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HARAMBEE!! NYAYO!!

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KANU MANIFESTO

1983

NYAYU OYAYU



NYAYO JUU!!

INTRODUCTION

By

His Excellency the President

This Manifesto is only a brief summary of KANU's comprehensive policies and strategies in its determined efforts to promote political, economic and social development of the people of Kenya. Under the leadership of the Party and its Government, enormous strides have already been made in that direction since independence.

But, of course, a great deal more still needs to be done, and the problems ahead are truly challenging. However, the future also holds many opportunities for making rapid progress in the development field. Indeed, the true challenge we really face is how to ensure that each and every opportunity available for strengthening our nation—in terms of unity and development—is fully exploited.

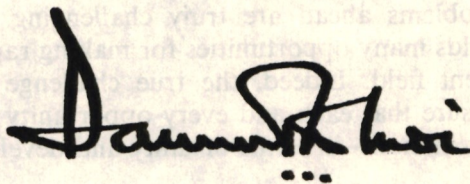
Since independence, KANU has demonstrated that it faithfully carries out its promises to the people. We believe in action, and not in empty slogans. In the immediate years ahead, the major thrust will be the implementation of the new district-based development strategy. That strategy will, among other things, ensure that the people, the Party and the Government work even more closely together in the economic and social development programmes; that in every district all efforts are made to accelerate development; and that all the available resources—financial, physical and manpower—are used productively for development and nation-building in general.

KANU, as the vital political organization and force in our nation, must continue to be ahead of problems instead of merely reacting to them. For that and other reasons, we are committed to the fundamental belief that KANU is, and should remain, a mass Party with active programmes in all branches. And as a part of the programme for strengthening the Party, measures are now

in hand to ensure that all sections of our people—elders, the youth, the intellectuals, and so on—are actively involved in Party discussions and activities.

To all the people of Kenya I want to say: as we move into Parliamentary and Civic Elections, let us remember that the destiny of Kenya must be determined by the people of Kenya themselves. And it should be the aim of each one of us to ensure that the people of Kenya are *united*; that they *love* one another, and that they live in *peace* with each other. In other words, we must all be guided by the Nyayo philosophy of Peace, Love and Unity.

HARAMBEE!!! NYAYO!!!



President.

KANU

In KANU we are pledged to cherish and uphold and defend Kenya's Constitution—for it is the Constitution which defines and enshrines the Rule of Law, and the freedoms and rights and obligations of individual citizens.

In KANU we are committed to democracy, namely, the right of the people to choose, in complete freedom, their President and all those leaders that shall represent them in Parliament and in other councils.

Our experience since independence has proved that one-party democracy is viable and feasible and a necessary basis for peaceful and rapid national development. We have therefore enshrined KANU in our Constitution.

The KANU Government will continue to safeguard the Rule of Law and the independence of the Judiciary.

THE BASIC STRATEGY

In the planning, organization and management of our national development, KANU Government is guided by the fundamental conviction that all developmental initiatives that contribute to the welfare of the people must be permitted to thrive—whether such initiatives originate in the private sector, the co-operative sector or the public sector.

In practice this strategy translates into certain principles, namely—

- (i) the Government should involve the people in all districts in the planning and plan implementation process;
- (ii) the Government should do more of what it does well and less of what past experience suggests others can do better;
- (iii) the Government should share the financial responsibility for its services more extensively with the beneficiaries of those services;
- (iv) the Government should help Kenyans to help themselves—individually and collectively;
- (v) the Government and the society generally must ensure more efficient utilization of the existing productive capacity as well as greater attention to repair and maintenance of that capacity;
- (vi) the Government and the society should establish and enforce a Code of Conduct that shall guide all those in positions of responsibility;
- (vii) the Government should ensure that all Kenyans share equitably in the benefits of development.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Government's most important and valuable resource is its officers and staff.

We shall therefore endeavour to raise the efficiency, the integrity and the productivity of the civil service.

Total Government employment, including all teachers, has grown from 183,500 in 1971 to about 337,000 today. The first priority shall be to review the size and composition of this establishment.

In future, employment of all projects-related staff shall be channelled through the establishment control system of the Directorate of Personnel Management.

The Directorate of Personnel Management shall increase its capacity to conduct effective and comprehensive manpower planning for the Public Service.

The Government shall give top priority to professional management skills when assessing its training needs.

It is recognized that some added flexibility needs to be introduced into the promotion procedures so as to allow merit to be properly and promptly rewarded.

A task force shall be established to review existing sanctions and disciplinary machinery to ensure that prompt action can be taken once a breach of Civil Service regulations, particularly financial irresponsibility, has been identified.

POPULATION

Population and family planning through rational and voluntary spacing of children is an integral part of our African tradition.

The KANU Government will continue and intensify the programme of family planning, utilizing both the modern and the traditional methods, so as to ensure that the rate of population growth is one that can be sustained by the economic resources available to the nation, and that it is consistent with our basic objective of raising the living standards of the people.

The present rate of population growth at 3.8 per cent per annum is clearly unsustainable. It is logical that if we do plan all other aspects of our life such as food production, expansion of health facilities, development of education opportunities, greater productivity of agriculture and industry then it must surely be rational, logical and necessary that family size itself be planned.

LAND

KANU Government remains committed to the programme of land adjudication and registration of individual title.

The Government shall continue to own and manage farms where these are necessary for research, stock-breeding, seed-production, demonstration of new technologies, and farmers training centres.

Land re-settlement programme in the former white highlands is virtually completed.

KANU Government will now focus on three programmes of development:

- (a) more intensive cultivation of the land in the high potential areas;
- (b) the development of semi-arid and arid areas of Kenya whose potential for livestock development as well as cropping is truly immense;
- (c) a programme of irrigation in the Lake Basin, Tana River and Athi River Basin, Kerio Valley and all other areas where adequate supply of water is available.

Soil conservation programmes will be intensified and will become a regular feature of life in the rural areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The area of Kenya under forest cover is 1,365,360 hectares or merely 3 per cent of the total area of the country.

Our policy target is therefore obvious. We must intensify our existing programmes of rural afforestation. In 1982, 85 million seedlings were planted as part of that programme. We must set ourselves a target of 200 million seedlings per year.

We must seek to plant the varieties of trees that grow fastest.

The Government will control the rate of tree harvesting because the present level of fuel-wood consumption is far greater than sustainable forest yields.

We will continue our present research for the evaluation and selection of appropriate tree species for each ecological zone.

We shall continue to encourage the exploration and prospecting for oil and the geophysical surveys will be expanded to cover greater areas of our country.

ENERGY

Only 17 per cent of total energy consumption in the modern sector of Kenya is produced locally. Eighty-three per cent is imported in the form of petroleum. Fifty-five per cent of our total foreign exchange earnings are used to finance these imports.

Our policy targets are therefore obvious:

- (i) We must learn to conserve and save energy;
- (ii) We must develop and exploit other new and renewable sources of energy;
- (iii) We must develop to the full our hydro-electricity potential, the geothermal potential of the Rift Valley and develop biogas; and
- (iv) We must above all conserve and extend our forests which are important sources of fuel since 80 per cent of Kenyans depend on wood fuel for cooking, heating and lighting.

FINANCE

Over the years Kenyans have regularly saved and invested 20 per cent of the national income.

The primary objective is to ensure that the three sectors, namely the public, the co-operative and the private sector—have equitable access to national credit.

Equally the programme of Kenyanization of the finance sector shall be speeded up.

New legislation is to be introduced in Parliament to ensure that people's savings which are invested in insurance companies are utilized for the promotion of national development.

Special task force will be set up to ensure that farmers and traders who borrow from public institutions repay the loans promptly.

The present financial institutions as well as new ones will be encouraged to lend a greater proportion of their total deposits to the agricultural and rural sector.

It will remain the KANU Government's policy to review the interest rates to ensure that these tools are used to encourage savings and investment.

