MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL AND AFRICA: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE FACTORS THAT HINDERED ITS ACHIEVEMENT IN KENYA.

BY

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STUDENTS’ DECLARATION

I, undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college, or university other than the United States International University- Africa for academic credit.

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Ambassador Prof. Ruthie Rono.
Deputy Vice Chancellor Academic Affairs.
DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my mother Irene Njeri Kamau whose love and support has enabled me to complete this thesis. Mum, you are a true definition of a Mother. Thank you for your encouragement and for helping me realize my abilities and for your constant reminder of the value of education. There is no short cut to success. I love you to the moon and back. May God bless you in ways that you can never imagine. Long Live Mum.
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ABSTRACT

The issue of poverty and hunger continues to be a great challenge in the world. The millennium development goals was a framework that was implemented for the purpose of assisting the world towards its endeavors of halving poverty and hunger. The implementation of MDGs in Kenya began in 2002. Critiques have argued that the time set to achieve the MDGs in Africa was unfair given the fact that most African countries were in extreme poverty following the implementation of the IMF and World Bank policies that left most of the regions impoverished. Kenya was not an exception to this predicament. Therefore, the achievement of MDG1 was a major challenge to most countries in Africa. This study is an investigation into the factors that hindered the achievement of MDG1 in Kenya. The study identified that there exists a research gap, given the fact that most studies have paid more attention into the policies implemented into the achievement of the goals in Kenya. The study found out that some of the factors that hindered the achievements of these targets included; corruption, lack of funds, unreliable donors, lack of inclusive economic growth, global financial crises among others. This study will be of great impact in the implementation of SDGs for the purpose of learning from the mistakes of the past for efficient and effective achievement of goals in the future. As John Maynard Keynes asserts, “To understand the present, it is important to have a light of the past for the purpose of the future.”
CHAPTER 1-General Background.

1.0 Introduction.
Poverty has been part of human kind for millennia. In the Bible, we learn of how Joseph gave the Pharaoh Famine relief measures in ancient Egypt. In ancient Greece and Rome, Hazlitt (1996) gives a description of a society where chronic poverty was the order of the day. He gives a description of how this society lived in houses that lacked chimneys and due to lack of efficient sources of heat in winter, the rooms they lived in were heated by a fire-pan that was situated in the middle of the room that left the ceiling and furniture darkened by the soot from the fire.

The study of poverty in this phase was not put into much consideration given into account that poverty was an ordinary phenomenon. However, there were recordings made in severe cases such as that of Rome in 436 B.C where there was a famine so chronic that thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber river of Rome (Hazlitt, 1996).

In the middle ages, the thought of poverty vanishing in the face of the earth was absurd. Poverty was part of mankind. It was always there and there was no reason to believe that it would come to an end. Once born in poverty, one was destined to die in poverty. There was no reason to believe that social condition would improve at one time in life. On the other hand, religion played a big part in precluding the dream of eradicating poverty in this society. Christianity took away the vision of people improving their living conditions and all it did was help the poor accept their conditions and endure their fate (Lepenies, 2014).

The emergency of the dogma of salvation in the middle ages which brought the notion that the only way the wealthy members of the society would gain salvation was by giving alms to the poor further killed the hope of ever eradicating poverty. The idea of alleviating poverty was in
place but the notion of eradication of poverty was a dead dream since the rich in this era needed the poor to acquire a place in heaven (Lepenies, 2014).

In the late middle ages, people worked for money and were able to acquire it. The economic status of the poor had changed but poverty at this point was regarded as evil and dirty to a point where the poor had to protect themselves. It was during this phase that policies for dealing with poverty emerged in Europe. Laws such as Elizabethan poor laws were administered around 1600 until 1834 which were the first attempt by a state to regulate the issue of poverty. In this policy, the poor were to collect a special tax in which a variety of relief measures were to be financed. Hence begging and vagrancy became illegal (Lepenies, 2014). Sidney & Beatrice (1917) in their book “English Local Government: English Poor Law History” argued that Elizabethan poor laws were repression of the state to the poor and that these laws were not meant to eradicate or alleviate poverty whatsoever but they were meant for public policy.

Protestation against these laws grew as the wealthier people felt strained as the taxes for providing relief for the poor were increased. Moreover, the number of poor people did not decrease and arguments were that the relief given to the poor only made them to be idle and sinful. The resistance grew so loud that a political movement was established that called for the eradication of the poor relief. The alternative measure taken was for the poor to be taken to homes where they would be provided with shelter and food and in return provide free labor (Lepenies, 2014).

Thomas Malthus (1976[1798]) and Adam Smith (1999 [1776]) were one of the opponents of the Elizabethan poor laws and they developed the principle of population towards the end of the 17th century. They argued that the only way that societies would achieve the reduction of poverty was
by reducing their population that was growing so tremendously with the given scarce resources (Glennerster et al., 2004).

A more relevant application of this theory was in America in the seventeenth century where there was a lot of immigration to America from people from other continents with the hope of acquiring jobs in America. However, what these people did not have in mind was that America was too young and what most people wanted could only be achieved by a few. The immigration led to increase in population in America that escalated the poverty levels as the American economy could not feed them all (Glennerster et al., 2004).

In the nineteenth and twentieth century however, economists are more concerned with the eradication of poverty. The dream is to have a world where poverty has vanished completely from the face of the earth. Several economists have made attempts such as Jeffrey Sachs (2005), who published a book on the *End of poverty*, Peter Singer (2009) on the *Acting now to end poverty* and *Creating a world without poverty* by Muhammad Yunus (2007). However, eradication of poverty in the world is no longer just the dream of economists but of the entire international community (Lepenies, 2014). This is in line with the document from the United Nations World Social Summit in 1995 that asserted that “We entrust ourselves to the objective of eliminating poverty in the world” (UN 1995).

The first attempt for the international community to embark a campaign on the issue of poverty in the world was in 1961 when the United Nations brought into concern that there was a great difference in development among states in the world and called for a unison growth. Nonetheless, it was not until in the 1990s that the concept of eradicating poverty was brought in the limelight. The systematic work of the World Bank and United Nations development programme in 1990 on empowering the poor so that they could access basic services such as
health, education and other social services fueled the debate and the dream of having a world free of poverty. This followed a series of United Nations summits in the 1990s that eventually led to the 1995 World summit on social development which finally brought the issue of eradication of poverty in the limelight (World Bank, 2010).

The United Nations Millennium declaration then followed in September 2000 that led to the establishment of the eight millennium development goals (MDGs) and their targets. The birth of the MDGs was as a result of the appreciation that the old institutions were not well designed to curb the world’s main challenges such as poverty. The policies that had been administered to deal with the World’s economic problems had achieved minimal results. Furthermore, the international community challenges such as the Asian financial crises of 1997-98, Latin America financial crises in 1998, post-cold war aid budgets had declined tremendously and to add salt to injury most Eastern bloc countries were still suffering economically following the termination of the Soviet Union. Additionally, Sub-Saharan Africa had experienced two lost decades of financial growth with over twenty-five million people suffering from HIV/AIDS without any aid from the international community (Hopkins, 2014).

In the 1990s, the Bretton Wood’s institutions, the international Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank had received severe critics of being the western tools that were used by the western states to impose policies based on their interests. Hence, the international community had lost trust in them as the solution to international challenges such as poverty. The policies of the institution were also criticized of impoverishing Africa. Furthermore, in December 1999, tensions emerged where protests in the streets led to the desertion of the WTO ministerial meeting (Hopkins, 2014).
Following these events, at the dawn of 2000, a significant turn of the calendar, political leaders met at the millennium summit and established the United Nations millennium declaration. They entrusted their nations to a new world partnership of eradicating extreme poverty and tackling a series of time limited targets with a deadline of 2015 that eventually turned into the millennium development goals (Hopkins, 2014).

Millennium development goals constituted eight international goals that 189 countries that are members of the United Nations committed themselves to attain by the year 2015. Of the eight goals, this study is mainly focused in goal one that involved the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. MDG1 constituted of three targets which were target 1A that involved the halving the proportion of people that lived under 1.25 dollar a day between 1990 and 2015. Target 1B that involved increasing full employment and decent work for all including women and young people and finally target 1c which involved the halving the number of people who suffer from hunger (Munyaao, 2012).

The Kenyan government approved the millennium development goals at the millennium summit in September 2000. However, the MDG procedure was initiated in September 2002 and the first status report was published in 2003. In 2004, the government of Kenya established a memo that required all government ministries, departments and agencies to make the millennium development goals to be part and parcel of the policies that they formulated. Since then the MDGs became part of the national policy documents. An example of this was the formulation of vision 2030 whose purpose was to transform Kenya into an industrialized, middle income, high quality life and secure environment state to all its citizens (UNDP, 2011).
The purpose of the MDGs was to enhance human development. Kenya’s first attempt to eradicate poverty was in 1965 sessional paper No.10 namely "African Socialism and Its Application to Planning in Kenya”. This attempt was meant to eradicate poverty by reducing the literacy levels and improving the health care services (Munyao, 2012).

The main focus of this thesis is on the first goal of the MDGs which is “to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger” which translates into three attainable targets: Target 1A: To halve the number of people living under less than 1.25 dollar a day by 2015; Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people and Target 1C: To halve the number who suffer from hunger by 2015.

1.1 Problem Statement.
Poverty is a dehumanizing condition that erodes self-esteem and human rights of those affected whether women or men. It subjects individuals to a state of powerlessness, hopelessness, and lack of self-esteem, confidence, and integrity, leading to a situation of multidimensional vulnerability. It cuts across age, ethnicity and gender. Unless there are realistic and workable interventions to redress the situation, there develops a vicious circle of poverty where it is inherited from one generation to the other in households, communities and the nation. Poverty is also a major hindrance to economic development as well as economic opportunities (Kimani & Kombo, 2010).

