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**His Excellency Hon. Daniel T. arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P., President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya and President of the Ruling Party—KANU.**

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# **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.

KANU is committed to the progressive uplift of the standard of living of the people of Kenya.

We are fully aware that 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 field of development. Indeed, the 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.

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

Our experience since independence has proved that one-party state democracy is viable, feasible, and necessary for peaceful and rapid national development, and consequently we have enshrined KANU in our Constitution.

The KANU Government will continue to safeguard the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary and will continue to defend the Constitution.

Since independence KANU has demonstrated that it faithfully carries out its promises to the people. We believe in action, and not in empty slogans. Currently our major thrust is the

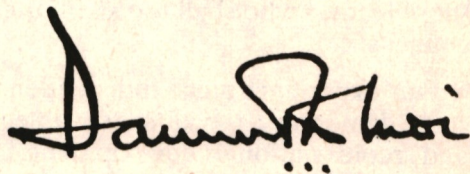
implementation of the district-based development strategy. This strategy is intended among other things to ensure that the people, the Party and the Government work even more closely together in the economic and social development programmes; that in every district all efforts are made to accelerate development, and that all available resources—financial, physical and manpower are used productively for development and nation building in general.

KANU will endeavour to be ahead of problems instead of merely reacting to them. For this reason, we are committed to the fundamental belief that KANU is and should remain a mass movement with active programmes in all branches.

KANU Government recognizes the role of environmental conservation and ecological balance in the country's sustained development. In view of this realization the KANU Government will undertake to encourage the implementation of programmes directed to environmental conservation in the country.

Finally, I call upon all Kenyans to 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!!!*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jaramogi Odinga', with three dots below it.

*President.*

# KANU MANIFESTO

## 1. Origin and Nature of KANU

1.1. *Continuous Evolution.*—The nature of KANU can only be perceived and characterized within the Kenyan context. For its origin and evolutionary character are part and parcel of the history of Kenya. Born out of the ancient quest for freedom and independence of Kenya peoples, the spirit that gave birth to KANU, and which sustains it, is embedded in the hallowed philosophy of African socialism. The nature and functional appropriateness of KANU continue to evolve in response to the challenges and needs of changing time. Nonetheless, it remains a political party and mass movement committed to the safeguarding of the independence of Kenyans and the sovereignty of the state, while peace and unity facilitate sustainable progress in all spheres.

1.2. *The Party.*—In response to the overwhelming needs for national adaptation to stable African systems of socio-political management of societies and communities, the people of Kenya elected the one-party democracy, through which KANU is now enshrined in the Constitution. As a Party, KANU has the political duty of guiding the nation and of forming an effective Government for the planned furtherance of the welfare of Kenyans.

1.3. *KANU as a Mass Movement.*—In its other character KANU must remain the prime mover in welding the disparate peoples and communities of Kenya into one united nation, with a self-same character, value system and tradition. These things KANU will continue to strive for.

## 2. The Basic Strategy: Aims, Goals and Role of KANU

The cardinal aim and role of KANU remains the preservation of the sovereign state of Kenya, the furtherance of the welfare of Kenyans, and the preservation of peace and civilization for mankind.

2.1. *Fundamental Conceptualization of African Socialism.*—The indigenous reservoir from which upwells Nyayoism and the

harambee movement is African socialism. From this springs our African value system, embracing self-reliance and mutual communal collective support. These are fundamental concepts and principles which will continue to guide KANU's policies and plans in the days ahead.

2.2. Arising from this fundamental concept are the guidelines for nation-building and socio-cultural transformation. Thus KANU is committed to the systematic welding of the various tribes, races and peoples of Kenya into the one united nation, by dissolving tribal, racial, cultural and other barriers. And in the process of making the nation, KANU strives to protect valuable African institutions and values, by advocating socio-cultural stability, in an evolving functional dynamism. And consequent upon these principles KANU believes in adapting wherever applicable the organization and management of the political system to African traditions and practice. Thus, KANU has adopted the participatory integration of the people as a whole into the nomination of Party candidates for the forthcoming parliamentary and civic elections. In pursuance of these principles KANU will continue to involve the people in the decision-making and planning of their own development projects, and in the sharing of financial and other responsibilities for development between the communities and the Government. This way, KANU works for integration of efforts, including the integration of harambee projects into the District Development Plans managed by the D.D.C.s. KANU strives for creative transformation of the welfare of Kenyans.

2.3. In the light of the above, KANU reasserts that sustainable development is only possible in the positive presence of peace, through national unity, for consolidation of stability. And to realize these KANU will strive:

- (i) To safeguard the fundamental human rights, freedoms and liberties, i.e. the right to life, to property and the freedoms of association and expression.
- (ii) To encourage a rediscovery and application of African value systems, the integration of socio-culture into development; and an appreciation of ourselves and origins.

- (iii) To motivate the process of nation building and to guard the sovereignty of the Kenyan State.
- (iv) To effectively guide and govern the nation, while improving the welfare of Kenyans, through organized and planned action for increased productive capacity.

2.4. Finally, KANU stresses the role of discipline in consolidating a value system and national growth—community discipline, Party discipline and national discipline. In this, wananchi will not only equitably share in the benefits of development but also in the creative and productive efforts that bring about those benefits. KANU, furthermore, believes in the effective integration of efforts from the Party, the public and Government, in practical interpretation of the Nyayo philosophy for the harambee movement.

### **3. Environmental Conservation**

3.1. KANU's main concern in the field of environment at this stage of Kenya's development is to ensure a balance between human activities and environmental protection.

3.2. KANU Government has therefore initiated an integrated long-term programme for the management of land by adopting productive practices to ecological zones, while undertaking new experiments in resource development.

3.3. Afforestation constitutes one of the major programmes in land conservation. This is in recognition of the fact that forests influence climate, soil productivity and protect water catchment areas.

