**DISCUSS 20 WAYS YOU CAN DO AND SEE IN YOUR FAVORITE COUNTRY IN THE THIRD WORLD.**

Third-world countries are categorized as being poorly developed. They are normally characterized by high rates of poverty, lower, and middle-income citizens with an averagely low human development index, political instability, limited access to health systems, high mortality rates, high unemployment rates, improper sanitation, poor infrastructure, and low levels of education. Third-world countries can take a process to develop their economy and income to become more advanced in every sector from industrialization, sustainable housing, sustainable food supply, and better roads and infrastructure. Kenya is a third-world country characterized by the above-stated problems.

**WHAT TO DO AND SEE IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRY**

1. Governance and leadership.

Kenya is known for the challenges that bear marks in the governance and leadership sphere. Corruption, insecurity, and inequality in growth and development mostly the institutions fail to achieve the intended outcome of good governance despite anti-corruption laws in place, and decentralization of developments.

I will create awareness among the leaders in place to craft fiscal policies and revise the IMF policies that reduce volatility and generate long-term savings.

Encourage private sector expertise to work closely with civil society, redoubling efforts to fight corruption.

Government institutions to bolster commitment in the face of changing circumstances. Enhance coordination between several institutions and encourage cooperation amongst the citizens and government (tax compliance).

1. Environment.

In Kenya, environmental issues like air pollution, climate change, soil degradation, over-exploitation of resources, biodiversity loss, and deforestation have led to desertification resulting in poor water quality, vector-borne diseases, and disability worldwide.

I will encourage more cooperation with the global efforts conventions kike the united nations framework in conventions on climate change, the united nations on biological diversity, the united nations convention to combat desertification, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and Montreal on the substance of the depleted ozone layer.

Organize a day to plant trees and rehabilitation of forests.

Encourage the use of renewable energy, green growth, ecotourism, and climate-friendly finances, and mitigate environmental risks (flooding and drought). Mitigating measures will be integrated into significant policies and programming to safeguard investment and achieve results.

1. Immigration.

Kenya is a low-income economy as compared to the first world countries with stable currencies, a declining working-age population as people are aging fast and the general population is in decline. Unemployment is an issue in Kenya matching the growing population and this provides a niche that can be exploited through immigration.

I will enrage the policymakers to strengthen the match of migrants-skills with demand in destination societies by making labor immigration an explicit part of development, lower remit costs, facilitating knowledge transfer build skills that are in high demand globally so that citizens can get better jobs.

1. Agriculture and food supply.

Kenya is a country riddled with food scarcity that has led to starvation and even deaths despite being the source of employment livelihoods and income. This all is brought limited human, financial resources, and highly-priced farm impute that demands priority attention ass most farmers are small scale.

I will provide extensive knowledge on the adoption of green revolution strategies and industrialization of agriculture to increase concentration in production, emphasize on exports oriented farm produce, and also talk with the relevant agricultural departments to see a removal in barriers that have been detrimental to small-scale farming. I will also encourage alternative food-producing methods to ensure livelihoods, food security as well as long-term sustainability in food production. Also, teach people the importance of credits to agricultural investment and give enough knowledge on the use of agricultural technology, the appropriate use of chemicals that can lead to poisoning, and also the importance of diversification on crop planting as opposed to monocultural practices.

1. Sanitation.

Most people don’t have aces to clean water and basic sanitation knowledge lacking facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces in a sense that human excreta is not separated from human contact. This has resulted in diseases associated with infections like diarrhea and waste of precious time because of no physical closure of dumping facilities. Poor sanitation causes economic losses associated with dire costs of treating sanitation-related illnesses, lost income through reduced or low productivity, also time wastage, due to distant sanitation facilities, reduced income from tourism, and clean-up costs.

Most governments spend less on sanitation as they don’t justify the correlation with economic developments. I will be able to educate on the importance of sanitization and also provide policymakers and the general public with comprehensive medical research evidence on the economic correlation that bears with the economy, environment, and population welfare.

I will also provide extensive knowledge on investment costs including planning, supervision, hardware construction, protection of water sources, and education that accompanies hardware maintenance, replacement of parts, and emptying of septic tanks, and latrines.