HARAMBEE MOVEMENT

Self-reliance and self-help through both individual and collective efforts, i.e. harambee, is a Kenyan tradition that has proved most valuable in mobilizing community savings and efforts to meet the collective needs such as clinics, water supplies, rural access roads, community halls, cattle dips, primary schools, secondary schools, mosques, churches, village polytechnics, etc.

KANU Government shall continue to encourage the harambee movement and will seek to integrate the planning and implementation of harambee projects into the works programme of each district through the District Development Committee.

In particular, the Government and the KANU Party shall urge promoters of harambee projects to ensure that adequate funds are available for the operation, management and maintenance of those projects.

THE STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

There are presently 147 statutory boards established under specific Acts of Parliament for specific functions in the economy.

There are also 47 companies which are wholly-owned by Government and statutory boards—and another 36 companies in which the Government has controlling (over 51 per cent) interest—and 93 companies in which Government and/or statutory boards have minority share holding interest.

Government participation in commercial enterprises has been carried well beyond the original conceptions of effective Kenyanization and effective public regulation and control in the key sectors of the economy.

The Government will now therefore carry out a careful review of all parastatals and Government investments to determine—

- (i) those whose retention as Government agencies or enterprises is essential to accelerated and equitable national development and the regulation of the private sector;
- (ii) those whose objectives have been achieved and which should be discontinued;
- (iii) those whose functions could be absorbed by parent ministries; and
- (iv) those whose functions would be more efficiently performed by the private sector without passing the Government assets to foreign ownership or control.

The KANU Government has already published policy guidelines to be followed by statutory corporations in choosing projects, preparing feasibility studies and deciding priorities in investment programmes.

The forward budgets and the volume of borrowing of statutory corporations will in future be strictly co-ordinated with those of the Government to ensure that total Government/public borrowing is in accord with our fiscal and monetary policy of guaranteeing equitable access to credit by the three sectors—the Government, the co-operatives and the private sector.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The county councils, municipal councils and town councils are vital institutions in our efforts to preserve, deepen and broaden social democracy.

Our duty and our commitment is therefore to improve the efficiency and viability of these councils and to render effective the co-ordination of their activities with those of the Government.

The effectiveness of the county councils depends upon their becoming financially responsible for their own activities.

We shall therefore do the following:

- (i) The responsibility for rural access roads will be transferred to district development committees and the district commissioners will play a leading role in co-ordinating other county council activities with those of the District Development Committee.
- (ii) All senior officers in county councils will be brought directly under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and the establishment of county councils will be determined and approved by the Government.
- (iii) The Government will establish guidelines with respect to the kinds of revenues and the level of rates to be collected by county councils and will approve each year for each county council the structure of revenues and the rates to be charged. This procedure should ensure that revenue collections by county councils do not unduly penalize agriculture, industrial and commercial activities or counteract in any way the development policies of the Government.
- (iv) Grants from the Government will be reduced in the aggregate as a result of these changes. When they are required they will be directed mainly to the poorest districts in which the level of services is below average.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nearly 80 per cent of the people earn their livelihood in the rural areas of the nation: 60 per cent on farms or as pastoralists and 20 per cent through non-farm activities.

Accelerated and equitable rural development has been the basic policy target of every development plan since independence.

We will now go further and decentralize planning and implementation, so as to involve the people more intimately in decision-making and supervision and choice of projects.

The administrative district shall be the focal point for the management of rural development.

The district team, under the leadership of the District Commissioner and with the guidance of the District Development Committee, shall be established as the major force and vehicle for the management and implementation of rural development.

In order to reinforce this principle the KANU Government will do the following:

- (i) Many of the professional and technical officers now performing largely administrative tasks at provincial headquarters will be re-assigned to the districts where they can perform essential development functions in keeping with their technical and professional qualifications. Some technical officers may be retained at provincial level, until districts can be properly staffed, to support and assist more junior staff in the districts with technical advice. As a result, provincial teams will in the future be much smaller in size.
- (ii) The District Commissioner will become the Chief Executive Officer in the district responsible for the planning, co-ordination and implementation of district projects and programmes and for the mobilization of district resources in

support of rural development. He shall serve as Chairman of the District Development Committee. In keeping with his development responsibilities, he will be required to be independent of politics and a manager qualified by training and experience.

- (iii) The District Commissioner will be assisted by an executive committee which will be responsible for planning and implementation of projects, and the budgeting and mobilization of district resources. This will require strengthening of planning and accounting capabilities in the districts.
- (iv) The District Development Committee will be the body responsible for considering, approving and modifying plans, budgets, progress reports and resources proposals prepared and submitted by the executive committee. Its membership shall include heads of departments, members of parliament, KANU officials, chairmen of county councils, town councils and divisional development committees and representatives of locations.
- (v) Divisional development committees will be re-activated and formed into strong units for the mobilization of local resources. Their chairmen will be invited to attend meetings of the executive committee whenever projects in their divisions are under discussion.
- (vi) Forward budget proposals will be initiated in each district and forwarded to respective ministries with the approval of the District Commissioner. Final forward budget allocations should be identified by district as well as relevant ministries so that district budgets can be assembled at district level.
- (vii) As rapidly as possible, A.I.E.s now at provincial level will be directed to district-level officers and principal reliance placed on district treasuries where suitable commercial banking facilities exist.

(viii) Selected activities critical to effective rural development and requiring co-ordination at the district level, such as the management of vehicles and their repair and maintenance will be made subject to supervision by the District Commissioner.

AGRICULTURE AND WATER

Our nation is now self-sufficient in the production of grain, meat and dairy products.

The objective from now on must be to sustain that self-sufficiency and, equally important, to produce regular surplus for export.

The programme of construction of adequate food storage facilities throughout the country shall be continued and completed.

KANU Government will continue to give special attention to the improvement of the marketing of agricultural produce.

Our geographical location, climatic conditions, the variety of soils and ecology, and our proximity to Middle East and Europe, all give us a special economic advantage to supply these markets.

The results of our research institutions in the development of new grass, new seed and improved livestock must be fully applied on the farms so as to raise productivity per acre and per farmer.

Credit to farmers shall be continued and greater recovery of loans ensured.

For the peasant farmers, the Government will continue to ensure incentive prices, access to markets, access to quality seeds, fertilizers and other inputs, access to good extension services as well as guarantee prompt and fair payment for their products.

It is the continued commitment of the KANU Government to supply clean water to every home.

In that effort the role of the community through harambee as well as payment for water supply is of paramount importance.

KANU Government will continue and extend the present programme of building boreholes, dams, pans, furrows and canals so as to bring water for both human and livestock consumption in the arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya.

The Lake Basin Authority, the Tana and Athi Rivers Authority, the Kerio Valley Authority will intensify their programmes for the utilization of the waters of the lake and of the rivers for irrigation, home consumption, and hydro-electricity development.

THE CO-OPERATIVES

More than one half of the total population of Kenya is now involved, in varying degree, in the co-operative movement.

There are 2,652 societies with a total membership in excess of 1.7 million.

This means that 52 per cent of the estimated 3.1 million households (and hence total population) are associated with the co-operatives.

In urban areas over 50 per cent of all wage employees are members of savings and loan or consumer societies.

In the marketing of the main agricultural products, the aggregate market share of co-operatives is about 55 per cent.

KANU Government will continue to promote the role of co-operatives in marketing and in the supply of credit and inputs for farmers.

The savings and loan societies shall be encouraged to invest in productive ventures—the Government will give them guidelines but the democratic process of decision-making shall be protected.

We shall expand training facilities for accountants, auditors, clerks, storekeepers, managers and other staff.

We shall continue to emphasize to management committees the basic fact that the true measure of efficiency is the level of payout to the members.

We shall ensure that the payments to members are prompt, the auditing of accounts are regular and the elections to committees are held in accordance with each society's by-laws.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Our commitment to the promotion of private individual initiative in commerce and industry as well as in agriculture shall receive new impetus.