Poverty in the face of abundance is now the world’s greatest challenge. About 2.8 billion persons of the world’s population live on less than $2 a day, and 1.4 billion on less than $1 a day (World Bank, 2009). Analysts have argued that solving the problems of poverty and inequality needs appropriate policies that aims at the gaps and ensures that the poor in a given population can
benefit from it (Nwamaka & Onyinyechi, 2015). To do this, the international community derived the millennium development goals whose aim was to improve the well being of societies in the world and establish a world free of poverty.

At the beginning of the 1980s, Kenya was highly involved in the World Bank and IMF loans and policies. This included the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) that encouraged privatization and reduction of state services which led to the increase of “unserviced” people by the states and also increase in poverty levels and inequality (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2014).

As a result, when the world states were adopting the MDGs in 2000, Kenya’s economic condition was grim and it was one of the poorest country in the world with more than half its population living below the poverty line. Hence, the adoption of the MDGs was meant to improve the grave condition that had been brought about by the structural adjustment programmes (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2014).

The first activity of the MDG in Kenya took place in September 2002 when a workshop was established to educate people on the importance of MDGs. Knowledge of the MDGs was minimal in the country and people needed to be educated on what the MDGs entailed and their importance. The first report on the assessment of the MDGs was then published in July 2003. In 2005, another report was published that indicated the resources required to achieve the MDGs. The amount estimated was 4.1 trillion although the report indicated that for Kenya to achieve the MDGs by 2015, more resources were required (UNDP, 2011). Hence, more resources were required if Kenya was to achieve the MDGs by 2015.
After more than a decade of MDGs implementation, Kenya had made great progress in the achievement of some of the goals. However, achievement of MDG 1 was falling far away from the others as there were registered increase of the number of poor people between 1990 and 2000 from 43.4 per cent to 52.3 per cent. Hence there is a need to investigate the factors that hindered its achievement in Kenya.

1.2 Objectives.

1.2.1 General objective
To determine the factors that contribute to extreme poverty and hunger in the country.

1.2.2 Specific Objective
To determine the extent of extreme poverty and hunger in the country.
To investigate policies that were put in place in the achievement of goal 1 in the country.
To identify measures that can be taken in the achievement of SDGs.

1.3 Research Questions.
What factors contribute to extreme poverty and hunger in the country?
What is the extent of extreme poverty and hunger in the country?
What policies were put in place in the achievement of goal 1 in the country?
What measures can be taken in the achievement of SDGs?

1.4 Significance of the Study.
Since the implementation of the MDGs in 2000, Kenya made the first attempt to initiate the MDG process was in September 2002 when the first activity was initiated. This followed several MDG progress in Kenya with the first that was published in 2003 and then followed the 2005 MDG report for Kenya. Many other research papers have been done regarding the MDGs such as
the evaluation of all the MDGs but none has made attempt to investigate on why certain MDG targets were achieved in Kenya such as MDG 1. This hence is the main purpose of this research paper. The study will be of great significance to the SDGs development goals and also to the achievement of vision 2030. The study will create an understanding to the government and other stakeholders of the constraints of achieving MDG1 as well as enabling them to reflect on future mitigation for eradication of poverty and hunger. The study will also be informative to the Kenyan population as it will give them an understanding of the importance of this goal in the eradication of poverty and hunger in the country. The MDGs will also be of value to other researchers who will be carrying out their research on MDGs.

1.5 Hypothesis.

1. The time-frame for the achievement of MDG1 in Kenya (2000-2015) was overly ambitious putting into consideration of its historical experience on poverty and regardless of Kenya straining financially, it had to set aside resources for the achievement of the MDGs since there were no resources allocated by the United nations to aid in the achievements of the goal, therefore, this was not a practical goal.

1.6 Theoretical Framework
This section reviews the theory behind the formulation of the millennium development goals. It also gives an understanding of the structural forces and dynamic links between actors as well as other key factors that led to the emergency of the MDGs.

The Millennium development goals did not evolve out of thin air as there was a continuous process that was established by a group of multiple actors that did not have a clear beginning or end. However, the formulation of the MDGs was not based on a specific development theory due to the argument that a specific development theory such as the one formulated by the IMF and
World Bank in their implementation of structural adjustment programmes and the Washington consensus policies in the 1980s and 1990s respectively, would result to the refusal of the MDGs framework by many developing countries. Hence, the approach of human development signified a theoretical framework for the establishment of the millennium development goals (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2014).

1.6.1 The Human Development Approach.
The human development approach asserts that there should be a concurrent action for both economic and social aspects of development. According to James Gustave, a UNDP administrator:

“Sustainable human development is an advancement that not only produces economic development but allocates its profits fairly; that renews the environment instead of causing harm to it; that gives people instead of marginalizing them. It offers precedence to the poor, expanding their options and opportunities and enabling for their contribution in decision making of the predicaments affecting them. It is development that is pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-jobs, pro-women and pro-children.” (UNDP, 1994).

However, human development approach does not deny that economic growth and wealth increase are of great importance to societies, but it is for the idea that economic growth is an essential but not an adequate situation for human development (UNDP, 1990). Hence, even before wealth is acquired, it is possible to improve the quality of life of people. For example, a society does not require to be wealthy for it to adopt the concept of democracy and people do not need to be rich so that they can respect the human rights of others. The same case, a nation does not require to be economically stable for it to treat men and women as equal (UNDP, 1994).

Additionally, wealth is not the only thing that people like to enjoy regardless of its benefits. People want to live a long healthy life, participate in decision making of their societies, breathe
unpolluted air, enjoy the simple luxuries of life in clean surroundings and above all feel secure in their societies. In other words, the increase of wealth and the enhancement of human development should not be a simultaneous action (UNDP, 1994).

The multifaceted connection between economic growth and human development was further discussed detail in the 1996 Human Development Report which asserted that:

“There is no automatic connection between economic growth and human development, but when these two are implemented with guiding principle and fortitude, they can be equally of great importance as economic growth will efficiently and hastily advance human development. Government rules are critically vital, because now we are aware of the restrictions of trickledown economics. For economic growth to lead to fuller choices to everyone instead of few options for most people or numerous choices for a small number of people, human development and poverty cutback must be moved to the top of the plans for political and economic decision making” (UNDP, 1996).

With this idea in mind, the millennium development goals were established with a sole purpose of reducing poverty and enhancing the living conditions of people.

1.6.2 USAID’s Theory of Change Model.
USAID’s theory of change for eradication of extreme poverty gives an account of the rapid reduction of poverty in the world that saw over 900 million people drawn out of extreme poverty and hunger between 1990 and 2011. USAID’s theory of change model gives an understanding of how extreme poverty and hunger can be reduced based on the progress made between 1990 and 2011. It begins with an illustration of elements at the individual level for ending extreme poverty and hunger then at the system level which forms the theory of change model. The individual level paradigm and the theory of change model are then joined together to form a complete conceptual framework for poverty eradication (USAID, 2015).
Individual Level-Interrelated outcomes for ending extreme poverty.

At the individual level, eradication of extreme poverty for individuals entails; better food security and diet, improved health and welfare, improved skills and knowledge, and liberty. Each of these elements is mutually reliable on one another. For example, increase in incomes means that families are able to afford nutritious food and decrease malnutrition which then leads to healthy lives and more productivity (USAID, 2015).

System Level

At the system level, the main driver to reducing extreme poverty is through inclusive economic growth supported by foundation of effective governance and accountable institutions (USAID, 2015).

Inclusive Economic Growth

Inclusive economic growth entails economic growth for major income groups, ethnic groups and women. It involves economic growth for all and not just a few. Inclusive economic growth prospers in dynamic, vibrant and open markets; blossoms on investments in people’s abilities and human capital; depends on contemporary infrastructure; thrives in nonviolent and just civilizations; and it both profits from and contributes to strong, dependable security nets. Inclusive economic growth also involves local possession and political will, sustainable growth and lack of devastation of environmental assets. In support of these pillars of inclusive growth lies a foundation of effective governance and accountable institutions (USAID, 2015).

Foundation of effective governance and accountable institutions.

Eradication of extreme poverty also means that states should have governments that are effective and institutions that are accountable in both the private and public sectors. This encompasses
governments that are able to provide security for their citizens, execute elegant economic and regulatory rules through liable organizations, and enlarge the range for political voice and contributions not only establish inclusive growth, but also sustainably decrease poverty in all its dimensions. Intensifying the fundamental systems of voice and responsibility is vital in strengthening the constant progress in domestic profits enlistment and making sure that all sections of society have right to use to eminence public services, either in agriculture, health, education or infrastructure (USAID, 2015).

On the other hand, in a state where organizations are unproductive, the hopes for eliminating extreme poverty are weak. Fragile states are habitats to rising percentage of the world’s extreme poor. These states are prone to fail in how they work or relate with their citizens because of unproductive rules and organizations, illegal leadership and corrupt politics, or a blend of these factors. USAID’s Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Strategy highlights that severe poverty is due to poor and unfair leadership, corrupt organizations, and unshakable power dynamics that lead to segregation (USAID, 2015).

Most weak states have been distressed by earlier conflicts or are extremely conflict- susceptible at present, which further obstruct significant projection for stability and development. Preservation of harmony and stability is a central purpose of authority and a key enabler of investment and development. The function of the autonomous political organizations in development and extreme poverty alleviation is multifaceted. Current data indicates that democratization enhances GDP per capita up to 20 percent and this is regarded to be good for growth generally. But sequencing of political, social and economic transformation depends on a states background, local possession, and political determination. In regards to social effects,
democratic systems have performed better than non-democratic systems in attaining the MDGs, in total, though the disparity is minute (USAID, 2015).

1.6.3 Conceptual Framework.
The conceptual framework of this study will help in identifying the concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs and theories that support and informs this research study.

USAID’s Theory of Change Model.