3.4. KANU Government will intensify its efforts in afforestation through practical measures and education. In this respect, tree-planting especially of indigenous species is being promoted. To enhance this, tree nurseries have been set up all over the country. Environmental education is being undertaken both formally and informally. Publicity of environmental degradation activities and environmental protection measures will form an integral part of environmental education.

3.5. The KANU Government policy on forests also aims to encourage employment and to increase the country's supply of

timber and other forest products. KANU Government realizes that the forests are valuable not only for economic and environmental reasons but also because they are areas of natural beauty.

3.6. The KANU Government has invested in a highly sophisticated meteorological and hydrological network which provides detailed information on the availability and reliability of the country's water resources and an assessment of the country's irrigation and hydro-power potential.

3.7. The KANU Government has also established various institutions for specific environmental issues. These include:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
- (ii) Permanent Presidential Commission on Afforestation, Water and Soil Conservation.
- (iii) A school of Environmental Studies.

3.8. In addition to the above, development authorities have been set up to administer development plans for river basins. The KANU Government further encourages Non-Governmental Organizations involved in environmental protection.

3.9. KANU's overall goal for the development of mineral resources is to seek maximum benefits for the country through careful exploitation of these non-renewable resources. The discovery and subsequent exploitation of the minerals is expected to generate employment, foreign exchange earnings and also to contribute to the country's long-term industrial development.

3.10. KANU Government will strengthen the institutions necessary for the assessment and monitoring of environmental changes that are likely to be harmful in future. In this regard, KANU will focus its attention on environmental projects and programmes administered by the National Environmental Secretariat. Special attention will be paid to pollution control and environmental health programmes which will cover water, air and land pollution.

#### **4. Land Utilization**

4.1. *Land*.—this is a vital national resource and the KANU Government attaches much importance to its wise utilization.

4.2. The KANU Government is committed to the planning of land use through environmental protection, adjudication, surveying and settling of Kenyans to ensure both the economic and social well-being of the wananchi.

4.3. Consequently, KANU Government is increasing efforts to facilitate and accelerate the issuing of title-deeds so that indigenous Kenyans can get access to credit for agricultural and commercial development. For this reason land buying companies have been directed to co-operate in this exercise.

4.4. The KANU Government is also paying special attention to the review of various land laws.

4.5. The Party has realized that there is a growing demand for land adjudication for individual freehold title-deed which can be used by wananchi as security for getting loans for use in any form of personal development and in this connection efforts will be made by the KANU Government to accelerate land adjudication to facilitate title procurement.

## **5. Population and Human Resources Development**

5.1. The high growth of our population is a consequence of increasing fertility and declining mortality. With this level of growth, we can expect a population of 24.9 million in 1990 and 37.5 million in the year 2000. This increasing trend is expected to continue for some time. Therefore, efforts of KANU Government will be geared to improving the quality of life and to cater for larger numbers of people as well as sustaining the existing population. The strength of our people will depend on the general welfare of the population.

5.2. KANU Government recognizes the need to maintain high standard of welfare to the people and the role of people as the single most important basic resource in our country. It is for this reason that KANU Government will direct more attention to development of human resources as a basis for sustained overall development. KANU will endeavour to improve the skills of the people through creating conducive environment to encourage individual initiatives and to encourage individual productivity. In its effort to improve the welfare and productivity of our people, KANU Government will ensure that basic needs and services are accessible to the population. It should be emphasized that

provision of basic needs is a pre-condition for overall economic development and social progress. Being mindful of the welfare of the people, KANU Government will ensure that those basic needs and services, which are discussed below, are available to the society.

5.3. *Health.*—Considerable progress has been achieved since independence in improving the health status of the population. Crude death rate, infant mortality and level of morbidity has significantly dropped while life expectancy at birth has improved markedly. The impressive fall in mortality and increase in life expectancy testify to the improvement of health in the country. KANU is determined to maintain this trend through provision of health services and adequate health infrastructure like the Nyayo wards.

5.4. *Food and Nutrition.*—An improvement in the living standard of our people will be reflected in better diet. The type of diet determines the nature of nutritional status of our people. Recent surveys suggest that over a period of time, at national level, there has been a modest improvement in nutrition status. KANU will endeavour to encourage and undertake programmes aimed at improving nutritional status of the population in a bid to enhance potentiality in our human resources development.

5.5. Food is a basic requirement for the welfare of the population. KANU Government is committed to ensure that the country attains self-sufficiency in food production. KANU Government will make efforts to ensure food security in the country and especially in those arid and semi-arid areas which are prone to recurrent drought. Applied research will be encouraged in the agricultural sector in order to increase yield per hectare. The Party intends to intensify efforts to encourage production of food crops and export crops through proper management and increased utilization of agricultural inputs.

5.6. *Water.*—KANU Government will continue its commitment to supply clean water to every home. In that effort the role of the community through harambee as well as payment for water supply will be of paramount importance.

5.7. KANU Government will continue and extend the present programme of building boreholes, dams, drains, furrows and

canals so as to bring water for both human and livestock consumption in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country.

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

5.9. *Family Planning.*—KANU will intensify efforts to promote family planning as a national priority with the view to reducing the current annual population growth rate of 4.1 per cent and ensuring that wananchi have the number of children whom they can comprehensively afford to take care of. To this end, the Party is considering an ideal family size which would be compatible with the nation's economic resources and the aspirations of its people.

5.10. *Education.*—KANU Government recognizes education as one of the most important influences on the quality of life. It provides the basis for the technology to sustain and improve the standard of life. It also influences quality of health status and the standard of housing. It is in this light that the KANU Government will insist on a systematic, purposeful and planned education. Already KANU Government has implemented the 8-4-4 education systems which will be fully operational in 1990 from primary to universities.

5.11. Aimed at giving employable skills to all the 8-4-4 programme would contribute to reduce unemployment rate of school leavers. KANU Government will also remain committed to the improvement of functional education to all children of school age. In addition to technical and vocational training, KANU Government will ensure that higher level training is undertaken at the polytechnics and colleges of technology.

