

AZIMIO LA UMOJA ONE KENYA COALITION

#INAWEZEKANA



AZIMIO LA UMOJA ONE KENYA ALLIANCE
INAWEZEKANA AGENDA
2022 - 2027

MWAMKO MPYA

Plenty Shall be Found Within Our Borders

Foreword

BY H.E. RAILA A. ODINGA, EGH

*Let all with one accord
In common bond united,
Build this our nation together
And the glory of Kenya
The fruit of our labour
Fill every heart with thanksgiving*

Dear Kenyans,

This is about Hard and Honest work. This is about restoring Dignity. This is a fresh start. **Mwamko Mpya!**

I envision a fresh thrust into rebooting our country, one not just occasioned through the electoral cycle but one that heralds a new and distinct way of governance. What we are part of is something much more triumphant: an awakening of the people. We are most fortunate to witness yet another rare moment in history when we get to experience what can be achieved when citizens in common bond united, coalesce around an idea, and especially an idea whose time has come.

Azimio la Umoja ni Azimio la Wananchi!

This manifesto which we submit here today, NI AGANO- our social contract with the people of Kenya. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of our people, and outlines how they would like the business of government to be transacted on their behalf.

We, as the servant-leaders whom you have chosen to advance your agenda, and to be the custodians of the promises contained in this contract, reiterate our solemn commitment to transforming our society, and creating a robust nation founded on equity, shared prosperity, social justice, and cohesion. The agenda articulates our intention to establish an "UTU"-based society, a responsive system of governance, that heeds to the summons of our times.

The Azimio Government will be a compassionate government that will strive to uplift the dignity of Kenyan citizens. A dignified life will be essential to the crafting of a national identity. Knowing where we come from will inform the substance of our aspirations.

This Azimio Vision honours the sacrifices of preceding generations, build on the gains already secured, and will in no way corrode the commonwealth and our national heritage by succumbing to greed, corruption, and tribalism which only abets self-advancement of a few individuals.

We recognize that the fight to eradicate the three historical ills- poverty, disease, and ignorance remain unaccomplished. So long as these three remain, compassion must animate the responsiveness of a people centered government.

This manifesto outlines a comprehensive medium-term plan for the implementation of AZIMIO policies, plans and administrative actions to ensure that the Kenyan people are at the centre of planning and execution. We will achieve this through three main approaches: first, by ensuring that the economy is re-engineered for wealth creation through manufacturing, production and increased investment in home-grown industries in all counties; second, by addressing people's welfare through social protection programmes, preservation of the environment and sustainable use our natural resources and thirdly by ensuring that all Kenyans have unfettered access to basic public goods like education, healthcare, food and nutrition, water and sanitation and are cushioned from such vagaries of nature as climate change.

The highlights of this AZIMIO covenant with Kenyans include:

1. Achievement of double-digit economic growth rate through;
 - a. Manufacturing as the engine for creation of wealth and employment,
 - b. Growing and supporting the MSME including JuaKali sectors as drivers for "Made in Kenya" initiative,
 - c. Creating an enabling environment for climate-smart agriculture, for improved livestock farming and for growth of the blue economy,
 - d. Mainstreaming and harnessing ICT towards a digital economy
 - e. Improving the ease of doing business by making our country an attractive investment destination to both local and international investors.
2. Zero-tolerance to corruption;
3. Commitment to addressing the high cost of living of all Kenyans;
4. Free Education for all
5. Universal quality healthcare for all
6. Food security, safety and nutrition for all
7. Making every Kenyan feel secure and safe at home, in communities, rural areas, towns and cities
8. Provision of sports and recreation facilities for emotional, physical, mental, social, moral growth and development of people
9. Creating an enabling environment that fosters respect for faiths, cultures and communities
10. Improved comprehensive foreign policy that would promote Kenya's political, social, cultural and economic interests abroad
11. Promoting good labour relations and protection of right of workers
12. Promoting free and independent media as key elements of our democratic governance

Our vision for Kenya, and the commitments articulated here, encompass:

- a) UTU - in recognition of the inherent value, dignity, and sanctity of the life of each and every Kenyan;
- b) Empowerment in celebration of the hard work of Kenyans and creating an environment in which their efforts will reap benefits and enable a decent standard of living; and
- c) Inclusiveness for all Kenyans across our Great Republic.

All this is possible through: Economic Revolution; Social Transformation; and Good Governance

Inawezekana!

Raila Odinga



Foreword

HON. MARTHA W. KARUA

Dear Kenyans,

Kenya is a rich country, blessed with diversity and talent. A great land that is full of promise for its people future generations.

In this moment of our story of building the Kenya we want, we have before us a grand opportunity. An opportunity as the great people of our country, to join hands and make what will hopefully be a lasting contribution to uplifting our lives, to advancing our common interests, and to add to the abundance of our common wealth.

We have an opportunity to animate the intentions that underpin our social contract as a people. An opportunity to enrich the quality of life of every citizen, and to ensure that every citizen of our great Republic enjoys the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship.

We are at a delicate moment of our history, a moment that calls for leadership that is people centered, a leadership that views things with a social justice lens. It is a moment that calls for leaders with a shared history of fighting for the rights of the people, for democracy and the rule of law, leaders with a shared history of sacrifice and servant leadership to band together once again to advance the collective agenda of Kenya.

Raila Amolo Odinga, for the many years I have known him, has had a vision for this country. Yes we have found ourselves in opposing sides, however I have never doubted his conviction to the fight for Kenyans and work hard towards a better future for all. His History is our shared history. Our journey today, as Azimio La Umoja Coalition is not just an aspiration of Rt Hon. Raila and I, but the aspirations of the people of Kenya.

We seek office not for self gratification but from a deep sense of duty and commitment to our country to build on and advance the incomplete dream of transformation envisaged in our constitution.

In the Inawezekana agenda, we pledge to honour these commitments guided by our national values and principles of leadership. Together we will work towards actualizing the dreams of our democratic nation: recognizing the everyday hardworking Kenyan, encompassing the diversity of cultures that so enrich our Nation.



" We seek office not for self gratification but from a deep sense of duty and commitment to our country... "

Pamoja, Inawezekana!

Martha Wangari Karua

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Azimio la Umoja ni
Azimio la Wananchi!

TEN-POINT AGENDA

Azimio Zetu

- » 1. Azimio la Ugatuzi
- » 2. Azimio la Jitihada
- » 3. Azimio la Kina Mama
- » 4. Azimio la Ukulima
- » 5. Azimio la Viwanda
- » 6. Azimio la Wananchi
- » 7. Azimio la Uwajibikaji
- » 8. "Waste not a Single Child"
- » 9. Maji Kwa Kila Boma
- » 10. 'BabaCare'

AGENDA 1: Azimio la Ugatuzi

This includes increasing devolved resources and advancing a "One County, One Product" programme.

Devolution has the potential of transforming each county through the exploitation of their respective resources for both domestic and external markets.

"One County, One Product" is premised on manufacturing and value addition as the engine for wealth creation and employment to achieve double digit economic growth rate. The National Government will provide material and technical support to each county government for vibrant industrialization. To foster growth of manufacturing, the AZIMIO commitment will be to undertake specific measures to improve the investment climate.

AGENDA 2: Azimio la Jitihada

Manufacturing as the driver of economic revolution is envisaged to spur growth of all sectors of the economy resulting in employment and wealth creation. MSMEs including the JuaKali sector are also leading generators of employment. We will adopt a policy of Recognition of Prior Learning certification program to award certificates to artisans, craftsmen and technicians who have obtained skills and knowledge through apprenticeship and work experience to enhance their employment opportunities, by empowering their efforts - "Shahada la Jitihada". We will also encourage the signing of MOUs between Jua Kali Associations and TVETs to develop partnerships and incubation hubs.

The AZIMIO commitment is to support the growth of MSMEs, including the JuaKali sector through improved productivity and efficiency to spearhead the 'Made in Kenya' products. Kazi kwa wote will secure the welfare of the people through decent and dignified jobs that uplift their standards of living.



AGENDA 3: Azimio la Kina Mama

Women constitute more than half of the country's population. Their potential contribution to the economy is therefore enormous. Gender equality and empowerment have received increased attention in recent years. Despite a progressive Constitution that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, gender equality remains elusive.

Azimio la Kina Mama will focus on the true multipliers of wealth in our community- our women. The programme will unlock access to financing for women-led businesses and provide support for women on other enabling factors such as access to assets for production, land tenure and proportional representation at all levels of government. Address the plight of widows and single mothers through financial literacy programs, reduction in the cost of healthcare and education and offering support services to help cushion them from the hardships of their losses.

Interventions will include: Progressively aiming for gender parity in appointments, and at the very least adhering to the 'two-third gender' rule. Appointing women to improve access to government guaranteed funds and affordable credit to women. Enforce the 'not more than one third gender rule' in elective or appointive bodies as provided for in the Constitution with the view to achieving gender parity. Enhance capacity of young women in entrepreneurship, credit management, financial management, digital skills, mentorship, marketing and record keeping. Increase the uptake of TVET by young women in informal settlements and rural areas. Facilitate local manufacture of sanitary towels for school going girls and ensure that every public school is provided with sanitary towels. Establish incubation centers for businesses targeting women in rural areas.

AGENDA 4: Azimio la Ukulima

The ultimate objective is to generate agricultural bounty to feed the people of Kenya - the Fukuza Njaa agenda. The AZIMIO commitment is to create an enabling environment for climate-smart agriculture, agro-processing, improved livestock farming and growth of the blue economy. In undertaking this, the AZIMIO government will factor in climate change adaptation and mitigation to support and help realise high agricultural productivity across the nation. We will commercialize large scale arable but idle government land into productive agricultural enterprise.



Our Agendas

AGENDA 5: Azimio la Viwanda

Manufacturing is at the heart of the economic revolution which is a key pillar of the Inawezekana Agenda. Manufacturing complemented by agriculture, livestock, the blue economy, and ICT as the key engines for the envisaged economic revolution and the apparatus for development. These sectors shall jump-start and turnaround the economy.

Global manufacturing technologies are fast changing. This provides an opportunity to invest in emerging technologies which will provide employment opportunities to Kenya's young population, such as micro-chips which are already manufactured in Kenya.

The manufacturing sector shall produce input materials like steel, copper, and glass for further processing into finished products, and secondary production of goods like engineering manufacturing machinery, transport and agricultural machinery, tools and implements to be applied in the mechanization and automation of agriculture, livestock, blue economy, mining and processing.

Manufacturing shall also be the focal point for achieving efficiency and increased productivity by MSMEs, as well as the creative and sports industries. Likewise, manufacturing will be a user of MSME products.

Manufacturing complemented by agriculture, livestock, the blue economy and ICT shall also spur and accelerate economic activities including entrepreneurship, economic growth and sustainable development to create decent and well-paying job opportunities.

The manufacturing sector will in turn be spurred by education and knowledge; ICT, research led technological revolution; efficiency in resource allocation; availability of affordable fuel, energy, transportation and raw materials; innovative financing and investment; along with revitalized foreign trade and economic diplomacy.

AGENDA 6: Azimio la Wananchi

Azimio la Wananchi recognizes that whichever administration comes into power, the people remain sovereign and the government is theirs, and there should therefore be continuity and minimal disruption even as priorities are reviewed.

The instruments of power do not change, only the custodians come and go. Similarly, public investments initiated on behalf of a sovereign people, should not be abandoned at the feet of the ambition of custodians of power. As stewards on behalf of the people, our duty is to highlight our priorities and our agenda, and align it with the gains already secured by previous administrations on behalf of the people.

Starting afresh with every new administration is an exercise in profligacy, whereas public finance management demands optimal resource allocation.

The Azimio Commitment is that transfer of power will be seamless and the country should not lose momentum as the Azimio Administration aligns its priorities with the Business of Government which is the Business of the People.



AGENDA 7: Azimio la Uwajibikaji

Custodians of power must be accountable for the mandate bestowed upon them by the electorate. The cornerstones of this agenda encompass battling corruption, and ensuring efficiency and optimality in Public Service Delivery. Essentially it is about Good Governance. This will help ensure that all the gains of the economic revolution are secured, and that the environment is even more conducive for productivity and investments. Corruption and inefficient public service delivery and finance management undermine development and the ability of government to provide services to its citizens. This happens when opportunities and resources meant for public services are diverted from the intended use, there is inducement for service, and abuse of office, amongst other vices. The fight against corruption is an integral part of leadership ethos and principles of governance

AGENDA 8: "Waste not a Single Child"

Education is non-negotiable. The AZIMIO programme will be an aggressive scheme to ensure that all, not some of our children, get rightful access to quality education. We will deploy motivated teachers to deliver quality education that prepares our children to succeed in a modern global world. No child shall be left behind. We commit to employ all qualified teachers who are currently unemployed.

This programme shall also deploy an affirmative action initiative dubbed, the Baba Kubadili Plan, for marginalized areas especially Northern Kenya.

A multi-agency body will spearhead the process to ensure no young Kenyan is locked out of the education system.

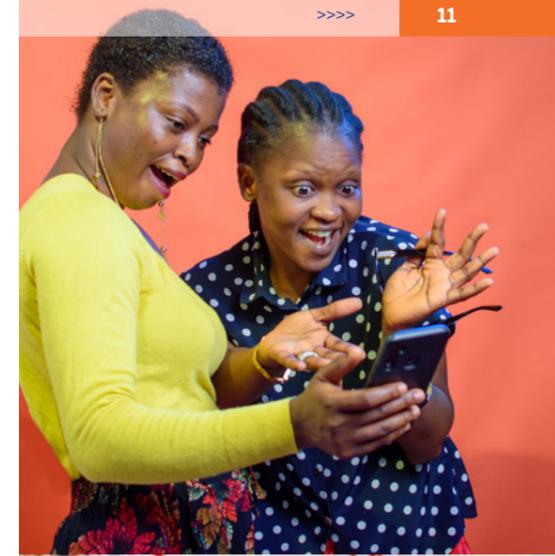
AGENDA 9: Maji Kwa Kila Boma

BomaThe AZIMIO commitment is to make clean and safe water available to all Kenyans. It will implement the Maji Kwa Kila Boma programme to radically reverse the shortages and high cost of water and ensure access by all, particularly for the poor. We shall not allow water scarcity to be an issue in our country where lakes and rivers burst their banks, yet desert nations have found ways to direct every drop to its people for consumption and production.

AGENDA 10: 'BabaCare'

Baba Care primarily focuses on social protection and transformation, and secondly upscaling Universal Health Coverage to Universal health Care. All citizens should enjoy the right to Accessible, Quality, and Affordable Healthcare.

As regards social protection and transformation: A nation's greatness is judged by how it treats its most vulnerable in society. Inua Jamii is a social protection programme that will deliver Kenya Shillings Six Thousand (Ksh6,000/=) per month to each of the two million most needy and vulnerable households. Not as a handout, but as an investment and a foundation for a new transformational value-chain that will also trigger economic activity and create thousands of localized small-scale businesses and enterprises across the country. This will lead to millions of jobs and the eventual development of a thriving middle class.





1

INVESTING IN THE PEOPLE OF KENYA

The Azimio la Umoja One Kenya Coalition (AZIMIO) recognizes that it is the people in their sovereign power that constitute the nation of Kenya. The AZIMIO commitment is to transform the lives of citizens and to restore their dignity

The policies, programs and activities of the AZIMIO government will focus on the needs of the people of Kenya by providing every person equal and equitable access to livelihood opportunities; to develop their full potential, to live in dignity and enjoy shared prosperity. AZIMIO commits to invest in a sustainable programs that takes care of present and future generations.

Our commitment is to foster an environment where citizens develop a sense of civic responsibility, mutual respect, shared values, national unity and patriotism. This calls for a radical change in the way we manage our public affairs. It requires meritocracy, work ethic, discipline, responsibility, accountability, efficiency, respect for rule of law, respect for and prudent use of public resources by all public officers, and the political will to make and enforce difficult decisions.

Investing in the people requires a major economic revolution built around economic inclusivity, equity, employment creation, innovation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, infrastructure development, and lowering of the cost of living and managing public debt. These will be applied in all sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, blue economy, and natural resource development, among others as envisaged in Vision 2030.

