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This is the final chapter of the paper and will help us understand the impact of Millennium Development Goals in Kenya.

CHAPTER 2—LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the World Bank Report 2010 the following pillars are essential for a country to be able to fully participate in economic growth: education, economy, information and other infrastructure, and institutional regime. An educated and skilled population is needed to create, share, and use knowledge. A stable infrastructure, including mass media and access to the internet, is required to enhance effective communication and disseminate and process information. Economic incentives and institutional framework create an environment that allows the free flow of knowledge, supports investment in information and communications technology, and encourages entrepreneurship. A network of research centers, universities, private enterprises, and community groups is necessary to tap into the stock of global knowledge, and assimilate and adapt it to local needs and create new knowledge.

Acemoglu and Robinson, in their book *Why A Nation's Fail* (crown2012), assert that it is institutions that determine the fate of a nation's success. Success comes when political and economic institutions are "inclusive" and "pluralistic" creating incentives for everyone to invest in the future.

The International Monetary Fund argues that spurring economic growth (GDP per capita) in developing countries is directly linked to the aim of reducing poverty. Two principal ways in which such growth can be achieved include provision of aid and fair trade arrangements by developed countries. However, for developing countries to achieve developed status they will need to maintain a substantially higher growth rate; the 2006 World Development Report indicates that a 2% annual growth for the next 25 years would yield an increase of \$1000 per capita in Malaysia compared to a figure of \$270 per capita in Kenya. Traditionally, provision of

financial aid has been a popular way to attempt to fight poverty; however, financial aid has its problems. Putting extra money into the economy of a developing country like Kenya can lead to exchange rate appreciation, rendering their goods less competitive on the international market.

A problem with loans is that debts can get out of control, as was the case after the 1980s oil shocks; debt in sub-Saharan Africa countries increased from 29% of gross national product to 77% in 1996. Kenya's debt service as a percentage of its net exports more than tripled from 6% to 21% between 1996 and 2005. Such debts make economic growth very difficult as it distracts from investments in physical and human capital. Moreover, loans come with strings attached. They often emphasize austerity measures which negatively impact the economic wellbeing of developing countries. An alternative to direct financial aid is to write off debt, as the G8 committed to doing for eighteen of the world's poorest countries. (International Monetary Fund 2005)

Another approach is for rich countries to invest directly in healthcare, and physical and human capital in developing countries, rather than simply giving aid to tackle problems. This can benefit developing countries. If investments in physical capital are complemented with teaching the local workforce how to use new machinery and equipment, a new industry could be created, boosting employment and GDP.

Increasing sexual and reproductive education is also important in tackling the spread of diseases in developing countries. This is one of the goals identified by the UN Millennium Project to help achieve their Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Encouraging fair trade between developed and developing countries can have the biggest impact on poverty. Areas of comparative advantage such as land abundance should be exploited through production of land-intensive primary products such as coffee, sugar, and agricultural

produce. Export promotion policies should be encouraged. This will enable businesses in developing countries to supply a market much larger than it would if they were simply producing as a means of import substitution.

Unfair trade arrangements, such as import tariffs or quotas, must be abolished to increase imports of developing countries into rich countries. The European Union and the United States have made progress in achieving this goal. Quotas on imports were abolished under the World Trade Organization agreement of 2005 and this has resulted in duty free imports into the European Union from the world's less developed countries.

Rapid industrialization has resulted in a large increase in the share of manufacturing of exports of developing countries. This increase is highlighted in countries such as Malaysia, where the percentage figure rose from 6% in 1965 to 76% in 1997. Investments by rich countries can prove to be beneficial to their interests as well as those of the developing countries. The cost of labor tends to be much cheaper in countries with a predominantly unskilled labor force so implementing manufacturing industry in a developing country would enable a country like the United States to benefit from cheap imports, as well as free up their workforce to focus on their own areas of comparative advantage. There are positive externality effects for developed countries for certain initiatives. For example, provision of vaccinations and other forms of healthcare, give developed countries an incentive to fight poverty.

Paul Collier, author of *The Bottom Billion : (Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done about It (2008)*, argues that the main failure of today's international development efforts is that problems have been defined too broadly, while the agenda for solving those problems has been defined too narrowly. According to Collier (2008), efforts must be

directed at focusing exclusively on the “bottom billion” in world income distribution of the world’s population, particularly on the African continent.

Many of the potential methods to reduce poverty and increase growth in developing countries can be implemented with the involvement of rich countries such as the United States. Given the current divide of prosperity between developed countries and developing countries, the implementation of such ideas should be viewed as a matter of priority rather than economics. Collier argues that these countries have “missed the boat” of globalization, which sailed in the 1990s with the tiger economies of South East Asia. The only fast track to development now will depend on Africa’s ability to catch up. Industrialization, with an emphasis on labor-intensive manufacturing industries, presents a significant solution for economic development.

Introduction to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are eight goals that all 191 UN member states have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015. The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The MDGs are derived from this Declaration, and all have specific targets and indicators (Millennium Development Goals, 2012).

1. Eradicating poverty and extreme hunger across the globe. In this goal, UNDP looks at ways in which poverty and extreme hunger can be eradicated. The target is to reduce the population of hungry people by half by the year 2015. The strategies to alleviate hunger consist of mobilizing political action to end hunger at the global as well as national and local levels, and aligning national policies that restore budgetary priority to agriculture as the engine to economic growth.

2. Primary education for all. The millennium development goal for education is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

3. Promotion of gender equality and empowering women across the globe. The millennium development declaration commits member countries to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger, and diseases and to stimulate development that is sustainable.

4. Reduction in child mortality. Infants are dying all over the world and child mortality is a serious issue in the developing world. The target is to reduce by two thirds the deaths of children under the age of five by 2015.

5. Increased focus on maternal health. The millennium development goal states that a three-quarter reduction in maternal deaths should be achieved by 2015. The measurement for this reduction is the maternal mortality ratio and the proportion of births attended by skilled health care workers.

6. Combat diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria, and others. The target is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other diseases.

7. Creating and ensuring environment sustainability. This goal calls for halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Access to safe water is described as the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source.

8. Creating and developing a global partnership model for development. This goal constitutes the framework without which the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals will not be possible. They are necessary in the process of setting an enabling environment that

will allow the realization of the goals including development of infrastructure, technology, trade, industry and international trade (Millennium Development Goals, 2012).

Kenya and the Millennium Development Goals

The following section describes how Kenya has attempted to address the Millennium Development Goals.