Source: (USAID, 2015).
The above diagram is an illustration of elements of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and their pillars which are linked with foundation of governance and institutions to form a detailed theory of change which when linked with individual level outcomes leads to a comprehensive conceptual framework of reduction of extreme poverty and hunger (USAID, 2015).

The conceptual framework is effective for this study as it brings out some of the solutions to the research problems that will be discussed further in detail in chapter five. It also depicts some of the strategies carried by some states such as China that were successful in the attainment of the first millennium development goals targets by 2015. The conceptual framework is informative to the research study and also gives probable solutions to this research.

1.7 Definition of Terms.

**Poverty:** Poverty on this study refers to those people that earn less than 1.25 dollar a day.

**Hunger:** Hunger refers to the scarcity of food hence leading to malnutrition as people compete to acquire the little that is available.

**MDGs:** Based on this study the MDGs refers to the framework that was accepted by states in the world as a measure or eradicating poverty and hunger in the world.
CHAPTER 2- Literature Review.

2.0 Introduction.
The purpose of this chapter is to give an empirical overview of findings from other experts on MDGs. The aim will be to give a broad overview of the current state of knowledge on MDGs wherein the research gap will be identified based on the background of the empirical findings.

The global alarm on human development in the 21st century was brought up in the millennium declaration which called on the governments in the world to take actions to improve the human condition by 2015. Hence, the formulation of the millennium development goals which were a set of measureable and time-bound objectives for alleviating poverty by 2015 (Ministry of Planning and National Development, 2005).

2.1 Empirical review.

2.1.1 Millennium development goals- A global perspective.
The formulation of MDG was based on a global level. Many authors have then argued that it was not appropriate for the MDG targets to be broken down at national levels because due to this, goals like MDG1 had already been achieved globally due to the extraordinary growth in China, India and Brazil. However, when it came to the regional levels, some countries especially those in developing world had not managed to achieve this target (Easterly, 2009).

Hence, the performance of fast growing economies determined the outcome of the rest of the world which was not fair especially to the least developing countries that were characterized below average both at economic and institutional performance at the onset of the MDGs and for this reason, these countries performed worse than those that had a better starting point (World Bank, 2011).
2.1.2 Fighting poverty and hunger in Brazil.

There has been a vast global interest in Brazil’s achievement of reduction of poverty and hunger. Most regions in the world, have taken the *Fome Zero* (zero hunger) approach which was behind the successful alleviation of poverty and hunger in Brazil. Hence, Brazil strategies of reducing poverty and hunger are providing a model of how to alleviate poverty and hunger in the world.

Between 2002 and 2007 the number of people living in poverty and hunger in Brazil were reduced by one-third (FAO, 2011), and between 2003 and 2007, the number of people living below the poverty line were reduced by 20 million (United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis 2010).

The extraordinary reduction of poverty and hunger in Brazil was due to the pro-poor policies such as the *Fome Zero* (Zero hunger) policies that were introduced in 2003 by President Luiz Inácio. This became his legacy and the reason for his re-election in 2006. By the end of his second term in 2010, the *Fome Zero* initiative had seen millions of people out of poverty and hunger in Brazil (World Bank, 2010).

The *Fome Zero* programme was for the idea the poverty alleviation; food security and support for small-scale agriculture are interconnected. The main purpose of this initiative was to provide food for the poorest people in Brazil through cash transfers, support of livelihoods and free meals and also provide support for small scale farmers in Brazil. The *Fome Zero* initiative had three policy pillars; the *Bolsa Família* which was the cash transfer programme that offered direct income under certain conditions to millions of families that were in extreme poverty in Brazil.
The provision of financial benefits to these families was based on the condition that parents take their children to school and meet the terms of diverse health checkups. This initiative led to the reduction of poverty and hunger in Brazil from 9.7 percent to 4.3 percent (World Bank, 2010).

The second pillar of the *Fome Zero* was the *Alimentação Escolar* (school meal) which enabled the provision of 47 million free school meals in Brazil. The *Alimentação Escolar* law had been introduced earlier in 1955 and this was mainly for humanitarian initiative whose purpose was to just give food to kids. The food mainly was from foreign aid agencies and most of the food was processed. However, in 2009, president Luiz made some changes in this programme and part of the requirement was that of the food provided to schools, 30 percent of it had to be bought from small scale farmers. This helped in enhancing nutritional levels since some of the food that the small scale farmers were fruits and vegetables that added to the nutritional levels of the children in school. Moreover, this law boosted the markets for the small scale farmers (CONSEA, 2009).

The third pillar under the *Fome Zero* programme was the *Fortalecimento da Agricultura Familiar* (strengthening family agriculture). This program was meant to increase and encourage small scale farmers and families to increase the quantity and quality of the food they produced. It did so by subsidizing credit, providing training and technical assistance to small scale farmers and also providing insurance to small scale farmers and families. This programme also enhanced stable market price for small scale farmers for example by buying local food products for government feeding programmes (CONSEA, 2009).

The main reason behind the success of the *Fome Zero* programme was that President Luiz made it a national goal to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. An inter- ministerial body was formed to link the 19 ministries of Brazil with the national priorities of alleviation of poverty and
hunger. Economic growth and labor reforms also contributed highly to the success of the policy. More formal jobs were created, increase of access to pensions and health insurance, education and social assistance also helped in reduction of hunger (World Bank, 2010).

External support also contributed greatly to the success of the *Fome Zero* whereby the World Bank and other international financial institutions provided financial aid. The adoption of food and nutrition policies was also due to the 20 years social movements and activism by the Brazil society. Due to the numerous campaigns and by the civilians of Brazil, the issues of hunger and poverty have been kept in the political agenda of Brazil (ActionAid, 2009). Moreover, civil society actors were also included in to the implementation of the *Fome Zero* programme.

### 2.1.3 Combating poverty and hunger in China.

China is among the fast growing economies whose extraordinary performance in the MDGs had great impact on the global performance of alleviation of poverty and hunger. The agenda of alleviating poverty in China begun way back in the 1970s when the Chinese government saw that it was the high time to alleviate its population from chronic poverty that had become a trend for a couple of century due to the economic stagnation since the 16th century. Its main focus was to reduce the number of poor people that lacked food and clothing and by the end of the 20th century; the Chinese government had managed to reduce this number from 250 million to 32 million. This also contributed to the reduction of poverty in the rural sector from 30.7 percent to 3.5 percent. Hence, by the time the MDGs were implemented in 2000, China had a higher standing point of alleviating poverty within the set timeframe (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).
At the beginning of the 21st century, the Chinese government established a campaign aimed (Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China’s Rural Areas [2011-2020]) at helping in the alleviation of poverty that saw a tremendous decrease poverty from 165.67 in 2010 to 98.99 million in 2012. This greatly contributed to the global reduction in the number of poor people in the world. According to World Bank statistics, between 1990 and 2005, globally, poverty had declined from 1.908 billion to 1.289 billion. During this phase, the number of poor people in China had reduced from 683 million to 212 million. According to these statistics, it was evidence that China had achieved MDG1 before the targeted time and China accounted for 76.09 percent of the decrease of poor people in the world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Since the beginning of its reform in 1978, one of China’s contributions to its success in alleviating poverty was on its theory of food security which it perceived to be of great importance. China made grain production as one of its main goal to agricultural development. This helped in the increase in the number of subsistence people to billions and also led to the increase of income that led to the improvement of the livelihoods of millions of residents in China. Between 1978 to 2012 grain production in China grew from 305 million tons to 590 million tons. During the same period, the per capita grain ownership grew from 319 kg per year to 437 kg per year. This was way above the nutrition line which was 248.56 kg per year (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Despite the financial crisis of 2008-09 that pulled millions back to chronic poverty, China still managed to shine as one of the first developing country to achieve the poverty reduction target before the set time period. This was made possible by its upbeat economic policies and
reasonably easy financial policies as well as the inclusive plan that had aimed at the development of the domestic demand (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013). China’s sustained high economic growth is also a major contributing factor in its achievement of MDG1. Between 1979 and 2012, it maintained an average annual GDP growth rate of 9.8 percent with the GDP per capita increasing from RMB 381 in 1978 to RMB 38,449 in 2012. Moreover, the hastily developing social aid systems such as urban and rural minimum subsistence, urban and rural medical assistance, the Five-Guarantees Subsistence Program in the Rural Areas and the temporary assistance system have provided the necessary environment and material conditions greatly contributed to the alleviation of poverty in China. Strategies such as the rural tax reform, the policy for rural compulsory education, the new rural cooperative medical care and medical assistance policy, and the new insurance policy for rural old people, also played roles in the achievement of MDG1 in China (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Another contributing factor to China’s success was the fact that they had a very organized framework for poverty reduction. Their main priority was poverty alleviation in the rural sector which was mainly affected and to do this they established associations whose purpose was to organize and synchronize poverty reduction resources as well as execute poverty reduction programs. Their poverty reduction principles were accustomed according to the levels of economic development and the financial conditions of the state (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Moreover, between 1980 and 2013, the Chinese government set aside finances that were specifically meant to aid in the alleviation of poverty and continuously increased the funding over years. RMB 320.1 billion was funded for poverty reduction that annually increased to a rate
of 16.8 percent and in 2013 the funds increased to 18.7 percent from 2012 which was set as a new record. The government also established discount funding for poverty alleviation loans and also encouraged the financial capital to contribute to the cause of poverty alleviation and China’s development. This led to the increase of funding by the local government and by 2012, 28 provincial governments in central and western China had endowed RMB 17.18 billion in support of poverty alleviation programs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Additionally, social collaboration also aided a lot in alleviation of poverty in China. For example, governmental organs, enterprises and public institutions assisted in the alleviation of poverty in 592 counties. Private sector enterprises and social organizations were also actively involved in this campaign. International organizations such as the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also established various programs that helped in the alleviation of poverty in China (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Another approach that was taken in China was the involvement of the poor in poverty reduction programs. The poor in China were given the opportunity to participate in decision making such as decisions in the allocation of funds. Measures were also taken to help people with specific needs such as women, children and the disabled.

