Committe: UNDP

Topic: UNDP GOAL 8 AND 9

Contury: Kenya

Kenya gained its independence in 1963. It is the largest economy in East Africa, 25% of the development is agriculture, 15% is industry,service share and tourism constitute 65%. In the economic structure of the country, the share of services is higher than other.

Contrary to African countries, the presence of fertile lands rather than mines among their natural wealthand tourism sector plays an important role. Communication in the services sector, bankingand tourism sectors. Trade and transportation also contribute to the services sector.are important sub-sectors that provide. Kenya was one of the fastest growing economies in Africa, with an annual average growth of 5.9% between 2010 and 2018. With a GDP of $95 billion, Kenya recently reached lower-middle income status, and has successfully established a diverse and dynamic economy. It also serves as the point of entry to the larger East African market.

USAID partners with the Government of Kenya, the private sector, and the Kenyan people to advance economic prosperity for all. Our vision is that every Kenyan can benefit from Kenya’s development, can grow their business, feed their family, and contribute to Kenya’s future. To do this, we work through Kenyan and U.S. private organizations to implement development projects jointly designed with Kenyans. These organizations partner directly with Kenyan private sector, communities, and county and national governments to promote a level playing field so businesses and people can thrive.

Over the past few years, our collective efforts have improved the economic outlook for Kenya. Together, we have:

Enabled nearly 30,000 small and medium Kenyan agri-businesses access credit

Reduced the time and cost of doing business in Kenya, including a reduction in cross-border transport wait times from 6 days to 6 hours

Supported over one million Kenyans access electricity

Supported the Kenyan private sector to export over $600 million through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), making the U.S. the second largest export market for Kenya

Leveraged over $180 million in private sector investments for improved water and food security.

“The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country and provide a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.”

Launched in 2008, The Kenya Vision 2030 is a pioneering development project working to transform Kenya into a globally competitive and prosperous nation. One focus is to expand the regions development corridors in order to provide access to remote areas, more efficient public transport, rapid growth of urban cities, economic growth and development, and increased trading opportunities.

Development of this scale can negatively affect communities and biodiversity. Within the Development Corridors Partnership, we will utilise cross-disciplinary research and training to ensure corridors are economically, environmentally and socially sustainable. Two key ongoing development corridors which we will focus on are the Lamu-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET), and the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and auxiliary infrastructur. Kenya is the financial and communications hub of East Africa. As a result of long-term searches, oil was found in Kenya for the first time in March 2012. East Africa's only oil refinery is in Maumbasa.

**References**

<https://www.usaid.gov/kenya/economic-growth-and-trade>

<https://developmentcorridors.org/kenya/>