Poverty Reduction: The Kenyan government is assisted by a team from UNDP for expansion of investments and trade. A special focus will be created on trade that can result in direct reduction in unemployment. With increased foreign investments there will be direct a boost to employment creation. These projects are carried out in collaboration with the Kenyan Government through its ministries of trade and industrialization. At the community level many nongovernment organizations are also participating in these initiatives. Some of the recent projects which UNDP has undertaken to improve support in Kenya are:

1. Increasing capacity in capital markets
2. Support to agriculture to boost trading activity in the country. The pilot project is known as the Tractor Project.
3. Supporting and assisting the Kenyan government in export management of honey and bee products.
4. Providing support to the Kenyan private sector alliance which is better known as Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). The organization assists the government in encouraging private sector job creation.
5. Creation of micro enterprises and district business solution centers called YES MSE (Youth Employment Scheme -Micro Small Enterprise Program). These centers create micro financing initiatives in the hub in which they are located. This in turn boosts

employment in the country and also reduces poverty which is ultimately the main goal of Millennium Development Goals.

6. UNDP is focusing on creating sustainable businesses over time. This is the reason they are focusing on creation of microenterprises and district business solution centers which are self-sustainable in the long run.
7. Increasing foreign direct investment in the country. UNDP has taken steps via business communities to raise the word for Africa and are highlighting Kenya as the next big story. Many U.S. companies such as IBM and GE are planning to increase their presence in Kenya. This is a direct boost to employment and increased trade activity across the country, both critical steps towards eradicating poverty (Reaching the Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating Hunger in Eastern Kenya, 2012).

In 2008, UNDP Kenya joined Equity Bank to help in promotion of women's empowerment. The objective of the program, which is better known as the "Fanikisha Project," is to provide increased credit access to women and promote entrepreneurship among them.

Democratic Governance in Kenya: Improved governance and participation can be generated in Kenya if democracy is upheld in the system. UNDP has given increased focus on this under the Kenya development program. The program supports initiatives of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in the system. This will restore public confidence in the government's policies and initiatives. UNDP provides assistance in improving the budget, economic management, and on the planning side of the public financial system. Some of the key initiatives under this program are:

1. Public sector reform: This initiative began in 2004 under the strategy of Public Service Reform and Development Secretariat (PBR&DS). It is essential that public sector policies are reformed from time to time; otherwise they tend to become lethargic.. The objective is to introduce results-oriented management (ROM) in the public sector with the aim of improving quality, efficiency, and effective provision of services and performance on a continuous basis.

2. Youth Empowerment through the Ministry of Youth Affairs: The world population in 2012 exceeds seven billion, with youth between 15-25 comprising one billion. The important fact to note here is that among these 1 billion, 850 million live in developing nations. The possible interventions for youth development are to: (a) expand vocational youth training institutions for youth as future farmers; (b) develop a financial or loan program targeting youth to engage in agriculture and related activities; (c) develop appropriate programs to reduce youth migration and increase their gainful employment in agriculture; and (d) promote and support the private sector to develop rural agro-industries and other enterprises for alternative employment of youth (Millennium Development Goals, 2012).

3. Electoral reform. UNDP has established an Election Assistance Program in Kenya to increase voter turnout. The intention is to help Kenya empower citizens and become a stronger democratic nation (United Nations Kenya Corporate Roster, 2009). The 2007 election in Kenya was supported by nations like Canada, Finland, the United Kingdom, and Norway.

UNDP also helped the Kenyan government draft and implement the new constitution that the country adopted in 2010. The objective of the program was to initiate proper authority under which the government can operate. The new constitution is a milestone towards achievement of effective governance. The key areas on women empowerment in the constitution include

commitments to non-discrimination based on race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, color, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, or language. The new constitution also commits the government to implement affirmative action in policies and programs to benefit individual or disadvantaged groups in accessing education and gainful employment; participation in governance; and guarantees equal political rights and freedom from discrimination, exploitation, or abuse.

Recovery and Crisis Prevention in Kenya: Targeted interventions of providing food to poor populations should be complemented by strategic contingency plans. The actions should include (a) contingency budget allocation for disaster rapid response; (b) minimizing procedures and trigger mechanisms; (c) strengthening national disaster response agencies and early warning systems; (d) expansion of preschool and school feeding programs based on locally sourced foods; (e) exploring means of establishing daily feeding programs for the elderly, the sick, and the extremely poor; (f) food and cash for work programs, focusing on rural road works, small-scale irrigation, and other infrastructure to support productivity and income improvements; and (g) easing of procedures for government procurement to support hunger-reducing programs.

Environment and Energy: One of the Millennium Development Goals is to create and ensure environmental sustainability. The focus is on creating a green initiative in the country and making sustainable progress. The MDGs cannot be achieved without provision of sustainable, affordable, and appropriate energy. Indeed, supply of adequate and affordable types of energy for growth and development is the central theme of the government's energy policy. The proposed interventions include biomass energy (fuel wood supply strategies and charcoal conservation strategies mainly through improved cook stoves), petroleum products, electricity, and promoting mini-hydro, biogas, and institution strengthening to promote sustainable energy supply,

(coordination of different authorities on energy, energy research, and development).

(International Human Development indicators, 2010) The objective of the program is to increase community level initiatives for improving the environment. Some of the key projects or initiatives under the same are: (MDGS assessment, 2012)

1. Biofuel: Past experience all over the world has shown that it is very necessary that the usage of fuel or natural resources be sustainable. The focus in this area is to increase the usage of biofuel in the society. This can be done through creation and storage of biofuel that can be used in the future.

2. Energy Assessment: It is very important for a nation to understand its energy needs in order to prepare for the future. Total energy investment amounts to Ksh. 5 million over the 10-year period. However, the model presented for the MDGs is not adequate for analyzing energy requirements as it is not responsive to key variables in assessing energy needs e.g. agro-ecological zones particularly in the use of biomass, the proportion of people using particular energy, and the mix of energy used by households under varying income levels, and the season of the year. It is therefore recommended that a model capturing all the major energy types, biomass, electricity, and petroleum products be developed immediately for local use and applied for future planning. Key initiatives in these include the Energy Atlas Project, Village Energy Partnership road map, and Women & Energy report (Reaching the Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating Hunger in Eastern Kenya, 2012).

Free Primary Education: The introduction of free primary education in January 2003 has led to significant educational achievements. Enrollments in public primary schools increased significantly from 5.9 million in 2003 to 12.5 million in 2010. Despite this increase, primary

education continues to experience a number of challenges, such as overstretched facilities, overcrowding in schools (especially those in urban slums and arid and semi-arid areas), high pupil-teacher ratios, high cost of equipment for children with special needs, diminished support by communities, gender and regional disparities, increased number of orphans in and out of school as a result of HIV/AIDS, poor management, and internal inefficiency that negatively impacts access, equity, and quality. In addition, most parents are under the impression that it is the government's exclusive responsibility to provide all the necessary resources to support primary education (Kenya millennium project report 2012). During the next five years the Kenyan government plans to recruit 28,000 additional teachers including both primary and secondary teachers. This will address the shortage of teachers in schools and also improve the quality of education provided to the students.