5.12. *Housing.*—Besides being a basic requirement, housing has an impact on the health and nutrition of the population and it is an important indicator of the level of living. Kanu Government will aim at giving priority to housing in general but in particular the urban housing. The KANU Government will endeavour to provide households with basic amenities like water, health centres and schools within reasonable reach.

5.13. *Community Services.*—In an effort to develop rural areas, the KANU Government, in collaboration with the rural communities and other organizations, will attempt to provide various amenities. KANU Government will aim at making accessibility to various amenities, such as schools, health centres, markets and rural roads, to be within a reasonable distance to the residents of the area.

5.14. *Youth Development.*—The structure of our population is basically youthful. About 50 per cent of the population is below 15 years. This calls for urgent attention to this age group. It also poses a problem of high dependency ratio. The KANU Government will therefore direct resources to develop the youth of this country into responsible and productive citizens. Assistance will be provided to village polytechnics and effort will be made by KANU Government to improve vocational rehabilitation for full participation and integration of all disabled persons into the society.

5.15. *Women in Development.*—KANU Government recognizes the continued role of women as a backbone of the national economy, particularly in agricultural production. Specifically impressive has been the women's predilection and efficiency in organizing themselves into self-help women groups. It is the intention of KANU that these women groups be turned into an irresistible dynamic force for national growth.

5.16. KANU Government will further support the education of girls at all levels and the involvement of women in all spheres of economic development in the country. KANU will maintain the recognition of the role of women in the public service and other sectors of the economy.

## **6. Employment Creation**

6.1. Employment would mean the deployment and utilization of human resources in areas where they are most economically useful. The KANU Government's concern, as reiterated in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1985, is not simply to create modern sector employment but rather to enhance productivity of entire population in the labour force.

6.2. Unemployment in our context would mean lack of access to income earning opportunities whether in wage or self-employment. It is therefore the intention of KANU Government to create more job opportunities for existing labour force and to increase its productivity. Kenyan labour force is estimated at 85 per cent of the working population. The other 15 per cent comprises of those who are handicapped or unable to work because of several factors. In view of the high level of labour force, the KANU Government intends to use all possible feasible methods to alleviate the problem of unemployment.

6.3. KANU Government recognizes that the major causes of unemployment in the country include high rate of growth of population and consequent increase in the labour force; the inability of the economy to grow at a rate that would generate employment to absorb all the job-seekers; skill imbalance; inappropriate technology and problems of delayed project implementation in some of the major development programmes. The KANU Government will therefore adopt policies and programmes that can expand both the private and public sectors of the economy to generate more employment.

6.4. KANU Government is convinced that unemployment problem has to be tackled on a long-term basis. The long-term policies to be used would include fiscal and monetary restraints to create more job opportunities, incentives to encourage productive investment and conducive international relations to maintain external markets. KANU Government will ensure that these policies are put in place and implemented. In addition, KANU Government will endeavour to implement short-term measures to alleviate unemployment problems. These would include reducing family size, reforms in educational system, change of attitudes and job expectations, improved health care, better housing and provision of other basic needs which will increase workers' productivity.

6.5. In attempting to generate more job opportunities, the KANU Government will emphasize increased job creation in the following sectors:

6.5.1. *Modern Sector.*—Since independence the modern sector has recorded a fast growth. This progress in the sector has not been translated into enough job creation to

absorb the growing labour force. The KANU Government intends to direct concerted efforts to make this sector more job creating by using appropriate technology.

6.5.2. *Industrial Sector.*—The KANU Government will ensure that industrialization policy is aimed at maximum employment creation. The job will have to be created at a low cost to ensure efficient industrial development. Whereas the bulk of the off-farm job creation will be in the informal sector, the KANU Government hopes that modern industry will expand its labour force more rapidly than other sectors through new investment, productive employment of its capital, and innovations that conserve capital while using more labour. The KANU Government will ensure that the manufacturing sector is based on a relatively high and rising productivity and must be able to attract and generate indigenous Kenyan entrepreneurs and managers. The industrial growth must also support and promote the development of agriculture and the rural areas.

6.5.3. *Agricultural Sector.*—It is recognized by the KANU Government that agricultural sector will continue to lead the country in economic development. The KANU Government intends to emphasize the increasing yield in the agricultural sector and to combine this with other policies to act as an important influence in increasing incomes to the rural poor. Yields increases would form an important source of output growth. The KANU Government has observed that employment per hectare is generally higher for the small farms than the large farms. Small farms also have shown higher productivity. The KANU Government will therefore encourage smallholder production.

6.5.4. *Informal Sector.*—The KANU Government appreciates that informal sector activities in the country faces a number of problems, which could be resolved through policy reforms and direct assistance to improve productivity and hence employment creation.

- 6.5.5. To alleviate the problems facing the sector, KANU Government intends to use institutions such as youth polytechnics to introduce improved technology in the sector. KANU Government will integrate the informal sector participants into the youth polytechnics. KANU Government will further promote the use of goods and services provided by the sector.
- 6.5.6. The major bottleneck in development of the informal sector is the lack of sufficient fund. KANU Government intends to establish flexible mechanisms for providing credits to the sector. To enhance the productivity in the sector the KANU Government intends to organize simple management training programmes for the artisans in various fields. The potential of the sector in providing employment for the youth must be emphasized. Most of the work force in this sector belong to the category of population between the age of 15–24 years. The youth unemployment could therefore be considerably minimized through assistance to this sector.

## **7. Investment Strategy**

7.1. The KANU Government has been concerned with low productivity of investment in the country. The Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 indicates that part of the explanation for declining productivity of investment lies in the inflation of capital goods prices relative to those of other goods which cause progressive increase in the cost of investment needed to yield a given increment in output. To counteract this trend, the KANU Government will introduce more incentives so that they can invest much more on less capital intensive activities.

7.2. In the past decade, investment took place under protective barriers and large high cost investment were implemented. The KANU Government will endeavour to reduce protective barriers and to use market incentives to enlarge investment in productive areas. The KANU Government will re-orient trade policies to reduce the degree of protection especially in import substitution activities, maintain positive interest rates, and to promote small-scale informal sector enterprises in manufacturing and service.