We are convinced that in order to summon the greatest endeavour on the part of an individual, he must be assured that effort is rewarded through identifiable individual benefit.

The Kenyanization of commerce and industry shall continue to be a centre piece of KANU Government policy.

We shall continue to encourage foreign investments in Kenya and will continue to give them the necessary protection and co-operation.

The priority in commerce and industry shall be given to those enterprises that create more jobs, use local materials and seek to export the largest proportion of their production.

We shall continue to give special assistance to foreign investors who encourage participation in their enterprises by Kenyan citizens through sale of shares or through establishment of joint ventures.

KANU Government in co-operation with organizations in commerce and industry will expand and broaden the programme of training of Kenyans so that they will participate more effectively at the executive and managerial levels of management.

Tourism as a major source of foreign exchange earnings shall be re-structured and developed with special emphasis on guaranteeing to the Kenyan nation its fair share of the incomes that are being earned in this growing industry.

COMMUNICATIONS

We have almost completed the programme of tarmacking roads to link Kenya with its neighbours, to link district and provincial headquarters to one another and to link each district with the neighbouring ones.

We shall concentrate our efforts on the development of rural access roads so as to guarantee the peasant farmers access to markets and access to the necessary inputs.

The enormous programmes that are now being under-taken by Posts and Telecommunications to build post office and telephone facilities in all rural centres shall be continued vigorously.

A census of all airports and air-strips has been completed. Our programme is now to upgrade them.

We shall complete the present programme of supplying additional locomotive power and rolling wagons to the Kenya Railways as well as improving the rail trucks.

We shall up-grade the central workshop of the railways so that all variety of spare-parts may be manufactured locally.

EDUCATION

The KANU Government has virtually fulfilled its commitment to free primary education for every child.

Primary school enrolment has now reached 4½ million children, i.e. 98 per cent of all those eligible to primary education.

Our focus in the coming years is to extend primary education to eight years and to re-structure the syllabus so as to ensure that children who leave school at standard eight are prepared in their attitude and in their learning for the kinds of employment opportunities that shall be available in our country.

From January 1985, we shall adopt the eight-four-four system in our education structure—that is eight years for primary, four years for secondary, and four years for university.

Parents must begin immediately to build the extra classrooms needed.

Enrolment in secondary schools is just above 500,000. In coming years we shall place the greatest emphasis on technical education. We shall expand village polytechnics and technical high schools and vocational schools.

We shall co-ordinate the syllabus, the examinations, the certification of all technical education wherever provided to ensure equality of opportunity as well as equal treatment in employment of students of similar training.

The national polytechnics as well as the harambee institutions of technology shall be utilized more fully in the production of the manpower which our economy demands.

Preparations are under way for the construction of the second university.

In the new university, as well as in the Nairobi University, priority shall be given to those who propose to take courses leading to qualifications that are in greater demand in our country.

The financing of higher education, namely, secondary and university, shall be shared more equitably between public exchequer and the beneficiaries and their parents. For that purpose the student loan programme is being reviewed.

Our programme of adult literacy education shall be continued until it is completed.

HEALTH

KANU Government shall continue and intensify the programme of educating the community on good dietary habits; the elimination of food deficiency; provision of adequate and safe water; control and eventual elimination of diseases such as cholera, kala-azar, polio, measles, malaria, etc.

The construction and equipping of health centres and rural clinics shall be continued through the joint efforts of the Government and the community through harambee.

Our commitment to build and equip a modern hospital for every district in Kenya shall be completed as soon as possible.

The expansion of training of doctors, nurses, health administrators, public health inspectors, etc., shall continue to the extent that our resources permit.

We shall continue to give priority to improvements in public health and preventive medicine.

TRADE UNIONS

The rights of workers to organize themselves into trade unions are guaranteed by our Constitution and other laws.

KANU Government will continue to encourage COTU and individual trade unions to assume a greater role and commitment in raising the productivity of labour.

We shall encourage workers to establish both consumer and savings and loans societies.

The participation of workers in the ownership of commercial and industrial enterprises through the purchase of shares shall continue to be encouraged.

KANU Government shall require COTU and individual trade unions to be more accountable to their members by way of ensuring regular elections, production of audited accounts and investment of members' contributions into projects that are of benefit to them.

DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

KENYA values peace with her neighbours, and the KANU Government will continue to promote good neighbourliness in this region.

We shall also continue to maintain law and order within our borders and steadfastly protect life and property.

Our independence and national dignity require that we are always able to defend ourselves against any external aggression, and that we can decisively deal with any criminal or anti-social activities in our society.

For these and other reasons, the KANU Government will ensure that our Armed Forces and Police are always alert and well-equipped. But as a developing country, we must not spend more in this area than is absolutely necessary for our purpose. It will remain KANU's firm policy that any surplus resources available are used to accelerate economic and social development of the people of Kenya.

AFRICA

KANU Government will continue to maintain its policy of commitment to the O.A.U. and all other Pan-African institutions that seek to bring African nations closer in their common endeavour to raise the standard of living and the quality of life of the African people.

We believe that all Intra-African problems are capable of peaceful solutions by the African people themselves.

We support fully the O.A.U. programme of Intra-African economic co-operation embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action.

KANU Government will continue to give total moral and material aid to our brothers in Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for liberation and self-determination.

We support the scheme for preferential free trade area for Eastern and Southern African states and shall work actively to make it successful.

FOREIGN POLICY

KANU Government have maintained and shall continue to adhere to a policy of positive non-alignment.

We shall continue to join and co-operate with the other developing nations in the fight for a new international economic order in which there will be greater justice in the sharing of resources, trade, finance and in the management and control of the international institutions that determine world economic priorities.

KANU Government will continue to seek friendship with every nation.

UTANGULIZI

na

Mtukufu Rais

Hati hii inaeleza kwa muhtasari msimamo, maongozi na maku-sudio ya Chama cha KANU kuhusu maendeleo ya wananchi wa Kenya. Maongozi ya Chama na Serikali yameleta mafanikio makubwa tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru.

Hata hivyo, tuna wajibu muhimu wa kutimiza. Matatizo yana-yotukabili katika kutimiza wajibu huo ni makubwa. Tuna nafasi nzuri za kuleta maendeleo. Wajibu wetu muhimu ni kutambua nafasi hizo na kuhakikisha kwamba tunazitumia vyema kuimarisha umoja na maendeleo ya Taifa letu.

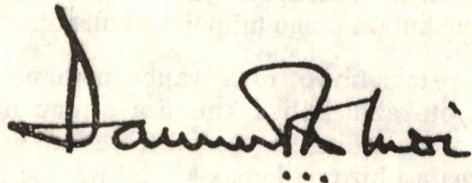
Tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru Chama cha KANU kimethibitisha uaminifu wake wa kuwatimizia wananchi ahadi zake. Serikali ya KANU ni Serikali ya vitendo na haifuati uvumi usio na maana. Jambo lililo muhimu sasa ni kutekeleza mpango wetu wa kuzifanya wilaya kuwa msingi wa maendeleo. Mpango huo utahakikisha kwamba wananchi watashirikiana na kuungana na Serikali pamoja na Chama kuendesha mipango ya maendeleo. Kila juhudi itafanywa kuharakisha maendeleo ya wilaya zote. Tutahakikisha kwamba akiba ya pesa zetu, mali yetu ya asili na ujuzi wa wananchi vita-tumiwa kwa maendeleo na kwa manufaa ya Taifa letu kwa jumla.

Chama cha KANU ndicho chombo muhimu cha siasa na nguzo ya maendeleo ya Taifa letu. Chama cha KANU kitachukua hatua bila kusita ama kukawia mara tu dalili za matatizo zinapoonekana. Kwa hivyo tutazingatia imani ya kuwa Chama cha wananchi, chenye vitendo katika kila tawi. Katika jitihada za kukiongezea nguvu Chama chetu, mipango ya kushirikisha sehemu mbalimbali za wananchi iko tayari. Tutahakikisha kwamba wazee, vijana, watu wenye ujuzi na wananchi wengineo watashiriki katika mashauri na kazi za Chama.