Agriculture: Between 2000 and 2010, agriculture production recorded high growth rates of 4% per annum but declined significantly thereafter to around 1% compared to the previous years. The factors that impacted negatively on agricultural growth included: (a) mismanagement of farmer support institutions that affected the areas of marketing, credit, seeds, and farm inputs; (b) dumping of agricultural commodities, such as dairy, maize, and sugar in the local market; (c) depreciation of the Kenya shilling resulting in large increases in the cost of imported agricultural inputs; (d) reduction in donor support which reduced resources available for investment in agriculture; (e) Decline in budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector. (MDGS in Kenya, 2012)

Economy: The economy has been characterized by positive growth. Between 2000 and 2010 the economy grew by an annual average rate of 2.5%, above the population growth estimated at 1.5% per annum. However, failure to drastically improve the country's investment

and savings record threatens the recovery effort, since no meaningful growth can take place without adequate capital accumulation. Despite the signs of economic recovery, the growth of the economy is far below the necessary growth rate of about 7% needed to support implementation of MDG-related activities within the remaining decade to 2015.(MDGS assessment 2010).

Infrastructure: There are 160,886 km of public roads in Kenya of which 61,945 km are classified while 98,941 km is unclassified. The classes are related to functional criteria and administrative level. Classified and unclassified roads are those with width greater than 9 meters and whose management currently falls under agencies in the Ministry of Roads. There are also about 60,000 kms of other roads that have a width of less than 9 meters. Classified roads are in 6 categories as shown in Table below.

Table 1 Summary of Kenya’s Road Network Distribution

ROADCLASS	Paved	Unpaved	Sub Total
International Trunk Roads	2,772	816	3,588
National Trunk Roads	1,489	1,156	2,645
Primary Roads	2,693	5,164	7,857
Secondary Roads	1,238	9,483	10,721
Minor Roads	577	26,071	26,649
Special Purpose Roads	110	10,376	10,486
Total Classified Network	8,879	53,066	61,945
Unclassified Network	2,318	96,623	98,941
National Network	11,197	149,689	160,886

Source: Road Inventory and Condition Survey, MOR 2009

The Government has targeted construction of 1950 km of new roads by the end of year 2012. Between 2007 and 2010 the government spent \$2.4 billion on roads of which 75% was for construction of new roads with the remainder for development and modification of older roads. In the year 2011, 719.4 kms of roads were constructed while 1,002 kms of roads were rehabilitated.

In the years 2007 to 2010, increased emphasis was placed on development and modernization of Kenya's infrastructure. This largely has been helped by the inclusion of private players in the sector. Installed capacity for power increased by 18% during this period to 1412 MW in 2010. Around 16,000 new institutions and 801,921 new households were added and connected with electricity supply.

Kenya has also been focusing on increasing access to undersea fiber optic cable. Currently it is building a fiber optic link between Fujairah in UAE to Mombasa in Kenya. The government, along with private players, has laid 5500 km of fiber optic cable across the country. A five-fold reduction in cost of data transmission and internet charges has been achieved through this.

There has been significant progress in the modernization and development of the airport infrastructure across the country. The modernization of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport is ongoing and the new terminal is expected to be operational by 2013. Recently, construction and modernization of Kisumu International Airport has been completed. During the same period 15 airstrips have been rehabilitated (MDGS in Kenya, 2012).

The port of Mombasa has been incapable of handling large vessels; modernization began in July 2011 and is expected to be completed in 2012. Construction has also begun at the second port of Mombasa which will handle 600,000 TEUS (twenty-foot equivalent units).

Expanding information and telecommunication services including e-government and other priority projects is estimated to cost KSh 15 billion annually while improvement of weather monitoring capabilities and early warning systems will cost KSh 7 billion per year (MDGS, Kenya 2012).

CHAPTER 3—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This thesis is a descriptive study of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Kenya. It uses secondary data to analyze conditions in Kenya and progress in meeting the goals. It also uses a structured questionnaire with key informants knowledgeable about MDGs in Kenya. In qualitative research, one's sample should be representative of some larger population to which one hopes to transfer the research findings (Crabtree and Miller, 1992). Hence a sample of twenty professionals was interviewed between December 2011 and January 2012 in Kenya. Participants were chosen on the basis of being knowledgeable about MDGs in Kenya, and included research students from local universities, UNDP staff, personnel from the ministry of planning, members of parliament, and locals drawn from the four provinces. Snowball sampling, which consists of participants identifying other potential participants (researchers from the local university) were later contacted.

A participatory ethnographic observation was conducted in Kenya between January 2011 and March 2011. Data obtained through participant observation served as a check against subjective reporting of what they believe and do. This method is useful in gaining an understanding of the physical, social cultural, and economic contexts in which participants live, the relationships among and between people, contexts, ideas, norms and events, and peoples' behaviors and activities (Begg, 2007). In addition, the method enables researchers to develop familiarity with the cultural context that will prove invaluable through the project.

Procedures and data collection

Through informed consent, a structured interview was conducted. Ethical considerations were taken to assure the respondents that their professional settings would not be identifiable in any subsequent projects.

Secondary Data

We used data available on the World Wide Web to document and understand the basic concepts of the research. We used web search functions to provide aid to our research. Background research employed internet publications, web journals, published journals, UNDP reports, Kenyan Government macro data, governmental websites, and professional periodicals to provide a foundation for our research. The aggregate measure of progress data were sourced mainly from the MDGs database. The objective was to have MDGs data that were available and comparable across nations and across the years.

Primary Data

Primary data was used to verify the secondary data. It provides an “on-the-ground” view of the situation in Kenya which helps us map real life with published information. A primary source is source material that is closest to the person, information, time period, or idea that is being studied. When evaluating primary source material, you can ask yourself the following questions to assist in your evaluation: When was the information gathered? What assumptions and preconceptions could the author have had? How could his or her biases possibly have limited the objectivity of the research and data collection? What is the purpose of the author’s research? How does this impact on your own research and findings? These questions are often known as the Five W’s: Who, What, Where, When, and Why. Primary sources typically include any sort of data that you collect yourself (Crabtree and Miller, 1992).

Since we have limitations to deal with regarding various factors we have limited ourselves to conducting interviews over the phone with various concerned parties. We developed a structured questionnaire to conduct the interviews.

Limitations

This research is limited to the public content available to us during the period we evaluated. Our research time and resources did not permit us to go to the field and assess the situation during the time of writing this research. This research is based on accounting for background information that we have.