China also gave priority to the promotion of employment that would eventually promote the livelihoods of its population. The increase in the number of employment was greatly enhanced by advancement in new technologies, economic growth, improved labor quality and assimilation into the world’s economy. Development of education in China was also a key contributor since it led to more quality labor force due to the attainment of skills in the different sectors. The
assimilation into the world’s economy enabled China to gain from the spread of upcoming technologies and the advanced enhancement of efficiency in resource allocation contributed greatly to the boosting of employment in China (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

China’s government also made tremendous efforts in the enhancement of employment opportunities. For example, it formulated policies such as “business guidance program for college graduates” that enhanced the employment of college graduate students and also encouraged them to create their own employment. The government also launched “one million college graduates three-year trainee program” and “organized vocational training” to help increase employment of college graduates and also reinforce career guidance (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

The Chinese government also formulated policies for the employment of women such as the “financial discount policy” that granted small loans for women. As of 2013, a total of RMB 137.461 billion had been established to a total of 2,797,700 women in China. Between 2009 and 2012, women’s federation was also established that promoted entrepreneurship, employment and internships for college graduate women. One hundred National domestic training were also established that led to the employment of over 700000 women in China (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

The government also established laws and regulations such as the Labor Law, the Law on Employment Contracts, and the Special Regulation on Labor Protection for Female Employees that promoted harmonious labor relations and promoted the rights and interests of employees in China. It also advanced the labor assessment system, reinforced the three-party collaboration
system among the government, trade unions and employers (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

Since its reform in 1978, China has made tremendous progress in grain production. In 2012, the per capita grain ownership was 436 kg per year which was way above the “nutrition line” that is 248.56 kg/year. Body growth also improved and children in both rural and urban centers increased their height and weight in all age groups. Malnutrition also declined and in 2010 underweight children decreased to a rate of 74 percent as compared to the statistics of 1990.

Chinese government highly contributed to the achievement of this goal with its different policies that aimed at making food security as a priority goal and grain production as a key goal to the modernization of agriculture in China. Strategies such as “the Production Capability Planning (2009-2020) for another 100 Billion Kilograms of Grain Nationwide” were implemented which were meant to guarantee long term food security for years to come (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

The government also reinforced its funding in the agricultural sector and innovations in the technological advancements in the agricultural sectors. Agricultural infrastructures were also increased and emphasis were made on water conservation facilities, the construction of high-standard farmland, water collection and water-saving irrigation in north-western China, development of terraced fields in mountainous areas and the construction of raised fields in saline-alkali low land in coast regions (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

The Chinese government also implemented various policies that were meant to aid in the achievement of this target such as “the infant feeding strategy” that provided guidance for specific guidance for child feeding and guidance on how to prevent nutritional diseases to
children as well as measures on how to strengthen children’s nutritional values. The Baby-Friendly Hospital program was also established to support and promote breastfeeding. Campaigns were also established in 2011 to fight anemia in children and infants in the poor western Chinese regions. Food safety and food security strategies were also introduced in China that were meant to help the most Vulnerable Women and Children in the poorest Chinese counties, and this brought assistance to 1.2 million children and women at childbearing age. Campaigns were also executed to boost the awareness of food safety laws and awareness (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, 2013).

2.1.4 Millennium development goals and India.
India was also able to achieve the poverty alleviation target but progress was not proportionate. The achievement was due to increase in economic growth especially in Agriculture as well as increased social spending on intercessions such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act–MGNREGA which is a government’s job guarantee plan in India. This programme is meant to guarantee jobs for the unskilled citizens in the rural areas of India who are above 18 year of age. The programme guarantees 100 working days for every financial year in the rural sectors for those unemployed in the rural areas for those willing to do public non-skilled work. This promotes the living standards of those unskilled and unemployed in the rural areas (United Nations, 2015).

However, despite these interventions, in 2012, over 270 million Indians were still living in extreme poverty and hunger and this posed as a challenge for the SDG goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030. The increase in population and the rising inequality in India are some of the challenges of alleviating poverty and hunger in India. Poverty in rural India is twice that in the urban areas and even worse to the excluded groups (United Nations, 2015).
According to the 2011 report in MDGs in India, despite the fact that India made great progress in health determinants, and is ranked second globally in farm outputs, India had the largest number of undernourished population. The causes of food insecurity were due to the high levels of illiteracy, unemployment, overcrowding, poor environmental conditions, gender inequality, poor monitored nutrition programs and unequal distribution of food (Upadhyay, 2011).

In the rural areas, there is also the lack of improvement in agricultural productivity due to the slashing of the governments’ expenditure in the agricultural sector following the structural adjustment programs implemented by the IMF. This greatly affected the availability of irrigation amenities and also hindered the advancement of agricultural technology hence reduction in overall food production in the country (Upadhyay, 2011).

Lack of education and employment in the rural areas also greatly hindered the availability of food and also climate change also hindered agricultural output. The increase in the informal workforce contributed highly to the achievement of the hunger target as it led to increase in slums which lack basic health and sanitation facilities. Another challenge to the achievement of MDG1 target in India was that all programmes and schemes implemented paid more attention to the improvement of lives of those living in the slums and especially those slums that were more popular. Hence the reduction of poverty and hunger did not include all in India. 50 percent of the slums in India were not notified and hence they were not included in the government programmes (Upadhyay, 2011).

Another factor that affected the achievement of the MDG1 in India was the issue of overpopulation which limited the access of food due to inadequacy and hence this leads to malnutrition. Lack of inadequate knowledge on mothers concerning issues of breastfeeding and nutritional values was another issue of concern. There is also the issue if ignorance where many
mothers in India are known to ignore important measures such as preventative care for example immunization of their infants which then leads to deficiency diseases to most children in the country (Upadhyay, 2011).

There is also the persistent issue of gender inequality which limits the education of most women in India. Despite that most of the women in India are provided with elementary education, the chances of acquiring a professional training is minimal and hence women in India are limited to becoming independent. Moreover, those that acquire a professional job are still discriminated as their wages are either 59 or 69 percent of the male wages. This limits the long term purchasing power for women in India (Upadhyay, 2011).

Lack of adequate nutrition policies and cooperation between the different ministries in the government of India also posed a great challenge in the achievement of MDG 1 since it became difficult to implement the policies formulated with due to the differences in the different ministries. Furthermore, most of the policies that were implemented in light of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger were not effectively and efficient implemented and this posed as a challenge in the achievement of the poverty and hunger goal in India (Upadhyay, 2011).

2.1.5 Millennium development goals and Africa.
The Millennium development goals received different critiques on their implementation in Africa. One of the arguments was that the MDGs were unfair to Africa and hence this made their implementation more difficult than other nations in the world.
According to Easterly (2007) the definition of “success” and “failure” in the achievement of the different targets was biased and this made it easy for Africa to be stigmatized of falling behind in the achievement of the MDGs. “Africa is the only continent that is not in track in the achievement of the Millennium development goals (UN World Summit Declaration, 2005).

In Africa, the choices made in defining MDG1 were biased due to two reasons; first is the fact that 1990 as the benchmark for attaining the MDGs did not make any sense given that the MDGs were initially discussed and agreed upon by states in the UN summit in September 2000. This only meant that the achievement of the MDGs was not only judged by the progress made since the formulation of the MDGs in 2000 but also prior to the campaign (Easterly, 2007).

In response to this accusation, a UN document justified that the formulation of the MDGs was based on the global situation in 1990 and in fact, due to this situation, a number of conferences were held which clarified the objectives of the development plan and that the MDGs were globally accepted even before their formalization in 2000 (UN World Summit Declaration, 2005).

However, Easterly (2007) argued that the MDG framework was agreed upon by states in September 2000 hence, prior arrangements were just United Nations goal setting. Therefore, the implementation of the MDGs and its first discussion begun on September 2000, hence it made no sense for 1990 to be set as the benchmark. Moreover, in the 1990s, Africa’s economic growth was at its worst and hence, the implementation of the MGD 1 in Africa was already “off-track” hence, it still did not make any sense for 1990 to be the initial year for the achievement of MDGs in Africa given its situation.
The second reason as to why MDG1 was biased to Africa was the fact that it had to cut into halve the number of people living below the poverty line. It is only when the mean per capital income increases that poverty rates falls very fast as the economic growth increases. In this case, African countries started off behind in 2000 in the achievement of this target as it was registered to have the lowest per capita income than any other region in the world. Hence, it was less likely that Africa would reduce the poverty rates by half in 25 years given that it had the lowest per capital income than any other region (Easterly, 2007).

Performance on the millennium development goal 1 varied in different countries and regions. Some managed to achieve the targets while others did not especially in African regions. However, African member states made accelerated advancement in MDGs despite the unfavorable initial conditions of being the region with the lowest starting point. 34 out of 54 countries that are dubbed as the least developed countries are from Africa (United Nations Economic for Africa, 2014).

Despite the many challenges, Africa excluding North Africa alleviated poverty from 56.5 percent to 48.4 percent between 1990 and 2010. This was a 14 percent decrease which was way below the set target of 28.25 by 2015. Efforts at each country varied with some countries reducing poverty faster than others. The greatest reduction was registered in Gambia which reduced poverty at 32 percent followed by Burkina Faso, Niger, Swaziland, Ethiopia, Uganda and Malawi. Out of 30 African countries, 24 managed to alleviate poverty while 6 increased the poverty level. Despite the registered increase in growth, it was not sufficient enough to reduce the poverty levels in these countries (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).
Globally, almost all countries in the world increased their gross domestic product (GDP) per person since 2001. However, developing nations were registered to double their GDP per person from 1.4 percent to 3.2 percent between 2001 and 2013 with strong growth rates registered in Asia followed by Africa apart from North Africa which had negative growth rate of 0.5 in 2013 from 2 percent from 2001. This was due to the consequences of mass revolutions and conflicts that occurred in the Middle East and sub-regions since 2010 (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).