Our Commitment

1. A people-centered governance system in which politics and the economy serves the needs of the people, promotes their dignity and puts public interest first.
2. A national economic revolution that will increase productivity, enhance inclusivity, promote shared prosperity, reduce unemployment, eradicate poverty, foster wealth creation, and lower the cost of living.
3. Promote civic competence, and a national character anchored on our national values and principles.
4. Introducing new social protection programs in education, health, social security and, enhancing existing social protection programs to inject efficiency, transparency and accountability.
5. Ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources while protecting the environment and building resilience for climate change.
6. Deepen devolution and expand its gains
7. Building on existing government programs and projects, aligned to Vision 2030.

2

A GATEWAY AND MANUFACTURING HUB FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya's geo-strategic location in Eastern and Central Africa, offers tremendous opportunities, including a vast market for goods and services made in Kenya. The AZIMIO commitment is to promote, expand, and establish local industries that will serve this expansive region and capitalize on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA)

This regional market which includes Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Rwanda, Chad, Central Africa Republic, The Republic of the Congo-Brazzaville, Burundi and The Democratic Republic of the Congo currently has a population of over 400 million people which provides a tremendous market for locally manufactured industrial and consumer goods. The AZIMIO commitment includes cooperating with other governments in the region to develop infrastructure for transportation of goods and services and create a land bridge connecting the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, opening up the interior of the continent and reducing logistical challenges that add to the costs of goods and products.

2.1 Economic Revolution for Shared Prosperity

Kenya's wealth belongs to the people of Kenya and must therefore be grown and shared equitably among all the people of Kenya. The economy must work for the people. The AZIMIO commitment will be to pursue a revolutionary economic framework to deliver more jobs for the youth, create inclusive wealth, reduce over reliance on imported products, ensure shared prosperity and poverty reduction, protect the environment, use natural resources sustainably and mitigate effects of climate change.

The AZIMIO movement considers manufacturing complemented by agriculture, livestock, the blue

economy, and ICT as the key engines for the envisaged economic revolution and the apparatus for development. These sectors shall jump-start and turnaround the economy.

Global manufacturing technologies are fast changing. For example, in the automotive industry technology is shifting from manufacturing of combustion engine vehicles to electric engines. This provides an opportunity to invest in emerging technologies which will provide employment opportunities to Kenya's young population, such as micro-chips which are already manufactured in Kenya.

The manufacturing sector shall produce input materials like steel, aluminium, copper, and glass for further processing into finished products. Additionally, our commitment is to promote secondary production of goods like engineering manufacturing machinery, transport and agricultural machinery, tools and implements to be applied in the mechanization and automation of agriculture, livestock, blue economy, mining and processing.

Manufacturing shall also be the focal point for achieving efficiency and increased productivity by MSMEs, as well as the creative and sports industries. Likewise, manufacturing will be a user of MSME products.

Manufacturing complemented by agriculture, livestock, the blue economy and ICT shall also spur and accelerate economic activities including entrepreneurship, economic growth and sustainable development to create decent and well-paying job opportunities. Manufacturing is thus the cornerstone for Kenya's economic liberation and for improving the people's living standards.

The manufacturing sector will in turn be spurred by education and knowledge; ICT, research led technological revolution; efficiency in resource allocation; availability of affordable fuel, energy, transportation and raw materials; innovative financing and investment; along with revitalized foreign trade and economic diplomacy.

2.2 Economic Growth

The world has turned digital and AZIMIO commitment is not to let Kenya lag behind. Wealth creation shall be driven by manufacturing, agriculture, livestock, the blue economy with digitization as its bedrock to ensure swift, competent and advanced economic growth. The wealth created shall generate the resources required for financing the planned government programs, projects and activities.

2.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Blue Economy

The AZIMIO commitment is to grow this sector to 30% of GDP

2.2.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture contributed about 21.17% (2019), 23.05% (2020), and 22.4% (2021) of GDP. It is therefore an important source of livelihood. The sector however faces a number of challenges ranging from high cost of inputs, poor quality of agricultural inputs, dependency on rainfall, drought, inappropriate technology, outdated tools and equipment, fragmented agricultural land, negative attitude towards agriculture among the youth, poor infrastructure, poor storage, and limited access to credit for farmers. The AZIMIO commitment will be to therefore transform the sector through the use of affordable Kenyan manufactured machinery, to be more efficient, improve productivity and create employment through harnessing youth demographic dividend.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to reform the sector through improvements in:
 - a. Innovation and entrepreneurship/creativity
 - b. Mechanization and improved infrastructure
 - c. Exporting processed and value-added agricultural produce
 - d. Storage and marketing to eliminate post harvest losses

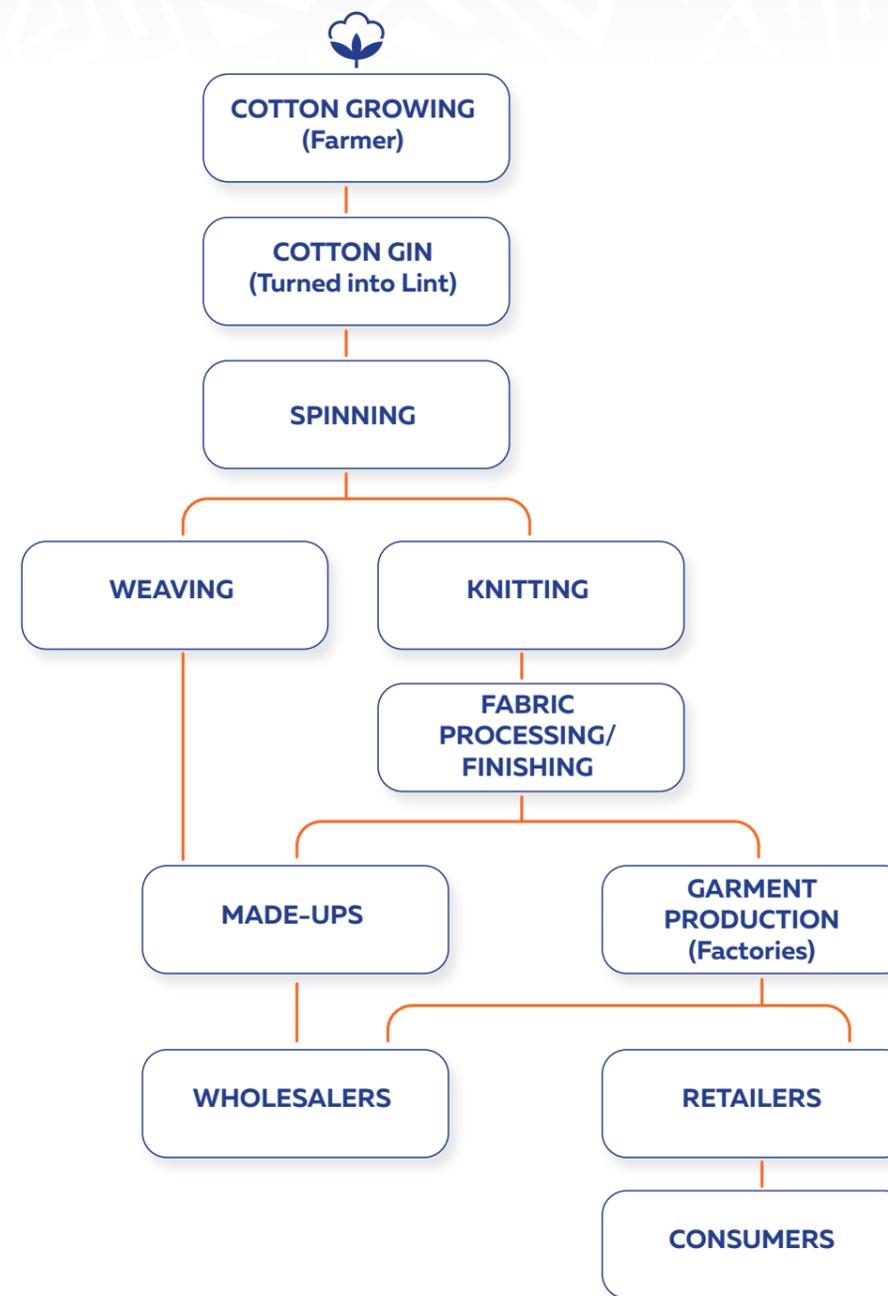
2. The opportunity to expand to new and untapped fields, crops, and products
3. The opportunity to increase productivity through commercialisation of large idle government land
4. The opportunity to expand research and development and utilisation of results in farmlands
5. The opportunity for better use of ICT, open in data in agriculture by the youth population
6. The opportunity to improve legal framework on land and water lease tenures
7. The opportunity for expanded land under irrigation and not rain fed agriculture
8. The opportunity to revitalise the sector as key employment facilitator

Our Commitment

To reform the agricultural sector and improve productivity, the AZIMIO commitment includes

1. Implementing minimum guarantee returns to our farmers
2. Promote innovative and entrepreneurial approaches to agriculture
3. Invest in the mechanization, digitization, and application of science and technology in agriculture
4. Improve agricultural infrastructure particularly rural access roads, electric power, and cold storage facilities in every constituency.
5. Promote agro-processing and value addition
6. Improve and expand market accessibility internally and export market
7. Eliminate post-harvest losses
8. Support and promote research, training and extension services.
9. Improve access to affordable inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and chemicals, and credit
10. Review policies, laws, standards and norms to guide the sector

Value Chain of the Cotton based Textile Industry



2.2.1.2 Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector contributes about 4.4% of the GDP and 14.2% of agricultural value added (FAO 2019). A 2021 ILRI study shows that livestock is the main source of livelihood in the ARID and Semi-ARID areas where about 36 percent of the Kenyan population live. Livestock accounts for 90% of employment and more than 95% of family income in these areas. A 2019 IGAD study estimated that 11.4% of the national household consumption is expended on livestock derived food items. Dairy production on the other hand is concentrated in high rainfall agro-ecological zones. Mechanisation and manufacture of livestock feed and other products locally can turnaround the livestock sector in Kenya.

Our Opportunities

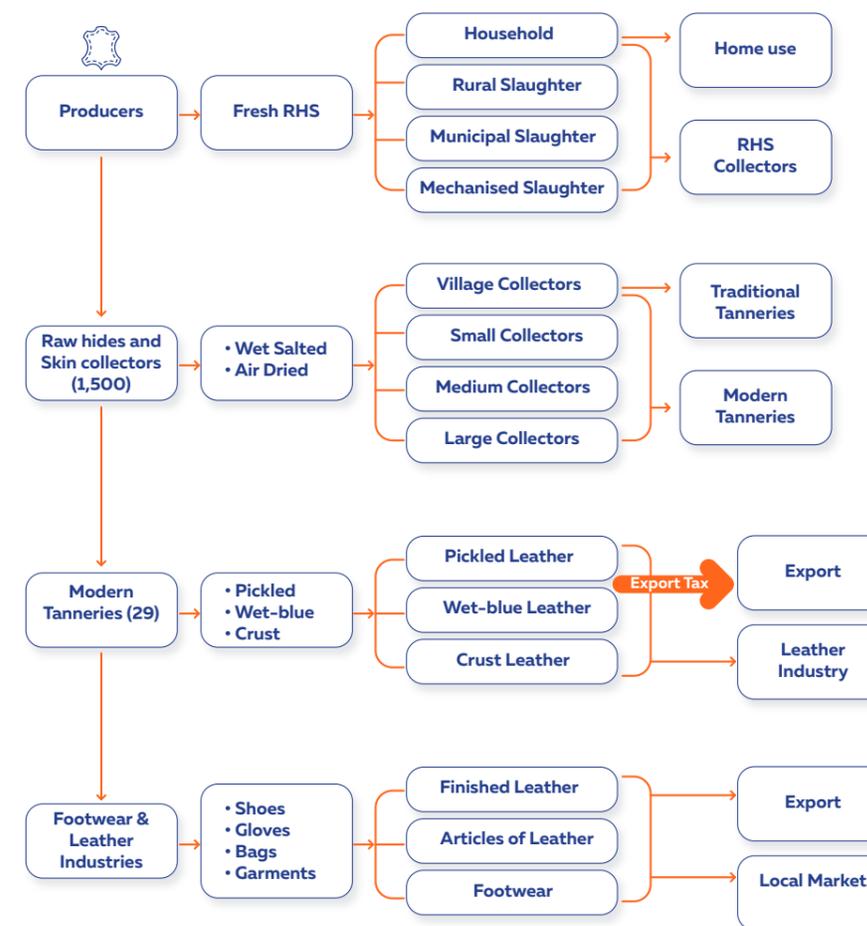
1. The opportunities for technologies and methods of addressing the the vagaries of weather and climate change including droughts and floods in the ASALs exist
2. The opportunity to improve security, transport and communication in the ASAL areas
3. The opportunity for veterinary services, feeds and suitable credit for livestock farmers
4. The opportunity for growing local markets for processing and value addition in the livestock sector
5. The opportunity for improving water supply, increasing grazing resources and innovative methods of livestock farming
6. Government's willingness to provide compensatory instruments for livestock losses
7. The opportunity of communal group ranches with pasture and water support for arid communities

Our Commitment

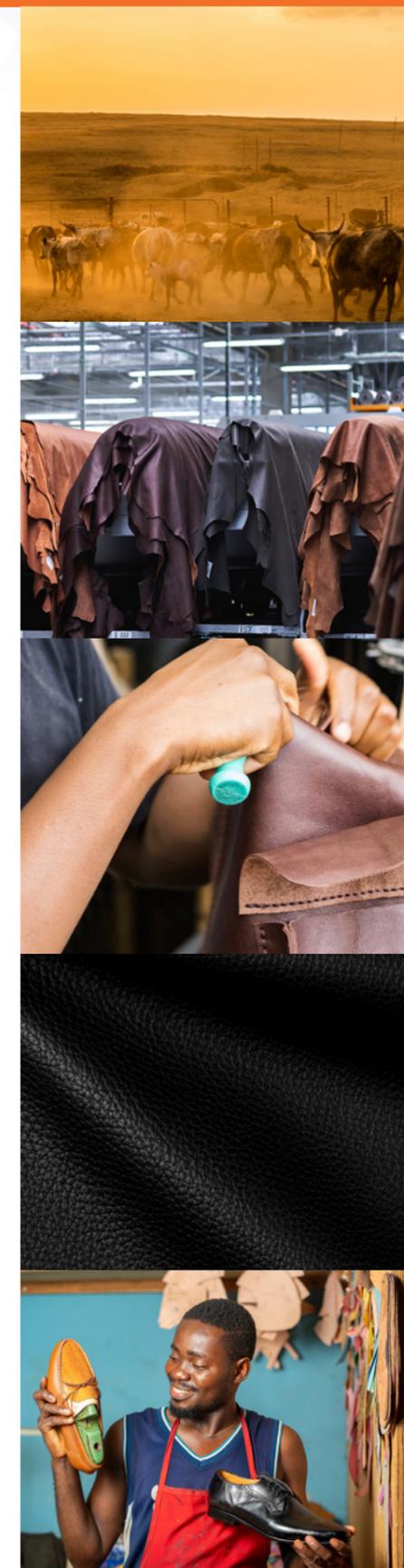
To address the above challenges, the AZIMIO commitment is to:

1. Promote the utilisation of Kenyan made machinery and other products required by the livestock sector.
2. Improve the application of technology in livestock production.
3. Improve access to affordable credit facilities for livestock production.
4. Establish a livestock insurance scheme backed by an appropriate legal framework.
5. Development of feedstock and water harvesting.
6. Support and promote value addition in the sector.
7. Support and promote research, training and extension services.
8. Improve infrastructure, such as roads, water and energy supply and storage facilities in the ASAL.
9. Review policies, standards and norms relating to the sector.