Sample size

Our sample size was twenty people from diverse backgrounds who are directly or indirectly related to either the Kenyan economy or the UNDP program. The professional backgrounds of these 20 people are detailed below:

1. Politicians (members of parliament): 4
2. UN staff (personnel from the United Nations Development program): 6
3. Locals of the region (drawn from Nyanza, Eastern, Nairobi, and Coast provinces): 4
4. Staff from the Ministry of Planning and National Development: 3
5. Researchers from local universities in the region: 3

The questionnaire consisted of eight questions which took approximately 30 minutes to complete over the phone. The questionnaire had five parts: awareness of the MDGs, progress on the MDGs, importance of the goals, the most successful goal in Kenya, and the goal that UNDP should emphasize in Kenya. Respondents were also asked to provide open-ended comments about the MDG program.

CHAPTER 4—FINDINGS

MDG1: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger

The Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, as part of the MDG goal, devised a strategic plan to improve agricultural productivity. If the devised policies are implemented successfully, it is envisaged that the rate of growth of agriculture will be at the record levels of 10% in the medium-term (Millennium Villages, 2010).

Currently poverty levels in Kenya remain high. The poverty level declined marginally to about 46% in 2005/06 from 49% in 1997. There are significant disparities in Kenyan socioeconomic development. The rural poverty level declined to 42.2% in 2006/07 from 50.7% in 1997 while the urban poverty level increased to 40.5% from 38.3% over the same period.

To maintain the pace of improvement Kenya needs to enhance its policies targeted at increased agricultural productivity so that households are self-sufficient and also have surplus for sale. In addition, the quality of the produce, i.e., the nutritional level, should be directly proportional to the increase in quantity. Moreover, an increased supply of agricultural goods would help the economy. Through the market dynamics of supply and demand, prices would fall, making it accessible for those who rely on markets for purchases (MDGS Assessment, 2012).

Strategies the government is implementing to provide incentives for the trade and industry sectors include improvements to the infrastructure base, promoting an enabling macroeconomic policy framework, creating an enabling trade regulatory framework, development of human resources, expanding the export base (through participation in trading blocks, diversification, and value addition), and facilitating availability of credit to small and

medium-sized enterprises through strengthening of micro finance institutions (MDGS, Kenya Project 2012).

MDG2: Achieve primary education for all

The target of MDG2 is to ensure that all boys and girls have access to primary education.

The indicators for this goal are:

- Net enrollment ratio (the share of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school)
- Gross enrollment ratio (the share of children of any age that are enrolled in primary school)
- Percentage of pupils enrolling in grade I and completing the last grade of primary education
- Literacy rate (including both men and women) for those between age 15 and 24 years

The number of enrollments increased between 2008 and 2009. The primary gross enrollment rate increased from 107.6% to 110.0%. This compares to 73.7% in 2002. Net enrollment rates rose from 77.3% in 2002 to 92.9%, while the primary school completion rates improved from 62.8% in 2002 to 83.2% in 2009 (UNDP Kenya). However, the disparity in enrollment on the basis of gender persisted, with it being slightly higher for boys at 112.8% in 2009 compared to 112.2% for girls. The Primary Completion Rate (PCR) rose to 97.8% in 2009 from 83.2% in 2008. Though remarkable improvement in education has been observed, retention and completion remains a major challenge for the MDG.

MDG3: Gender equality and women empowerment

The target is to eradicate gender discrimination at all levels by 2015. This includes eliminating disparity in the field of education, women empowerment and wage equality in non-

agricultural fields, and participation of women in national parliaments (UN Millennium project, 2008).

Interventions on economic and political opportunities include provision of budgetary and human resources across all ministries, financial support to women's organizations and ensuring access to independent sources of income for women, ensuring that social protection schemes reach women on an equitable basis, ensuring the right to own and inherit property, promotion of access to credit and work (equal access to work and pay, recognition of women's responsibility to care for dependents, grievance redress mechanisms), providing access to infrastructure to reduce women's work burden (access to clean cooking fuel and access to safe drinking water), improving political representation, and increasing access to vocational training for women(UNDP, 2012).

For the past decade, the Kenyan government has been improving the socio-economic welfare of the nation. The government's investment for raising the economic status of the nation increased 19.8% to KSh 236.6 billion in 2009/10 from KSh 197.5 billion in 2008/09. The expenditure of the Kenyan government on gender empowerment increased to KSh 3.5 billion 2009/10 from KSh 1.4 billion in 2008/09. Specific measures have been put in place to realize progress towards gender equality in various sectors. For instance, the government has put university entrance cut-off score for girls at two points lower than that of boys and pledged that at least 30% of all government appointments would be women as part of affirmative action to address the gender gap. The new Constitution states that women and men have the right to equal treatment including the right to equal opportunities in politics, economic, and cultural and social spheres.

MDG 4 and 5: Improvement in maternal health and reduction in child mortality

The parameters to measure improvement in maternal health and reduction in child mortality are as follows:

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Births attended by skilled health providers
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Adolescent birth rate
- Antenatal care coverage
- Unmet need for family planning.

According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) 2008-2009 report, 44% of births in Kenya are delivered by a health professional and 43% of deliveries take place in health facilities far from the benchmark of 90% set for 2015. In 2008-09, the infant mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births, down significantly from 77 in 2003. The under-five mortality rate was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008/09 compared to 115 in 2003. There are effective low cost interventions available that can prevent at least 2/3 of child deaths. These include breastfeeding, complementary feeding, zinc and vitamin A supplementation, improved delivery procedures, and immunization. Immunization coverage increased from 57% in 2003 to 72% in 2007 and 77% in 2008/09.

There was an increase in contraceptive use, from 39% of married women in 2003 using any method to 46% in 2008-09.

Developing a critical mass of trained health care workers with the skills needed to manage childhood illness remains a challenge to the government. A recent freeze on employment of nurses has greatly reduced the skilled personnel that would provide the required services in

the existing and new public health facilities. Inadequate supplies affect sustainable quality healthcare necessary for reduction in child morbidity and mortality.

According to KDHS 2008/09, only 43% of the total births take place in maternal health institutions, and only 44% of the total births are attended by skilled and trained health providers. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) stood at 46% in 2008/09 which is below the target of 70% set for 2015 (Reaching the Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating Hunger in Eastern Kenya, 2012).

Interventions for both maternal and child health are essential and should not be financed by user fees as this discourages the poor from accessing the required services. The use of user fees to supplement the costs is partly responsible for the decline in the uptake of maternal child health services. Despite the higher per capita cost for child survival, implementing maternal health care can grossly cut costs for child health since the survival chances of children are highly dependent on maternal health (MDGS, 2012).

Family planning can prevent many maternal deaths by helping women avoid unintended pregnancies and by reducing their exposure to the risks involved in pregnancy and childbirth. Family planning allows women to delay motherhood, space births, prevent unsafe abortions, and protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.