1. Mining resources, exploration, and exploitation.

There are plenty of minerals still unexplored in Kenya from gold, titanium, oil, gemstones, iron, talc, soda ash, niobium, and limestone. They are mainly in rural areas. I will provide the necessary knowledge on how to explore the minerals, the methods to mine, and the extraction process, and also look for the market for the end product both locally and internationally. I will also try and negotiate with the mining departments to lower or have a considerable number of mining license permits for the citizens.

On the minerals that demand high capital investment ill look for specialists and as well hunt for investors with written proposals, prospection, and invitations on the potentiality of the region to mine.

I'll also look at how the mining department cares about the ecosystem around and if not will provide necessary information on how to reclaim and rehabilitate the lands.

1. Education.

Third-world countries are significantly characterized by low levels of illiteracy, backwardness, and barbarity. They don’t cope well with the expanding knowledge that the modern worlds demand as well the job seekers outside the country.

I will create awareness and sensitization on the importance of education and the trends in the changing worlds, this will be done with relevant working authorities like the Ministry of Education and technical institution boards.

I'll also help the women who have been denied the right to proper education to get the right to education from relevant authorities. Also, help the physical challenges to better special schools equipped with necessary learning facilities.

I will also visit schools to understand the challenges undergone by both students and teachers daily and the cooperation they have with the government and alternative sources of funds.

I will also create ways to funnel books and reading articles virtually and link to form libraries with school portal access to the databases. I will also seek donation books to the libraries be it school libraries or community libraries.

I'll encourage also the development of laboratories to help students in scientific experiments and related fields.

1. Trade.

Kenya has partially opened up international trade. The remaining barriers in industries are concentrated in agricultural products and labor-intensive manufacturers, also the low technology hampers the access to international trade.

In such a country I would recommend trade liberalization by lowering trade barriers, trade tariffs on exportation, and advising more exportation of manufacturers and services and specific products. I will advise the people on the essence of proofing effective at increasing market access as opposed to schemes that often provide less generous benefits for the highly protected products of most interest to exporters in the country that is being less complex, non-transparent, and subject to various exemptions and conditions that limits and terminate them when the market has been found.

Also negotiating the removal of barriers imposed by developed countries on the importation of products from Kenya.

Seeking investors to invest in potential high-return investment ventures as the country can be an opportunity for innovative and industrial breakthroughs that can lead to substantial improvement in a short period.

1. Tourism.

The tourism sector is one of the most profitable non-technology-based-economic

sectors and, more so in the case of Kenya, we should keep in mind the hurdles

embedded in such countries – abject poverty, dearth of educational and

employment opportunities and lack of capital absence of law and order. Such nations have unharnessed and unexploited natural resources and scenic landscapes which attract tourists massively, especially from the First World nations. Having unique indigenous cultures, nature-based attractions, beautiful landscapes, and pleasant weather conditions, local communities in Africa, and other Third World countries, are increasingly being promoted and marketed in major tourist-generating countries, particularly in Europe and North America, as offering immense touristic and recreational opportunities.

Third World countries are especially interested in international tourism and

many believe it brings countries a large selection of economic benefits including

employment opportunities, small business development, and an increase in

payments of foreign exchange. Many assume that more money is gained through

developing luxury goods and services even though this increases a

country's dependency on imported products, foreign investments, and expatriate

skills. To improve the sector Kenya should improve on the adoption of technology to match the modern trends.

1. Sport and activities.

Kenya has been fairing relatively well in sports especially athletics despite the result of the underdevelopment of sport, in which lower investment in sport decreases the potential for athletes to build their talent.

It also means that there are fewer prospects for athletes to continue their sports training or pursue professional sports careers. In turn, the lack of talent-building opportunities in this country leads to less return on the little investment put into local talent, further debilitating local sport development structures and sport career pathways.

Less developed countries are unable to utilize the talent of their strong performers and/or tend to lose them to more powerful nations in global sports. Sports regulated by global processes can thus contribute to the underdevelopment of a developing country’s talent.