Livestock Value Chain



Source: Modified from USAID, 2013



2.2.1 Fisheries and Blue Economy

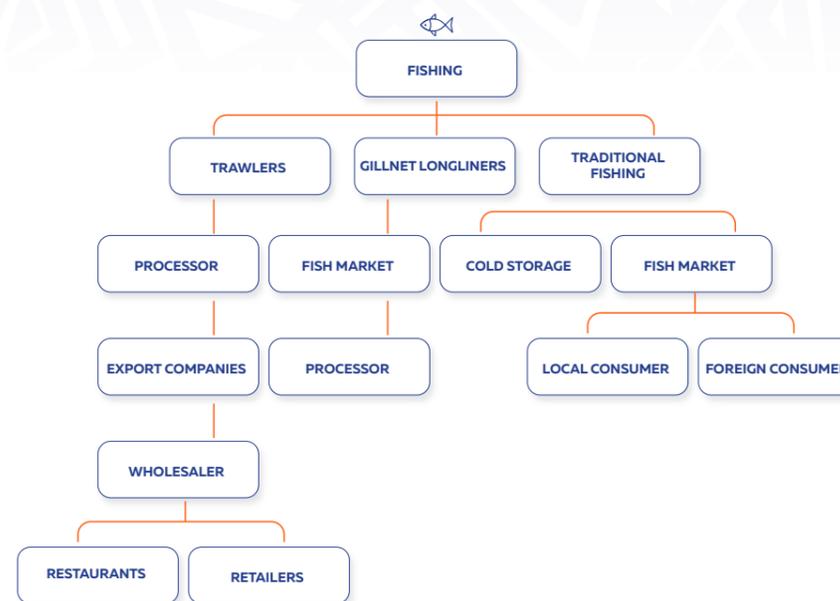
Blue economy refers to the sustainable use of ocean and other water resources for economic growth, employment creation, food production and improved livelihoods, while preserving the health of the eco-system. The sector has unfortunately been relatively undeveloped despite its centrality to economic development. According to the World Bank, the sector already supports an estimated two million people directly and indirectly as fishers, traders, processors, input suppliers, merchants of fishing accessories, and providers of related services. It plays an important role in job creation, income generation, nutrition and food security

The blue economy identified as a priority sector under Kenya's Vision 2030 development agenda.

Our Opportunities

1. This sector is an unexploited hidden treasure
2. There is developing awareness of the treasure hove in our seas and lakes for exploitation
3. Investment opportunities exist in the sector
4. A huge potential to apply technology in the sector

Fisheries Value Chain



Our Commitment

The AZIMO commitment is to give this sector pride of place in its development agenda, covering fisheries, aquaculture, blue tourism, blue biotechnology, ports and shipping, by:

1. Reviewing policies, standards and norms, legislation and regulations to guide the sector.
2. Increasing funding for research in the Blue economy and aquaculture.
3. Provide fishing communities with modern boats, fishing gear and preservation facilities.
4. Build human resource capacity in the sector.
5. Provide incentives and preference to Kenyan investors and Kenyan manufactured machines.
6. Build a cold storage facility in every constituency that has blue economic activity.



2.2.2 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector's share of GDP has declined from 10.91% in 2013 to 7.5% in 2021, thus negatively affecting industrialisation. Generally, the industrialisation trend in Kenya contributed an average of 10% of GDP from 1964 to 1973 and rising marginally to 13.6% from 1990-2007. This reduction in productivity is heavily attributed to the high cost of power and finance.

Our Opportunities

1. The manufacturing sector is ripe for further development
2. The opportunity to improve taxation, finance and other policies and regulations to promote and support manufacturing
3. Agriculture, livestock and blue economy need technological revolution to achieve higher productivity and progress
4. There is a growing local, regional and global demand for inputs and finished agricultural, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture products
5. With a growing population striving to improve our healthcare the demand for pharmaceutical products has increased
6. There is growing demand for high quality domestic and commercial use furniture and leather products which are mostly imported
7. Kenya has a variety of raw materials to be used as primary inputs in manufacturing
8. There is urgent need to review the cost of energy, transport and logistics
9. There is need to reform the justice system to improve the investment climate in order to attract FDI
10. There is need to enforce standards to protect citizens against counterfeits and dumping of sub-standard goods
11. The opportunity of a huge market in Africa for locally manufactured products
12. Kenya has a huge, trained, vibrant and entrepreneurial human resource a majority of whom are young
13. The opportunity to develop and revitalise manufacturing industries like leather, textiles, paper, and animal feeds, among others
14. There is availability of new industrial technologies and innovations that can be used to manufacture goods locally

Our Commitment

The Azimio commitment is to:

1. Develop a new manufacturing policy and strategy to guide, encourage, support, promote, and coordinate the sector. The policy is expected to, among others:
 - a) Promote the accelerated development of primary, secondary and value addition industries
 - b) Implement direct interventions such as government investment, credit, tax reforms, preferential treatment in order to promote new industrial revolution
 - c) Encourage and support technological exchanges with industries and other countries for mutual benefit. This shall include
 - Establishing a framework to enhance transfer of technology including sub-contracting of MSMEs by large firms
 - Introducing technological creativity, engineering and other intensive knowledge based courses that spurs interest in manufacturing in primary and secondary schools
 - Promoting a working relationship between educational and research institutions with industry
 - Linking up the manufacturing sector with MSMEs, agriculture, livestock, blue economy and the creative industry
 - d) Develop forward and backward linkages between manufacturing and agriculture, mining, construction, and other productive sectors
 - e) Establish an institutional framework for spearheading the reforms in the manufacturing sector
2. Prioritize investments in the local manufacture of primary and secondary machinery, equipment, tools and consumable goods
3. Promote the manufacturing and utilization of Kenyan agricultural machinery, fertilizer, chemicals and of other necessary technologies
4. Reawaken and deepen investment in the Numerical Machining Complex
5. Waive regulatory and other licensing fees for new youth led manufacturing innovations
6. Promote the integration of technologies related to the 4th industrial revolution such as Artificial Intelligence, blockchain, big data platforms, drone technology, robotics, machine learning and Internet of Things
7. Incubate and promote youth manufacturing innovations and youth owned industrial enterprises to create employment
8. Give incentives to Kenyans including those in the diaspora to invest in the manufacturing sector



9. Address the cost of energy by:
 - a) Investing in increasingly cheaper renewable energy and
 - b) Improving efficiency of transmission network to minimise losses
10. Invest in efficient transport systems to lower the cost of transport and logistics
11. Procure and promote "Made in Kenya" products – Buy Kenya Build Kenya
12. Diversify beyond traditional products and expand export markets to new export destinations
13. Promote quality Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) based on the following criteria
 - a) Use of local inputs
 - b) Creation of local employment at all levels
 - c) Transfer of technology: training, skills, and related expertise
 - d) Contribution to foreign exchange
14. Enforce the local content policy for international procurement contractors providing goods and services to government
15. Support efforts of County Governments to implement industrialisation through county based products (at least one product per county)
16. Promote investments in Special Investment Zones (SIZ), Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Regional Investment Zones (RIZ) as well as along key infrastructural development corridors
17. Promote innovative financing solutions tailor-made for the manufacturing sector
18. Fast track the establishment of industries that use locally available raw materials and expertise. These are industries that have the highest impact on employment creation. The following industries will be prioritized:
 - a) **Integrated Steel Industry:** The primary raw material, iron ore, is available locally and regionally and there is a huge market both locally and in the rest of Africa
 - b) **Manufacturing of machines and components** for use by other sectors, e.g. automobile spare parts, motorcycles, agricultural implements, and tools and equipment
 - c) **Marine Craft:** The materials, manpower, technology and market for the crafts are available
 - d) **Textile and apparels:** This offers opportunities for increased value addition and employment.
 - e) **Leather industry:** This will increase its competitiveness in leather and leather products, grow exports and jobs, and create a viable and sustainable industry.
 - f) **Chemicals, petrochemicals, food and beverages**
 - g) **Pharmaceutical industries:** This sector is dominated by imports yet the country has the potential to manufacture pharmaceutical products to meet the local demand and for export. Local production will also create employment and lower the cost of healthcare products..
 - h) **Glass:** Kenya flat glass market size grows between 3% and 4% annually. It is projected that the flat glass market in East Africa will exceed KSh 24 Billion (USD 235 million) by 2024. Kenya imports about 98% of its glass demand annually, mainly from Egypt. About 99 per cent of raw materials for glass manufacturing are locally available, including silica sand, limestone, soda ash, feldspar and dolomite. The AZIMIO is to establish a sustainable glass manufacturing industry.
 - i) **Paper and pulp:** The demand for paper in Kenya is very high with the bulk of the paper consumed being imported. The raw materials for manufacture of paper are locally available. The materials include baggasse which is a by-product of the sugar industry. It is estimated that using sugar baggasse has the potential of creating about 15,000 direct and 150,000 direct and indirect jobs respectively.
 - j) **Furniture:** Furniture in Kenya is used for domestic, commercial and institutional purposes. The bulk of the furniture is imported and yet Kenya has the potential for local manufacture. The MSME sector, if well supported, has the potential to manufacture the whole value chain of the furniture industry. The AZIMIO commitment is to establish a sustainable local furniture manufacturing industry.
19. Grow manufacturing to at least 30% of Kenya's GDP

"One County, One Product:

I firmly believe that the idea of devolution in Kenya has the Transformative potential of rich mineral mines, abundant oilfields and other traditional markers of a nation's affluence. One County, One Product" programme is designed to be a launchpad to a Kenya which consumes its products, exports excesses and registers surpluses, not deficits. The National Government will support materially and technically towards an ultimate vision where 47 vibrant counties begin industrializing at unstoppable rates".





2.2.3 MSMEs

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the economic development of Kenya. The sector largely comprises micro-enterprises (98.3%) and contributes approximately 40% to the GDP. MSMEs employ 14.9 million people, of whom 12.1 million are employed in micro-enterprises. However, the sector remains highly informal as only 20% of the 7.4 million MSMEs operate as licensed entities. MSMEs will continue to play a pivotal role in Kenya's economic growth and development going forward. A reformed and awakened manufacturing sector shall manufacture affordable machines, tools and equipment for use by the MSMEs. The machines, tools and equipment shall also enable MSMEs to produce quality and internationally standardized products to achieve market competitiveness. Additionally, the MSMEs will have a market for their products in the manufacturing sector. As a result, MSMEs products will fetch better prices and so the business owners will have better earnings and consequently better standards of living.

MSMEs have also the potential to create numerous employment opportunities for the youth, raise incomes and improve livelihoods for many households, and form a base for industrialization for the 'Made in Kenya' Agenda. The sector offers several opportunities that can be harnessed.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to develop MSME tailored credit facilities
2. The opportunity in existing and growing markets locally, regionally and internationally
3. The opportunity to improve the policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks
4. The opportunity for advancement in technical and financial management capabilities of MSMEs
5. The opportunity of large pool of extant uncertified skilled manpower in the MSME sector
6. The opportunity to better working conditions and spaces for MSMEs

Our Commitment

1. Implement 'Recognition of Prior Learning' (RPL) certification program to award certificates to artisans, craftsmen and technicians who have obtained skills and knowledge through apprenticeship and work experience to enhance their employment opportunities, by empowering their efforts - "Shahada la Jitihada".
2. Adopt the Affordable Housing Program Jua Kali Production Manual for purposes of ring-fencing the 69 items earmarked for juakali production with the aim of expanding local manufacturing
3. Connect jua kali manufacturers with orders for the doors, windows, nails, hinges, and all the other 69 items, under the Affordable Housing Programme
4. Provide our jua kali artisans with areas where they can produce and manufacture these items safely. Here we create spaces within and near TVET institutions that will allow our artisans to access equipment more readily. Our TVET colleges will essentially become incubation hubs for manufacturing capability down to the artisan level
5. Initiate and implement "Ujuzi Teke Teke" program consisting of short courses to equip unemployed youth with skills in technical areas such as woodwork, metal work, and masonry, in partnership with TVETs and existing MSME workshops
6. Taxation:
 - a. Review the taxation regime to lower the tax burden for MSMEs and make it predictable
 - b. Guarantee a three year tax holiday to MSMEs startups, upon registration with KRA
7. Promote and incentivize working relationships including technology transfer and enhancement and trade between MSMEs and large manufacturing industries for mutual benefit
8. Strengthen Micro and Small Enterprise Authority in order to enable it implement all programs relating to micro and small enterprises
9. Develop standards to support improvement of the quality of MSMEs products to enable the players in the sector to be competitive for the market including government procurement
10. Affordable credit for MSMEs
 - a. Providing government credit guarantees through the establishment of an inter-governmental guarantee fund
 - b. To purchase affordable machinery from the manufacturing sector
- c. Boda Boda Sector:
 - i. Establish one Billion shillings revolving loan fund at concessional rates and other terms, for the purchase, maintenance and operation of motorcycles and skills development
 - ii. Promote management and self-regulation of the sector to uphold its dignity and integrity
- d. Marine craft: Establish a seed fund to support local manufacture of modern marine crafts by MSMEs
- e. Supporting sustainable growth of women and youth led enterprises in the informal sector, such as beauty industry, digital economy, small scale farmers and livestock keepers, retail businesses and fashion, among others
11. Enhance MSMEs business management and entrepreneurial skills
12. Expand access to markets for MSME products and services
13. Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks:
 - a. Improve the regulatory framework to mainstream affirmative action measures for MSMEs
 - b. Matatu sector: review and amend the third party motor insurance act to enable the Matatu sector operate in a facilitative environment
14. Establish incubation centres, MSME industrial parks and quality work sites, including centres for software and program development
15. Lower the cost of energy for the MSMEs

2.2.4 The Digital Economy

Rapid economic growth can easily be realized by leveraging on technology and BIG DATA. With increased access to mobile devices, Kenya can take advantage of ICT which will directly impact on job creation, GDP growth, workforce transformation and emergence of new services and industries.

To improve access to Government Services, we will provide a centralized data exchange. The purpose of this unified data exchange is to provide a gateway through which different Ministries, State Departments etc. can exchange data. The data exchange will provide improvements around how Kenyan citizens can create, share and find information, collaborate with each other and access the tools needed to get services across all Government arms from birth.

In today's society, ICT has enabled new forms of work and how people work and interact with each other. In order to support this new form of structure, we can create jobs by ;

- Enhancing Capacity and thus upscaling our ICT labor pool with appropriate ICT skills that will give Kenyans a competitive advantage.
- Investing in infrastructure to enable connectivity to ICT resources and services
- Providing an enabling environment that creates employment opportunities and increases labor market flexibility.

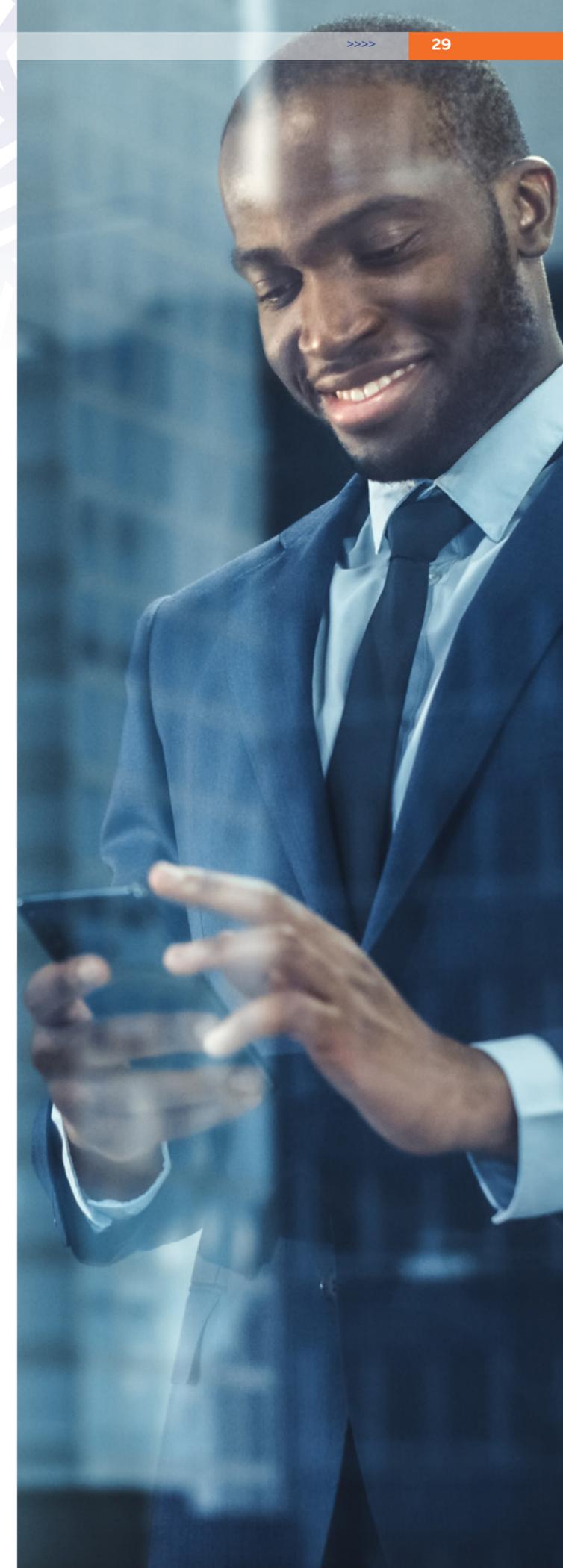
Our Opportunities

To achieve this rapid change, we intend to focus on;

1. The opportunity for Intellectual Property (IP) to serve as a source of income for businesses through licensing, sale, commercialisation, and generally monetising IP assets and protected products or services.
2. The opportunity for capacity building and skills development
3. Enhanced Access to Government Services
4. Job Creation
5. Connectivity
6. Gender Equality in ICT

Our Commitment

1. Protecting IP is critical because it fosters innovation. We intend to streamline and improve the existing ecosystem that deals with IP and make sure that all IP is well protected.
2. Reliable ICT infrastructure is a critical component to achieve an inclusive digital economy. To ensure all citizens are able to maximize the use of technology, we will continuously invest in sustainable and secure ICT infrastructure that is conducive to innovation. We intend to make access to the fibre optic cable available countrywide - Babaconnect
3. Establish call centres, business process outsourcing zones and information technology services, among others
4. Make ICT, digitization, e-commerce and digital payment systems central pillars for social and economic transformation
5. Expand programs that connect the youth to the digital economy global networks for employment
6. Ensuring gender equity within the ICT sector by raising awareness of the importance of female presence within the most technical areas of the digital economy by encouraging participation in STEM programs
7. Increasingly enhance the use of ICT in learning institutions by installing WiFi in public schools and train both teachers and students.
8. Enhance the laws and policies on cyber security and safety
9. Expand the roll out of fibre-optic cable around the country to facilitate connectivity including offering digital learning in schools across the country





2.2.5 Creative Industry

When a person is blessed with the ability of creativity and imagination, they must be encouraged to grow that talent, supported to reach the pinnacle of that talent and most importantly, earn from that talent.