Maternal and newborn health are highly dependent on early recognition of complications of pregnancy and delivery. Many women, especially in rural areas, live far from sources of adequate obstetric care. Families and birth attendants need to be aware of the warning signs of complications and must act quickly to get women in need to health facilities. This can be achieved successfully through the use of prenatal care with the help of family medical practitioners. The media should be used to educate the public about pregnancy and delivery.

Community-level organizations should assist this through systematic programs. In order to prevent negative maternal health outcomes, an important step for health promotion is to have the Ministry of Health supply adequate educational materials regarding safe practices (MDGS Kenya, 2012).

To foster the goal of reduction in child mortality, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II and Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan introduced a Child Survival and Development Strategy in 2009. Further, to control and eradicate malaria the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation mandated the creation of a Division of Malaria Control (DOMC). In addition, on November 4, 2009, it also implemented an 8-year Kenyan Malaria Strategy (KNMS) 2009-2017. This strategy is a partnership between the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and the Ministry of Medical Services to control malaria (UNDP program Kenya, 2011).

MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other epidemic diseases

The parameters to measure the progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS are

- HIV prevalence in the age group of 15-49 years
- Usage of condoms
- Sex education amongst the population aged between 15 years and 24 years
- Percentage of orphans in the age group of 10-14 years attending school related to the non-orphan population

Another target of MDG6 is to provide access to treatment for the HIV/AIDS infected population. The indicator to measure progress is based on the proportion of the population that has access to antiretroviral drugs (ATR) (UN Millennium Project, 2008).

The Kenya AIDS Indicators Survey (2007) estimated the average HIV prevalence among the general population aged 15-49 at 7.4 % while the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

(2008-09) estimated prevalence for the same population at 6.3 %. The findings show that Kenya's epidemic has stabilized in the past few years. Both surveys confirmed that women still have a higher prevalence compared to men: women 8.4 % compared to 5.4 % for men (Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey 2007) and women 8 % compared to 4.3 % for men (KDHS 2008-09). Sex differential is more pronounced among the young women in the 15-24 age group who tend to acquire HIV at a rate four times higher than young men—5.6 % against 1.4 % (Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey 2007) and 4.5 % and 1.1 % respectively (KDHS 2008-09).

The estimated number of people living with HIV is between 1.3 million and 1.6 million. New infections are estimated at 100,000 in 2009 for adults (15 years +). The HIV Prevention Response and Modes of Transmission Analysis (2009) found that the largest number of new infections (44 %) occur among men and women who are in a union or in regular partnerships, men who have sex with men, and prisoners. These groups contribute about 15 % of new infections and injecting drug use accounts for 3.8 % (National HIV Indicators for Kenya: 2009 National AIDS Control Council and the National AIDS and STD Control Programme. April 2010).

According to the NACC, the supply of condoms in Kenya increased to 64.5 million in 2007 from 28.4 million in 2005 (United Nations Kenya Corporate Roster, 2009). Usage of condoms is an important tool in the fight to curtail the spread of HIV/AIDS. Effective protection would require condom use at every sexual encounter and especially among the high-risk groups. This can be achieved if such groups are made aware of the importance of condom use as a tool for protection against HIV/AIDS. Acquisition and distribution of condoms has been more successful in urban areas but is yet to pick up in the rural areas.

There has also been impressive progress in prevention and control of Malaria. According to KDHS 2008-09, 54% of households own at least one Insecticide Treated Net. Over half (51%) of the children under five and 53% of pregnant women use a mosquito net at night.

MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

The target of MDG7 is to bring about significant reduction in biodiversity loss and halve the proportion of the population that does not have access to safe drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation (Reaching the Millennium Development Goals: Eradicating Hunger in Eastern Kenya, 2012). To achieve these targets, the Kenyan government introduced the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) in 1999. The Act created the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which would research, introduce, and enforce Environmental Action Plans (EAPs) to preserve and enhance the environment. NEMA has devised and implemented various environmental plans like Vision 2030, Environment, Water, and Sanitation sector plans for 2008-2012, and a Medium Term Plan 2008-2012.

Since 2009, the government has been actively involved in launching the Forest Mainstreaming Initiative to reclaim 25,000 hectares of land illegally usurped by the Mau Complex Forest. However, these programs face revolt from the population which depends on forests for wood fuel (MDGS in Kenya, 2012).

MDG8: Fostering a global partnership for development

The MDG 8 is based on fostering a global partnership for development by providing access in developed markets and raising the export-levels of developing economies. The share of trade in Kenya's GDP stood at 55.4% in 2007 and the services sector contributed around 60% to

the GDP with transport and communication, postal, and telecommunications, and wholesale and retail trade industries being the largest contributors.

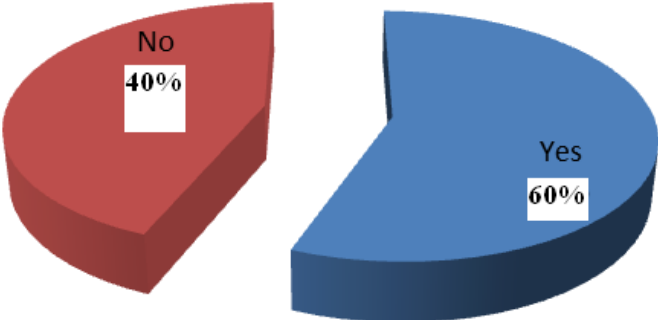
Kenya has been actively trading in goods and services across the globe. The contribution of merchandizing trade in total exports was 60.6% and services sector accounted for 60%, which reflects the importance of global partnership in the sustainable development of the economy. The primary exports were textiles and apparel, horticulture, soda ash, and tea. Manufactured goods that contributed to the economy's exports were essential oils, iron and steel, cement, and pharmaceutical goods.

The costs of trade restrictions have had adverse effects on Kenya in the past. The World Trade Organization agreement signed in 1995 defines the new international framework for trade development, which has eased trade restrictions. However, since the year 2000, the increase in imports has outpaced the increase in exports, which in turn has expanded the trade deficit of the economy. The value of exports have increased to KSh 344.9 billion in 2008 from KSh 214.8 billion in 2004; the value of imports increased to KSh 770.7 billion from KSh 364.6 billion during the same period (International Human Development indicators, 2010).

Survey findings from the individual survey questions are reported in graphical and descriptive form below.