7.3. To ensure increased investment KANU Government will ensure that investment policies are clear and systematic. It will review and implement consistently the Foreign Investment Protection Act to encourage foreign investors to bring their capital into the country.

7.4. The KANU Government will also ensure that effective participation of Kenyans is achieved through the indigenization of the economy. KANU will, therefore, effect indigenization of the economy without discouraging external investors, whose rights are protected by an Act of Parliament.

7.5. To ensure expansion of market for our industrial products, the KANU Government will encourage full participation in the international trade, starting with the neighbouring countries. Special efforts will be made to exploit Preferential Trade Area (P.T.A.) market. KANU Government will also ensure that goods manufactured from our industries are of high quality and competitive internationally.

7.6. Rural electrification will be accelerated to encourage rural investment and cottage industries. It is the intention of KANU Government to consolidate local resources, through District Development Committee's planning efforts, in order to generate rural based industrial activities.

7.7. On research and development, the KANU Government has recognized the value of research, science and technology in appropriate development. The new ministry places Kenya among those nations with rationalized machinery for assessment and management of development. KANU will sustain these efforts.

7.8. On the investment through statutory boards, it remains the policy of the KANU Government that, whenever applicable, all statutory boards should realize profits. So state corporations, companies, etc. will be reviewed for appropriate measures to follow.

## **8. Defence and Internal Security**

8.1. KANU Government believes that security supports development just as development supports security.

8.2. KANU Government will maintain and enhance an effective Armed Forces at a level that secures and guarantees internal security and integrity of our borders.

8.3. Specifically, the Kenya Army, the Kenya Navy and the '82 Air Force will stay tuned and equipped to defend Kenya against any external aggression.

8.4. The Kenya Police and Administration Police Forces will continue to maintain and enhance their pursuit of security by effective enforcement of Kenya law and at the same time take steps to improve their public image.

8.5. Wananchi will continue to be encouraged to support internal security organs in promoting peace and stability in the sub-location and village levels.

8.6. KANU as a mass movement will strive to break down clan and tribal barriers that inhibit smooth creation of a one-nation mentality, individual's national pride, and threat to national security.

8.7. KANU Government as a product of the Kenya Constitution supports all the institutional framework contained therein. In particular, the Party will continue to uphold and defend the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual Kenyans and others but at the same time ensure that the rights of others are not infringed by an individual.

8.8. *Role of Kanu Youth Wingers.*—KANU youth wingers will be encouraged to make their contribution in the protection of life and property in the village and neighbourhoods in close liaison with both the Provincial Administration and the Kenya Police.

8.9. *Extra Mural Penal Employment.*—KANU Government will improve implementation machinery of the extra mural penal employment.

8.10. *Labour Relations.*—KANU Government will ascertain that workers of Kenya retain their right to remain organized into COTU and the contributory trade unions. It is KANU's pleasant observation that organization of workers protect their welfare, improves production and industrial peace. KANU will uphold and protect these efforts.

## 9. Foreign Policy

9.1. The general basis of Kenya's foreign policy was laid down during the founding of the Kenya African National Union in the early 1960s. From the time of independence, the young republic committed itself to pursuing a foreign policy guided by the following principles:

- (i) Good Neighbourliness.
- (ii) Regional Co-operation.
- (iii) Total Liberation of Africa.
- (iv) Non-Alignment.
- (v) International Peace and Security.
- (vi) International Economic Co-operation.

9.2. *Good Neighbourliness.*—KANU strongly believes in good neighbourliness and in the maintenance of regional stability. Therefore, KANU Government will not harbour any ill feelings towards anyone, but will continue as it has done in the past to extend the hand of friendship to all. Her priority has been to create and ensure an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence conducive to rapid development in the region. KANU's foreign policy on good neighbourliness remains unchanged.

9.3. *Regional Co-operation.*—KANU has endeavoured to promote and enhance regional co-operation at all levels. This successful policy course has extended beyond our immediate neighbours as evidenced by our active participation in various regional initiatives such as Preferential Trade Area, Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification, and the Northern Corridor Transport System.

9.4. In the light of rapid development, improved health, education and other facilities, the benefits of regional co-operation have become even more meaningful. Against this background, the KANU Government has intensified its efforts in regional co-operation.

9.5. KANU believes that such co-operation will be mutually beneficial to all parties.

9.6. *Total Liberation of Africa.*—KANU is dedicated to the total emancipation of the entire African continent. This is a struggle which involves the dignity of the African people and the entire humanity. At the national level, we will continue to give

moral and material assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

9.7. *Non-alignment*.—KANU's policy of positive non-alignment is based on the principles of sovereign equality, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. Kenya seeks friendship with every nation that will reciprocate. Kenya fully commits itself to supporting what it believes to be right and just in international affairs.

9.8 *International Peace and Security*.—The KANU's respect and love for humanity commits us to the promotion of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of disputes. In this regard, we believe that maintenance of peace and security given the goodwill of all, is possible at lower levels of armament leading to general and complete disarmament.

9.9. *International Co-operation*.—KANU believes that sustainable global economic growth can best be achieved in an atmosphere of respect and fair treatment. We shall, therefore, continue to support and pursue efforts aimed at restructuring the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

9.10. Aware of the national policies, the Party will continue to promote international co-operation necessary for the advancement of our nation. The Party will therefore foster links in the commercial, technical and financial fields. In addition to the responsibility of promoting better understanding and cementing relations with other countries, the Party will undertake to increase and spread its diplomatic presence and activities abroad.

# **MANIFESTO YA KANU**

**1988**

# YALIYOMO

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# UTANGULIZI

wa

## Mtukufu Rais

Manifesto hii ni ufupisho tu wa siasa kamilifu za KANU na mipango yake, katika juhudi zake za dhati kuendeleza maendeleo ya wananchi wa Kenya katika nyanja za kisiasa, kiuchumi na kijamii. Chini ya uongozi wa chama na serikali yake, hatua kubwa kweli kweli zimekwisha pigwa kwenye mwelekeo huu tangu tulipojinyakulia uhuru.