The creative industry includes, advertising, architecture, arts & crafts, design, fashion, film, video, photography, music, performing arts, publishing, research and development, software, computer games, electronic publishing, content creation and TV/Radio. The creative industry is a melting pot of all these sectors and is the most dynamic in the world today.

1. Set up an interagency commission which will work out together with stakeholders an action plan and clearly outline the division and implementation policy of all agencies involved in the licensing, payment and protection of Intellectual Property through one, central, digitized institution.
2. Provide technical and financial support by ensuring that every county and every constituency in the major cities has a creative center with appropriate equipment and training.
3. Ensure the integration of culture and creativity at all stages of the education process through in partnership with representatives from the creative industry but also identifying creative approaches to learning and development.
4. Introduce a creative commission in every county to promote collaboration of all stakeholders in the implementation of development policy and execution of programs at the local level.
5. Elaborate guidelines for a development strategy for creative commissions in rural areas so that strategy is implanted in the local population.
6. Raising public awareness on the potential of culture and creative industries to re-work the society's attitude toward the development economy.
7. Set up a student development fund in public universities for students with creative or physical talent to enable more artists attend higher learning facilities and promote research on skill development.
8. Strengthen Intellectual Property rights laws and policies to protect against infringement, earn royalties through licensing and ensure easy registration of copyright, trademarking and patenting.

2.2.6 Sports Industries

Sport is part of our national identity. We take pride in hosting some of the greatest sporting competitions and athletes on the planet. It teaches our children how to rise up to challenges, nurtures character building and teaches discipline. Sport encourages us all to lead healthier and more active lives and contributes kes 10 Billion annually. Above all, sport is fun and brings us together as a nation.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to increase quality sports facilities
2. The opportunity to harness the increasing demand for sports professionals, professional management, education, training and talent development
3. The opportunity to inculcate a culture of healthy living and improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Kenya
4. The opportunity to harness an increasing number of creative arts professionals and an increasing market for creative arts and sports
5. The opportunity to develop policy, legal and regulatory framework to guide the sectors



Our Commitment

1. Reorganize sport funding so it is not only about how many people take part, but rather how sport can have meaningful and measurable impact on peoples lives. Work with the bodies of non-Olympic sports to prioritise their long-term success and support.
2. Improve standards and management in the sector by:
 - a. Improving sports management
 - b. Enhancing transparency and accountability
 - c. Improving coaching standards
3. Integrate sports training and talent development at all levels of education by creating 47 county sports talent development centres across the country
4. Reclaim illegally acquired sports and recreation facilities and sites.
7. Improve the nurturing and welfare of youth and retirees from sports and creative industry
8. Establish a new mandatory governance sports code that will be rigorously enforced at home and set a new standard internationally as well as introducing a mandatory 'Duty of Care' for all athletes and participants
9. Invest in sport participation by women, girls and PWDs.
10. Establish a Sports Business Council to develop a new business strategy, improve access to finance and skill development whose membership will be drawn from leading public and private sector organizations working in sport.
11. Introduce a 'Sports Cabinet', bringing together the sports ministers in all the counties to help achieve a coordination and sharing of best practices, with specific focus in the following areas;
 - a. Physical wellbeing
 - b. Mental wellbeing
 - c. Individual development
 - d. Social and community development
 - e. Economic development
12. Intensify staff input, support and training development in strategic geographical locations.
13. Improve performance and training in sport
14. We will introduce new grant conditions and guidance for academic institutions which place emphasis on sports and PE programs.
15. Ensure that wherever and whenever Kenya or its domestic clubs and teams compete, they are as competitive as possible.
16. Strengthen links between clubs and their fans and put more power in the hands of the latter.
17. Build 50 mini- multi-sport facilities, focusing on the provision of new, high quality artificial grass pitches and basketball/volleyball courts.
18. Prepare athletes for retirement through;
 - a. Development of psycho-social support programs
 - b. Medical and insurance schemes
 - c. Create pathways for retired athletes to support sport development programs at local levels.
19. Offer tax rebates for corporates that invest in sports programmes
20. Zero rate sports equipment for community development
21. Create a national sports research and technology centre to track performance, profile and market sports talent
22. Establish recreational parks and cultural centres in every constituency and wards in high population areas.



2.2.7 Mining Industry

Kenya is endowed with a variety of minerals located in various parts of the country. Despite the abundance of the mineral resource in the country, the potential of this industry is yet to be fully exploited. The little minerals being exploited are exported in raw form to be processed outside Kenya.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to utilise emerging new technologies for mining
2. Growing community interest in the benefits of mining
3. The opportunity for policies, laws and regulation aligned to the Constitution of Kenya 2010
4. The opportunity for increased awareness of the importance of end products from minerals

Our Commitment

1. Deploy data analytics, Artificial intelligence and innovation in mapping out the sector and where possible, use Kenyan manufactured machinery in the mining and processing of minerals.
2. Encourage Public-Private sector participation
 - a. A single steel plant of 350,000 metric tons of steel per year can generate about 10,000 jobs directly and thousand more indirectly.
3. Grow the power and cement sector.
4. Encourage local processing of minerals by developing the iron and steel sector.
5. Undertake a national survey to determine the status of minerals in the country.
6. Address the challenge of politicisation of the mining industry by building the capacity of the national and county regional administration.
7. Ensure sufficient public participation by local communities and particularly women in the mining sector
8. Ensure greater transparency and fostering of environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles.
9. Develop and enforce a comprehensive policy and regulatory regime that will increase the institutional and human capacity for social, environmental and fiscal monitoring and enforcement.



2.2.8 Construction and Real Estate Sector

The construction and real estate sector has grown in the last two decades fuelled by high demand for infrastructure and buildings. The construction sub-sector recorded an impressive average growth of 11.8% in 2020 compared to a 5.6% growth in the same period in 2019. This was mainly driven by huge infrastructure projects by government that included roads, rail, water supply, ports and housing sub-sectors, amongst others.

The demand for real estate for residential, commercial and institutional developments continues to grow.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to grow market for real estate and construction development projects in other sectors
2. Stricter enforcement of construction standards and regulations
3. The opportunity to respond to the increasing demand for affordable manufactured inputs for construction and real estate
4. The opportunity for reforms in policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to guide construction and real estate sectors
5. Improve governance in the sector
6. The opportunity to provide the growing Kenyan population and rural-urban migration requires urgent public affordable housing scheme
7. The opportunity to continue the land digitisation to improve land use policies for real estate development

Our Commitment

1. Promote and support local manufacture of machines, steel, aluminium and other products required by the construction industry in Kenya, Africa Free Continental Trade Areas (AfCFTA) and the rest of the world
2. Review the policy and legislative framework of the industry with a view to improving sector coordination
3. Encourage use of innovation in construction to reduce costs while ensuring high standards
4. Support Kenyans in the diaspora to invest in the construction and real estate sector through a safe, digital portal.
5. Fast track payment of existing pending bills and going forward strictly adhere to prompt payments as stated in law
6. Fast-track dispute resolution between stakeholders and government
7. Address impunity and corruption with a view to ensuring adherence to procurement procedures
8. Replace the multi-layered taxation system with a unified, solitary tax economy.
9. Encourage realty firms to shift from the percentage completion method to project completion method.
10. Introduce consistency in rules and regulations across counties and foster consistent implementation.



2.2.9 The Cooperative Sector

The cooperative sector has played a major role in the socio-economic development of the country. The sector has served as a platform to mobilise savings, provide access to affordable credit, for investments, access to markets and for social protection. The cooperative sector has also been a major employer and has contributed to skills development in various sectors of the economy. The sector has played a role in upscaling and transitioning savings cooperative societies into deposit taking financial institutions. However, over the last few decades the sector's contribution to national development has been eroded due to various challenges.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity for policy, legal, institutional and regulatory reforms to streamline the management and operations of the sector
2. The opportunity for mobilization of individual savings for low income earners
3. The sector offers opportunity for credit for low income earners
4. The opportunity for growth leveraged on emerging financial technology
5. The opportunity to improve financial inclusion and financial sector deepening in the society

Our Commitment

1. Revamp the sector with a view to making it make its rightful contribution in the economy
2. Eliminate corruption and improve the management of the sector
3. Review policies, standards and regulations in the sector such as bringing non-deposit taking SACCOs under the regulatory mandate of SASRA
4. Enhance government oversight role in the sector.
5. Develop a legal regulatory framework for cooperative enterprise to raise capital using market instruments.
6. Facilitate the establishment of a central liquidity facility for financial cooperative enterprises.
7. Promote financial cooperatives in the provision of Islamic financial products
8. Support co-operative research and training in all public institutions of higher learning and develop a curriculum for its implementation.
9. Develop a digital service platform that promotes efficient service delivery
10. Develop management standards for cooperative societies and build capacity of County Governments to implement the same.
11. Promote public-private partnership and facilitate regional and international cooperative relations



2.2.10 Tourism

Kenya has prided itself as a global tourism destination. Tourism is a major source of employment, foreign exchange earnings, and a significant contributor to Kenya's GDP. Due to tourism's linkage with other sectors, it has a very high multiplier effect on the economy, and as a result, has the capacity to stimulate demand for locally produced goods and services, provide a wide market for agricultural products, promote regional development, and even create new commercial and industrial enterprises. Further, the sector is a major source of government revenue in the form of taxes, duties, license fees and entry fees, among others.

Tourism in Kenya traditionally focused on foreign tourists visiting largely wildlife and beaches. The sector has suffered a devastating blow from the COVID-19 global pandemic. The country is now rebuilding and repositioning the sector, including diversifying its products.

Our Opportunities

1. Emerging new tourism niches such as domestic, sports and talent, medical, conference, trade, blue, and culture and heritage tourism
2. Availability of new sources of tourists globally including Africa (especially West and Northern Africa), Eastern Europe, China, South America, and India
3. Establishing new tourism circuits in the interior of the country
4. An expanding East African community membership
5. Continue addressing and further mitigate the effects of COVID 19 on the tourism industry

Our Commitment

1. Support the revival of the tourism sector by aggressively promoting Kenya as a preferred tourism destination by positioning and marketing it as a premier tourism destination in the world
2. Promote Kenya as an affordable, safe destination in Africa and review Visa restrictions that may inhibit travel
3. Promote the diversification of tourism products to include creative arts and sports, conference tourism, biodiversity, medical tourism, trade, blue economy and culture and heritage tourism, among others
4. Expand to new sources of tourists including Africa, Eastern Europe, China, South America, and India
5. Enhance conservation of our environment, parks and restoration of various tourism sites
6. Promote domestic tourism by lowering the cost of transportation and other taxation to allow more people to be able to afford to travel locally.
7. Position Kenya to be the premier medical hub in the region.



2.3 Foundations for Economic Revolution

The economic revolution that is at the centre of the AZIMIO commitment. The strategy is anchored on specific foundational elements which are necessary enablers for the successful implementation of the policy frameworks, programs and projects planned under the economic revolution for shared prosperity.

2.3.1 Macro-Micro Economic Framework

Sound macro and micro economic management is a critical factor in stabilizing and growing the economy. This requires prudent management of fiscal and monetary policy, including interest rates, inflation and exchange rates, among other fundamentals. The COVID pandemic, the resultant global recession and the Russia-Ukraine war continue to negatively impact Kenya's economy. Subsequently there is a need to improve the management of the macro and micro economic environment.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered an unprecedented global economic recession in modern history, considered as a crisis of greater magnitude than the Great Depression of the 1930s. The pandemic has impacted the social fabric of society and fiscal policy, increased inequality and poverty, and slowed economic recovery. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics showed that 50% of working women were rendered jobless by the pandemic (2022). Similarly a study by the Central Bank of Kenya and the World Bank (2021) indicated that over 75% of SMEs in Kenya experienced severe cash flow challenges.

The effects of the pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia war together with the prevailing macro and micro economic environment have resulted in a number of challenges to the Kenyan economy, key among them are: high cost of living, high rates of unemployment, high interest rates, unpredictable exchange rates, rising inflation, low savings, and high national debt.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to urgently address the high cost of living
2. The opportunity to grow and stabilize the economy
3. The opportunity to create employment
4. Increasing demand for affordable credit
5. The opportunity to leverage Kenya's well-established capital markets as a Global Financial Center for the region
6. Diverse opportunities for investment in government and business across all sectors of the economy
7. The opportunity offered by having the most vibrant financial market in the region
8. The opportunity to improve monetary and fiscal policies to improve revenue mobilization, reduce government expenditure, lower interest rates, reduce inflation rate, reform tax regime, manage national debt and stabilize foreign exchange

Our Commitment

The Azimio commitment is to advance a raft of progressive policies, key among them being: monetary; fiscal; income; growth; stabilization; employment.