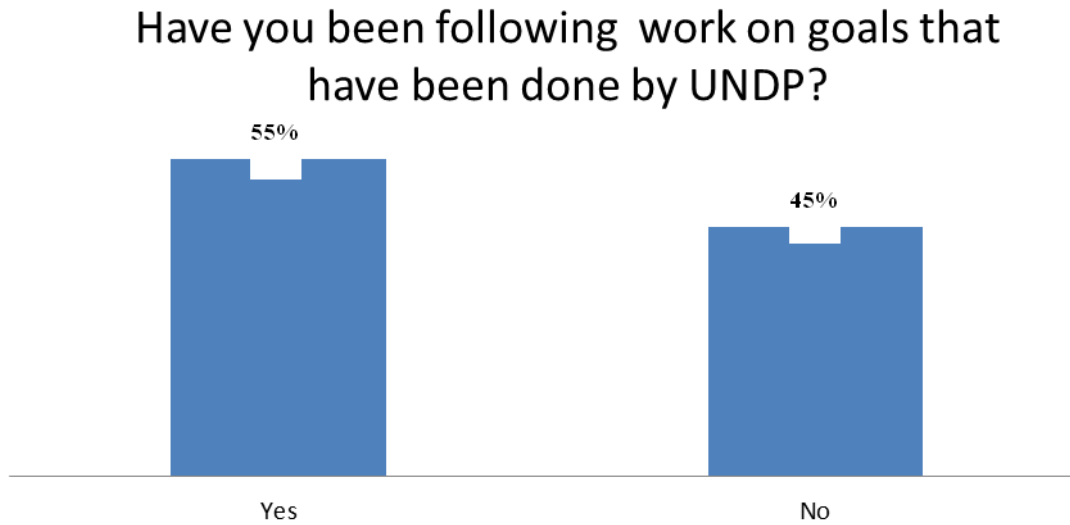
Figure 2

Are you aware of the Millennium Development Goals of UNDP?



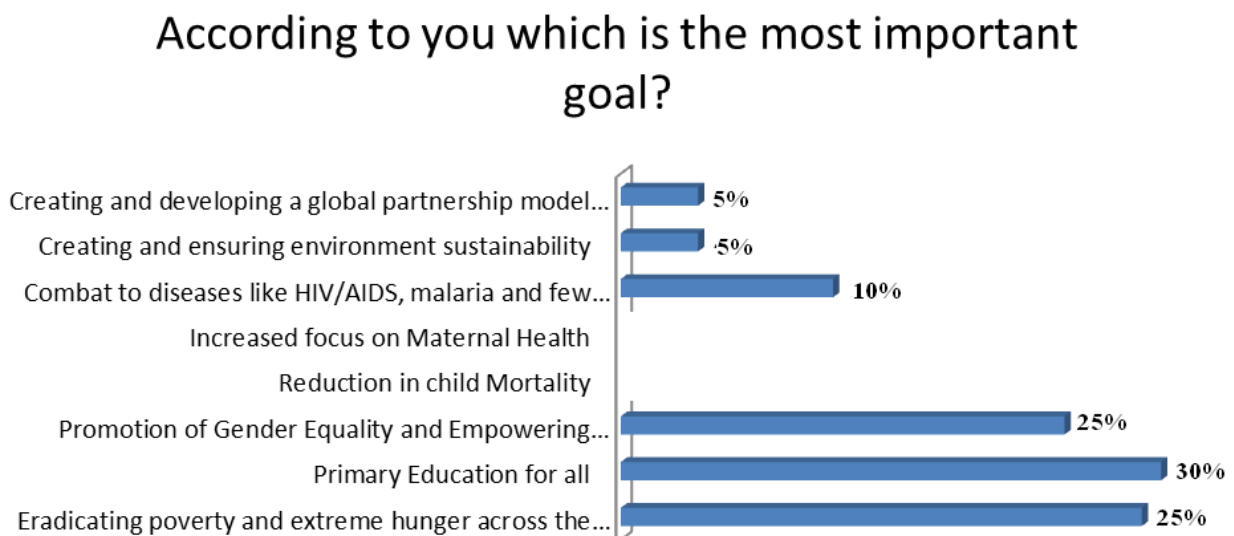
A majority of those interviewed are aware of the Millennium Goals and hold the view that a common international framework of development goals is a useful tool that helps facilitate development. Fifty-six percent of the respondents believe that the existence of MDGs encourages a focus on development. Raising public awareness of the MDGs should be a priority for the government. (MDGs 2012)

Figure 3



The practitioners and academics surveyed are aware of the goals and are following their implementation. . There is a desire among the respondents for increased involvement of people in the work toward achieving the MDGs. This will require collaboration between the UNDP and related development partners. (MDGs 2012)

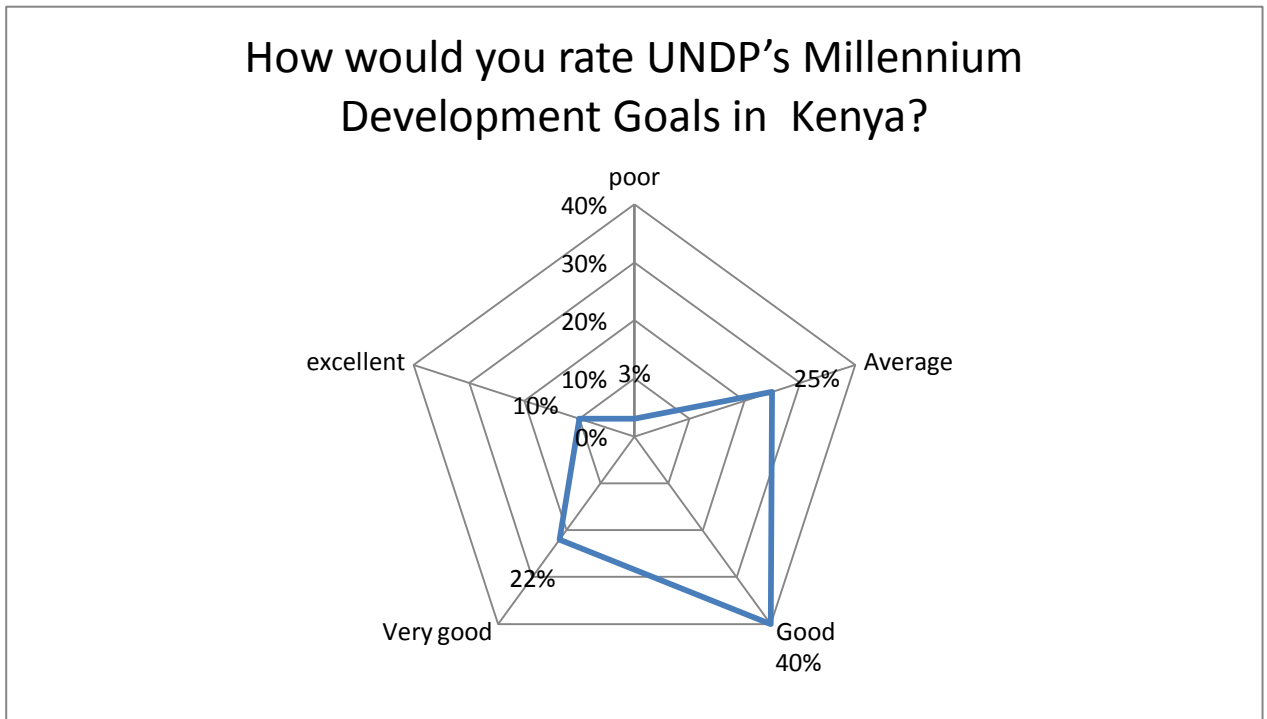
Figure 4



Among the people surveyed, eradicating poverty, primary education, and promotion of gender equity are the greatest challenges the country is facing. Comments received in the course of interviews underline a concern that the increasing number of people living in poverty risk reversing the steps taken in achieving some of the MDGs. Another concern raised was that the MDGs are not comprehensive enough and do not capture many other issues that the country is facing. According to those surveyed, there must be increased awareness of what the MDGs entail, how the MDGs are interlinked, and how the government can enhance its capacity for economic development.

