

Kenya

Conclusion

Enoch Randy Aikins

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Kenya faces significant development challenges. Corruption, rapid population growth, an infrastructure deficit and human capital bottlenecks, and rising public debts are some of the key factors impeding developmental progress in Kenya. The Current Path analysis reveals that Kenya has made progress in recent years and is forecast to improve its economic and human development outcomes going forward. However, the improvement is not fast enough, and the country is not on track to achieve many of its SDG targets by 2030 and the Kenya Vision 2030 agenda.

Without aggressive interventions, Kenya will likely not achieve its aims of becoming an industrialising middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all of its citizens by the year by 2030 or even by 2043. Thus, rigorous and targeted socio-economic policy interventions need to be undertaken to improve the country's current development trajectory. The implementation of the eight sectoral interventions can raise Kenya's GDP capita to US\$10 950 to make it an upper middle-income country by 2043. Likewise, the country can reduce its extreme poverty rate substantially from 64.6% in 2019 to only 6.4% of the population by 2043. This advancement in human development can be less costly to the environment and sustainable if the country fully transitions to renewable energies.

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About the authors

Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch's interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. He has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

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