Other areas of intervention include: aggregate expenditure, government expenditure, savings, investment, tax revenues, non-tax revenues, exports, imports, and balance of payments. Our commitment is to:

1. Create an enabling macro and micro economic environment to spur productivity, creation of employment opportunities, and inclusive wealth creation for shared prosperity
2. Scale up strategic policy interventions to ensure stable, predictable and sustainable interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange and access to credit
3. Ensure the cost of living is manageable – provide an enabling environment to access food, clothing, shelter and other basic needs at affordable prices
4. Develop prudent mechanisms to ensure Kenya has manageable and sustainable debt now and in the future
5. Eliminate chronic current account and balance of payments deficits;

6. Promote a national savings culture
7. Promote fiscal discipline in government
8. Reinstatement of the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) already established by an act of Parliament
9. Develop a budget framework that is aligned to the goals of the AZIMIO manifesto
10. Use the capital market to finance development initiatives and stabilize government expenditure
11. Scale up productivity and efficiency of national and county governments

2.3.1.1 Monetary Policy

1. Control and maintain inflation at manageable levels
2. Promote interest rates that encourage savings and spur demand for credit in the private sector
3. Maintain an exchange rate consistent with production-based and export-driven economy (this a market driven process)

2.3.1.2 Fiscal Policy

1. Undertake efficient revenue mobilization
2. Utilise and manage public funds prudently
3. Implement fiscal measures that will improve disposable income, consumption expenditure, savings, and investment
4. Strengthen the institutional and human capacities of audit and independent bodies

2.3.1.2.1 Public Expenditure

1. Review policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks in order to promote fiscal discipline
2. Undertake a comprehensive public expenditure review to establish cost benchmarks for core government functions
3. Apply mechanisms that would ensure "value for money" and efficient use of public resources
4. Undertake public disclosure of all government revenue
5. Establish a framework for balanced budget and expenditure
6. Establish high level oversight over fiscal agenda by creating a budget office in the Office of the President
7. Apply a responsible budgeting model that encourages and rewards performance and prudent use of public resources
8. Prepare a comprehensive annual budget for each level of government
9. Use supplementary budgeting only for addressing emergencies under Article 223 of the Constitution
10. Reform the Public Internal Audit function to create effective framework for strengthening public expenditure controls
11. Improve frameworks for executing budgets
12. Strengthen the national planning function to ensure streamlined implementation of government programs and efficient budgeting including allocation of resources to priority sectors
13. Strengthen the role of the national treasury in accordance with Article 225 of the Constitution
14. Promote local content in purchase of goods and services
15. Promote opportunities for youth, women, minorities and PWDs to participate in public tenders
16. Deepen reforms towards public procurement; more emphasis on PPPs as a framework

2.3.1.2.2 Tax Reforms

1. Review the tax policy, legal, institutional and regulatory framework, anchored on best practice principles and to promote tax stability and predictability
2. Establish linkage between tax policy and national goals
3. Undertake reforms in the tax regime so as to make taxation fair, equitable, inclusive, efficient, effective, predictable and sustainable

4. Promote voluntary compliance of citizens to taxation laws:
 - a. Create a friendly tax system – treat taxpayers fairly and efficiently and make the tax system simple, clear and user friendly
 - b. Create public awareness of their rights and responsibilities
5. Refocus tax policy and implementation, and standards' regulation to promote business, investment and trade
6. Modernise and digitalise tax collection processes to minimise human contact

2.3.1.2.3 Debt Management

1. Restructure and re-profile Kenyan debt portfolio to achieve debt sustainability and reduce the debt burden of future generations
2. Reduce the pace of debt accumulation and develop policies that support sustainable debt levels and terms
3. Strengthen debt management policies, frameworks and operations
4. Institutionalize debt disclosure including the terms that govern each debt
5. Ensure that all debts are procured only for purpose of viable projects that will finance the repayments and debt servicing and secure inter-generational equity
6. Aggressively pursue debt relief negotiations

2.3.1.2.4 Stabilization Policy

1. Positive growth levels of employment every year
2. Improved national debt management
3. Better application of fiscal and monetary policies to increase demand for goods and services and economic growth
4. To keep prices of goods and services stable

2.3.1.2.5 Financial Intermediation

1. Ensure the financial sector is well managed in order to enhance access to credit, spur investment, promote savings and promote the growth and stability of the economy
2. Strengthen supervisory, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to mitigate financial intermediation risks



2.3.2 Trade And Investment Climate

2.3.2.1 Trade

Formal and informal trade contributes approximately 10% of GDP and 10% of formal employment. Wholesale, retail and international trade has been among the most rapidly expanding sub-sectors of the economy since trade was liberalised in the 1990s.

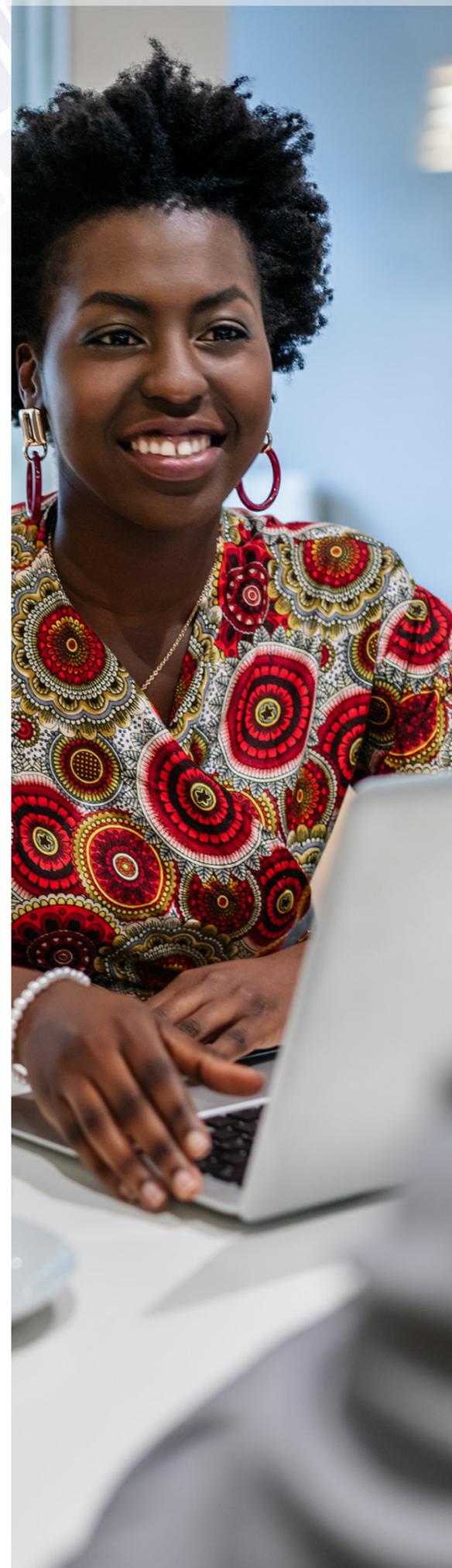
Domestic and international trade is an integral part of a growing economy providing foreign exchange, generating employment and creating wealth. With globalization the opportunities for expansion of trade in goods and services is growing. In addition Kenya has signed several bilateral and multilateral trade treaties ensuring access to new regional and international markets.

Our Opportunities

1. Great potential for local manufacturing, and local use as well as export of value added processed high value products
2. The opportunity for policy, legal, institutional and regulatory reforms to improve sector efficiency and productivity
3. The opportunity to develop trade and economic diplomacy
4. Availability of regional and international markets for Kenyan products
5. The opportunity presented by continued elimination of non-tariff barriers to inter continental trade through established regional and continental economic blocs
6. The opportunity presented by Kenya signing diverse treaties that present a very good foundation for regional, continental and international trade
7. The opportunity to leverage on improved investments in transport infrastructure to increase trade within the region

Our Commitment

1. Create an enabling business environment to ensure competitiveness
2. Address barriers to regional and international trade through effective diplomacy and trade representation
3. Harmonise taxation and commercial regulation policy across counties
4. Promote value addition locally for products destined for local consumption and export.
5. Promote Buy Kenya Build Kenya Agenda
6. Promote at least One Product per County Agenda
8. Implementation of the National Integrated Export Promotion Strategy
9. Enhance the capacity of Kenyan foreign missions to prioritise the promotion of trade of Kenyan manufactured products as a key area of engagement



2.3.2.2 Investment

Local and Foreign Direct Investment is a critical component of Kenya's economy. It is a catalyst to the development of all sectors of the Kenyan economy. It contributes to employment, wealth creation and Kenya's foreign exchange earnings. Currently there are several projects both in public and private sector benefiting from innovative sources of investment.

Our Opportunities

1. An educated growing Kenyan population with capacity to offer competitive human capital as a resource for investment
2. Our commitment to facilitate and incentivize Kenyan investors
3. Room for improved monetary and fiscal policies
4. Potential to reduce bureaucratic procedures that affect investments
5. Educated and digitally aware Kenyans that spur innovations

Our Commitment

1. Improve the investment climate by addressing corruption, high cost of doing business, insecurity and delays in processing investment approvals, amongst others
2. Promote local investments including providing incentives amongst other strategies
3. Review laws and policies that would harmonize licenses in various sectors, and ease application processes, so as to increase ease of doing business, reduce regulatory arbitrage, and reduce bureaucratic disincentives to business and investments
4. Motivate Kenyans including those in the diaspora to invest in Kenya
5. Address challenges associated with bureaucratic procedures in government
6. Strengthen the capacity of the Kenya Investment Authority and other agencies to discharge their mandates
7. Put in place an attractive taxation regime
8. Motivate the capital markets to scale up both public and private investment
9. Position Kenya as a gateway for regional and international financial flows, and leverage East Africa as an integrated market Operationalise the Special Economic Zones, Special Investment Zones and MSME industrial parks
10. Facilitate Capital Market deepening through:
 - a) Developing a more robust policy and regulatory framework for our capital markets,
 - b) Diversification of capital markets products and services,
 - c) Enhancing efficient capital markets infrastructure and institutional arrangements, and,
 - d) Promote investor education and public awareness
11. Promote public investment in enabling pillars in low potential areas to support and spur private investments to take root
12. Promote mechanisms to encourage the use of County Development Bonds



2.3.3 Transport, Infrastructure and Logistics

All productive activities require efficient transport and logistics. Transport infrastructure facilitates internal and external connectivity for the movement of people, goods and services.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to harness the high demand for transport, infrastructure and logistics services
2. The opportunity to harness the demand for efficient mass transit systems in cities and major urban areas; Nairobi Metropolitan area that includes satellite towns in Kiambu, Kajicho and Machakos counties needs an efficient mass transit system
3. The opportunity to develop and implement new technologies in payment and public management
4. The opportunity to utilize innovative financing instruments for long term infrastructure financing
5. The opportunity to harness the growing private sector investment appetite in infrastructure, transport and logistics
6. The opportunity to strengthen policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to improve the performance of the sector
7. The opportunity availed by the African Continental Free Trade Area and the commitment of regional economic blocs to regional integration across Africa.
8. The opportunity to increase recognition of the importance of integration of land use planning and transport and infrastructure
9. The opportunity to apply environmental sustainability strategies in transport and infrastructure development to ameliorate the impact of climate change
10. The opportunity presented by increased demand for labour intensive construction methodologies for employment creation



Our Commitment

2.3.3.1 Road Infrastructure

1. Upscale investment in road infrastructure to enhance accessibility linkages between production zones, industries and markets
2. Commits to at least 100kms of new paved roads that are not part of the national highways development
3. Commit greater resources and identify innovative financial solutions to fund road development and maintenance.
4. Introduce more efficient implementation modalities and build capacity of county governments to develop and maintain road infrastructure
5. Adopt the most appropriate and efficient contracting methods, which provide for input and performance based contracting for road maintenance works
6. Deploy labour based technologies such as hand-packed stone method in contracting the construction and maintenance in urban and rural access roads to create jobs for the youth and women
7. Enforce, through the Roads Standards Board, standards for development and maintenance of all roads, to ensure quality, consistency and value for money
 - a. Develop missing cross-border regional corridors and linkages
 - b. Contract development of road infrastructure only after preliminary preparatory activities have been completed

2.3.3.2 Urban Transport

1. Promote development of urban transport services that are integrated with urban land use in order to maximize accessibility
2. Promote seamless multi modal transport systems in major urban areas.
3. Develop appropriate and efficient public transport services
4. Upgrade urban transport infrastructure such as roads, rail, and terminal facilities
5. Develop non-motorized transport facilities such as pedestrian walkways and cycle-ways
6. Institute interventions to address issues of urban traffic pollution and climate change in order to build resilience
7. Ensure that street lights, side walks, boda boda lanes, bike lanes are permanent fixtures on all our roads



2.3.3.3 Railway Transport

1. Promote multi-modal transport through integration of railway systems with other modes of transport, particularly road transport
2. Develop railway infrastructure to facilitate national and regional integration
3. Support the development of local capacity in planning, development and maintenance of railway infrastructure.

2.3.3.4 Ports and Maritime Transport

1. Expedite the implementation of the Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu ports Development Plans including Dongo Kundu free port, Lamu port SEZ as Free Trade Zones (FTZ) and Kisumu port as SEZ
2. Adopt new technologies to establish MSME led marine craft development program along the shores of inland waterways like Lake Turkana, Lake Nakuru, Lake Baringo, Lake Naivasha and Lake Victoria, among others
3. Deepen investments in the Kenya Shipyards Company and turn it into a regional ship building centre.
4. Invest and expand the capacity of institutions offering maritime and marine engineering studies and training to enable Kenya to be a global maritime resource

2.3.3.5 Air Transport Infrastructure

1. Modernize and fully integrate air transport infrastructure to maintain Kenya as the preferred aviation and commercial hub in the East, Central and Southern African Region
2. Promote and support private sector led investments in the aviation industry
3. Develop air transport infrastructure to facilitate inter-county connectivity
4. Restructure Kenya Airways to be a more strategic and sustainable national asset in the region

2.3.3.6 Pipeline Transport Sub-Sector

1. Increase investments towards expansion and modernization of pipeline infrastructure
2. Extend our pipeline infrastructure to the borders of key neighboring countries, further establishing our position to guarantee supply to the region.
3. Sustain regular maintenance, and increase safety and security of existing pipelines

2.3.3.7 Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure

1. Prioritize investment in rural and urban water supply infrastructure countrywide
2. Invest in public sanitation and low-cost sewerage options countrywide



“Maji Kwa Kila Boma:

The program will radically reverse the artificial shortages and high cost of water, particularly for the poor.

We shall not allow water scarcity to be an issue in a country like ours where lakes and rivers burst their banks, yet desert nations have found ways to direct every drop to their people for consumption and production. Water must and will be the least of every Kenyan household’s worries”.

2.3.4 Energy

Our government recognizes access to clean, affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern sources of energy as a prerequisite of human and economic development. Energy access is a critical enabler in unlocking potential and transforming lives through accelerating enterprise creation and job opportunities. We are committed to the long-term lowering of electricity tariffs leading to the direct reduction in the cost of production, further enhancing Kenya's competitiveness in the manufacturing industry and to lower the cost of living of our people. Kenya has established herself as the global leader in the adoption of off-grid solutions, providing electricity to remote communities far from the country's main grid. The targets specified by Goal seven of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include access to both electricity and clean cooking. While seventy-one percent of Kenyans have access to electricity, less than twenty percent have access to clean cooking solutions exposing women and their families to hazardous health risks from pollution. Our government is committed to achieve universal access to clean cooking options by 2030.

Our Opportunities

1. There is an opportunity to meet the increasing demand for energy for households and industry
2. There are opportunities to promote and develop new and renewable sources of energy as alternative source of energy
3. There are opportunities to exploit our reserves of geothermal resources
4. There is an opportunity to reduce and stabilize cost of energy
5. There is an opportunity to reduce systemic and commercial grid losses currently standing at 18% through ensuring efficient service delivery in the production, storage, transmission, distribution and supply of energy by all energy sector players.

Our Commitment

Electric Power

1. Work towards lowering the cost of electric power by instituting policy, institutional, legal and regulatory reforms to inject efficiency, and reduce corruption
2. Invest in the generation of power for industrial and domestic use at affordable cost
3. Upgrade and expand the current energy infrastructure to increase capacity for transmission and distribution while reducing the grid losses that currently stand at 18%
4. Expand the rural electrification program
5. Increase investment in renewable energy
6. Promote energy efficiency and conservation
7. Upgrade and expand the current energy infrastructure to increase capacity for transmission and distribution while reducing the grid losses from 23% to 10%. Each 1% reduction is equal to a KES 1.2bn saving to be passed on to consumers
8. Commence grid hydrogen investments for domestic and export use
9. Invest in additional generation capacity at a lower 15% cost
10. Promote energy efficiency and conservation

Petroleum

1. Review the taxes and levies on petroleum products with a view of making petroleum and related commodities affordable
2. Establish Strategic Petroleum and Gas Reserves to mitigate oil and gas market supply disruptions and improve our emergency preparedness through robust oil and gas reserve policy
3. Increased onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration
4. Invest in and enhance efficient refining and safe transportation and storage of fuel products
5. Development of a national 'just energy transition' plan that addresses the development, energy and economic needs of the Kenya population in a fair and inclusive manner
6. Encourage citizens to utilize alternative sources of energy for transport and domestic use including electric cars and solar energy





2.3.5 Land

Land was at the centre of the struggle for independence and continues to be a source of strife and conflict. Land is a national heritage, an important resource for settlement of communities and a critical factor of production. Productive, inclusive and sustainable use of land will spur shared prosperity.