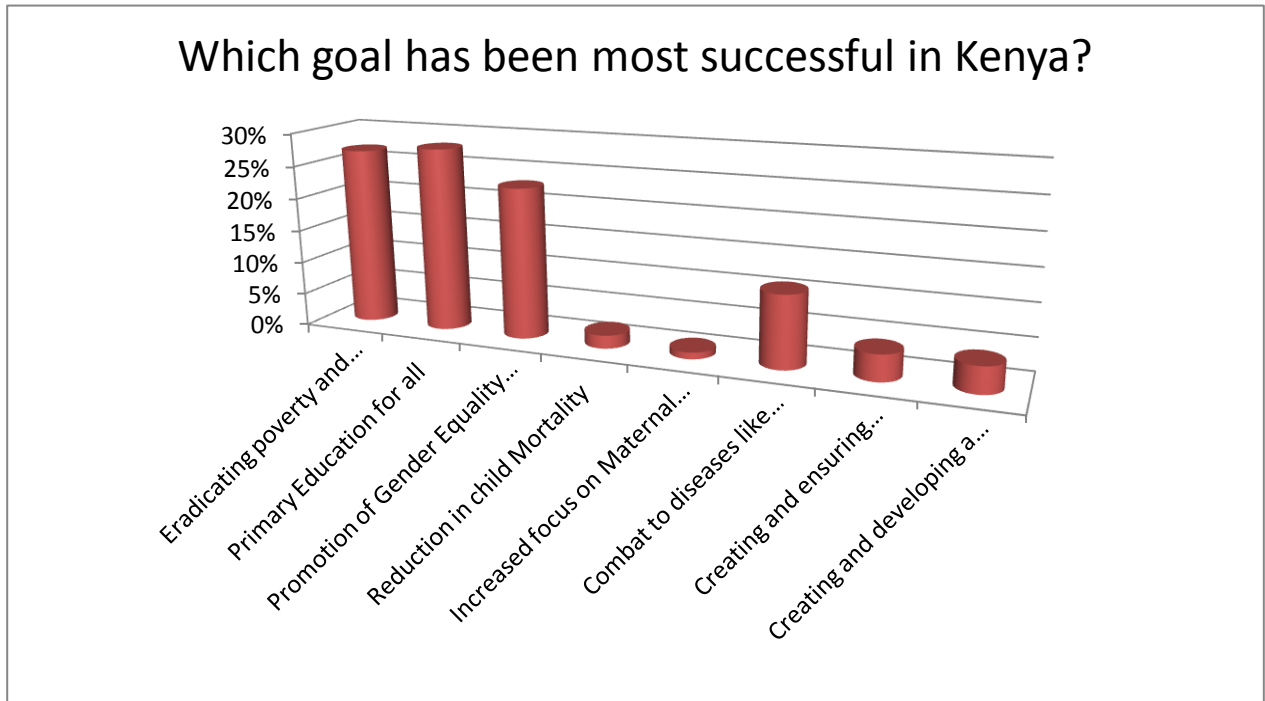
The following section employs a graphic presentation that maps actual responses to a polygon that represents equal responses for each answer.

Figure 5



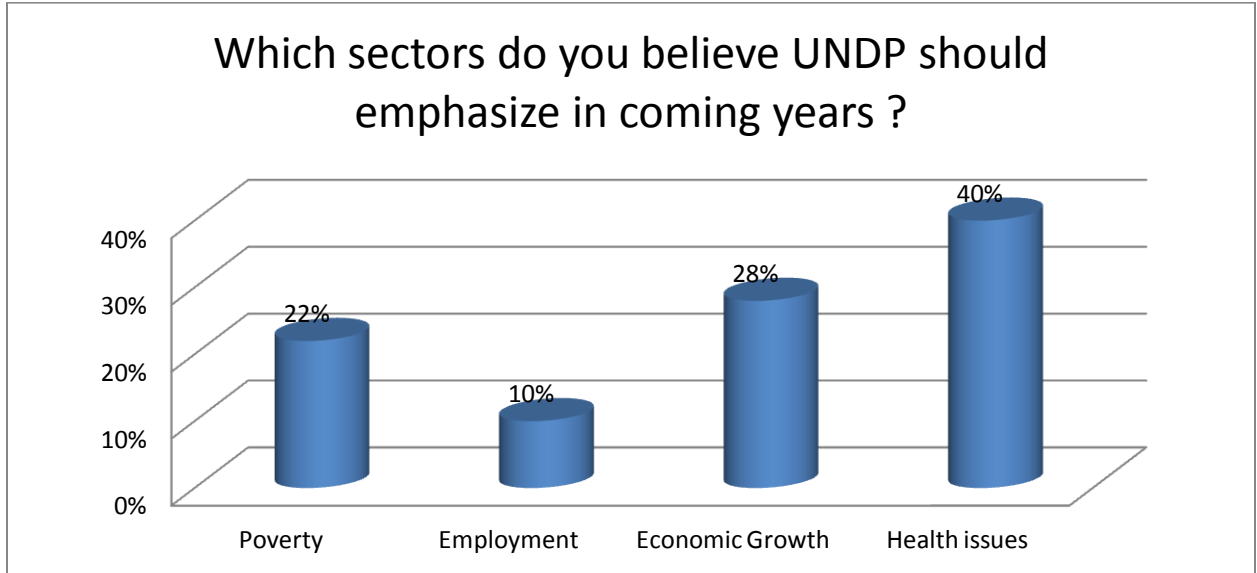
The results of this question are skewed toward positive responses. Roughly 40% of the population answered good, 13% said excellent, 0% said poor, 25% said average, and 22% said very good. This shows that results are skewed toward good, very good, and average.

Figure 6



Analysis shows that primary education, poverty eradication, and promotion of gender equality have been the most successful goals in Kenyan perspective.

Figure 7



Analysis of the respondents shows that in coming years health care should be a priority.