KANU imesimama imara na kujitolea kwa mpango kuinua hali za maisha za wananchi wa Kenya.

Tunaelewa kikamilifu kwamba zingalipo shughuli nyingi zaidi ambazo zinahitaji kufanywa, na matatizo yaliyo mbele yetu kweli yatahitaji kushughulikiwa. Hata hivyo, katika siku zijazo zipo nafasi nyingi za kutuwezesha kupata maendeleo ya haraka kwenye uwanja wa usitawi. Kwa hakika shughuli zinazotukabili hivi sasa ni kuhakikisha kwamba ni kwa njia zipi kila mojawapo ya nafasi hizi zilizopo kwa ajili ya kuimarisha taifa letu kwa upande wa umoja na usitawi zinavyoweza kupatikana.

Katika chama cha KANU tumesimama imara na kujitolea kulinda demokrasia, yaani kulinda haki ya wananchi kumchagua kwa uhuru na hiari yao wenyewe Rais wao na viongozi wote watakao wawakilisha Bungeni na kwenye mabaraza ya serikali za mitaa.

Ujuzi wetu tangu wakati wa uhuru umethibitisha kwamba demokrasia ya taifa ya chama kimoja inawezekana kuwepo, inaweza kufanya kazi barabara na ni lazima iwepo ili kupatikane maendeleo ya haraka ya kitaifa na kwa njia ya amani; na kwa hivyo KANU imelindwa katika Katiba yetu.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kulinda nidhamu ya sheria na uhuru wa mahakama na itaendelea kulinda Katiba.

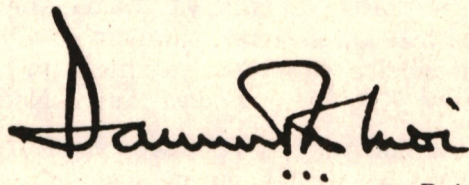
Tangu uhuru, KANU imeonyesha dhahiri kwamba inatimiza ahadi zake kwa uaminifu kwa wananchi. Sisi tunaamini vitendo wala hatuamini porojo au maneno matupu. Kwa hivi sasa juhudi zetu kwa jumla zimeelekezwa kutekeleza mpango wa kuzifanya wilaya kuwa ni msingi wa maendeleo. Mpango huu umekusudiwa, mbali na shabaha nyingine kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi, chama na Serikali wanafanya kazi kwa pamoja zaidi katika mipango ya maendeleo ya kiuchumi na ya kijamii; na kwamba katika wilaya juhudi zote zinafanywa ili kupatikane maendeleo kwa haraka zaidi na kwamba mali zote zinazopatikana—za kifedha, za kimazingira na za nguvu za wananchi—zinatumiwa barabara ili kuzalisha maendeleo na zinaelekezwa kwenye ujenzi wa taifa kwa jumla.

KANU itafanya kila juhudi daima ili iwe mbele ya matatizo badala ya kuyashughulikia yanapotokea. Kwa sababu hii tumesimama imara na kujitolea kikamilifu tukiamini kimsingi kwamba KANU imekuwa na itaendelea kuwa chama cha shughuli za wananchi kikiwa na mipango thabiti inayoendelea kwenye matawi yote.

Serikali ya KANU inatambua umuhimu wa kulinda mazingira pamoja na mizania ya maliasili na maisha ya wananchi kwenye usitawi unaoendelea wa nchi. Kwa kutokana na kutambua huku Serikali ya KANU itahimiza utekelezaji wa mipango yenye kuelekezwa kwa ajili ya uhifadhi wa kimazingira nchini.

Mwishowe, nawaomba Wakenya wote kukumbuka kwamba, matokeo ya siku zijazo ya Taifa la Kenya ni lazima yatayarishwe na wananchi wa Kenya wenyewe. Na lazima iwe ni lengo la kila mmoja wetu kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wa Kenya wameungana pamoja; na kwamba wanapendana na wanaishi pamoja kwa amani. Hii ina maana kwamba sisi sote ni lazima tuongozwe na falsafa ya Nyayo ya Amani, Upendo na Umoja.

*HARAMBEE!!! NYAYO!!!*



*Rais.*

# MANIFESTO YA KANU

## 1. Asili na Maumbile ya KANU

1.1. *Kuendelea Daima.*—Maumbile ya KANU yanaweza kueleweka na kutambulikana katika mazingira ya Kenya. Kwani asili na kuendelea kwa umbo lake ni sehemu muhimu ya historia ya Kenya. Chama hiki kilizaliwa kutokana na hamu na tamaa kubwa ya kutaka uhuru wa wananchi wa Kenya, na moyo huu ndio ukawa ni sababu kubwa ya kuzaliwa kwa KANU, na ni moyo huu ndio ambao unadumisha KANU, moyo ambao unapatikana katika falsafa tukufu ya ujamaa wa Kiafrika. Maumbile na kazi kubwa inayofanywa na KANU inaendelea daima kutokana na hamu na matakwa ya nyakati zinazobadilika-badilika. Hata hivyo, KANU ni chama cha kisiasa na chombo cha harakati cha wananchi kinachojitolea kutetea uhuru wa Kenya na mamlaka kamili ya kitaifa, wakati ambapo amani na umoja unaleta kwa urahisi maendeleo katika nyanja zote.

1.2. *Chama.*—Kutokana na mahitaji makubwa ya kitaifa ili yalete mfumo wa Kiafrika wa usimamizi wa kijamii na kisiasa kwa manufaa ya jamii na umma, wananchi wa Kenya walichagua kwa hiari yao wenyewe demokrasia ya kuwa na chama kimoja, na kwa njia hii KANU inalindwa ndani ya katiba ya taifa. Kama Chama, KANU inayo wajibu wa kisiasa wa kuliongoza taifa na kuunda Serikali thabiti kwa ajili ya kuendeleza masilahi ya Wakenya.