Jambo muhimu ninalotaka wananchi wote wa Kenya walifahamu katika muda huu tunaotarajia uchaguzi wa wabunge na madiwani, ni kwamba maongozi ya nchi yetu yamo mikononi mwa wananchi. Ni wajibu wa kila mmoja wetu kuhakikisha kwamba tuna umoja, tunapendana, na kwamba tunaishi kwa amani.

Yaani, tufuate maongozi ya Nyayo ya Amani, Upendo na Umoja.

HARAMBEE!!! NYAYO!!!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jaramba Rais'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning and a smaller, more compact signature to the right.

Rais.

KANU

Tumeahidi katika Chama cha KANU kuhifadhi, kuimarisha na kulinda Katiba ya Kenya. Katiba hiyo ndiyo inayoeleza na kuhifadhi sheria, haki na masharti ya kila mwananchi.

Katika Chama cha KANU tunaamini maongozi ya kidemokrasia yanayohakikisha haki ya wananchi ya kujichagulia Rais na viongozi wote wanaowawakilisha katika Bunge na mabaraza mengineyo.

Tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru tumethibitisha kwamba demokrasia ya Chama kimoja inawezekana na ni msingi muhimu wa amani na maendeleo yanayofaa. Kwa hivyo Chama cha KANU kimefanywa kuwa Chama cha pekee katika Katiba yetu.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuhifadhi na kulinda haki na sheria zetu na kuhakikisha uhuru wa mahakama.

MSIMAMO

Katika juhudi za kupanga, kutayarisha na kutekeleza mipango ya maendeleo ya nchi yetu, Serikali ya KANU inaamini kwa dhati kwamba maendeleo yoyote yanayoleta manufaa kwa wananchi ikiwa yamebuniwa na watu binafsi, vyama vya ushirika ama Serikali ni lazima yatiliwe mkazo.

Katika kutimiza wajibu huo :

- (i) Serikali itashirikiana na wananchi kupanga na kutekeleza mipango ya maendeleo wilayani.
- (ii) Serikali itaendelea kujishughulisha zaidi na mambo inayoweza kukamilisha kwa njia bora na kuwachia watu wengine yale wanayoweza kuyafanya kwa njia bora.
- (iii) Wananchi wanaonufaika na huduma za Serikali watahitajiwa kulipia sehemu ya gharama za huduma hizo.
- (iv) Serikali inafaa isaidie wananchi ili waweze kujisaidia wenyewe.
- (v) Serikali na wananchi kwa jumla lazima wahakikishe kwamba vifaa tulivyo navyo sasa vinatumiwa kwa njia bora na kwa ukamilifu na kuhifadhiwa kwa njia inayofaa.
- (vi) Serikali itaanzisha taratibu ya mwenendo kwa watu wote.
- (vii) Serikali itahakikisha kwamba kila mwananchi ananufaika kutokana na matunda ya maendeleo.

UTUMISHI WA SERIKALI

Kifaa chenye maana kuliko vifaa vingine vyote vya Serikali ni watumishi wake.

Kwa hivyo, Serikali itajitahidi kuimarisha ustadi na uaminifu wa watumishi wake.

Idadi ya wafanyikazi wa Serikali pamoja na walimu imeongezeka kuanzia 183,500 mwaka wa 1971 hadi 337,000 mwaka huu. Jambo la kwanza lililo muhimu ni kuchunguza idadi na aina ya wafanyikazi hao.

Wafanyikazi watakaoajiriwa kusimamia mipango ya maendeleo, wataajiriwa kufuatia sheria za idara inayosimamia wafanyikazi wa Serikali.

Idara inayosimamia wafanyikazi wa Serikali itaimarishwa ili iweze kupanga wafanyikazi kulingana na ujuzi walio nao na mahitaji ya uchumi wetu.

Katika kuongeza ujuzi wa watumishi wake, Serikali itafikiria kwanza wafanyikazi wanaosimamia maendeleo ya nchi hii.

Imedhihirika wazi kwamba kanuni zinazofuatwa kuwapandisha vyeo wafanyikazi wa Serikali zinahitaji kurekebisha ili wafanyikazi wanaostahili kupewa madaraka wapate vyeo hivyo inavyopasa.

Kamati maalum itaundwa kuchunguza sheria zinazotumika kuwadhibu wafanyikazi wanaokosea sheria za watumishi wa Serikali, hasa udanganyifu unaohusu pesa, ili wadhibiwe mara tu wakipatikana.

IDADI YA WATU

Idadi ya watu na shughuli za kupanga uzazi ni sehemu mojawapo iliyo muhimu katika mila za Kiafrika.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea na jitihada za kuimarisha shughuli za kupanga uzazi kwa kutumia njia za kisasa na pia za kienyeji. Serikali itahakikisha kwamba idadi ya watu inaongezeka kufuatana na uwezo wa uchumi wetu wa kuwatimizia wananchi mahitaji yao.

Idadi ya watu inaongezeka kwa asilimia tatu na nukta nane kwa mwaka. Maongezeko hayo hayalingani na uwezo wa uchumi wetu. Ni wazi kwamba tukipanga maendeleo yetu ya kuongeza chakula, huduma ya afya, elimu na viwanda itatubidi pia tupange uzazi na maongezeko ya watu.

ARDHI

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuzingatia mpango wake wa ugawanyaji wa ardhi na kuandikisha hati za kumiliki ardhi.

Serikali itaendelea kuwa na mashamba yake maalum ya utafiti, kulea mifugo bora, kutoa mbegu bora, kuonyesha aina mpya za maarifa, na kwa vituo vya mafunzo ya wakulima.

Shughuli za kuwapatia wananchi makao katika sehemu zilizo-kuwa zimetengwa kutumiwa na wakoloni ziko karibu kukamilika.

Serikali ya KANU sasa itashughulika na mambo matatu muhimu:

- (i) Ukulima bora katika sehemu zilizo na rutuba ya kutosha.
- (ii) Kustawisha sehemu zilizo kavu ambazo zinaweza kufaa kwa ufugaji na ukulima.
- (iii) Kueneza mpango wa kunyunyizia maji mashambani katika sehemu zilizo karibu na Ziwa Victoria, mito ya Athi na Tana, bonde la Kerio, na sehemu nyinginezo zilizo na maji ya kutosha.

Mipango ya kuhifadhi udongo itakaririwa na kufanywa kuwa shughuli muhimu katika sehemu za mashambani.

MALI YA ASILI

Sehemu ya eneo la Kenya iliyo na misitu ni hekta 1,365,360, ambayo ni asilimia tatu tu ya eneo lote la Kenya.

Ni wazi kwamba nia yetu ni lazima iwe ya kuongeza eneo la misitu humu nchini. Jumla ya miche ya miti milioni 85 ilipandwa mwaka wa 1982. Inatulazimu tujipangie kiwango cha kupanda miti milioni 200 kila mwaka.

Inatulazimu tupande aina ya miti inayokuwa haraka.

Serikali itasimamia kiasi cha miti inayokatwa kwa sababu kiasi cha miti inayotumia kupikia ni kikubwa kupita kiasi cha miti inayoweza kukatwa bila kuangamiza misitu yetu.

Inatubidi tuendelee na jitihada zetu za kuchunguza aina ya miti inayofaa kupandwa sehemu mbalimbali humu nchini.

Tutaendelea na jitihada zetu za kutafuta mafuta na aina nyingine za mali ya asili katika sehemu zote za Kenya.

NGUVU ZA UTENDAJI

Katika nguvu za utendaji tunazotumia humu nchini ni asilimia kumi na saba tu itokayo humu nchini. Sehemu kubwa ya asilimia themanini na tatu ni mafuta kutoka nchi za nje. Asilimia hamsini na tano ya pesa zetu za kigeni zinatumiwa kununua mafuta hayo.