Africa’s GDP remained positive since 2001 with a GDP growth of 5 percent which was above the global average of 3 percent. This was mainly due the extractive industries in minerals, oil and gas. Despite this growth, this was not adequate enough to efficiently respond to challenges due to shocks such as increase in poverty, increase in inequalities, unemployment, youth bulge and climate change (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).

Moreover, the increase in GDP growth only led to improvements in some areas and more so, it was not inclusive enough to provide decent employment for most of the people in the African regions. South Africa was registered to have the highest levels of unemployment in 2013 of 21.6 percent followed by North Africa with 13.2 percent, Central Africa with 8.5 percent and East Africa with 7.9 percent. West Africa had the lowest unemployment rates of 6.9 percent. Youth and Women unemployment were registered to be higher than those of men in all the regions in Africa (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).

Additionally, most of the regions in Africa account for vulnerable employment especially in the informal sector. Most of the African population is registered to work in the informal sector with West Africa having the largest number of 76.6 percent of both men and women working in the
informal sector. However, the ratio of women is much higher than that of men with 86.9 percent of women compared to 74.1 percent of men. East Africa follows 75.8 percent, Central Africa with more than 50 percent of the population working in vulnerable conditions, North Africa with just above 30 percent and Southern Africa with the lowest percentage of below 20 percent for both men and women (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).

Africa excluding North Africa was the most affected in terms of food security of all the regions globally with 25 percent of its population having suffered from hunger between 2011-2013. This was as a result of persistent conflicts in West Africa, unfavorable weather conditions in droughts and flooding in Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa which led to extreme issues in food security and nutrition. Moreover, the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia also increased food inflation which saw many people living below the dietary energy consumption in these regions (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2015).

Other endogenous shocks such as decrease in commodity prices also had severe effects in the economies in Africa. Most countries in Africa do not have the financial resources to respond to such predicaments. Out of the 10 most fastest growing economies in Africa, 8 of them depend on commodities in their economies. They include; Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad and Angola. Depending on natural resources as a main source of national income is crucial since it tends to have severe impacts in enhancing inclusive and accountable institutions, financial diversification and structural transformation. In other words, such resources enhance inequality (UNDP, 2015).
After many years of sluggish and bumpy economic development, the government of Kenya adopted the economic and structural reforms that were aimed at boosting the economic growth of the country and implementing the millennium development goals. Before the implementation of the economic recovery strategy, the government had implemented three participatory poverty assessment studies and set up a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) in 2001-2002. The combination of the economic recovery strategy and the PRSP led to a remarkable recapture of the country’s economy. The growth domestic product increases from 0.6 percent to 7.1 percent between 2002 and 2007. Bank loan rates decreased from 18.3 percent to 13.3 percent shooting private sector borrowing by 72 percent. Moreover, during the same period, more than 2.3 million jobs were created (UNDP MDG report, 2010).

Unfortunately, as the Kenyan economy was improving from its strategic conditions prior to the MDGs, it was hit by the 2007-2008 global crises that led to the increase in the food and fuel prices which led to most countries in the developed world including Kenya to seek for alternate sources of fuel. To add salt to injury, the situation was further exacerbated by the post-election violence in Kenya in 2007/2008 and drought that threatened the further achievement of the MDGs in Kenya (UNDP MDG report, 2010).

Despite the achievement made under the economic recovery strategy, there was noted unequal distribution of resources and unemployment among the youth was a great challenge in the country. Moreover, inflation rates increased from 2 percent to 14.5 percent between 2002 and 2006 before declining to 9.2 percent in 2009. This was mainly due to the increase in fuel prices that declined the purchasing power of the population and it mostly had great effect on the poor population (UNDP MDG report, 2010).
After the implementation of the economic recovery strategy in 2003-2007, the government of Kenya further implemented the vision 2030 whose purpose was to establish a unified, equal, and just society. The vision 2030 was a five-year plan known as the medium term known as the medium term plan (MTP) that at first covered the period between 2008-2012. The MTP consisted of policies, measures, reforms and projects that were agreed upon by the Kenyan government (UNDP MDG report, 2010).

Kenya has a vision to become a transit to a middle income country by the year 2030. However, this is a great challenge given that the MDGs particularly MDG1 was not effectively achieved come 2015. To achieve this vision, Kenya needs to reflect on the challenges that hindered the achievement of the MDGs for the purpose of proper mitigation in the future strategies. Great emphasis has been made on the measures taken by the government in the achievement of MDGs and more so on the factors that causes poverty and hunger in Kenya. It is however the aim of this thesis to investigate the factors that hindered the achievement of MDG1 in Kenya for the purpose of successful implementations of SDGs and other development strategies that will be implemented in the future.

2.2 Chapter Summary

Based on the backdrop of the empirical findings, the world made tremendous progress in the reduction of poverty and hunger. However, these progress was mostly contributed by fast growing economies such as China and Brazil whose outcome defined the outcome of the whole world.
However, it is clear that despite that there was progress in MDG1 globally some countries were left behind, especially African countries and also in India. Kenya was no exemption and therefore, it is the purpose of this study to investigate the factors that hindered its achievement.
CHAPTER 3- Research Methodology.

3.0 Introduction.
The study involved the formulation of a blueprint of actions that were undertaken to effectively answer the research questions of this study. The study relied on qualitative secondary data method to get answers to the research questions. secondary data using qualitative methods involves the use of existing data to get answers to the research questions that are different from the questions asked from the original research (Hinds et al., 1997).

3.1 Secondary data.
The data collected was mainly secondary data whereby previously collected data was used to answer the research questions. Data was collected from multiple research studies with the same hypotheses that were used in answering the research questions. Other sources of data included reports from government agencies such as Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, United Nations development programme, Ministry of Public Health and sanitation and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, internet sources such as journals and official publications.

3.2 Scope of the study.
Temporal: The study relied on information gathered by other experts from 2000-2016 on the factors that hindered the achievement of MDG1 in Kenya.

Space: The main purpose of the study was to investigate why MDG1 was not achieved in Kenya. The study relied on Kenya as the main geographical area of study.
3.3 Limitations
The study was mainly limited to the public content accessible during the time it was evaluated. The research time and resources did not allow going to the field and assessing the state of affairs during the time of the writing of this thesis. Hence, this thesis is based on information from other experts who have done research on MDGs.

3.4 Conclusion.
The study was mainly desk review where various documents of the MDGs were used to provide answers to the various research questions of the study. With the use of secondary data, the study merged results from different studies addressing the same research questions.
CHAPTER 4-Findings of the study.

4.0 Introduction.
This chapter comprises the analysis of the thesis whereby Kenya has been chosen as a case study due to its incapability of achieving the MDG1 targets by 2015 despite the fact that it is the leading economy in East Africa as well as the local commerce center (Glopolis, 2013; GoK, 2011). Hence, the human development approach theory assumption that “Economic growth is an essential but not an adequate condition for human development (UNDP, 1990). This chapter aims at analyzing the factors that hindered the achievement of the first goal of millennium development goal targets in Kenya by 2015.

Kenya is situated on the Eastern part of Africa. The state lies amid Latitude 4° north to 4° South and Longitude 34° East to 41° East. The south eastern area borders the Indian Ocean, the northern part borders Sudan and Ethiopia, to the north eastern part Somalia, the western part borders Uganda and the southern part Tanzania. The entire land locale is about 582,650 km², 2.3% which is enclosed by both internal and sea waters. About 80% of Kenyan territory is regarded as dry and semi-arid and is seen unfit for rain fed farming production. The major economic activities in Kenya are agriculture, tourism and service industry.

Earlier studies indicate that Kenya subscribed to the MDG framework with a mentality that partnerships were to be established for the purpose of mobilizing resources and formulating policies to implement the MDGs (Mbuthi et al. 2007). Many promises were made by donors but they ended up being unreliable as most of them were not committed to delivering the funds they had promised to aid in the achievement of MDGs in Kenya. A high-level ministry official asserted that; “The MDGs were basically sent to us without any consultation and without genuine funding” (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2014).
Moreover aid in Kenya was not provided under a general budgetary support due to misuse of funds, hence many donors provided resources based on project modality. This led to delay in the implementation of the MDG goals and also it led to the government addressing more resources in some of the goals than others. For example, more funding was exerted on the achievement of goal number 2 on achieving universal primary education and this led to the decrease of funding in other goals such as goal number one which was registered to be one of the goals lagging behind to be achieved by 2015. The misuse of donor funds was also a hindrance to the achievement of this goal as this also led to the scarcity of resources to achieve the MDG 1 targets (Wanjuhi and Tervo 2013).

On the contrary, some donors argued that the Kenyan government should have been responsible for the funding of the MDGs initiatives, but given the historical background of poverty in Kenya, it was merely impossible for the government to do so. Furthermore, despite the tax revenue that is collected by the government to fund its expenditures, half of the development initiatives are funded externally hence with the unreliable donors, it was impossible for the government to fully fund the MDGs and hence this led to the scarcity of resources which led to the failure of the achievement of some of the MDG targets such as those of MDG 1 (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2014).

4.1 Factors that hindered the achievement of target 1A of MDG1 by 2015 in Kenya.
One of the factors that hindered the achievement of target 1A by 2015 was the negative ethnicity and ethnic conflicts that were encountered in Kenya. This was due to the increase of multiparty politics in Kenya since 1990 which led to disastrous effects in the welfare of the country. For example, Economic Recovery strategy for wealth and employment creation (ERSWEC) had
done a great job in the economic development of the country but the 2007/2008 post election violence drew back all the efforts to the drain with thousands of people being drawn back to poverty due to the loss of lives, interruption of the economy and loss of property and wealth. Furthermore, the issue of terror attacks had escalated in Kenya since Kenya’s military intervention in Somali and this drew many citizens back to poverty with the loss of lives and property and the disruption of economic activities. All this reversed the state of the Kenyan economy with thousands of people being drawn back to poverty hence, increasing the poverty levels in Kenya (Mwenzwa & Misati, 2014). This hence, made it difficult for the state to achieve the set target by 2015.