Our Opportunities

1. Existence of provisions to address land issues in the Constitution of Kenya 2010
2. On-going digitalisation of land records and operations
3. Potential for reform of policies, laws, institutions and regulatory frameworks
4. Availability of arable land in the republic

Our Commitment

1. Take leadership to ensure that acquisition, authentication and issuance of title deeds countrywide is strictly carried out in accordance with the law
2. Institute measures to prevent and eliminate corruption in land administration
3. Address historical land injustices
4. Address 'secure land tenure' for landless families and squatters in the Coastal region and other parts of the country through bulk acquisition and settlement of the affected families and squatters
5. Enhance efficiency in the administration of land including mapping, digitization, and ensuring that all land records are secured
6. Enforce laws and regulations with respect to the acquisition of land
7. Enforce the implementation of national land use, spatial plans and policy by both by national and county governments
8. Promote productive and efficient use of land countrywide



2.3.6 Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Every Kenyan deserves a clean and healthy environment and an equitable share of the benefits of natural resources therein.

The maintenance of a clean and healthy environment is the responsibility of both the government and the people. The government, in consultation with the people, has a responsibility to develop policies and laws relating to the environment and natural resources. The people on their part have a duty to respect and observe these policies and laws for the benefit of the present and future generations. Indeed, the people must use the environment and the natural resources therein in a sustainable manner. It is estimated that about 30%-50% of nitrogen applied to soils finds its way into rivers and air. The chemical pollution needs to be arrested together with sewerage water and industrial waste.

Land, minerals, forests, water and air are part of the environmental resources that if not well managed may become a major constraint to sustainable development. It is therefore imperative that our environment and natural resources are exploited, utilised, managed and conserved sustainably. Climate change poses a major threat to the sustainability of the environment and therefore must be addressed resilience building. The State of Global Air 2020 report, states that ambient air pollution was responsible for over 5000 premature deaths per year with some studies estimating that the figure could be the cause of over 20,000 premature deaths per year.

In efforts to create a responsible society, we acknowledge that animal welfare, biodiversity and the environment are connected to human wellbeing and their protection and preservation will be one of the cornerstones of the Azimio Commitment

Our Opportunities

1. Potential to adopt green development practices
2. Growing knowledge for addressing environmental and climate change challenges
3. Potential to apply new approaches to conserving genetic resources and biodiversity

Our Commitment

The AZIMIO commitment is to:

1. Aggressively promote environmental protection awareness among the people and ensure the achievement of cleanliness in our cities, towns and villages and educate on personal accountability towards pollution and enforce strict punishments for pollution offenders.
2. Place environment at the heart of government policy and enforce adherence to environmental policy.
3. Exploit, utilize, conserve and manage the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations, in a sustainable manner
5. Enhance the conservation and sustainable management of water towers
6. Promote research and innovation aligned to the exploitation, utilisation, conservation and management of the environment and natural resources
7. Address challenges associated with air and water pollution
8. Enhance surveillance capacity in national parks and conservation areas to curb poaching
9. Protect and enhance conservation of genetic resources and biodiversity
10. Strengthen and support NEMA to ensure that environmental protection enforcement laws and regulations are implemented proactively and not reactively in the control of land, air, water and noise pollution.
11. Fully operationalize the Air Quality Regulations 2014 to ensure clean, ambient air.
12. Develop an effective waste disposal and management program.
13. Invest in technology that will enable real time monitoring of air pollution as well as prevention technologies (e.g. emission controls on industry) to ensure the health and safety of every person living in Kenya.
14. Provide incentives such as carbon credits for adapting land utilization methods to support conservation.
15. Empower communities to secure their natural resources
16. Establish a fully equipped and resourced Rapid National Forest Fire Agency to combat fires by employing new methods such as
 - a. Tactical air attack planes to coordinate aerial firefighting
 - b. Push for the enactment of a fire prevention and control act
 - c. Promote the planting of fire-resistant plants and trees
 - d. Encourage the Kenya Forest Service to train members of the community through the existing forest associations to help in surveillance
17. Launch a countrywide awareness and advocacy campaign on animal welfare.
18. Develop a comprehensive national animal welfare policy framework
19. Review and develop a transformational syllabus on animal welfare and veterinary training.

2.3.7 Citizen Responsibilities and Rights

The Constitution provides two avenues through which citizens can realise their rights and also exercise their responsibilities. These are provided under Article 10 on the national values and principles of governance and under the Bill of Rights. Historically the rights component has been over-emphasised at the expense of the responsibility component. For the economic revolution to reach its full fruition, the Azimio Commitment is to ensure that both the State and the citizenry play their respective roles. As the State protects the rights of citizens, so will the State provide an environment that enables the citizens to exercise their responsibilities. The progress envisaged in the economic revolution hinges on the creation of the right balance of responsibilities and rights.

The envisaged economic revolution for shared prosperity envisaged in the AZIMIO manifesto shall only be realised when the State and citizens work hand in hand.





3

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Our commitment to ensuring the posterity of the people of Kenya is centered around providing and protecting the socio-economic rights of all our citizens. Social transformation will guarantee the inherent dignity and wellbeing of every Kenyan, from all walks of life is restored. The availability and accessibility to quality social services regardless of age, gender, education, location and economic standing is a fundamental right of every Kenyan. The right to public healthcare, clean and safe water, education, food and nutrition, housing, a living wage, decent working conditions and social security. Alleviating poverty and elevating social transformation within our borders will no longer be characterized as a secondary responsibility of the State, but rather our priority to the people of Kenya.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 in Article 21 (2) provides that the *“State shall take legislative, policy and other measures, including the setting of standards, to achieve the progressive realization of the rights guaranteed under Article 43”*. The realization of these rights is intended to progressively transform the lives of Kenyans.

3.1 Citizen Education

Education is the cornerstone whereby our government shall continue to build a strong foundation, responsible for nurturing and empowering the citizenry for the realization of an economic revolution for the future of our great nation. Throughout history, education has served as the greatest equalizer having the power to level the playing field irrespective of one’s social status. Our government guarantees we shall, **‘waste not a Single Child’** by making sure every child has access to free, quality education. In the ever changing, increasingly complex world we live in today, it is of high importance we equip Kenya’s youth with the knowledge and skills to be problem solvers, cultivating a workforce that is globally competitive serving as the source of transformative technological advances to leapfrog our great nation. With that in mind, we understand the growing importance of access to fast and reliable internet. We are committed to increasing internet access to all training institutions empowering Kenyans to open the windows of their minds and connect to the world. Our government will prioritize Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) as a key component from early childhood through to graduate education ensuring our graduates are prepared to meet the challenges of the modern day workforce; strategically placing Kenya as a hub of innovation on the Continent. Since independence, Kenya has made significant progress towards enabling a majority of her children and other citizens access relevant education. However, Kenya’s education sector still faces a number of challenges.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to provide quality and accessible education services to all Kenyans
2. The opportunity to meet the growing demand for education and training aligned with our national development priorities and emerging global trends
3. The opportunity to empower the growing population of young people who need to acquire globally competitive skills
4. The opportunity to train, employ and deploy well motivated teachers working under favorable conditions
5. The opportunity to foster lifelong education for all Kenyans.

Our Commitment

1. **Waste not a Single Child:** Invest in a comprehensive education program that will ensure that all Kenyan children get access to quality education
2. Promoting digital literacy through access to fast, reliable internet for all learning institutions
3. Provide free education from ECD, Primary, Secondary to university level including tertiary colleges
4. Provide one nutritionally balanced free meal per child attending ECD and lower primary
5. Improve the working conditions, welfare, and training of teachers
6. The prioritization of the uptake of STEM courses with focus on young women in the realization of leveraging on emerging innovations as a catalyst for economic development
7. Increasingly provide inclusive and equitable quality education
8. Establish a national fund to ensure that students across the country have equitable access to bursaries
9. Improve the teacher student ratio
10. Improve education facilities and infrastructure countrywide to ensure all students learn in a humane and dignified environment

11. Baba Kubadili Plan – build schools in areas where there are no schools at all
12. Support research and innovation, and establish a Research and Design fund for students who develop innovative solutions, products, and services
13. Provide adequate funding to middle level colleges and TVET institutions to offer quality education
14. Increase enrolment in TVET institutions
15. Maximize the potential of our TVET institutions by making them the training ground for 69 ringfenced products identified in the Affordable Housing Program Jua Kali Production Manual
16. Expand the scope and understanding of industrialisation to extend beyond manufacturing in the curriculum, to include and create industries around sports and the creative economy, and include basic education on intellectual property rights.



3.2 Quality Universal Healthcare

The health and wellbeing of a people will affect a country's productivity. Consequently the government has a responsibility to ensure the people have access to quality healthcare services. Despite a number of initiatives having been undertaken to improve healthcare services, the problem persists.

Our Opportunities

1. Lessons learnt from COVID pandemic which showed that investment in comprehensive healthcare is vital
2. Potential for local manufacturing of healthcare inputs, products, equipment and infrastructure
3. The need to educate, train and motivate healthcare professionals
4. The need to apply modern technology and innovation in the provision of healthcare services
5. The need to focus on promotive and preventive healthcare
6. Demand for quality affordable healthcare services
7. Existing gaps in the provision of healthcare facilities, equipment, resources and staff
8. A pilot case study on implementation Universal healthcare as rolled out in Machakos, Nyeri, Isiolo and Kisumu

Our Commitment

The Azimio Commitment is to introduce Baba care which will include:

1. Affordable, accessible, quality healthcare
2. Ensure availability of a package of basic essential drugs in every health facility
3. Invest in promotive and preventive health and wellbeing
4. Ensure that every Kenyan shall receive adequate primary healthcare services as per need and this shall be free at the point of delivery – Universal Healthcare
5. Establish an Emergency Medical Services Fund for emergency treatment in accordance with Article 43 (2) of the Constitution
6. Strengthen efforts in eradicating malaria in Kenya by 2030 by reviewing funding.
7. Integrating and giving greater recognition to community health workers as partners at the grassroots level as a cost-effective way to extend health services to hard-to reach areas; last mile approach to healthcare
8. Promote local production of drugs, equipment and other related healthcare inputs
9. Improve and expand healthcare infrastructure
10. Building the capacity of county governments to provide quality universal healthcare
11. Increase investment in health and healthcare services
12. Civil servants retiring continue with their medical cover, at government cost
13. Re-examine and improve the working conditions and remuneration of health professionals
14. Establish a framework to monitor the safety and standards of products



3.3 Food Security, Safety and Nutrition

A large number of Kenyans have no access to food and nutrition due to their economic status, drought and other causes. Yet the development of a person's abilities and hence contribution to economic development are intricately affected by one's nutritional status. This condition requires proactive programs to ensure food security and nutritional health.

Our Opportunities

1. Significant population of people who need to be food secure and nutritionally healthy
2. Requirement for expanding food production and accessibility
3. Expansion for food storage and distribution facilities

Our Commitment

Fukuza Njaa: No single Kenyan should ever sleep hungry. This will be achieved through the following:

1. Increasing food production through collaboration between the national and county governments
2. Ensuring availability of food through adequate stock holding in the form of strategic food reserves
3. Monitoring food prices to curtail exploitative practices
4. Improving post-harvest handling, packaging, storage, transport and distribution of food to reduce losses and preserve nutritional value
5. Reducing cost of agricultural, livestock and aquaculture inputs for food production
6. Promoting agricultural mechanization for small scale farming
7. Educating the people and creating public awareness on healthy foods and nutrition



3.4 Social Protection and Welfare

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution guarantees access to the highest attainable standards of health, adequate housing, freedom from hunger, right to social security, education, access to clean and safe water and reasonable standards of sanitation, among others. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 at Article 43(3) provides that the State shall provide an appropriate level of support to those "who are unable to support themselves and their dependants."

Our Opportunities

1. There is an existing national social protection policy that is not fully implemented
2. There is still a large number of citizens not enjoying access to basic services
3. The AZIMIO commitment to enforce Article 43 on socio-economic rights, and Article 21 (2) on the measures the State is required to put in place for the realization of these rights

Our Commitment

The AZIMIO commitment is to an *Inua Jamii, Pesa Mfukoni* scheme. In addition to providing a social safety net and enabling the recipients attain better living standards, the financial assistance unlocks a major economic value chain, creating thousands of MSMEs and hundreds of thousands of jobs. This will involve:

1. Social Assistance:

- a. Cash transfer of Shs6,000/= per month to each vulnerable household
- b. Providing social assistance to single mothers
- c. Expansion of the existing cash transfer schemes including cash transfers to the elderly, orphans and vulnerable children, persons living with severe disabilities and national hunger safety net
- d. A social protection program for unemployed youths modeled around Kazi Mtaani

2. Social security: review the existing social security schemes such as NSSF and provident funds with a view to making their implementation efficient

3.5 Economic Inclusivity

Economic development is the responsibility of every Kenyan. We commit to taking decisive and bold steps towards re-imagining the Kenyan economy to meet the challenges we face. Give equal opportunity to every individual and group to contribute to development for the benefit of all, as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Economic inclusivity will give special focus to the youth, women, the poor, people living with

disabilities and the marginalized areas.



3.5.1 Youth Economic Inclusivity

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census recorded the youth (below 35 years) to be 35,700,787 accounting for 75.1% of the total population. Of these, the youth population of economic age (between 18–34 years) were 13,777,600 (29.0%). The youth constitute about 75% of the unemployed in Kenya. Yet, the youth are a great economic asset to the country presenting enormous potential: they are technologically savvy, highly adaptable, have a fairly strong knowledge base, are vibrant and have innovative and creative abilities. Their potential to contribute to the country's economic development is yet to be fully utilized.

Our Opportunities

1. The existence of unemployed and not fully employed youth who are readily available to contribute to economic development
2. Room to expand youth participation to currently unexploited sectors
3. The sector has the potential for youth to create new enterprises and innovations
4. Extant demand for affordable and accessible credit by the youth
5. Increasing demand for social services targeting issues that affect youth productivity

Our Commitment

The AZIMIO commitment will be to create ample opportunities to maximize the potential of the youth. Building on gains made so far:

1. Create more employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth
2. Create a ministry for youth affairs
3. Harness the current skills a knowledge base of the youth and enhance their innovative abilities to enable them become globally competitive Make available to the youth owned businesses:
 - a. A seven (7) year tax holiday on start-ups so long as they are micro and small enterprises
 - b. Accessible and affordable credit facilities on favourable terms including options for loan guarantee
4. Make common users facilities including tools and equipment available to the youth who have undergone vocational training to enable them jump start their enterprises
5. Recommit, devolve, revamp and re-launch access to procurement opportunities for the youth
6. Increase the uptake of TVET by the youth in informal settlements, rural and marginalized areas
7. Establish youth-based innovation hub centers/facilities such as software and program development, industrial and business incubation centres
8. Upscale the youth internship programme in both public and private sectors to gain work experience
9. Review HELB Loans and CRB listing for graduates with a view to making it recipient friendly.
10. Skill Building
11. Working with Private Sector, establish a Regional Skills fund, to provide long-term sustainable funding to address weaknesses in our youth including programs to improve leadership and people management capabilities.
12. Reform the education system from Primary to University level to include an Essential Skills Framework to ensure that our young people are building skills needed for the future (e.g. Financial intelligence, taxation and IT)



3.5.2 Persons Living with Disabilities

People living with disabilities must be able to live with dignity. A large number of Kenyans live with different forms of disability. This undermines their ability to actively participate in the development of the country. In a good number of cases they are not fully integrated into society. Yet, the persons with disabilities have potential to contribute to the economic and general development of Kenya. There is therefore need to integrate them into and make them feel part and parcel of society.

Our Opportunities

1. Increasing awareness by government and citizens of the needs of Persons living with disabilities (PWDs)
2. Increasing demand for affordable and accessible credit facilities as well as accessible procurement opportunities
3. Availability of institutions that train on how to communicate with PWDs

Our Commitment

1. Ensure that PWDs are treated with respect including developing a comprehensive program to support and ensure that they live in dignity
2. Make public spaces and facilities including toilets accessible to PWDs
3. Integrate PWDs into society and the economy as much as possible including access to affordable credit and other economic opportunities
4. Review the existing legal and policy frameworks relating to PWDs with the view to enhancing their participation in society
5. Permanent tax exemption

3.5.3 The Vulnerable

About 40% of Kenyans live below the poverty line defined as USD1.9 a day. Addressing the plight of this category of people which includes the homeless, orphans, and others needs to be prioritised.