Ni wazi kwamba inatubidi:

- (i) Kujitahidi kuhifadhi nguvu za utendaji.
- (ii) Tutafute aina nyingine za nguvu za utendaji zinazoweza kutumika zaidi ya mara moja.
- (iii) Kustawisha kwa ukamilifu nguvu za umeme, zitokanazo na kinyesi, na pia kuhifadhi na kuongeza misitu yetu. Misitu hutupatia kuni zinazotumiwa na asilimia themanini ya wananchi wote wa Kenya wanaoishi sehemu za mashambani.

HAZINA

Kwa miaka iliyopita wananchi wa Kenya wamekuwa wakitenga sehemu ya asilimia ishirini ya mapato yao kwa mipango ya uchumi.

Lengo letu hasa ni kuhakikisha kwamba Serikali, ushirika na watu binafsi wananufaika sawa kutokana na mikopo.

Mipango ya kuwajiri kazi wananchi kuchukua nafasi za kazi zinazohusu uchumi zinazoshikiliwa na wageni itaharakishwa.

Sheria mpya itafikishwa Bungeni hivi karibuni kuhakikisha kwamba akiba zinazotolewa na wananchi kwa kampuni za bima zinatumiwa kuimarisha maendeleo ya nchi yetu.

Kamati maalum itaundwa kuhakikisha kwamba wakulima na wafanyi biashara wanaokopa kutoka kwa mashirika ya Serikali wanalipa mikopo yao bila kuchelewa.

Mashirika yanayohusika na pesa yatahimizwa kukopesha sehemu kubwa ya akiba yao kwa shughuli za kilimo na maendeleo ya sehemu za mashambani.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuchunguza faida ya kuweka akiba na kuwahimiza wananchi waongeze sehemu ya mapato yao wanayoweka akiba.

MWITO WA HARAMBEE

Mwito wa harambee umetuunganisha pamoja katika jitihada za kutosheleza mahitaji yetu ya vituo vya afya, maji, ujenzi wa barabara za mashambani, nyumba za mikutano, mabwawa ya kuogeshea ng'ombe, shule za msingi, shule za ufundi za vijijini, shule za ufundi za sekondari, vyuo vya masomo ya kazi, na kadhalika.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuhimiza mwito wa harambee. Upangaji na utekelezaji wa maendeleo yalioanzishwa kwa njia ya harambee yataunganishwa na ya Serikali ili yapate kutekelezwa kwa njia bora na kamati za maendeleo za wilaya.

Serikali na Chama cha KANU itawahimiza waanzilishi wa mipango ya harambee wahakikishe kwamba kuna pesa za kutosha kuendesha na kusimamia mipango hiyo.

MASHIRIKA YA SERIKALI

Kuna mashirika ya Serikali 147 yaliyoanzishwa kufuatia kanuni za Bunge ili kutimiza mahitaji maalum.

Pia kuna kampuni 47 za Serikali ama mashirika yake, Serikali ina kampuni 36 ambazo ina zaidi ya nusu ya hisa, na kampuni 93 ambazo Serikali ama mashirika yake yana hisa chache. Nia ya Serikali ni kuwapatia wananchi kazi zinazofanywa na wageni na kuongoza uchumi wa nchi yetu kwa njia inayofaa. Katika kutimiza nia hiyo, Serikali ililazimika kuanzisha mashirika ya biashara kwa kununua hisa.

Serikali inanua kuchunguza kwa makini shughuli za mashirika yake ili kuona ikiwa:

- (i) Mashirika na kampuni za Serikali ni muhimu kwa maendeleo na kurekebisha mwenendo wa kampuni za watu binafsi.
- (ii) Nia na kusudi za mashirika na kampuni za Serikali zimetimiza ili kampuni na mashirika hayo yavunjwe.
- (iii) Wajibu wa mashirika na kampuni unaoweza kutimizwa na wizara.
- (iv) Wajibu wa mashirika na kampuni za Serikali unaoweza kutimizwa kwa njia bora zaidi na kampuni za watu binafsi, bila kuihatarisha rasilmali ya Serikali mikononi mwa wageni.

Serikali ya KANU imeshatoa maongozi yatakayofuatwa na mashirika ya Serikali katika kuchagua, kutayarisha na kuteua mipango ya maendeleo iliyo muhimu.

Mipango ya uchumi ya mashirika ya Serikali na makisio ya matumizi ya pesa yataunganishwa na mipango ya Serikali ili kuhakikisha kwamba misaada yote ya pesa inatumiwa kufuatia maongozi ya Serikali ya kugawa ipasavyo mapato yetu kwa Serikali, vyama vya ushirika na kampuni za watu binafsi.

SERIKALI ZA WILAYA

Mabaraza ya wilaya, manispaa na miji yana wajibu muhimu katika kuhifadhi, kuimarisha na kupanua demokrasia.

Nia na wajibu wetu ni kuimarisha mabaraza hayo yaweze kukamilisha mipango yao ya maendeleo kulingana na maongozi ya Serikali.

Mabaraza ya wilaya yanaweza kutimiza wajibu huo kwa njia inayofaa yakiwa na uwezo wa kupanga matumizi ya pesa za mipango yao ya maendeleo.

Hatua zifuatazo zitafuatwa kutimiza wajibu wa mabaraza hayo :

- (i) Kamati za maendeleo ya wilaya zitasimamia barabara za sehemu za mashambani. Wakuu wa wilaya wataunganisha mipango ya kamati hiyo.
- (ii) Watumishi wa mabaraza ya wilaya wenye vyeo vya juu wataongozwa na masharti ya halmashauri ya kuajiri watumishi wa Serikali. Idadi na aina ya wafanyikazi wa mabaraza ya wilaya itachunguzwa na kupitishwa na Serikali.
- (iii) Serikali itatoa maongozi kuhusu mapato na kiwango cha ushuru kinachoweza kutozwa na mabaraza ya wilaya. Kila mwaka Serikali itapitisha mipango ya mapato ya mabaraza hayo na kiwango cha ushuru. Utaratibu huo utahakikisha kwamba juhudi za kuongeza mapato ya baraza za wilaya hazitazotesha mipango ya kilimo, viwanda ama biashara wala kuhitilafiana na maongozi ya Serikali.
- (iv) Mapendekezo haya yatasababisha kupunguzwa kwa kiasi cha misaada inayotolewa na Serikali kusaidia baraza za wilaya. Misaada ya Serikali itahitajiwa kupewa tu wilaya ambazo hazina mapato ya kutosha na ambazo hazina uwezo wa kutosheleza mahitaji ya wananchi.

MAENDELEO YA SEHEMU ZA MASHAMBANI

Sehemu kubwa ya wananchi ambayo ni jumla ya asilimia themanini ya wana Kenya wote, wanaishi sehemu za mashambani. Asilimia sitini ni wakulima na wafugaji, na asilimia ishirini wana mapato mengineyo.

Maendeleo ya sehemu za mashambani yamekuwa msingi wa mipango yetu yote ya maendeleo tangu wakati tulipojinyakulia uhuru. Serikali itazidisha ushirikiano wake na wananchi katika kuchagua, kupanga, kutekeleza na kusimamia mipango ya maendeleo.

Wilaya zitasimamia maendeleo yote ya sehemu zao. Kamati ya viongozi wa idara za Serikali wilayani itaanzishwa. Kamati hiyo itaongozwa na mkuu wa wilaya na itapewa wajibu wa kusimamia, kuongoza na kutekeleza mipango yote ya maendeleo wilayani. Kazi ya kamati hiyo itakuwa ikiongozwa na kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya.