1.3. *KANU kama Chombo cha Harakati kwa Wananchi.*—Katika umbo lake jingine KANU ni lazima kibaki na kuwa chombo muhimu cha kuwaunganisha watu tofauti tofauti na jamii mbali mbali wa Kenya na kuwa taifa lenye umoja, lenye umbo la fahari, taifa lenye kuthamini asili na utamaduni wake. KANU siku zote itaendelea kufanya juhudi ya kuyaleta mambo haya.

## 2. Msingi Imara: Malengo, Shabaha na Shughuli za KANU

Lengo halisi na shughuli za KANU inabaki ile ile ya kudumisha taifa huru la Kenya, kuendeleza masilahi ya Wakenya, pamoja na kudumisha amani na ustaarabu wa mwanadamu.

2.1. *Maelezo ya Kimsingi ya Ujamaa wa Kiafrika.*—Hazina ya asili iliyoleta falsafa ya Nyayo na harakati za harambee ni ujamaa wa Kiafrika. Na kutokana na haya tunapata muundo wa Kiafrika wa maadili, wenye kukusanya pamoja ari ya kujitegemea na kuungana mkono kwa pamoja katika jamii. Haya ni maadili ya asili na misingi itakayoendelea kuongoza siasa za KANU na mipango yake siku zijazo.

2.2. Kutokana na maadili haya ya asili ni miongozo ya ujenzi wa taifa na marekebisho mema ya kijamii na kiuchumi. Kwa hivyo, KANU imekusudia kuyaunganisha pamoja makabila mbali mbali na watu wote wa Kenya katika taifa moja lenye umoja kwa kuondoa vikwazo vyote vya kikabila na vya kitamaduni. Na wakati wa kuunda taifa, KANU inajitahidi kuvilinda vyombo vyenye thamani na maadili ya Kiafrika kwa kuendeleza siasa ya utulivu ya kijamii na kitamaduni. KANU inaamini kufanya marekebisho yanapohitajika, pamoja na kufanya mipango na usimamizi wa mfumo wa kisiasa unaombatana na tamaduni za Kiafrika na shughuli zake. Kwa hivyo, KANU imefuata njia ya kuwashirikisha wananchi wote kwa jumla katika kazi ya kuwateua wagombea uteuzi wa Chama kwenye uchaguzi ujao wa bunge na uchaguzi wa serikali za mitaa. Kwa kufuatana na misingi hii, KANU itaendelea siku zote kuwashirikisha wananchi katika kutoa uamuzi wao na kwenye matayarisho ya miradi ya maendeleo, na pia katika kuchukua pamoja majukumu ya fedha pamoja na majukumu mengine kwa ajili ya kuleta usitawi katika jamii na Serikali. Kwa kufuata njia hii, KANU inafanya juhudi ya kuziunganisha bidii za wananchi, pamoja na kuzishirikisha miradi yote ya harambee kwenye Mipango ya Maendeleo ya Wilaya inayoongozwa na Kamati za Maendeleo ya Wilaya. KANU halikadhalika inajitahidi kurekebisha na kusitawisha masilahi ya Wakenya wote.

2.3. Kwa kutokana na hayo yalioletajwa hapo juu, KANU inathibitisha upya kwamba maendeleo ya kudumu yanaweza tu kupatikana iwapo kutakuwa na amani inayoletwa na umoja wa kitaifa ili kuimarisha utulivu. Na ili yapatikane mambo haya KANU itafanya juhudi ya:

- (i) Kulinda haki za kimsingi za kibinadamu, uhuru na haki zake zote, kama vile haki ya kuishi, ya kumiliki mali, na uhuru wa kujumuika na watu wengine, pamoja na uhuru wa kutamka.

- (ii) Kuhimiza kuvumbua upya na matumizi ya maadili ya Kiafrika na mfumo wake, kuunganisha shughuli za kijamii na kitamaduni kwa lengo la kuleta usitawi, na kujithamini sisi wenyewe pamoja kuthamini asili zetu.
- (iii) Kuhimiza kazi ya ujenzi wa taifa, pamoja na kulinda uhuru wa Taifa la Kenya.
- (iv) Kuongoza barabara pamoja kulitawala taifa, huku kunaendelezwa masilahi ya Wakenya, kwa njia ya kutayarisha na kufanya mipangc itakayoleta uzalishaji wa kiwango cha juu.

2.4. Na hatimaye, KANU inatilia mkazo umuhimu wa nidhamu katika kuimarisha mfumo wa manufaa na kukua kitaifa—nidhamu ya binafsi, nidhamu ya jamii, nidhamu ya Chama na nidhamu ya kitaifa. Kwa njia hii, wananchi si kuwa watapata hisa zao halisi zinazotokana na maendeleo, lakini hata katika juhudi zao za kuzalisha mali zinazoleta manufaa haya. KANU, pamoja na hayo, inaamini katika kuunganisha juhudi zote zinazotokana na Chama, wananchi, Serikali na kutokana na kuelewa kikamilifu falsafa ya Nyayo pamoja na harakati za harambee.

### **3. Uhifadhi wa Mazingira**

3.1. Shughuli muhimu ya KANU katika uwanja wa mazingira katika hatua ya sasa ya maendeleo ya Kenya ni kuhakikisha kwamba kunapatikana uzani kati ya shughuli za binadamu na uhifadhi wa kimazingira.

3.2. Serikali ya KANU kwa hivyo imeanzisha mpango wa muda mrefu wa kusimamia ardhi kwa kufuata shughuli za uzalishaji katika kanda za kimazingira, na wakati huo huo kufanya majaribio mapya ili kupatikane maendeleo ya maliasili.

3.3. Upandaji upya wa miti ni sehemu ya mipango mikubwa kwenye uhifadhi wa ardhi. Jambo hili linatokana na utambuzi wa kwamba misitu inaathiri hali ya hewa, uzalishaji unaotokana na ardhi, na inalinda maeneo ya kupatikana kwa maji.