Muscle drain has been deemed comparable to ‘brain drain’ – athletes from developing countries supply the industrialized countries’ markets with talent the same case with Football associations do not receive payment for the international transfer of non-affiliated players. The transfer fees for foreign players from developing countries to European clubs are so low that they barely cover the education and training costs of the transferred player in their country of origin.

1. Innovation and technology

A country like Kenya still lags in developing the capacities needed to take advantage of frontier technologies, which rely on digitalization and connectivity. They include blockchain, drones, gene editing, nanotechnology, and solar power.

Kenya should be able to capture the economic gains associated with technologies and their firms must have the required capacities that is the scientific or technical skills and necessary policies regulations and infrastructure.

1. Roads and infrastructure.

Kenya is rapidly growing in its road development despite most areas still having weak infrastructure. Governments need to make significant improvements to lay the foundations for flourishing economies: roads to connect people to markets, electricity to keep factories running, sanitation to stave off disease, and pipelines to deliver safe water.

The local government started upgrading and expanding transport, telecommunications, and utilities is a key pillar in many countries’ national development strategies. The government also should embrace imf tools in scaling p infrastructural investments and also limit loans on infrastructure.

1. Energy

The energy problems of Kenya are both serious and widespread. Lack of access to sufficient and sustainable supplies of energy affects as much as larger population n many parts of the country. Most p people living in rural areas are without electricity; a similar number remain dependent on fuels such as animal dung, crop residues, wood, and charcoal to cook their daily meals. Without efficient, clean energy, people are

undermined in their efforts to engage effectively in productive activities or to improve their quality of life.

Highly uneven distribution and use of modern energy sources, such as electricity, petroleum products, and liquefied or compressed natural gas, which pose important issues of economics, equity, and quality of life.

The government should fasten the development of rural electrification so that people can have a cost-effective alternative. Also, eliminate subsidized prices on electricity.

Setting up biogas and biofuel supplies and woodstoves so that they can be used as alternative sources.

Encourage the use of renewable energies and also main technologies in favorable locations were micro-hydro, biogas, wind generators, wind pumps, and sustainable ways of providing wood supplies.

Developing successful pricing policies, pricing energy at an economic cost. Energy that is not heavily subsidized or taxed and that is free of import restrictions may have the best chance of reaching rural and poor people.

1. Drug addiction and rehabilitation.

There has been a substantial increase in the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in some parts of Kenya's coast and cities. The illicit production and traffic of narcotic drugs have resulted in more crime and corruption, and some places terrorism and economic and political destabilization. Mental health problem has been on

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increase in the past years. These factors are contributed by low levels f illiteracy, unemployment, inadequate housing, and lack of technical capacity to counter sophisticated high-tech methods used by armed traffickers.

I would obtain acceptable results in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Also seeking partnerships to support drug control programs where, System-wide Action Plan for Drug Abuse Control should be seen as a strategic tool for enhancing the relative impact of drug control activities, giving the Programs an effective catalytic role. The basic motivation of drug trafficking is profit, Kenya should now focus on the activities of traffickers in legitimate business, finance, and commerce.

Kenya should also embark on demand-reduction programs and restructure its legal and institutional framework to combat drug use and corruption of officials by drug traffickers.

1. Hosing

In Kenya, most urban families face a severe housing problem. They live in homes that lack adequate sanitation, have an irregular electricity supply, and are built of flimsy materials. However, the form that the housing problem takes varies greatly between and within citizens in the country. homelessness is significant in some places, elsewhere the main problem is overcrowding or the unavailability of infrastructure and services. These are all contributed by adverse poverty levels most of the citizens are faced with.

It is important to remove biases in official policy, for example, subsidies should be shifted from the rich to the poor, and unnecessary land-use and building regulations should be

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removed. More should also be done to improve the chances of poor families contributing to their housing solutions. Making land more accessible, guaranteeing that building materials are not overpriced, and providing land with basic services would all help. Little is likely to be gained by slum demolition because that simply increases the number of families requiring shelter. More should be done to encourage the development of rental housing, especially where most poor urban dwellers are tenants and where most landlords live in the same accommodation themselves.

1. Health care.

In Kenya health care at the most peripheral level consists of simple and effective measures founded on feasible scientific technology and on traditional practices, utilizing resources and manpower but integrated into the larger health network.