Kuhakikisha kwamba kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya itatimiza wajibu wa kupanga, kuongoza na kutekeleza mipango ya maendeleo, hatua zifuatazo zitafuatwa:

- (i) Wengi wa wafanyikazi walio na ujuzi maalum wanafanya kazi za usimamizi mikoani na wizarani. Wafanyikazi hao watapelekwa wilayani kufanya kazi zinazolingana na ujuzi wao. Wafanyikazi wengine wataendelea na kazi zao mikoani na kutoa usaidizi wilayani hadi wakati zitakapopata wafanyikazi walio na ujuzi unaotakikana. Mipango hiyo itasababisha kupunguzwa kwa idadi ya wafanyikazi wa makao makuu ya mikoa.
- (ii) Mkuu wa wilaya, aliye msimamizi wa maendeleo anatakiwa kuwa mtu asiyehusika na siasa, kiongozi aliyehitimu na mwenye ujuzi.
- (iii) Kamati ya viongozi wa idara za Serikali wilayani itapanga matumizi ya pesa za wilaya. Mpango huo utalazimu kuimarishwa hazina za wilaya ambazo zitaongezewa uwezo wa kuhifadhi hesabu za matumizi ya pesa.

- (iv) Kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya ndiyo pekee itakayokuwa na uwezo wa kupekua na kupitisha ama kubadilisha mipango na makisio ya matumizi ya pesa. Kamati hiyo itachunguza maendeleo, mipango ya uchumi na makadirio ya matumizi ya pesa ambayo yametayarishwa na kamati ya viongozi wa idara za Serikali. Wenyekiti wa baraza za wilaya, kamati za maendeleo ya tarafa na wawakilishi wa mitaa watakuwa wanachama.
- (v) Kamati za maendeleo ya tarafa zitaimarishwa na kuongezwa uwezo wa kusimamia kupanga na kutekeleza mipango ya maendeleo. Wenyekiti wa kamati hizo watatakiwa wahu-dhurie mikutano ya kamati ya viongozi wa idara za Serikali wakati inapojadilia mipango yao ya maendeleo.
- (vi) Makisio ya matumizi ya pesa yatatarishwa na kila wilaya na kupelekewa wizara zinazohusika baada ya kupitishwa na mkuu wa wilaya. Makisio ya matumizi ya pesa za wizara yatapangiwa kila wilaya.
- (vii) Idhini ya matumizi ya pesa kwa mipango ya uchumi inayotolewa na mikoa sasa itatolewa na wilaya. Hazina za wilaya zitakuwa na wajibu muhimu wa kutoa idhini hiyo katika sehemu zilizo na benki za biashara.
- (viii) Mambo muhimu katika utekelezaji wa maendeleo ya sehemu za mashambani yanayohitaji ushirikiano, kama kutumia magari na kuyatengeneza yanapoharibika, yatafanywa chini ya usimamizi wa mkuu wa wilaya.

KILIMO NA MAJI

Taifa letu sasa linajitegemea kwa mazao ya kilimo, nyama na maziwa.

Nia yetu sasa ni lazima iwe ya kuendelea kujitegemea, pia itakuwa muhimu kupata mazao zaidi ya kuuzia nchi za nje.

Mpango wa kujenga ghala za nafaka kote nchini utaendelea mpaka ukamilishwe.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kustawisha jitihada za kuuza mazao ya kilimo.

Nchi yetu imebarikiwa kuwa na ardhi yenye rutuba. Kwa sababu tuko karibu na Mashariki ya Kati na Ulaya tuna nafasi nzuri ya kuziuzia nchi hizo bidhaa zetu.

Matokeo ya vituo vya utafiti wa nyasi, mbegu na mifugo bora lazima yaenezwe kwa wakulima ili wapate kuongeza mazao yao.

Serikali itaendelea kuwapatia wakulima wadogo bei nzuri, masoko, mbegu bora, mbolea na vifaa vinginevyo, huduma za Serikali katika sehemu za mashambani na kuhakikisha kwamba wanalipwa papo hapo kwa mazao yao.

Serikali itaendelea kuwatia moyo wakulima na kuhakikisha kwamba wanalipa mikopo yao.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuzingatia maongozi ya kupatia kila mwananchi maji safi.

Kulingana na juhudi hizo, jambo muhimu ni kwa wananchi kuendelea na juhudi zao za harambee na pia kulipia sehemu ya gharama za maji hayo.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea na mipango ya kujenga visima, maboma ya maji, mitaro na mifereji ya maji kwa manufaa ya binadamu na mifugo katika sehemu zilizo kavu.

Mashirika yanayostawisha sehemu ya Ziwa Victoria, bonde la Kerio, mito ya Tana na Athi yatazidisha mipango yao ya kutumia maji ya sehemu hizo kwa kunyunyiza mashamba, matumizi ya nyumbani na stima.

VYAMA VYA USHIRIKA

Zaidi ya nusu ya wananchi wa Kenya wanahusika kwa njia mbalimbali na vyama vya ushirika.

Kuna vyama 2,652 vya ushirika vilivyo na zaidi ya washiriki milioni moja na mia saba elfu.

Hii inaonyesha kwamba asilimia hamsini na mbili ya jamii milioni tatu na mia moja elfu wanahusika na vyama vya ushirika.

Katika sehemu za mijini, zaidi ya nusu ya wafanyikazi wanaopokea mishahara ni wanachama wa vyama vya ushirika vya akiba na mikopo.

Katika bidhaa muhimu za kilimo zinazouzwa humu nchini asilimia hamsini na tano zinapitia vyama vya ushirika.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuongezea nguvu juhudi za vyama vya ushirika vinavyouza mazao ya kilimo na kupatia wakulima mikopo ya kununua vifaa.

Vyama vya akiba na mikopo vitasaidiwa katika juhudi za kutumia akiba zao kwa mipango ya uchumi. Ingawa Serikali itatoa maongozi, vyama hivyo vitakuwa huru kuchagua mipango yao.

Serikali ya KANU itaimarisha ujuzi wa makarani wa kutunza pesa, wakaguzi wa pesa, watunza vifaa, wasimamizi na wafanyikazi wengine.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kusisitiza kwamba faida ya usimamizi mwema wa ushirika ni kuongezeka kwa malipo yanayofaidi wanachama.

Ni lazima washiriki iwalipe haki zao ipasavyo, na hesabu za matumizi ya pesa zikaguliwe kama inavyotakikana na wanakamati wachaguliwe kufuatia masharti ya vyama vya ushirika.

BIASHARA NA VIWANDA

Dhamira yetu ya kustawisha biashara, viwanda na kilimo kwa watu binafsi itatiliwa mkazo.

Tunaamini kwamba mtu anayeona faida kwa kazi atakayofanya atajitolea kwa moyo wake wote.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea na jitihada zake za kuwapatia wananchi kazi zinazofanywa na wageni.

Tutaendelea kushirikiana na wenye rasilmali kutoka nchi za nje waendeleo na mipango yao ya uchumi humu nchini.

Kampuni za biashara na viwanda zinazoozongeza nafasi nyingi za kazi na ambazo zinatumiya vifaa zaidi kutoka humu nchini zitasaidiwa kwanza.

Tutazidisha ushirikiano wetu na walio na rasilmali kutoka nchi za nje ambao wana moyo wa kuungana mkono na wananchi au kuwapatia hisa za kampuni zao.

Serikali ya KANU itashirikiana na wenye biashara na viwanda kupanua na kuzidisha mipango ya kuelimisha wananchi ili waweze kufanya kazi za kusimamia kampuni hizo.

Shughuli za utalii zinatuletea kiasi kikubwa cha pesa za nchi za nje. Tutaimarisha shughuli hizo na kuhakikisha kwamba Taifa letu linanufaika.

MAWASILIANO

Tumekaribia kukamilisha kujenga barabara za lami zinazounganisha Kenya na nchi jirani, barabara za kuunganisha makao makuu ya wilaya na mikoa, na barabara za kuunganisha wilaya zilizo jirani.