Our Opportunities

1. Availability of strategies to address high cost of living to address the plight of the poor particularly in affording basic needs such as food, clothing and medicine
2. The AZIMIO commitment to enable the poor to exit from the traps of poverty, provide them with social services, and establish pro-poor credit facilities
3. Kenyans' increasing awareness that life equals to life

Our Commitment

1. Address the cost of living to enable them access basic needs
2. Improve the living standards by supporting county governments to enhance social housing
3. Expand opportunities by for example imparting skills and knowledge to enable them access employment and engage in income generating activities
4. Provide basic social services
5. Improve security
6. Access to affordable micro credit



3.5.4 Marginalised Areas

The colonial government divided the country into high and low potential areas. Consequently, a lot of development initiatives concentrated in the high potential areas. The rest of the areas were therefore marginalized in that they did not receive as much development attention as the high potential areas. This situation persisted even after independence to date. This has created unbalanced development which had led to tensions in the country.

In recognition of this, the Constitution has provisions aimed at correcting the situation.

Our Opportunities

1. Disparities in development
2. Demand for access to development resources and socio-economic activities
3. Demand to access to social services
4. Extant high levels of poverty

Our Commitment

1. Increase investment for the development of the marginalised areas
2. Fully implement the provisions of the equalization fund as envisaged in the Constitution
3. Introduce affirmative action programmes in e.g. education and employment to address the historical disadvantages
4. Improve security in the marginalized areas
5. Improve and prioritise delivery of services to the areas



3.5.5 Kenyans in the Diaspora

There are a significant number of Kenyans living in different countries across the world. These Kenyans are making a living in those countries, are highly educated and send back billions of dollars worth of remittances annually. For instance, according to the 2021 Central Bank of Kenya Survey "Diaspora Remittances Survey", the diaspora sent back USD 3,718 million in 2021, which was equivalent to 3% of GDP in that year. Part of the remittances support their families' basic needs such as food, education, healthcare and housing.

The diaspora plays a significant role in Kenya's economy. We will mainstream and integrate this key constituency in the country's planning and economic blue print.

Our Opportunities

1. Diaspora remittances are currently \$ 3.7 Billion annually representing more than 3% of the GDP
2. The remittances help stabilize the Kenyan currency
3. The growth in remittances is currently at 12% annually
4. The Diaspora have networks in different countries abroad which could be leveraged to enhance investments and diplomacy

Our Commitment

1. Review policy, laws and regulatory framework to incentivize the diaspora to invest in Kenya
2. Remove the red-tape on investment opportunities by digitizing records in one central depository for easy coordination of setting up business, purchase of land and other restrictions.
3. Set up a Kenyan Diaspora Investment Bank to focus on the Diaspora investment needs and provide reliable services to them.
4. Address the safety and welfare of citizens in the Diaspora by creating an international toll free number and digital pages to provide assistance to Kenyans living abroad.
5. Ensure that government services, such as record acquisition, National Identification documents are easily retrievable online and pushing for the right to register and vote online.
6. Enhance the Foreign Affairs capacity to have continuous, illustrious diaspora engagement to be able to provide services and support to vulnerable diaspora communities.
7. Establishment of systems for management and monitoring of Kenyans abroad.
8. Push for the allocation of a diaspora representative in the National Assembly.
9. Launch the Kenyan Diaspora Awards for Tourism, Infrastructure, Agribusiness and other investments to recognise the contribution of the diaspora in Nation building.



3.6 Women Agenda

Women constitute more than half of the country's population. Their potential contribution to the economy is therefore enormous. Gender equality and empowerment have received increased attention in recent years. Despite a progressive Constitution that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, gender equality remains elusive.

Feminization of poverty is experienced across the country as women bear the brunt of the high poverty levels.

Widows and single mothers bear greater socio-economic challenges that undermine their ability to fully and actively participate in the nation's economic activities.

The AZIMIO commitment is to address these issues with a view to enabling women, including widows and single mothers make their rightful contribution to the economy of the country.

Our Opportunities

1. Increasingly demand for affordable and accessible credit facilities as well as accessible procurement opportunities
2. Increasing forms of credit requiring innovative non traditional forms of security
3. Growing potential markets
4. Existing innovative strategies for building entrepreneurial capacities and life long skills

Our Commitment

1. Address the plight of widows and single mothers through financial literacy programs, reduction in the cost of healthcare and education and offering support services to help cushion them from the hardships of their losses.
2. Facilitate local manufacture of sanitary towels for school going girls and ensure that every public school is provided with sanitary towels.
3. Improve access to government guaranteed funds and affordable credit to women
4. Enforce the 'not more than one third gender rule' in elective or appointive bodies as provided for in the Constitution with the view to achieving gender parity
5. Enhance capacity of young women in entrepreneurship, credit management, financial management, digital skills, mentorship, marketing and record keeping
6. Increase the uptake of TVET by young women in informal settlements and rural areas
7. Establish incubation centers for businesses targeting women in rural areas
8. Enhance the Gender Management System - Providing access to financial and technical support while investing in public services that work for women including the establishment of Gender Research and Documentation centres.
9. Push for equal access to productive resources to increase the productive capacity of women smallholder farmers.
10. Expand care services as well as supporting unpaid care work through paid family leave and flexible working arrangements that will promote equality at work and at home.
11. Enhance security and street lighting around the country to provide a safe environment and strive to end FGM and Gender based violence.
12. Provide safe, clean and compassionate integrated one stop Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) response Centres in all healthcare facilities. The Centres will offer medical, legal, psychosocial and security services to encourage women to feel safe and non-discriminated in reporting crime and violence against them and children.
13. Institute programmes such as grassroots Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) girls' club to encourage the participation of girls and young women in science and technology.



3.7 Water and Sanitation

Article 43 of the constitution identifies access to clean and safe water as well as sanitation as a fundamental human right. The majority of Kenyans are not enjoying this right due to a number of factors.

Our Opportunities

1. A large number of Kenyans have no access to clean and safe water and sanitation facilities across urban and rural communities
2. Water is a critical input for production in manufacturing, agriculture, livestock development and other productive sectors of the economy
3. Chronic flooding and drought
4. Demand for investment towards expansion of water and sanitation infrastructure

Our Commitment

1. **Maji Kwa Kila Boma:** Progressively increase access to safe and clean water by every household and each school
2. To increase the provision of water for manufacturing, agriculture, livestock development and other productive sectors of the economy
3. To progressively increase access to sanitation facilities countrywide
4. To invest and promote rain water harvesting countrywide and flood control
5. Expand dam and irrigation infrastructure for agriculture, livestock and aquaculture

3.8 Urbanization and Housing

Urbanisation is increasing due to rural urban migration and population growth leading to high demand for housing, social, recreational and commercial amenities. The high demand has outstretched the provision of the requisite infrastructure, social services and security. Therefore, there is need for a more deliberate and sustainable approach towards urbanization.

Affordable housing is a fundamental human right guaranteed in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and it is a pillar to human development. Investment in housing impacts on the national income by igniting and sustaining forward and backward linkages through additional investment in construction materials, transportation and related building materials. It also spurs economic growth by providing labour-intensive jobs to many young people.

In the affordable housing sector, and Azimio government will seek more investments to ensure that the Article 43 right to accessible and adequate housing is realized progressively.

Rapid population growth, estimated annual rate of 8.3% equals increased demand for adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and related amenities. As of 2017, there was an 80% deficit in Kenya's annual housing, there's a demand of 250,000 units versus an estimated supply of 50,000. Kenya's cumulative housing deficit is approx. 1.8 million housing units. Developers focus on the upper middle class leaving a shortage that is more acute for Kenyans in lower income segments, and the quality of what is available does not promote the standard of living that our citizens deserve. 56% urban population (approx 6.4M people) live in slums.

Our Opportunities

1. Demand for increased social services including housing, schools and health facilities
2. Increased attention to environmental protection to reduce pollution levels in cities and urban areas
3. Increased need for security, safety, transport, infrastructure and services
4. The need to guide urbanization through urban land use planning and development control
5. Availability of innovative financing instruments for urban development
6. The opportunity to use housing to generate employment as it is a very labor-intensive sector. The construction of one housing unit can generate between 3 and 5 new jobs from other jurisdictions

Our Commitment

1. Undertake systematic implementation of the national spatial plan and the national land use policy
2. Support county governments to develop collaborative and county integrated spatial and land use plans in order to manage orderly development and urbanization
3. Improve the quality of infrastructure and services including social housing in the informal settlements
4. Identify innovative financing solutions for investment and development of sustainable infrastructure to enhance social and economic viability of cities, urban areas and towns Strengthen urban governance institutions and their accountability to ensure efficient provision of basic services
5. Expand access to affordable housing by
 - a) Supporting county governments to build new and decent social housing
 - b) Investing in the construction of affordable homes and provision of social services
 - c) Financing affordable homes through:
 - i. Establishing and structuring an appropriate Housing Fund for home purchase
 - ii. Providing affordable long term Tenant Purchase Schemes (TPS) to low-income earners through the Housing Fund
 - iii. Establish first home owners scheme for new job entrants and MSMEs startup owners
 - iv. Structure affordable long term credit for developers
 - d) Promote access to appropriate, adequate and affordable low cost housing in urban areas by
 - i. Supporting local manufacture of construction materials
 - ii. Using appropriate low-cost construction technology and modern innovative building technologies.
 - e) Production of units at scale;
 - f) An enabling environment (facilitates innovation, embraces technology, and commercial arrangements) that can bring down the cost of construction.
 - g) Building settlements that are close to economic centers of activities and facilitate shorter commutes to work;
 - h) Access to amenities close to where people will live: schools, hospitals, playgrounds, markets, and transport corridors; and,
 - i) Planned mobility infrastructure: facilitate movement of people while limiting environmental impacts.
- j) Government to subsidize land cost to qualifying partners and investors for development of affordable housing conditional on pricing at stated targets.
- k) In these areas, Government also provides adequate bulk infrastructure:
 - i) Water and wastewater infrastructure;
 - ii) Road networks;
 - iii) On-grid and off-grid power, and renewable energy.
 - iv) Transport;
 - v) Gas reticulation;
 - vi) Telecommunication & Fibre Cable Internet
 - vii) Tax incentives focusing on cost of construction:
 - viii) 16% VAT on construction inputs: exemption for affordable housing development schemes. Translating to 9% reduction in construction costs;
 - ix) 15% corporate tax for developers with projects producing at least 100 affordable housing units;
 - x) Reduction of import duties for AHP construction inputs 3
 - xi) Affordable mortgage solutions:
 - m) Recapitalize Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company (KMRC) to continue working with the banks and other qualified financial institutions to specifically, enhance affordability of mortgages by refinancing existing and future loan portfolios to the affordable housing segment and support secondary liquidity/ refinancing in the affordable mortgages segment.
 - n) Incentives toward homeownership:
 - i) Zero rating of stamp duty for first time home buyers
 - ii) Tax relief of up to KES 150,000 annually for savings in approved Homeowners Savings Plan, including withdrawals to pay for a home. Reduced tax liability while saving for a home
 - iii) Tax relief on interests paid on a mortgage up to a maximum of Kshs 300,000 p.a d) 15% tax relief on contributions to the National Housing Development Plan
 - iv) Continue with pensions policy: changes to the Retirement Benefits Act have now allowed pension contributors to access up to 40% of their savings for payments towards the purchase of a home.



3.9 Labour and Industrial Relations

Labour is a primary source and factor of production. A worker is a primary mover in any economic arrangement that is the basis of any form of wealth creation. Workers' welfare precedes capital accumulation and therefore the worker needs to be treated with the respect and reverence s/he deserves. The partnership between labour and capital is such as to produce a democratic compact that should drive not only economic growth in the interest of capital but more importantly promote equity in favour of labour as a critical source of production. Kenya's economy has left out many sections of society, many regions and many sub-sectors. This has precipitated a reckless casualization of labour that now threatens to dehumanize a significant section of our society. The interests of workers must accompany the actualization of investment so as to afford them a commensurate share of the dividends that crown economic growth.

Our Opportunities

1. Increasing demands for reforms of the labour policies, laws and regulations
2. Increasing demand of well paying decent jobs, better medical cover and improved working conditions
3. Employees demand to respect constitutional provisions on unions

Our Commitment

1. Develop policies and enact laws that promote a good working relationship between employees and employers including the informal sector
2. Review Labour laws
 - a. to operationalize Tripartite Laws and Conventions
 - b. To create an independent body to arbitrate over labour disputes as the first level of intervention
3. Review policies on taxation to eliminate situations of double taxation

3.10 Integration of Faith Based Organisations

The Preamble to the Constitution acknowledges the "supremacy of the Almighty God of all creation". Faith based organisations (FBOs) play a major role in the provision of social services such as education, health and community development. The FBOs have continuously carried out their responsibility of promoting national values, peace and security, social integration and spiritual growth.

Our Opportunities

1. Availability and spread of FBOs countrywide
2. People have a lot of faith in FBOs
3. The demand for peace and security
4. Increasing awareness of declining national values and national ethos
5. Potential for community development
6. Demand for spiritual development

Our Commitment

1. Promote national unity
2. Promote national values, ethics and ethos
3. Continue supporting the delivery of services in different parts of the country
4. Address any challenges the FBOs face in delivering services



4

GOVERNANCE

The faith of Kenyan citizens in our institutions of governance both at the national and county government levels, often suffers considerable erosion. This erosion of faith occurs in response to corruption, lack of fairness, exclusion, lack of equity and injustice.

Bad governance undermines citizens' trust in the system of governance and the political and administrative processes through which we organize and govern the country. This adversely affects service delivery, but also undermines the social contract

Good governance is at the heart of responsible conduct of public affairs and management of public resources, and it is also integral for political stability, national security, and it is also a key pillar in the realisation of the economic revolution.

4.1 Deepening Governance as per the Constitution of Kenya 2010

In spite of the gains made following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya's governance system and institutions have not been transformed to support an open and democratic society that the Constitution envisaged. This calls for re-examination of the factors responsible for this state of affairs by both national and county governments.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to synchronise constitutional provisions and government practices
2. The opportunity for properly functioning governance institutions
3. The opportunity to improve governance, fight corruption, and ensure efficient service delivery

4. The opportunity to ensure stricter enforcement of leadership and integrity laws
5. The opportunity to realise the national values and principles of governance captured in Article 10 of Our Constitution
6. The need to build Kenyans' trust in government, public officers, and public institutions
7. The opportunity to deepen citizens understanding of their roles and responsibilities in governance
8. The need to enhance public participation in governance

Our Commitment

1. Fight corruption and close the gaps that enable it
2. Enhance efficiency in the provision of public services
3. Ensure prompt payment to all government suppliers to avoid accumulation of pending bills
4. Enhance public participation in governance
5. Enforce accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs
6. Reform dysfunctional governance institutions
7. Review the leadership and integrity law with a view to enforcing its provisions
8. Promote the realisation of Article 10 of the Constitution on national values and principles of governance
9. Review laws that existed before the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Build and improve on the gains made by previous administrations
10. Renew and reinvigorate Kenya's commitment to Eastern Africa Community and regional bodies including the AU

4.2 Justice and the Rule of Law

Kenya has made major strides in the pursuit of a more just society since the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution. Be that as it may, much remains to be done. Kenyan citizens are still weary of the justice sector; many perceive that the system favours the powerful, the well connected, and well to do. Conversely, those not within this prism of influence consequently have limited access to justice.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to end the culture and practice of impunity
2. The opportunity to foster respect for the rule of law
3. The opportunity to streamline and coordinate the operations of the justice system
4. The opportunity to develop synergy between the three arms of government
5. The opportunity to ensure access to justice for all, and further ensure expeditious determination of matters.

Our Commitment

1. Foster respect for the rule of law, with the aim of realising the petition in our National Prayer, that Justice be our shield and defender
2. Guarantee equal access to justice for all Kenyans, irrespective of one's station in society
3. Improve efficiency in the administration of justice through accelerating digitalization and system integration across the Judiciary, National Police, and Prison System
4. Fast-track the reform of the justice system to ensure judicious and expeditious disposition of all cases
5. Fast-track reforms in legal education
6. Institutionalize mutual accountability amongst the three arms of government
7. Enhance the mechanisms for consultations between the parliament (national assembly and senate), the executive and the judiciary
8. To uphold, defend and protect human rights and expand necessary protections in a digital age
9. To promote awareness about citizens' responsibility

4.3 Devolution

One of the cornerstones of the 2010 constitution is the devolution of power and resources to the county governments. A number of gains have been made in this regard. These gains include infrastructural development and expanded service delivery which has in turn spurred development across the country.

Devolution has also faced some threats and challenges. These include delays in disbursement of funds to counties, some county government functions are still performed by the national government, and funds have not followed all devolved functions. In addition there are big concerns on issues of accountability, transparency and prudent use of county government resources.