They have developed healthcare programs at the most peripheral level to meet the health and development needs of deprived populations.

Kenya has instituted massive rural population re-location efforts to facilitate delivering health care and another government-sponsored development service. By subordinating health care per se to the related fields of agriculture, water supply, and housing, projects in Kenya have encouraged village acceptance of primary health care.

Kenya has excellent referral systems working up from local levels to highly specialized hospitals. Through political reform, has extended coverage to nearly all of its population. Workers in Kenya have been educated by Kenya medical training centers and have been

employed help keep costs at a minimum. Overall National Health programs have been adopted.

1. Humanitarian aid and human rights.

Kenya is still a country faced with still faced with problems resulting from adequacy in planning in most sectors of its economy.

Community activists inappropriate personal and environmental prevention practices for priority infectious diseases and active case detection with referral to the Health Centre.

launching the first edition of Project Cycle Management training for local Civil Society Organizations in the country. The aim was to empower these organizations to obtain more external funding and aid to help them out of the disease-related problems, Starvation, natural disasters, and civil wars that have seen the numbers of refugees increase. This is aiming at the reduction of deaths in adults, and maternal and infant morbidity within the country's rural areas.

1. Culture and arts.

Most artists in any field - film, literature, or painting find that when they give full rein to their creative imaginations, their work often becomes inaccessible, or simply uninteresting, to mass audiences. But the case is different in Kenya as art caters to a small, often wealthy minority and ignores the poverty and oppression afflicting the majority of their countrymen.

Most artists will often concentrate on making ''people's art,'' art not only accessible to the local masses, but often depicting the life of the poor, social injustice, and the struggle

against it. They place great importance on creating works free of the foreign influences that have traditionally dominated art in their countries. They search for ''authentic'' national art.

I would help in expanding the market art of the indigenous people and also online marketing to match this capitalist approach to art. See the development of fill making, studios institution. And also encourage a worldwide integration of arts and cultural practices so that they can expand their marketing all over the world. The Masai have a preserved culture that is exhibited and marketed by the museums within the region.

1. Fishing.

Most parts of the lakes regions and coastal regions depend mostly on fish as their source of food, income, and employment. Despite that the fishing sector is relatively underdeveloped resources are limited, fishing costs and the new laws of the sea, increasing attention is now being given to aquaculture development. In fact, in some regions aquaculture is now considered to be the only means of increasing fish production as even the maintenance of present levels of production from capture fisheries may not be possible, if adequate management measures are not taken. There is hardly any region that does not have some type of aquaculture activity at present. Many of them are allocating increasing proportions of their budgets to aquaculture development that is still small as compared to match the demands for fish. I would likely help develop a strategic cost towards fishing by, calling for the adoption of a small number of selected farming systems that have the greatest potential for increased production shortly;

wider application of known technologies for achieving a sizeable increase in production and the promotion of greater investment for this purpose in aquaculture.

Organization of appropriate assistance for the formulation of sound investment projects based on feasibility studies or pilot operations and provision of support services in the form of applied research to facilitate technology transfer and improvement of techniques, training of core personnel, and exchange of computerized information on how to practice aquaculture.

Sought financial assistance to strengthen these centers and to strengthen the national centers to be linked to them, to ensure the continued operation of the networks permanently for the benefit of aquaculture farming.

1. Religion.

Most religion in Kenya is Christianity, Islam, or Buddhism, but some still believe in magic, mysticism, superstition, spirits, and myths remain strong. Villagers are particularly concerned about demons and spirits of the dead and believe they cause sickness and misfortune. Villagers generally don't question the existence of God or spirits, they just believe in them. Many take precautions to protect themselves, their families, and their homes from these spirits and demons. Many gods and spirits are associated with natural objects or forces: vuduu gods, earth devil, and tree spirits.

As I am a Christian I will talk of Christianity, and emphasize converting people to their religion or building schools, hospitals, and clinics in places where these things often don’t exist depending on the religious group or the individuals involved. Also, try and change the culture of the people to suit the demands of the bible and its practices. Distribution of the bible, musical instruments, and other learning articles about religion and walking across the country, and calling for crusades. I'll also help the missionaries on their mission to convert pagans to Christianity.

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