The economy of Kenya has been continued to be the largest in the East African region and third largest in Sub-Saharan Africa after South Africa and Nigeria respectively. At present Kenya is one of the most highly literate countries in sub-Saharan Africa. But more than 60% people of Kenya live below the poverty line. Rapid increases in inflation could reduce economic growth and worsen the poverty levels of the citizens of Kenya. In Kenya economic development is dependent on agricultural improvement. Kenya is the largest food and agricultural products importer in east Africa. About 82% of the total land in Kenya is classified as arid and semi-arid. Agricultural products depend on proper rainfall. Staple food of Kenya is maize, which accounted about 65% of total staple food caloric intake and 36% of total food caloric intake. The cash income of the rural people of Kenya comes from the selling of agricultural products. At present the government of the country is trying to reduce poverty. An attempt has been taken here to discuss the food and economic situation and the development of these sectors of the country.
References:


URI: https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/id/eprint/51072
Kenya’s social, economic, political and environmental development achievements made in the last 40 years and specifically the period between 1992 and present is outlined, as well as challenges facing development. Since 1963, Kenya has pursued development that has focused on eradicating hunger, illiteracy and diseases. Sessional paper No. 1 of 1965 marked the stepping-stone for Kenya’s attempts at sustainable development. Other relevant strategies that have been put in place include; The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 1999; The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS); and Kenya’s development blueprint Vision 2030. Interest rates have economic value of Kenya’s environmental resources or about the fallen, exchange rates remained stable and inflation held costs associated with environmental degradation and loss. Little too down, while private sector investment and employment has grown, is known about the types of economic policy instruments that can be used to enhance the management of these scarce resources. It also development and poverty eradication strategies recognise requires appropriate economic, financial and fiscal the role that the environment and natural resources play incentives for the people who engage in economic in ensuring sustainable development.

Kenya will need to focus not only on economic growth but also on reducing inequality in order to effectively address the country’s poverty. Based on the major sectors selected for this study, agriculture has higher direct effects on the incomes of rural households, while manufacturing has higher direct effects on the incomes of urban households. A recurring issue in development discussions is whether the main focus of development strategies should be placed on growth or poverty and/or on inequality. Poverty reduction requires economies to address inequality and economic structures in addition to sustaining high levels of economic growth.