Our Opportunities

1. There is a great opportunity to deepen devolution, and to ensure equitable distribution of resources and opportunities
2. The opportunity to expand county economies
3. The demand to improve inter and intra governmental relations
4. The opportunity to improve public finance management, accountability and transparency

Our Commitment

1. Transfer all outstanding county functions
2. Review laws that existed before the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that affect devolution
3. Facilitate seamless inter- and intra- governmental relations to improve efficiency in governance as envisioned in the Constitution
4. Improve business and investment environment
5. Improve adherence to:
 - a. National policies and laws at both national and county government levels
 - b. County government policies and laws by the relevant county
6. Increase budgetary allocation to County governments to not less than 35% of shareable revenue and set up a neutral mechanism to disburse funds to both national and county governments in accordance with Article 219 of the Constitution
7. Strengthen the ward as the basic unit for development and service delivery including planning, budgeting, development expenditure, citizen participation and accountability
8. Review the laws developed to implement the devolved system of government with a view to addressing gaps and conflicting provisions



4.4 Fighting Corruption

Corruption undermines development and the ability of government to provide services to its citizens. This happens when opportunities and resources meant for public services are diverted from the intended use, there is inducement for service, and abuse of office, amongst other vices. The fight against corruption is an integral part of leadership ethos and principles of governance.

Our Opportunities

1. Increasing demand for serious and impartial fight against corruption
2. The need for public officers not to have conflict of interest in the discharge of their duties
3. Citizens increasing understanding of the need to enforce anti-corruption laws and respect of the rule of law
4. Increasing citizens demand to an end to the pervasive culture of impunity
5. Potential to provide moral education to inculcate national values and responsible citizenship

Our Commitment

1. Fight corruption in all its forms: "Don't want, don't do, don't dare"
2. Enhance and fast track legal and administrative reforms that will facilitate the fight against corruption
3. Direct Parliament to establish mechanisms to facilitate the expeditious investigation, prosecution and trial of cases relating to corruption and integrity, so as to achieve speedy disposal of such matters
4. Strengthen the institutions fighting corruption, including better coordination, and application of innovative methods and technologies
5. Review and expand witness protection and incentivize citizens in the fight against corruption
6. Review and introduce policies to regulate penalties and sentencing offenders on the basis of proportionality
7. Accelerate recovery of proceeds of corruption and illicit financial flows
8. Fast-track the reform of the criminal justice system to ensure judicious and expeditious disposition of corruption cases
9. Increase the capacity of various investigatory and enforcement institutions to combat corruption

4.5 National Security and Safety

Governments are established to provide security and safety to citizens and their lawfully acquired property. Our security and safety shall focus on reduction and elimination of all kinds of threats posed to the citizenry. Despite commendable efforts by the government to ensure security and safety, the country has faced numerous domestic and international challenges threatening the security and safety of our citizens.

Our Opportunities

1. The opportunity to increase citizen competence and enhance mutual social responsibility of the need to deal with corruption in the law enforcement agencies
2. The opportunity to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and response to aggravated perennial floods and drought
3. The opportunity to improve safety standards of our buildings, infrastructure, and public spaces
4. The opportunity to reduce insecurity by creating job opportunities and reducing unemployment
5. The opportunity to instill patriotism among the citizenry to for the purpose of National duty to protect Kenya's territorial integrity
6. The opportunity to enhance the current prevention mechanisms to detect and deter domestic and international terrorism

Our Commitment

1. Create a citizenry owned security approach reflected in a comprehensive National Security and Safety Strategy which factors in the equal value of every Kenyan, redressing local boundary conflicts, and prioritise combatting gender and sexual violence, regulate private security companies and guards for better service delivery to enable integration with the State security.
2. Enhance the criminal justice system capabilities through the adoption of Virtual police stations (VPS) an innovative technology product that would be developed to specifically to digitize police operations enabling digital capture of occurrences, manage traffic offenses, book arrests, process evidence, with an integrated case management to fast track the investigative process thus facilitating inter-agency cooperation and intelligence led policing
3. Fast track the implementation of police reforms to enhance the performance and service orientation of the National Police Service through the adoption of Key Performance Indicators, instituting heavy penalties to eliminate corruption in recruitment, implementation of a digital human resource system for transparency in promotions, remuneration and transfers, resourcing mental health and wellness counseling facilities for police officers.
4. Increase investment to strengthen our national cybersecurity capabilities to address our increasingly online and digital economy, build a virtual police network linking the police services country wide for information sharing, operationalise a Victim Trust Fund paying special attention to the victims of terrorism.
5. Enforce safety standards in buildings, infrastructure and public spaces
6. Upscale disaster prevention, preparedness and response through the National Drought and Contingency Fund focusing on a trickle down to Counties and Wards and operationalizing a National Emergency Disaster and Crisis Management Strategy.
7. Instill a strong sense of civic responsibility to the citizenry through implementing procedures that guarantee the protection of safety and security of witnesses, whistleblowers and informants, particularly regarding terrorism, corruption and transnational crimes. Coordinate the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism initiatives through Ministries responsible for youth, culture, education and other relevant government bodies.





4.6 Public Service Delivery

The effectiveness of a government depends on the efficiency of delivery of public services. Therefore, nations begin to fail when their public services begin to fail. Our government envisages a public service that is defined by discipline, hard work, meritocracy, prudent use of public resources, high morale, efficiency and high ethical standards. Whereas there have been various efforts to improve service delivery over time, especially since the introduction of devolution, the country still has challenges in service delivery both at national and county government levels.

Our Opportunities

All the challenges below apply to both national and county government levels.

1. Increased awareness of the prevalence of rent seeking behavior by public officers, politicization of service delivery and abuse of bureaucratic procedures in the provision of services
2. The need to motivate public servants
3. Citizen demand for efficient delivery of public services
4. Potential to improve productivity in the public sector

Our Government Commitment

1. Efficient delivery of services to Kenyans
2. Enforce the use of meritocracy in the recruitment, promotion and management of public servants
3. Enforce application of performance management practices
4. Undertake public sector capacity enhancement programs including Kenyan missions abroad
5. Enforce transparency and accountability in the public sector
6. Address conflict of interest in the public service
7. Respect career progression path as contained in the schemes of service for civil servant
8. Civil servants
 - a. Will be competitively remunerated commensurate to their level of responsibility
 - b. Retiring after attaining retirement age shall retain their medical benefits at government cost
9. Enforce disciplinary procedures in the public sector
10. Enhance the use innovation and technology in the delivery of public service



4.7 National Ethos and Values

There is an undeniable fact in Kenya that the people of Kenya lack cohesion. This is attributable in part, to lack of shared values, beliefs, ideals, aspirations and traditions. It is when a people willingly subscribe to these attributes that nationhood, cohesion and development are achieved. National ethos comprises enduring consciousness, memories, hopes, dispositions of a people, as constructed, interpreted, and transmitted through generations.

Our Opportunities

1. An increasing need for nationhood and a feeling of common belonging
2. The need to strengthen citizens' sense of patriotism, shared values, beliefs, ideals, aspirations and traditions
3. Our government is committed to facilitating unity and nationhood

Our Commitment

Facilitate the development of nationhood and civic competence through:

1. Education system
2. Civic awareness programs
3. Public service
4. Faith based organisations
5. Family unit

4.8 Foreign Policy and Economic Diplomacy

Kenya has over the years maintained cautious foreign policy and international relations. This relationship has been pegged on respect for territorial integrity, peaceful co-existence, promotion of international cooperation and non-alignment in global politics. Our government shall pursue a foreign policy that is based on the country's interests.

Our Opportunities

1. Increasing demand for trained career diplomats
2. Potential to use Kenyan foreign missions for trade and investment engagements
3. Improve Kenya's foreign service abroad to offer the Diaspora population investment facilities to increase remittance.

Our Commitment

1. Develop a foreign policy that attracts foreign capital and investment flows while at the same time safeguarding the national interests
2. Employ a foreign policy strategy that taps on geo-economics to establish good relations with the international community through trade and investment
3. Continue the Afro-centric foreign policy of engaging neighboring states and the wider African community in promoting regional integration and cooperation through our membership in EAC, IGAD, COMESA and the African Union
4. Enhance economic diplomacy at bilateral, regional and multi-lateral levels
5. Review Kenya's participation in international trade negotiations to ensure the national interests are served
6. Continue to play a peace making role in the region
7. Build the capacity of Kenyan missions abroad to enable them effectively perform their functions including serving the needs and interests of Kenyans in the diaspora
8. Establish a critical pool of career diplomats



5

COORDINATION, MONITORING and EVALUATION

Our government shall strengthen the coordination, monitoring and evaluation system currently in place to ensure efficient implementation of government commitments.

A unit should be established under the office of the President to monitor and report, quarterly on the progress made towards Article 43 Social and Economic Rights of citizens. This would not only focus on delivery, but also assess and analyse impact and human development. The President would then issue an annual address on the progress made in enhancing Article 43 rights.

This would ensure that there isn't an over emphasis on monitoring brick and mortar and infrastructural development, but will also ensure that there are constant efforts in place to eradicate poverty, poverty traps, enhance standards of living for all citizens, and make it a national aspiration that every citizen should lead a dignified life.

The government will also ensure that the policies, norms and standards are respected by all state organs, including county governments.



6

AZIMIO FIRST 100 DAYS

Our government intends to hit the ground running and implement interventionist policies that reduce the cost of living from Day One.

I. ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

Stimulus and Recovery

1. Lay out a plan and roll out an economic stimulus and recovery plan within the first 100 days

Agriculture

1. Initiate innovative and entrepreneurial approaches to agriculture
2. Promote agro-processing and value addition
3. Review policies, laws, standards and norms to guide the sector
4. Introduce a minimum return guarantee framework for farmers

Livestock

1. Improve access to affordable credit facilities for livestock production.
2. Establish a livestock insurance scheme backed by an appropriate legal framework.

Environment

1. Propose life sentence as punishment for the offence of poaching, trafficking, and possession of ivory
2. Begin progressive investment in high level surveillance for national and wildlife parks
3. Promote research and innovation aligned to the exploitation, utilisation, conservation and management of the environment and natural resources

Fisheries and Blue Economy

1. Reviewing policies, standards and norms, legislation and regulations to guide the sector
2. Increasing funding for research in the Blue economy
3. Provide incentives and preference to Kenyan investors and Kenyan manufactured machines

Manufacturing

1. Waive regulatory and other licensing fees for new youth led manufacturing innovations
2. Encourage and support technological exchanges with industries and other countries for mutual benefit
3. Procure and promote "Made in Kenya" products – Buy Kenya Build Kenya
4. Give incentives to Kenyans including those in the diaspora and foreigners to invest in the manufacturing sector

Energy

1. Roadmap towards reduction in costs of energy
2. Roadmap towards a stable petroleum pricing policy
3. Roadmap towards attracting investments towards alternative sources and renewable energy
4. Intensify meter reading
5. Restructure of supply and distribution infrastructure around power utilities

MSMES

1. Implement 'Recognition of Prior Learning' (RPL) certification program to award certificates to artisans, craftsmen and technicians who have obtained skills and knowledge through apprenticeship and work experience to enhance their employment opportunities, by empowering their efforts – "Shahada la Jitihada".
2. Adopt the Affordable Housing Program Jua Kali Production Manual for purposes of ring-fencing the 69 items earmarked for juakali production with the aim of expanding local manufacturing
3. Connect jua kali manufacturers with orders for the doors, windows, nails, hinges, and all the other 69 items, under the Affordable Housing Programme
4. Create a financial institution that will provide low interest credit to Boda Boda and other small scale entities

Digital Economy

1. Expand programs that connect the youth to the digital economy global networks for employment
2. Ensuring gender equity within the ICT sector by raising awareness of the importance of female presence within the most technical areas of the digital economy by encouraging participation in STEM programs

Youth, Creative Economy and Sports:

1. Elaborate guidelines for a development strategy for creative commissions in rural areas so that strategy is implanted in the local population.
2. Raising public awareness on the potential of culture and creative industries to re-work the society's attitude toward the development economy.

3. Initiate reforms in sport participation by women, girls and PWDs.
4. Create a ministry for youth affairs
5. Implement the 7 year tax holiday

Tourism:

1. Support the revival of the tourism sector by aggressively promoting Kenya as a preferred tourism destination by positioning and marketing it as a premier tourism destination in the world
2. Promote Kenya as an affordable, safe destination in Africa and review Visa restrictions that may inhibit travel
3. Promote the diversification of tourism products to include creative arts and sports, conference tourism, biodiversity, medical tourism, trade, blue economy and culture and heritage tourism, among others

Public Expenditure & Debt Management:

1. Strengthen the national planning function to ensure streamlined implementation of government programs and efficient budgeting including allocation of resources to priority sectors
2. Strengthen the role of the national treasury in accordance with Article 225 of the Constitution
3. Promote local content in purchase of goods and services
4. Promote opportunities for youth, women, minorities and PWDs to participate in public tenders
5. Commence negotiations with financiers / financial institutions for debt restructuring/management in order to ease the burden on the Kenya people



AZIMIO FIRST 100 DAYS



#INAWEZEKANA

II. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Inua Jamii

1. Social Assistance:
 - a. Cash transfer of Shs6,000/= per month to each vulnerable household
 - b. Commence providing social assistance to single mothers
 - c. A social protection program for unemployed youths modeled around Kazi Mtaani
2. Review the cost of living with special focus on the pressure of fuel, unga, mobile data and energy

Baba Care

1. Integrating and giving greater recognition to community health workers as partners at the grassroots level as a cost-effective way to extend health services to hard-to reach areas; last mile approach to healthcare
2. Integrating and giving greater recognition to community health workers as partners at the grassroots level as a cost-effective way to extend health services to hard-to reach areas; last mile approach to healthcare
3. Civil servants retiring continue with their medical cover, at government cost

Nation Building

1. Officially reaffirm the status, nationality and citizenship of all minority ethnic groups in Kenya in their equal status with other Kenyans.
2. Establish a National Heroes Trust to immortalise our freedom fighters and the heroes of all our struggles, including men and women in uniform.
3. Immediately pay compensation awards made by courts to victims of injustices by the state.
4. Establish the Kenya National Languages Council to promote all indigenous and sign language and provide a comprehensive digital dictionary for all languages.
5. Establish the "Office of Victims of Extra Judicial Killing, Torture, Renditions and Endorced Disappearances" to investigate all such cases and recommend appropriate measures.

Education

1. Ensure that all unemployed trained teachers shall be employed in order to improve the quality of education for our children.

III. GOOD GOVERNANCE

Public Service Delivery and Fighting Corruption

1. All Azimio members, appointed and elected, shall sign a specific anti-corruption charter which, among others, shall require that;
 - a. They Introduce and monitor standard anti-corruption initiatives in their sectors.
 - b. The appointees and elected members shall not engage in any conflict of interest between public and private affairs including business with government whether directly or indirectly.
 - c. The appointees and elected members shall take moral and political responsibility for any misconduct in their dockets.
 - d. The appointees or elected members will disclose their financial interests on appointment.
 - e. Declare corruption a threat to National Security and establish a specialised department within the security agencies dedicated to corruption surveillance.
2. Implement a milestone management program to track progress on government programs and efficiency.
3. Identify budgetary resources for strategic priorities
4. Review laws that existed before the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that affect devolution
5. Create an internal information management system across all government bodies to introduce workforce efficiency and information sharing.
6. Move from a "need to know" model to a "responsibility to provide" government attitude.

7. Enhance and fast track legal and administrative reforms that will facilitate the fight against corruption

8. Direct Parliament to establish mechanisms to facilitate the expeditious investigation, prosecution and trial of cases relating to corruption and integrity, so as to achieve speedy disposal of such matters

9. Ensure that public servants do not engage in commercial/business activities with the govt whatsoever

Security

1. Ensure the strict implementation of police reforms as envisaged in the constitution, and establish a framework for rolling out the Virtual Police Station model.
2. Assign at least six (6) police officers in every police station who are trained and equipped to handle police-youth relations in order to restore the relationship between the officers and citizens to one of trust.
3. Improve pay and terms of service for KDF service personnel.
4. Improve terms of service for KDF personnel and police force.



AZIMIO LA UMOJA ONE KENYA COALITION

INAWEZEKANA AGENDA

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