Tutatilia mkazo ujenzi wa barabara za sehemu za mashambani ili kuwawezesha wakulima wauze nafaka zao na kupata vifaa muhimu.

Mipango mikubwa iliyoanzishwa na Shirika la Posta na Mawasiliano ya kujenga ofisi za posta na simu itazingatiwa kwa dhati.

Mpango wa ukaguzi wa idadi na hali ya viwanja vya ndege vikubwa na vidogo umekamilishwa. Nia yetu ni kuvistawisha viwanja hivyo.

Tutakamilisha mpango wa kuongeza magari ya moshi, mabehewa na njia za magari ya moshi ya Shirika la Reli.

Tutakipanua kiwanda cha Shirika la Reli cha kutengeneza vifaa ili kiweze kutengeneza aina mbalimbali ya vifaa vinavyohitajika humu nchini.

ELIMU

Serikali ya KANU iko karibu kutimiza ahadi yake yakupatia kila mtoto elimu ya msingi ya bure.

Idadi ya watoto wa shule za msingi imefikia milioni nne na nusu ambayo ni asili mia tisaini na nane ya watoto wote walio-timiza umri wa kuingia shule za msingi.

Lengo letu sasa ni kuhakikisha kwamba wanafunzi wote wanapata elimu ya bure kwa miaka minane ya kwanza. Taratibu ya masomo itarekebishwa ili watoto wanaotoka shule baada ya miaka minane ya kwanza wawe na uwezo na nia ya kufanya kazi zozote zitakazokuweco.

Kuanzia Januari, 1985 tutaanzisha mpango wa elimu ya miaka minane ya elimu ya msingi, minne ya sekondari, na minne ya chuo kikuu.

Wazazi wanalazimika wajenge madarasa yanayohitajika kwa haraka.

Idadi ya wanafunzi wa shule za sekondari imefikia 500,000. Katika miaka ijayo tutatilia mkazo elimu ya ufundi, na tutaongeza idadi ya shule za ufundi za vijijini na za sekondari.

Taratibu za masomo, mitihani na vyeti vya kuhitimu vitalingani-shwa katika vyuo mbalimbali vya ufundi ili wanafunzi wanaosomea masomo ya aina moja wapatiwe kazi bila ubaguzi.

Shule za Taifa za elimu ya sanaa pamoja na shule za ufundi za harambee zitatumiwa kwa ukamilifu kutoa aina ya ujuzi unaotakikana kwa maendeleo yetu.

Mipango ya ujenzi wa chuo kikuu cha pili inaendelea. Chuo hicho kikuu pamoja na Chuo Kikuu cha Nairobi vitatilia mkazo kufundisha ujuzi unaotakikana zaidi humu nchini.

Wazazi na wanafunzi wanaopokea elimu ya sekondari na ya chuo kikuu watashirikiana na Serikali kulipia sehemu ya gharama za elimu hiyo. Kwa sababu hiyo mipango ya Serikali ya kutoa mikopo ya elimu ya juu inachunguzwa. Mpango wa elimu ya watu wazima utaendelea mpaka ukamilishwe.

AFYA

Serikali ya KANU itazidi kuongeza mipango ya kuelimisha jamii kuhusu vyakula bora vinavyofaa kwa afya, na kuwapatia maji safi, ili kuzuia na kumaliza magonjwa ya kuambukiza kama kipindupindu, polio, ukambi, malaria na kadhalika.

Mipango ya Serikali ya kujenga na kuvipatia vifaa vituo vya afya itaunganishwa na mipango ya harambee.

Ahadi ya kujenga hospitali za kisasa katika kila wilaya itakamilishwa haraka iwezekanavyo.

Mipango wa kuongeza elimu ya madaktari, wauguzi, wakaguzi wa afya na kadhalika utatekelezwa kulingana na uwezo wetu.

Tutaendelea kuhimiza afya ya jamii na kuelimisha wananchi jinsi ya kuepuka maradhi.

VYAMA VYA WAFANYIKAZI

Katiba na sheria za nchi yetu zinawapa wafanyikazi uhuru wa kujiunga na vyama vya wafanyikazi.

Serikali ya KANU itazidi kuimarisha Shirika la Wafanyikazi la Taifa na vyama vya wafanyikazi ili wanachama wao wafanye kazi zao kwa bidii.

Wafanyikazi watatiwa moyo kuanzisha vyama vya akiba na mikopo, na kujiunga na kampuni za biashara na viwanda kwa kununua hisa.

Serikali ya KANU itahitaji Shirika la Wafanyikazi la Taifa litosheleze mahitaji ya wanachama wake, kwa hivyo shirika hili litahakikisha kwamba uchaguzi unafanywa inavyopasa, ukaguzi wa hesabu za pesa unachapishwa, na akiba za wanachama zinatumiwa katika mipango yenye faida.

ULINZI NA USALAMA WA NCHI

Kenya inathamini kuishi kwa amani na nchi zilizo jirani, na Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kustawisha uhusiano mwema na nchi jirani.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuhifadhi amani humu nchini na kutunza mali na maisha ya wananchi.

Tuna wajibu wa kulinda uhuru na utu wetu kwa kuwa tayari kila wakati kuitetea nchi yetu na kuwaangamiza wahalifu na watu wabaya miongoni mwetu.

Kwa hivyo, Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba majeshi yetu na polisi wako tayari kila wakati na wana vifaa vya kutosha kupambana na maadui wetu. Hata hivyo, kwa sababu nchi yetu bado inaendelea, inatubidi tutumie tu schemu ya mapato inayotosha kwa shughuli hizo. Chama cha KANU kitazingatia maongozi yake ya kutumia mapato yetu kwa njia inayofaa kustawisha maendeleo ya wananchi wa Kenya.

AFRIKA

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kutimiza ahadi ya kufuata masharti ya Shirika la Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika na vyama vyote vya Kiafrika vinavyotafuta njia za kuinua maisha na kuunganisha Waafrika.

Tunaamini kwamba Waafrika wenyewe wanaweza kusuluhisha matatizo yao kwa njia ya amani.

Tunaunga mkono jitihada za Shirika la Umoja wa Nchi Huru za Afrika za kustawisha ushirikiano wa kiuchumi kufuatia mkataba wa Lagos.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuwaunga mkono ndugu zetu wa Namibia na Afrika Kusini katika jitihada zao za kujikomboa.

Tunaunga mkono mpango wa biashara bila vikwazo kati ya nchi za mashariki na kusini mwa Afrika, na tutafanya kila tuwezavyo kuhakikisha kwamba mpango huo umefaulu.

UHUSIANO NA NCHI ZA KIGENI

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuzingatia maongozi yake ya kutofungamana na upande wowote.

Tutaendelea kushirikiana na nchi nyingine zinazostawi katika jitihada za kutafuta ushirikiano mwema wa kiuchumi. Ushirikiano huo utasawazisha mapato, biashara, uongozi na usimamizi wa mashirika ya biashara ulimwenguni.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kutafuta uhusiano mwema na mataifa yote.

WIMBO WA TAIFA

1.

Ee Mungu nguvu yetu
Ilete baraka kwetu.
Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi
Natukae na undugu
Amani na uhuru
Raha tupate na ustawi.

2.

Amkeni ndugu zetu
Tufanye sote bidii
Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu
Nchi yetu ya Kenya,
Tunayoipenda
Tuwe tayari kuilinda.

3.

Natujenge taifa letu
Ee, ndio wajibu wetu
Kenya istahili heshima
Tuungane mikono
Pamoja kazini
Kila siku tuwe na shukrani.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1.

O God of all creation
Bless this our land and nation
Justice be our shield and defender,
May we dwell in unity,
Peace and liberty;
Plenty be found within our borders

2.

Let one and all arise
With hearts both strong and true.
Service be our earnest endeavour,
and our Homeland of Kenya,
Heritage of splendour,
Firm may we stand to defend.