A second factor that disrupted the achievement of this target was the unrealistic planning and agenda setting goals. For example in 1990, the government came up with the anti-poverty strategy for the eradication of poverty. This was an over ambitious goal given that even the developed states in Europe and America have not yet found ways or eradicating poverty (Mwenzwa & Misati, 2014). Hence, Kenya was implementing the wrong strategies in the achievement of target 1C and instead of trying to reduce poverty which was a much more achievable goal, the country aimed at its eradication which was merely impossible.

A third factor was the climatic changes and natural hazards that disrupted the country’s economy. Kenya is composed of both the arid and semi-arid areas where by this part of the country is frequently hit by droughts and famine hence leading to hunger and poverty. Moreover, this section of the country rarely does well on agricultural activities and the fact that the country’s economy is highly boosted by agriculture, such areas pull down the economy of Kenya. Hence, people in such areas still live in extreme poverty and hunger and they mostly rely
on relief food. The 2009 drought in Kenya is an example of such an incidence which left thousands of people hungry and drew people back in poverty since agricultural activities were slow and there was scarcity of funds (Mwenzwa & Misati, 2014). Hence this declined the chances of achieving target 1A.

A fourth factor that hindered the achievement of this target was the issue of corruption. Corruption is not a new concept in Kenya. Since the implementation of the millennium development goals, different cases of corruption have been unmasked ranging from land scandals of Goldenberg to Anglo leasing scandals and political mischief among others, which have led to the loss of millions of funds that could have been used in the funding of the MDGs. Corruption in Kenya hindered the achievement of MDG1 in such a way that it hindered economic growth in Kenya hence people were not empowered financially and this led to issues such as unemployment which drew people to poverty (Mwenzwa & Misati, 2014). When people are not empowered economically, poverty is the order of day in their day to day lives. Hence the achievement of this target became merely impossible.

A fifth factor was the 2007-2008 global financial crises which drew thousands of people back to poverty. The global financial crisis led to increase in food and fuel prices that led to thousands of people to live below the poverty line as they could not afford the basic needs due to the increase in prices of commodities. The financial crisis affected the achievement on MDG1 such that it limited the funds that were to be used in the achievement of this goal due to the utilization of funds in other sectors that had experienced severe effects of the crisis Kenya (Mwenzwa & Misati, 2014). Hence, the achievement of this target was limited.
4.2 Factors that hindered the achievement of target 1B of MDG1 by 2015 in Kenya.

4.2.1 Factors that hindered youth employment.
The issue of youth bulge posed a great challenge in the achievement of target 1c of MDG1 especially in the labor market sector. Before the Implementation of the MDGs, it was estimated that the Kenyan Labor market could not hold any more employments and 492000 jobs had to be established. However, job employment increased at a rate of 2.5 percent which left over 2.5 percent people unemployed. According to the global policy network report in 2003, the labor market could not hold any more employment due to the increase in youth population. Hence, the increase in the number of young people became a challenge in the achievement of target 1c by 2015 as there were more unemployed youth and fewer job vacancies (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, 2002).

A second factor that limited the achievement of target 1c was the fact that Kenya holds a large number of unskilled young people. This is due to the 8.4.4 system and learning institutions which churn out graduates who are not competitive in the job market. Out of 750000 youth who graduate from different institutions, only 25 per cent are able to acquire employment whereas 75 percent are left jobless. Furthermore, 92 per cent of youth in Kenya have no job experience apart from the formal schooling they have acquired. It therefore becomes challenging for them to acquire decent employment. Hence, this led to the increase in the number of unemployed people making it harder to achieve this target by 2015 (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, 2002).
A third limitation was the unclear and unconditioned youth policies and programmes. The lack of a clear description of effective youth coordination mechanisms negatively affected the development of youth work. The fact that the government of Kenya has adopted the system whereby, age has been used to describe rules and regulations of inclusion and exclusion such as the right to vote, the right age to acquire a driving license or an identity card (Hansen, Karen, 2008). Such policies limits the young people to participate in development processes hence due to such issues, many young people were unemployed since they did not meet the requirements needed to acquire a decent job such as having a genuine driving license of identity card. This policies restricted many young people from getting employment and hence the achievement of target 1C was also limited (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, 2002).

Another factor that hindered the achievement of target 1C was the lack of funds to finance the youth empowerment programs. Due to the limited resources provided by the government, the empowerment programs aimed at enhancing the employment of the youth could not be fully implemented and this led to thousands of youth to remain unemployed. Due to the lack of funds, the achievement of the set target 1C was impossible to achieve (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, 2002).

A fifth factor that limited youth employment was the low perceptions and status given to the youth. The fact that the government of Kenya does not provide an environment where young people could participate in decision making, planning and execution of policies was crucial since this could have been one of the ways of creating employment to the youth. Instead, the exclusion of the youth in such matters only led to unemployment of thousands of youth in the country and
the achievement of this target was made even more difficult (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, 2002).

4.2.2 Factors that hindered women employment.

One of the factors that limited women employment was the issue of gender inequality in employment prospects and financial investment policies in Kenya. This contributed to the increased joblessness, lack of decent employment, poverty and inferiority among many women in Kenya. The inequality was due to the slow methods of mainstreaming gender into the establishment of jobs and poverty abolition regulations programmes and approaches in a synchronized, multi-sectoral and crosscutting way. The second reason is due to the existence of social, cultural and structural barriers that denied women to participate in the labor force. These factors highly contributed to the low payment and output of women’s labor and under-representation in superior organization positions in the public and private sectors. These factors hence limited the employment of women in Kenya and hence limited the achievement of target 1c by 2015 (Suda, 2002).

A second factor that limited the employment of women was the fact that most of the women were still highly involved in traditional female occupations and the informal sector. Hence, most of them highly involved in such responsibilities which prevented them from acquiring decent jobs. Hence this reduced the number of employed women in the country hence (Suda, 2002).

A third factor was the issue of illiteracy among Kenyan women where most of the women in Kenya were uneducated and hence acquiring a decent job was difficult due to lack of skills and experience. Moreover, most of them could not turn to the informal sector due to the lack of
finances to start their own businesses. This contributed highly to the unemployment of women in Kenya hence making it difficult to achieve the set target by 2015 (Safiya, Yusuf, & Larai, 2013).

4.3 Factors that hindered the achievement of target 1C of MDG1 by 2015 in Kenya.
Target 1c of MDG1 indicates; to halve between 1990 and 2015, the number of people who suffer from hunger. The target had two indicators namely; to reduce the number of children below the age of five years who were underweight and to reduce the number of people who were undernourished.

In Kenya, according to the 2008-2009 report by the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), the number of under age children below the age of five years was registered to be 35 per cent whereas the underweight and stunted children were registered to be 16 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Between 1990 and 2009, the number of underweight children below the age of five had reduced at a slow rate 22.3 per cent to 20.3 per cent. The achievement of this target was a problem as it had encountered several challenges to reach to the set target of 11.1 per cent by 2015 (Ministry of Public Health and sanitation, 2012).

One of the factors that hindered the achievement of this target was the increase in non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular, cancers, diabetes and obesity which are as a result of the excessive intake of purchased meals and processed food among the Kenyan population. This was also hindered by the decrease level of physical activities in the urban settings which led to the increase of overweight and obese people in Kenya. These diseases have led to increase in premature deaths and reduced quality of life among the Kenyan populace (Ministry of Public Health and sanitation, 2012).
A second factor that hindered the achievement of this target was inadequate allocation of resources in the health sector. Despite the increase of malnutrition and diseases in the country, the government went ahead and allocated a budget of 7 per cent in the 2009/2010 of the financial year budget and 4 per cent of the financial year budget in 2014/2015 budget. This was below the 15 per cent standard that was set in the Abuja declaration. As a result, adequate health services could not be provided and hence this was an obstacle to reducing malnutrition in the country. The government contribution in the health care sector was entirely low and unchanging and this led to the overreliance of the donor funds which on the other hand were provided based on project modality due to the misuse of funds. Hence, with the unreliable donors who took ages to respond, it became challenging to achieve this target within the set timeframe (Ministry of Public Health and sanitation, 2012).

A third factor was the fact that Kenya has a limited number of nutritionists and dieticians. According to the Kenya Nutrition and Dieticians Institute, there exist 1290 nutritionists, with 600 of them working in the public health amenities. Hence, this leads to 1 nutritionist for every 31,000 people. However, Kenya has several nutrition stakeholders who include the united nations agencies, benefactors, private and public learning and research institutes, nourishment working groups, professional associations, and the private sector. Nevertheless, despite all these players in the nutrition sector, minute positive impact has been realized in this sector. This is due to the lack of coordination in the different nutrition sectors where in most cases they only implement mitigations in times of emergency crisis and in such cases; they lack to implement holistic mitigations hence leading to limited scope and impact (Ministry of Public Health and sanitation, 2012).
Moreover, despite the many nutrition interventions implemented in Kenya, the impacts of these interventions are low due to the inadequate finances and low prioritization of nutrition as a result of less investment in nutrition in Kenya. Hence, nutrition has not been given much value in the Kenyan society and as a result, the achievement of this target was impossible by 2015 due to the lack of prioritization of nutrition policy (Ministry of Public Health and sanitation, 2012).