CHAPTER 5—CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evidence arising from the needs assessment study in Kenya indicates that Kenya has the potential to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Significant progress has been made in achieving most of them, specifically:

- ✓ Kenya has managed to significantly reduce the population below the poverty line from 56% in 2000 to 45.9% in 2006. However, the poverty incidence is expected to have increased during 2008/2009 due to post election violence, global economic crisis, global food and fuel prices and drought conditions.
- ✓ Kenya is very likely to achieve full primary school enrolment by 2015, given its 110.0% primary school gross enrolment rate in 2009 up from 107.6% in 2007/08 compared to 73.7% in 2002. The net enrolment rates rose from 77.3% in 2002 to 92.9% over the same period, while the primary school completion rates improved from 62.8% in 2002 to 83.2% in 2009. The enrolment figures for boys and girls in primary school enrolment also point to a near gender parity of 0.958 in 2009.
- ✓ Specific measures have been put in place to realize progress towards gender parity in various sectors. For instance, the Government has put University entrance cut-off score for girls at two points lower than that of boys and pledged that at least 30% of all Government appointments would be women as part of the affirmative action to address the gender gap. The new Constitution states that women and men have the right to equal treatment; including the right to equal opportunities in politics, economic, cultural and social spheres (Section 27:3).

- ✓ In 2008-09, the infant mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 in 2003 while the under-five mortality rate was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008/09 from 115 in 2003. Immunization coverage increased from 57% in 2003 to 72% in 2007 and 77% in 2008/09.
- ✓ According to Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) 2008-2009 report, 44% of births in Kenya are delivered by a health professional and 43% of deliveries take place in health facilities [2]. There is an increase in contraceptive use, from 39% of married women in 2003 using any method to 46% in 2008-09. However, progress in this Goal has been slower than expected. Special attention is necessary to address the maternal mortality rates which worsened from 414/100,000 in 2003 to 488/100,000 in 2008-09
- ✓ HIV prevalence reduced from 13% in 2000 to about 7.5% in 2008 (Economic Survey, 2009).
- ✓ Forest cover in Kenya is currently estimated at 1.7%. The government has shown commitment towards the achievement of goal number 7 target of reversing rate of deforestation and ensuring environmental sustainability.
- ✓ Access to safe drinking water has increased from an average of 57% in 2005/06 to 63.4% in 2008/09 (United Nations Development Program Kenya 2012).

Challenges to realizing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals vary from goal to goal and range from policy to policy and institutional reforms needed to increase funding toward the goals. With the current growth of 4.3%, which is below the desired growth rate of 7%

to effectively fund MDGS-related programs, the government needs to formulate sound social, economic, and political policy reforms that will spur growth of the economy at the desired rate. Given the shortfalls in overall funding, Kenya could prioritize its use of resources and make better use of existing funds. A carefully thought-out road strategy is needed; this should include proposals to better leverage and attract funding from donors. In addition, the government should find ways to involve the private sector to a greater degree and in a manner that enhances incentives for improved performance. (World Bank 2009)

A country's ability to solve problems and initiate and sustain economic growth partly depends on its capabilities in science, technology, and innovation. Scientific and technical capabilities determine the ability of a nation to provide clean water, good healthcare, adequate infrastructure, and safe food. In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, developing countries need to develop their own capabilities for science, technology, and innovation (UN millennium report 2011). The role of science, technology, and innovation has been identified as crucial in achieving all the MDGs.

In his book *Why nations fail: the origins of power, prosperity and poverty*; authors Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson say “ inclusive economic institutions create inclusive markets, which not only give people freedom to pursue the vocations in life that best suit their talents but also provide a level playing field that gives them the opportunity to do so.”

“Further, when growth comes under extractive political institutions but where economic institutions have inclusive aspects, as they did in South Korea, there is always a danger that economic institutions become more extractive and growth stops. Those controlling political power will eventually find it more beneficial to use power to limit competition, to increase their share of the pie, or even to steal and loot from others rather than support economic progress. The

distribution and ability to exercise power will ultimately undermine the very foundations of economic prosperity, unless political institutions are transformed from extractive to inclusive.”

Nations with inclusive institutions have a set of rules that allow individuals to freely make decisions in the economic sphere. These institutions take the form of education, property ownership, and the chance to start a business or take any career option. On the other hand, extractive economic institutions create barriers for people to utilize their skills which only benefit a small section of the society, e.g., inability to offer access to quality education, stifling free enterprise, unsecured asset rights and generally there's no equality before the law. This results in a waste of talent and economic potential.

For us to move forward, it is important to prioritize the MDGS interventions and provide inclusive institutions, such as those in South Korea or in the United States, that allow and encourage participation by the great mass of people in economic activities that make best use of their talents and skills and that enable individuals to make the choices they wish. To be inclusive, economic institutions must be characterized by secure private property, impartial system of law and a provision of public services that provides a level playing field in which people can exchange and contract. It also permits the entry of new businesses and allows people to choose their careers.

Kenya will need to develop its own inclusive institutions based on its history and culture, but the Millennium Development Goals are providing a framework for sustainable development. It is important to continue to monitor progress toward attainment of the goals to insure political, economic and social reform.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Questionnaire

1. Are you aware of the Millennium Development Goals of UNDP?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Have you been following the progress on goals that have been done by UNDP?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. According to you which is the most important goal?
 - a. Eradicating poverty and extreme hunger across the globe
 - b. Primary Education for all
 - c. Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowering woman across the globe
 - d. Reduction in child Mortality
 - e. Increased focus on Maternal Health
 - f. Combat to diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and few selected others
 - g. Creating and ensuring environment sustainability
 - h. Creating and developing a global partnership model for development
4. In Kenyan Perspective which of the UNDP goals hold the most importance?
 - a. Eradicating poverty and extreme hunger across the globe
 - b. Primary Education for all
 - c. Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowering woman across the globe

- d. Reduction in child Mortality
 - e. Increased focus on Maternal Health
 - f. Combat to diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and few selected others
 - g. Creating and ensuring environment sustainability
 - h. Creating and developing a global partnership model for development
5. Has the situation in Kenya Changed over the implementation of Millennium Development Goals?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
6. Has Kenyan Government responded in succession with the effort of UNDP?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
7. How will you rate UNDP's Millennium Development Goals in Kenya?
- a. Poor
 - b. Average
 - c. Good
 - d. Very Good
 - e. Excellent
8. Which goal has been most successful in Kenya?
- a. Eradicating poverty and extreme hunger across the globe
 - b. Primary Education for all
 - c. Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowering woman across the globe
 - d. Reduction in child Mortality

- e. Increased focus on Maternal Health
- f. Combat to diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and few selected others
- g. Creating and ensuring environment sustainability
- h. Creating and developing a global partnership model for development
- i. Which factors do you believe UNDP should emphasize in coming years?
- j. Poverty
- k. Employment
- l. Economic Growth
- m. Health issues