3.4. Serikali ya KANU itapanua juhudi zake za kupanda miti upya kwa kuchukua hatua zinazofaa na kwa njia za kuwaelimisha wananchi. Kwa njia hizi upandaji miti hasa ile miti ya kiasili uitamarishwa. Na ili kurahisisha jambo hili, nasari za miche

zimekwisha anzishwa kote nchini. Elimu ya kimazingira inatolewa kwenye shule na kwenginepo. Na hatari ya kuharibu mazingira na kwa upande mwingine hatua za uhifadhi wa kimazingira yote haya, yatakua ni sehemu muhimu ya elimu ya kimazingira.

3.5. Sera ya Serikali ya KANU kuhusika na misitu pia ina lengo la kuhimiza kupatikana kwa kazi na kuongeza kupatikana nchini kwa wingi mbao na mazao mengine ya misitu. Serikali ya KANU inatambua kwamba misitu ina thamani kubwa, si kwa ajili ya sababu za kiuchumi na za kimazingira, lakini ni kwa sababu maeneo ya misitu yana uzuri wa mandari ya kimaumbile.

3.6. Serikali ya KANU imeweka rasilimali kubwa kwenye mpango wa kisasa wa kuelewa hali ya hewa na kupatikana kwa maji, mpango ambao utakuwa ukitowa maelezo kamili juu ya kupatikana kwa uhakika maliasili ya maji ya nchi, na kutoa tathmini juu ya uwezekano nchini wa mipango ya kumwagilia maji na mipango ya kupatikana kwa nishati kwa nguvu za maji.

3.7. Serikali ya KANU imekwisha anzisha vyuo kadha wa kadha juu ya shughuli maalum za kimazingira. Hivi ni:

- (i) Wizara ya Mazingira na Maliasili
- (ii) Tume ya Rais ya Kudumu ya Upandaji Miti, Maji na Uhifadhi wa Udongo.
- (iii) Shule ya Masomo ya Mazingira.

3.8. Pamoja na hayo yaliyotajwa juu, mamlaka ya ustawi zimekwisha anzishwa kusimamia mipango ya maendeleo kwenye mabonde ya mito. Serikali ya KANU pamoja na haya yote inahimiza mashirika yasiyokuwa ya Serikali ili yajishughulisha kwenye uhifadhi wa mazingira.

3.9. Shabaha ya jumla ya KANU kwa ajili ya usitawi wa maliasili ya madini ni kutafuta manufaa makubwa kabisa kwa ajili ya nchi kwa kuyapata kwa kutumia utafiti maliasili hizi zisizoweza kupatikana tena upya. Kugunduliwa na hatimaye kupatikana kwa madini unatarajiwa kupatikana kwa kazi, mapato ya fedha za kigeni na kutoa mchango kwa mpango kwa muda mrefu kwa ajili ya kupatikana kwa maendeleo ya viwanda.

3.10. Serikali ya KANU itaimarisha vyombo vinavyohitajika kwa ajili ya kutathmini na kusimamia mabadiliko ya kimazingira

yanayoweza kutokea na kuharibu mipango ya siku zijazo ya nchi. Kwa hali hii KANU itaelekeza shabaha zake kwenye miradi ya kimazingira na mipango inayosimamia baraza la kitaifa la kimazingira. Umuhimu maalum utawekwa kwenye mipango ya kuzuia uchafuzi na mipango ya kiafya ya kimazingira itakayohusika na uchafuzi wa maji, hewa na ardhi.

#### **4. Utumizi wa Ardhi**

4.1. Ardhi ni maliasili muhimu ya kitaifa na serikali ya KANU inaambatanisha umuhimu mkubwa kwenye matumizi ya ardhi kwa njia ya busara.

4.2. Serikali ya KANU imesimama imara na kujitolea kikamilifu katika kupanga matumizi ya ardhi kwa njia za uhifadhi wa kimazingira, kwa upimaji wa ardhi, usaraveya pamoja na kuwapatia makazi wananchi wa Kenya ili kuhakikisha maslahi ya kiuchumi na kijamii kwa manufaa ya wananchi.

4.3. Kufuatana na haya, Serikali ya KANU inaongeza juhudi ili kurahisisha utolewaji wa hati za kumiliki ardhi ili wananchi wa Kenya wapate nafasi ya kupata mikopo kwa ajili ya usitawi wa kilimo na kibiashara. Kwa sababu hiyo makampuni ya ununuaji wa mashamba yameamuriwa kushirikiana na serikali katika shughuli hii.

4.4. Serikali ya KANU pia imeweka umuhimu maalum ili kurudia upya sheria kadha wa kadha zinazohusika na ardhi.

4.5. Chama cha KANU kimekwisha tambua kwamba ipo haja kubwa inayokuwa ya upimaji wa ardhi ili kila mwananchi anayehusika ajipatie hati kamili ya umilikaji ardhi anayoweza kuitumia kama dhamana ya kupata mikopo ya kutumia ya kujiendeleza yeye mwenyewe kibinafsi, na kwa njia hii, juhudi zitafanywa na Serikali ya KANU kuharakisha upimaji wa ardhi ili wananchi halisi wa Kenya wapate nafasi ya kupata mikopo kwa ajili ya usitawi wa kilimo na wa kibiashara.

#### **5. Idadi ya Watu na Utumizi wake**

5.1. Kukua kwa haraka kwa idadi kubwa ya watu nchini kunatokana na kuongezeka kwa uzazi na upungufu wa vifo. Kwa kutegemea kiwango hiki cha kukua tunaweza kuwa na idadi ya watu milioni 24.9 katika mwaka 1990, na milioni 37.5 katika mwaka 2000. Hali hii inayoongezeka inatarajia kuondolewa kwa

muda fulani. Kwa hivyo juhudi za Serikali ya KANU zitaelekezwa kuimarisha ubora wa maisha na kuhudumia idadi kubwa ya watu watakao kuwepo pamoja na hawa waliopo kwa hivi sasa. Nguvu za wananchi wetu zitategemea masilahi ya jumla ya idadi ya watu nchini.

