## Kenya:

Good education system, invest a lot on technology education,

Friendly to foreign investors, support businesses owners

Tourism is a large income source.

Corruption inhibiting Kenya’s development.

Upper class people get most resources, while lower class peoples have to paid a lot to get these resources

Tribe problem -> inexistence, tribe discrimination

Violence: a political or economical uprising?

Tribalism for most of the time.

## Cameroon:

Low life expectancy, 55% living in extreme poverty, about half of the population are refugees.

Causes of Refugees: internal conflicts; division due to historical reasons.

Agriculture make up large proportion of GDP, mostly by human labor

## Vietnam:

Stats: 7.4% growth, agriculture decrease yearly, developing fast, low GDP PP, but a good PPP,

35.7 Gini Index; high literacy rate, low unemployment rate, 0.703 HDI index

Communist Country

Education: extremely rigorous, form -> bribes,

Health care: 87% health insurance, subsides for poor and children, but poor in medical equipment and shortage of medical staff, outdated.

Maybe a transition in political system would be better…?

## Haiti:

Healing from 2010 earthquake

Extreme low HDI, 30% population living under extreme poverty line

Relying heavily on export

Infrastructure damaged severely in natural disaster

Bad education and health care system, extremely lack of resource

Corruption, budget deficit, social fractionalization, adverse security

Low social mobility

Low earning potential

Limit access to resource

Increase criminal and underground market activity

Funds are wasted in corruptions