A fourth factor that affected the achievement target 1c was the issue of the policies implemented by the international regimes. When the structural adjustment programs were implemented in Kenya, the main aim was the abolition of the control of the state government in the agriculture sector over the promotion of goods, imports, pricing and supply (Nyangito, 2003). As a result, many stakeholders were increasingly involved in this action and this led to the manufacture of legumes in Kenya to be one of the major exports in the European markets despite their never ending rules on decent work standards and ethical agricultural manufacture. Due to such actions, in 2009 Kenya faced severe shortage of food that left many hungry and undernutritioned due to large amount of food being exported to the European markets (Smith & Lyons, 2014).

Another policy that led to the shortage of food in Kenya was the structural adjustment program on Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) that Kenya adopted. This led to decrease in import barriers and decrease in export subsidies. The import and export barriers were important to Kenyan farmers as they were a source of their protection for their commodities. However, with the abolition of these restrictions, the prices of their commodities was diminished and with the inflow of foreign processed food which was highly accumulated by the Kenyan population, this led to low production of food in the country. The increase in the intake of the processed food led
to the increase in the number of undernourished people and also increases in non-communicable diseases (Rosset, 2006).

The fifth factor that hindered the achievement of target 1c was climatic changes. In Kenya, the 1997-1998 floods and the 1999-2001 droughts drew thousands of people back to poverty and hunger as they were forced to flee from their homes. The floods and drought led to a lot of damages in Kenya such as destruction of infrastructure which forced the government to borrow 72 million US dollars from the World Bank which hence made Kenya to be more indebted to the World Bank. With the high interest rates that came along with the loan, Kenya’s resources were scarce to even fully implement the MDGs. The 2004 and 2006 droughts also had a great impact to the achievement of the target as they led to millions of hungry and undernutritioned people in Kenya and most of the population had to rely on foreign aid food (Mwendwa & Giliba, 2012).

Furthermore, increase in global temperatures also led to the melting of the ice cap of Mount Kenya hence leading to the drying of seasonal rivers that ran from the mountain. This led to decrease in water supply hence decrease in food supply in Kenya (Ramin & McMichael, 2009).

The global economic crisis also had a diverse impact on the achievement of this target. The economic crisis led to the decrease of the Kenyan currency against the dollar and as a result this led to the increase in food prices that left thousands of Kenyans in the marginalized areas hungry and undernutritioned (UNDP, 2010).

A fifth factor that hindered the reduction of hunger to the set target was the low application of modern technology in Kenya in the agricultural sector. The use of modern technology in production is still limited in Kenya. There is also lack of adequate marketing and marketing
infrastructure for the agricultural produce. Hence, food production was limited and this led to inadequate food in the country hence leading to limitation in the reduction of the number of hungry people as the number continued to increase due to the low production of food (Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, 2010).

A final factor was the poor governance in the agricultural institutions that led to the lack of attainment of full agricultural produce that led to the low production of food in the country. Hence this led to inadequate access of food by the Kenyan population and hence increases in food prices. In this case many people suffered from hunger. And with this the hope of achieving target 1C by 2015 became minimal (Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, 2010).
CHAPTER 5- Conclusion and Recommendations.

5.0 Introduction.
This chapter provides the summary of the findings, the recommendations and the conclusion of the study. The discussion and the conclusions made in this chapter are as per the findings of this study.

5.1 Summary of the findings.
The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that hindered the achievement of MDG1 targets in Kenya by 2015. The main purpose of MDG1 was to halve the number of people living in poverty and hunger. The goal had three specific targets namely; target 1A, 1B and 1C. Based on the findings, the factors that hindered the achievement of target 1A included Negative ethnicity and ethnic conflicts, unrealistic planning and agenda setting goals, climatic changes and natural hazards, corruption and the 2007-2008 global financial crises.

On the other hand, the factors that hindered the achievement of target 1B included; youth bulge, large number of unskilled young people, unclear and unconditioned youth policies and programmes, lack of funds to finance the youth empowerment programs, low perceptions and status given to the youth, gender inequality, traditional female occupations and the informal sector and illiteracy among Kenyan women.

For target 1C, the factors that hindered its achievement in Kenya included; the increase in non-communicable diseases, inadequate allocation of resources in the health sector, limited number of nutritionists and dieticians, policies implemented by the international regimes, the adoption of structural adjustment program on Agreement on Agriculture (AOA), climatic changes, global
economic crisis, low application of modern technology and finally poor governance in the agricultural institutions.

5.2 Recommendations.

Lessons from the MDGs for a successful implementation of SDGs: A Kenyan Perspective.

The Millennium development goals were implemented in Kenya at a time when the country was at its worst financially. Due to this predicament, the country was financially challenged and could not execute all the goals fully. However, with the new SDGs, the financial situation in Kenya is way better than it was in 2000 when Kenya and other countries accepted the MDG framework. Hence, Kenya has a better chance of successfully achieving the SDGs if it learns from the faults of MDGs asserts that, “Economic development is as an essential but not an adequate condition for human development”. To alleviate poverty, Kenya needs to have a better approach to increasing employment and especially youth employment. Increase in employment will lead to increase in capital and this will lead to economic growth and hence to sustainable development. To increase employment, the government will need to formulate a framework that will enhance, employment schemes, training schemes for entrepreneurs, training schemes for unemployed youth and improved collective bargaining.

Additionally, instead of the reduction of public expenditure in order to pay its debts, the government should consider increasing economic growth by increasing through the increase of employment ratios. It is also important for the government to realize that alleviation of poverty and increase in employment are based on different concepts. Increase in employment will only occur through the increase of capital. This means that increase in employment is powered by influence of the labor market by saving investment nexus including accumulation, allocation and
innovation (Amsden, 2011). To increase economic growth, a measure that can be taken is for the government to implement policies like rural compulsory education which will promote education in the rural areas on different areas such as in agriculture and issues to do with nutrition. This is also a great measure to enhance the economic growth of people in the rural areas as with the acquired skills they can be able to start their own businesses and hence create employment.

With the change of global governance during the 2008 financial crises from G8 to G20, the government should consider the change from traditional donors to new donors such as China, India whose major share of their aid it through infrastructure, transport, mining and other productive sectors. Despite that this flows are considerably smaller than the flows of the traditional donors, the major advantage is that the new donors are quicker to act than the traditional donors. Kenya had financial challenges especially with the donor issues during the implementation of the MDGs. With the new donors whose flows are increasingly faster, there is a higher possibility of effective and efficient implementation of goals without delay of donor resources as it was the case with the MDGs. There is also a higher chance of achieving the SDGs if only the donor funds are used effectively and efficiently.

It is also important for the government to make a decision and let go of the policies that were implemented by the Bretton wood institutions such as liberalization of external capital markets which have led to defects like increase in wage and income inequality, continuing increase youth unemployment and declining labor force participation especially for men among others. These institutions have been known to fail and it is the high time that the government lets go of such institutions and opt for better institutions that will bring benefits to the economy of the country.
The government also needs to establish a framework that will protect the country from future financial crisis and that will provide mitigation factors that will be taken in case a global financial crisis occurs in the future. Such a framework will be effective as it will safeguard resources for protecting the financial situation of the state in case such a predicament occurs in the future. Moreover, it will ensure that, incase such a predicament occurs, the country will still be safe economically and there will be no effect on the progress made in the economic development of previous years.

Furthermore, the government should make the SDGs a Kenyan initiative rather than a global initiative and in so doing, it should consider implementing the SDG goals in the Kenyan constitution such that these goals will become mandatory in the present and in the future. By doing so, the SDGs will be more of rights to the citizens of Kenya and the government will be accountable in case of violating this rights. This will also give the government a solid reason to put more effort in the achievement of these goals and more so to enhance faster and greater economic development as well as human development of the citizens of Kenya. Moreover, the government should establish a national framework for achieving the SDGs instead of depending on the global framework. This will ensure that the SDGs in Kenya will be achieved based on the Kenyan context and not the global context.

Agriculture is one of the major means of production in the economy of Kenya. Hence, Kenya should make it its goal to ensure food security at all times. This can only be possible through the implementation of grain production as one of the major goals of development of agriculture. This will enhance the increase of the number of subsistence people and also it will be a way of creating employment. By letting go of the policies of the international regimes, this will also help
to boost the markets of farmers as people will be more dependent on the food produced in the
Kenyan market rather than the food that comes in the Kenyan market from abroad due to the free
market policies that diminishes the locally produced food. This will also be a measure to improve
the wellbeing of people in Kenya especially in the rural areas and also reduce the levels of
poverty. Moreover, this will enhance the nutrition levels of people in Kenya, since due to the
high levels of food production, people will be able to acquire balanced diets and also let go of the
canned processed foods that are a major cause of non-communicable diseases. The government
should also increase funding in the agricultural sectors that will enhance the increase in
agricultural infrastructure such as water conservation facilities, the construction of high-standard
farmland, water collection and water-saving irrigation facilities which will boost crop
production.

The government should also aim at boosting the markets for small scale farmers by
implementing policies that will ensure that the food products for the small scale farmers and
families are prioritized in the markets. For example the government can implement a framework
that ensures free meals in public schools as a measure of reducing hunger, and also implements a
policy that ensures that 50 percent of the food (which will include fruits and vegetables) in these
schools are bought from the small scale farmers. This will boost the markets of the small scale
farmers as well as boost the nutrition values of the society at large.

Kenya should also adopt an organized framework for poverty alleviation where the major goal
should be to empower those that are mostly affected especially in the rural areas since despite the
increase in economic growth; this percentage of people will always pull down the economic
levels of the country. The main focus should be to reduce the large gap between the poor and the
rich and also eliminate the percentage of people who cannot afford the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing. In other words, Kenya should take one step at a time in their journey of alleviation of poverty and hunger and begin climbing the ladder from below rather from the top.