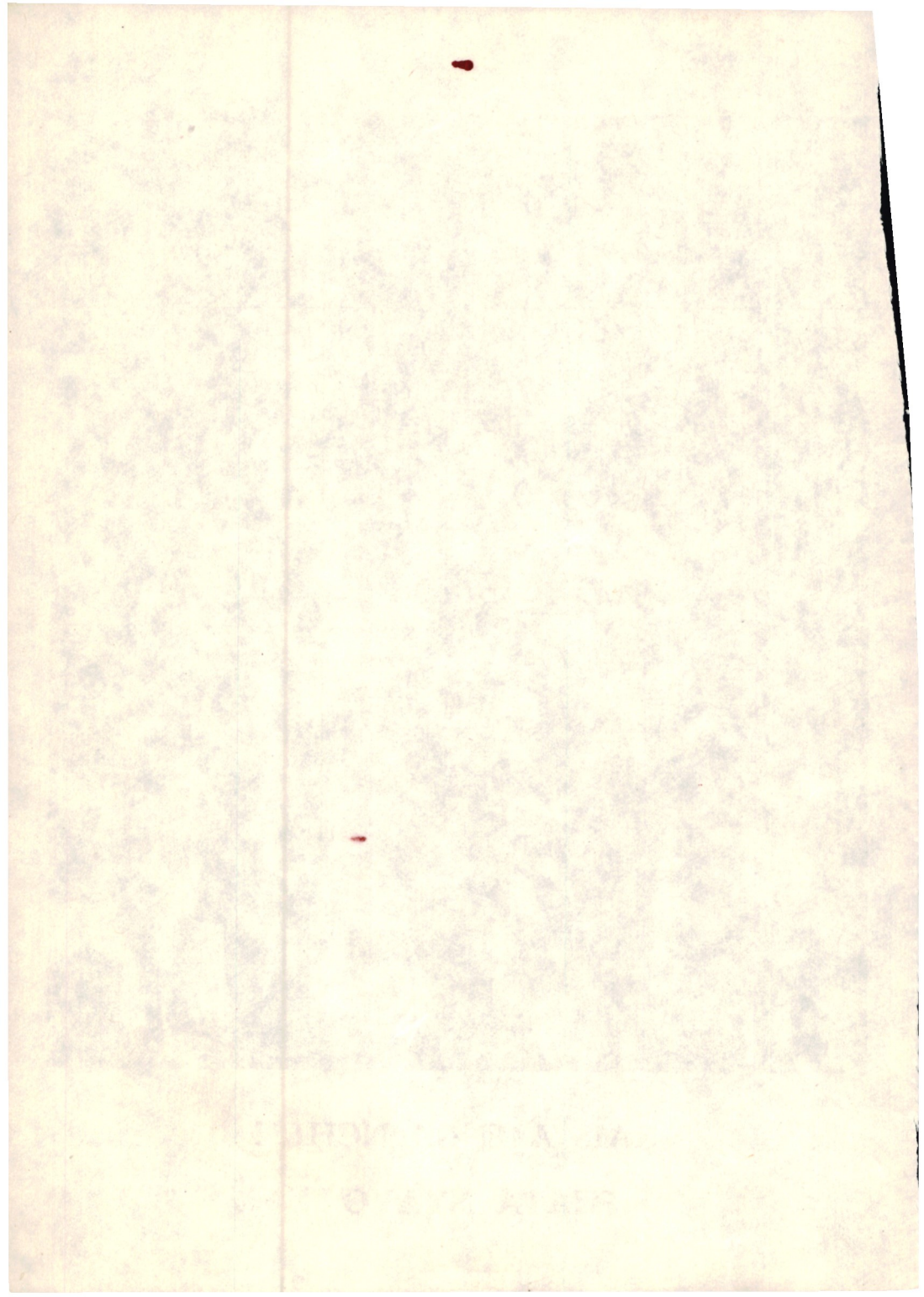
3.

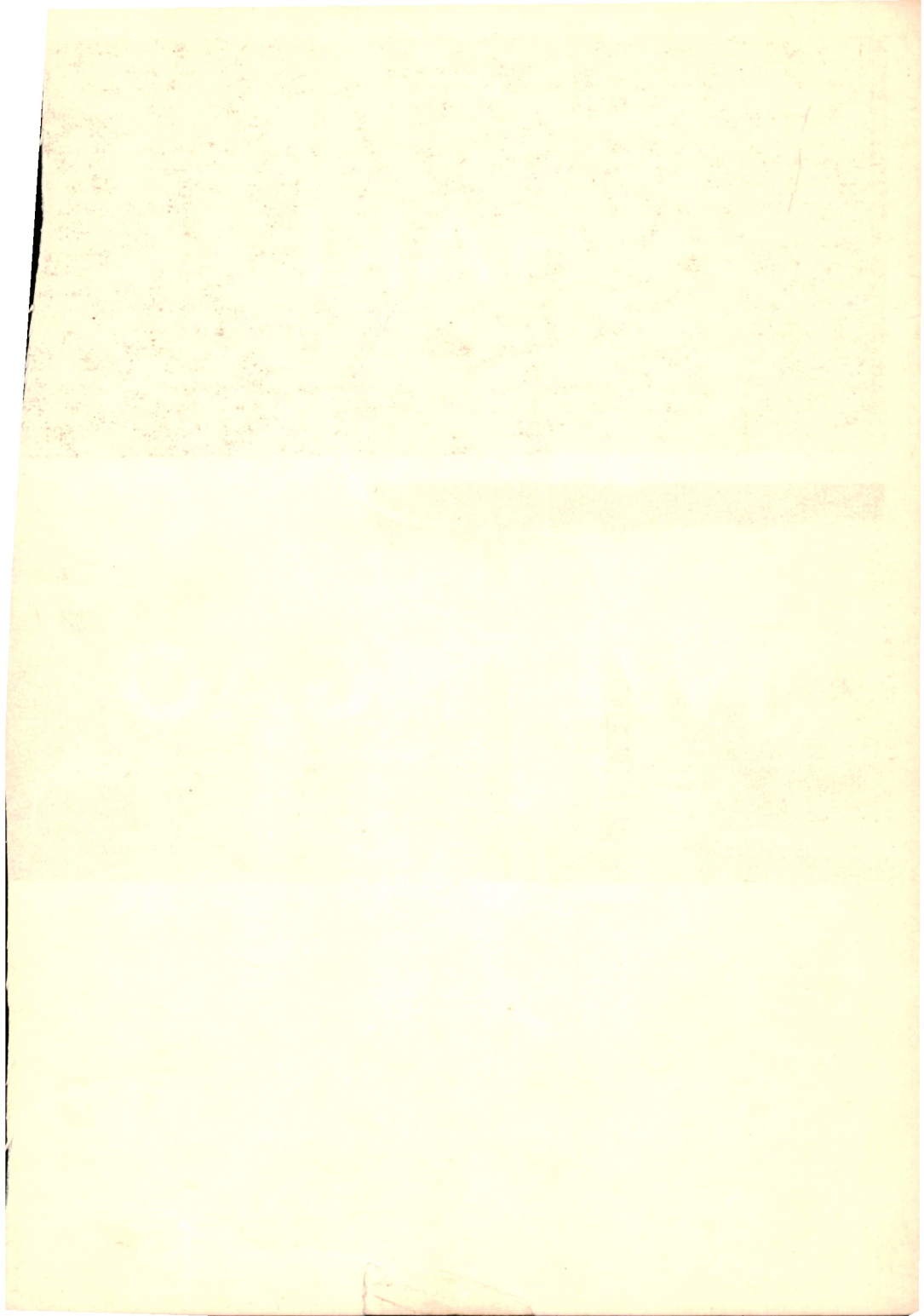
Let all with one accord
In common bond united,
Build this our nation together
and the glory of Kenya
The fruit of our labour
Fill every heart with thanksgiving.



RAIS AJENGA NCHI!!

FUATA NYAYO!!





HAKI

IWE NGAO

NA MLINZI