Through the implementation of policies like compulsory rural education, this will enhance the increase of skills that will lead to creation of employment. Moreover, the government should also adopt policies like vocational training for college students where they will be trained in their specified areas of study hence by the time they are done with their studies; they will be highly qualified with required experience for the job markets. This will help reduce the number of unemployed youth. The government should also formulate strategies that will provide loans for women to enhance entrepreneurship and employment for women as well as formulate policies that will provide internships for college graduate women. The government should also implement laws that will protect women and youth employment and laws that promote the inclusion of women and young people in development projects.

The government should also come up with a framework that will enhance education in the country. For example, a framework should be established where the government issues a small stipend to all parents that agrees to take their children to school and also agrees to follow all health facilities provided by the government for their children such as immunization. This will help in reducing the literacy levels as well as reduce deficiency diseases that are caused due to ignorance of mothers on health precautions they are supposed to take for their infants.

Kenya should also adopt new technologies in the different sectors since this will be a way of increasing employments as well as a way of improving the different sectors of the economy. For example, the adoption of technology in the agriculture sector will enhance the fast production of
crops in the country as well as boost the markets in the agricultural sectors. Kenya should also
give more attention to issues such as nutrition and it should create policies that promotes such
sectors and also put more emphasizes to the study of nutrition and dietetics in the various
institutions. By boosting the markets of small scale farmers and reducing the intake of
manufactured and processed food, nutritional levels will be achieved.

The government should also implement strategies that will provide knowledge to mothers on
infant feeding strategies to prevent the occurrence of anemia in children and also develop
campaigns that will promote breastfeeding and teach women especially in the rural areas on the
importance of breast feeding. This will be a way of reducing malnutrition of infants especially in
the rural areas. Probably, the government should establish classes for mothers that will educate
them on such issues especially in the rural areas, and to encourage them to attend such classes,
they should give rewards.

Kenyan government should also formulate an election framework that is fair and inclusive to
avoid election rigging that led to the 2007/2008 post election violence in Kenya and more so
policies that will promote free and fair elections in the near future. Moreover, the government
should come up with severe punishing mechanisms for punishing corrupt leaders such as life
imprisonment that will bring fear to all those leaders embezzling the states funds and pulling
down the economy of the country.
Lessons from the MDGs for a successful implementation of SDGs: A global perspective.

The MDGs were based on the human development approach which represented a theoretical foundation. The main reason of not dwelling on a specific development theory in the MDG framework was to avoid the reject of MDG framework by most developing nations. The argument made was that implementing a specific development theory would only implicate the IMF and World Bank who implemented a theory in their Washington consensus policies that were highly criticized as the cause of the poor situation in developing nations (Vandemoortele, 2010).

However, later on when the MDGs were implemented on the ground, most of the discussions on MDGs were controlled by development aid officials in the developed world. Hence, the MDGs became identical to the western and donor approach to development, a way that the enthusiastic group that formulated the MGDs in September 2000 was trying to avoid. Hence, the implementation of the MDGs was drawn in the same direction as that of the Washington consensus in the form of the poverty reduction strategies that had been implemented by the IMF and World bank (Fisher, 2010; Saith, 2006).

While the main approach of the MDGs was to avoid some of the pitfalls of the implementation of a specific development theory in the framework, the involvement of the donors led development organizations arguing that the specific concerns had to be included in one of more on the goals or targets so that their needs could also be met. Hence, the MDGs were vulnerable enough to mostly address the specific concerns that were brought by the aid agencies and not the initial concerns of the problems affecting the different regions of the world. And therefore, this led to the MDGs concern to be more of social development issues rather than human
development issues that had been envisioned in September 2000 (AIV, 2011; Easterly, 2009; Severino and Ray, 2009).

Hence, it is important for the policy implementers of the new 2015 SDGs to learn that, for an effective and efficient SDG framework, they should get rid or avoid the donor driven process in their preparation and implementation of the new Sustainable development goal. Moreover, in light of this occurrence, the SDG framework should be grounded on a more specific theoretical framework that is totally different from that of the western donor approach to development (Melamed, 2012).

The MDGs framework was formulated on a global level. Due to this, the achievement of some of the first growing countries such as India, China and Brazil, determined the success of the whole world in goals such as goal 1 despite the fact that some of the countries in the world such as Kenya were still lagging behind in the achievement of this goal. MDG framework did not put into account that poor people lived in different development regions in the world. Hence, the fact that some of these growing economies had achieved goal 1 before 2015, did not mean the whole world had also achieved. Some of the regions in the world were still struggling especially those that had started with financial issues at the onset of the MDGs. Hence, the SDG framework need to give more attention to development blueprint, goals and targets at the national level and more so give more attention to least developed countries where poverty levels are on the rise. In other words, SDGs should be translated at the country levels not at the global level where developing countries are also included in the preparation of this agenda hence, making the SDGs framework a global social accord.
The 2008-2009 global financial crises should be an eye opener for the SDGs policy makers. The SDGs should have a framework that predicts such crises in the future and should have an indication of how resources for achieving certain goals and targets will be safeguarded in times of global financial crises in the future. A good example of this is the global social floor that was established in the 2010 MDG outcome document (UN, 2010) which proposed the need for having frameworks for future development commitments. The social floor approach in this case can be applied for establishing a framework that will aid in the prevention of a global financial crisis as well as mitigations that can be taken in case such a predicament occurs in the future.

In addition, the G-20 came to the rescue during the 2008-2009 global financial crises. Due to this, the G-20 has been seen as the first attempt to improve global governance. However, the G-20 is neither sufficient nor adequate for global governance because it has the IMF (criticized as a failed institution to alleviating poverty in the world) as its secretariat and also the fact that it lacks political authenticity. Ocampo and Stiglitz (2011) suggested the use of political thrust for a better global governance to endeavor for a Global Economic Coordination Council (GECC). This would have more global authenticity and it would be an ideal framework for the establishment of a global policy in the response of financial crises and instability in the national and international level.

The increase in food prices in 2007 and in later years, climate change and financial crises in 2008 were some of the challenges to the achievement of MDGs. However, all these predicaments were as a result of lack of efficient and effective global governance (Addison, 2011). The SDGs need to ensure an improved global governance system rather that the fuzzy references to global governance in MDG 8. An ideal global governance system is one that ensures efficient and
effective economic, social and environmental rules (Van der Hoeven, 2010; UN-DESA, 2010). With new global governance, this will limit developed nations in dictating development methods and especially because emerging and developing nations now play a big part in global governance.

Nayyar (2012) argued that employment is the only sustainable way of reducing poverty and hunger. The current increased debts in states are one of the major causes of unemployment. Instead of governments implementing measures to increase economic growth that will lead to more employment, most of them are cutting down on public expenditures hence reducing growth and making it impossible to reduce debts and unemployment. On the other hand, the issue of employment was not on the in the millennium development goals when they were formulated in 2000. The issue of employment was later indicated in the MDG document five years after they were implemented in 2007 and hence employment became one of the targets of MDG1 (Amsden, 2011). The issue of unemployment still persists and especially youth unemployment is a great challenge in the world. The rate of youth unemployment globally increased from 11.7-12.7 percent between 2007 and 2011. An estimated 6.4 million young people have given up on employment and most of them find themselves doing a part-time job or are employed based on contracts. It is unfortunate that the MDGs on this target mainly focused on literacy rates and knowledge of HIV pervasiveness instead of how these young people could achieve a decent job and contribute actively in the society. Hence, it is important for the SDGs framework to have better approach and indicators on how to improve the employment rates in the world and particularly to the youth who make up to most of the populations in most countries and also an approach that will clearly indicate how these young people can actually contribute to the economic growth of their countries.
Traditional development aid interventions should also be evaluated in the new SDGs since in light of the experience of MDGs, these interventions will not provide an effective and efficient framework to reduce poverty and hunger in the new SDGs. These interventions have been known to fail in enabling the poor to grow out of poverty. Therefore, it is important for the SDGs policy formulators’ to come up with new official development assistance (ODA) that will put in the perspective of a global social contract.

Finally, the SDGs implementers should consider transforming the SDGs into a human right mechanism since this will encourage civilians to claim for accountability and state will have no option but to meet the demands of their people. This could also ensure advance monitoring mechanisms as well as assurance of quality of services and not only quantity (AIV, 2011). Most lawyers argued that, the lack of taking the MDGs in to a human right approach was a serious mistake since this approach could assist the marginalized people who are negatively affected by the issues of globalization and access to national income or social services that are provided by the states (Addison, 2005).

**Suggestion for further study.**

This study aimed at investigating the factors that hindered the achievement of MDG1 in Kenya. The study established that the main factor that hindered the achievement of the goal was financial constraints. The study also established that, when the MDGs were implemented, Kenya’s financial situation was fatal due to the draining of resources by the IMF and World Bank policies. With the new SDGs, Kenya has a higher chance of achieving these goals if only it learns from the shortcomings of the MDGs and applies the right measures in their implementation of SDGs. It is therefore this study’s recommendation that further research should
be done on the factors that hindered the achievement of other MDG goals which were not achieved in Kenya for effective and efficient implementation of SDGs.

5.3 Conclusion.
The millennium development goals were a good starting point which enabled states to plan and implement more policies for the purpose of achieving basic development issues. Therefore, the SDGs are meant to ensure that the drive set by the MDGs is carried on forward in 2015 and beyond.

Kenya has a better chance of achieving the SDGs than it had with the MDGs. Despite the fact that MDG1 targets were not achieved within the set timeframe, poverty levels have declined and in spite of the fact that poverty level still persists in the country; it cannot be compared with the situation in 2000 where millions of people were living in extreme poverty.

Kenya now has a great starting point of achieving the poverty goal in the new SDGs by learning from the failures and challenges of MDGs and implementing effective and efficient policies to achieve SDGs. By choosing the right donor agencies, establishing frameworks that will enhance inclusive growth, food security, enhanced skills and knowledge, vibrant markets, peace and justice, modern infrastructure, increase in employment which is the key to economic growth and reduction of poverty, Kenya will have a better chance of achieving the poverty goal in the new SDGS.
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