5.2. Serikali ya KANU inatambua haja ya kuendeleza masilahi ya hali ya juu ya wananchi pamoja na kazi wanazoweza kufanya watu na kuzithamini kama rasilmali muhimu ya kimsingi nchini mwetu. Ni kwa sababu hii Serikali ya KANU itaelekeza kwa umuhimu mkubwa zaidi ili kusitawisha maliasili ya binadamu kama msingi wa kuendeleza maendeleo kwa jumla. KANU itafanya kila juhudi ili iimarisha ujuzi kwa wananchi kwa kupatikana mazingira yanayohitajika na mazingira yanayomtia hima kila mwenye bidii na ili kuongeza uzalishaji wa kila mtu binafsi. Katika juhudi zake za kuimarisha masilahi na uzalishaji kwa wananchi wetu, Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba mahitaji ya kimsingi na huduma yanapatikana na wananchi wote. Ni lazima isisitizwe kwamba kupatikana kwa haja za kimsingi ni sharti ya kwanza muhimu kwa ajili ya kupatikana kwa maendeleo ya jumla ya kiuchumi na ya kijamii. Kwa kuzingatia maslahi ya wananchi, Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba hizi haja na huduma za kimsingi zilizokwisha tajwa zinapatikana kwa jamii.

5.3. *Afya.*—Maendeleo makubwa kabisa yamekwisha patikana tangu uhuru kwa ajili ya kuimarisha afya ya wananchi. Kiwango cha kufa watu ovyo, kufa kwa watoto wachanga kumepungua sana na wakati huo huo kupatikana kwa maisha kwa wakati wa uzazi kumeimarika barabara. Huku kupungua sana kwa wakati wa vifo na kupatika kwa maisha marefu kwa wananchi kunaonyesha dhahiri jinsi afya ilivyokuwa imeimarika nchini. KANU imeidhamiria kuendeleza hali hii kwa kupatikana kwa huduma za afya na mfumo mkamilifu wa afya kama vile ujenzi wa wadi za Nyayo kwenye mahospitali mengi nchini.

5.4. *Chakula na Lishe.*—Kupatikana kwa maisha mazuri kwa wananchi kunatokana na aina ya chakula bora kinacho thibitisha hali ya lishe kwa wananchi wetu. Uchunguzi wa hivi karibuni unaonyesha kwamba kwenye kipindi cha muda fulani, kwenye kiwango cha kitaifa, kumekuwa na maendeleo, ingawa ni madogo, katika hali ya lishe. KANU itaendelea kufanya juhudi na kuhimiza mipango yenye lengo la kuimarisha hali ya lishe ili kurahisisha matumizi bora ya maliasili ya binadamu.

5.5. Chakula ni mahitaji ya msingi kwa ajili ya masilahi ya wananchi. Serikali ya KANU imesimama imara na kujitolea kikamilifu ili kuhakikisha kwamba nchi inaweza kujitegemea katika uzalishaji wa chakula. Serikali ya KANU itafanya juhudi kuhakikisha kupatikana kwa usalama wa chakula nchini na hasa kwenye maeneo yasiyopata mvua ya kutosha na kwenye maeneo makavu, maeneo ambayo hukumbwa na ukame mara kwa mara. Utafiti unaowezekana utatumiwa na kuhimizwa kwenye sekta ya kilimo ili kuongeza mapato ya mazao shambani kwa kila hekta ya ardhi inayolimwa. KANU inakusudia kupanua juhudi za kuhimiza uzalishaji wa mazao ya vyakula na mazao yanayouzwa nje kwa kutumia usimamizi unaofaa na kutumia barabara mali zote zinazoingizwa kwenye kilimo.

5.6. *Maji.*—Serikali ya KANU itaendelea na juhudi zake thabiti za kupatikana kwa maji masafi kwenye kila nyumba. Ili kufanikisha juhudi hizi nafasi ya jamii kwa njia za harambee pamoja na kuyalipia maji yatakuwa ni mambo ya umuhimu mkubwa sana.

5.7. Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kupanua mipango iliyopo hivi sasa ya kujenga visima vya maji, mabwawa, misingi ya maji pamoja na mitaro ili maji yapatikane kwa matumizi ya binadamu na ya mifugo kwenye maeneo yasiopata mvua ya kutosha na kwenye maeneo makavu nchini.

5.8. Mamlaka ya Bonde la Ziwa, Mamlaka ya Mto wa Tana na Mto wa Athi na Mamlaka ya Bonde la Kerio, zote zitapanua mipango yake ili maji yanayopatikana kutoka kwenye maziwa na mito itumike kwenye shughuli za umwagiliaji maji, matumizi ya nyumbani na kwa ajili ya kustawisha nishati na stima inayopatikana kwa kutokana na nguvu za maji.

5.9. *Mpango wa Jamii wa Majira.*—KANU itapanua juhudi zake za kuendeleza mipango ya uzazi wa majira kama jambo muhimu la kwanza kitaifa kwa lengo la kupunguza idadi ya kukuwa ya wananchi kila mwaka ya kiwango cha asilimia 4.1 na kuhakikisha kwamba wananchi wanayo, na wanapata, idadi ya watoto wanaoweza kuwalea na kuwasimamia kikamilifu na bila ya kuwa na matatizo yasiyo ya kawaida. Ili kupatikane lengo hili Serikali ya KANU inafikiria kuweko kwa familia ya kiasi ambayo itakwenda sambamba na rasilimali ya kiuchumi ya taifa pamoja na matarajio ya wananchi wake.

5.10. *Elimu*.—Serikali ya KANU inatambua kwamba elimu ni moja ya mambo yanayoweza kuathiri sana ubora wa maisha. Elimu ndiyo inayojenga msingi wa ufundi unaoweza kuendeleza na kuboresha hali ya maisha. Pia kuweza kuathiri ubora wa afya na hali ya nyumba na ni kwa kutokana na haya ndipo Serikali ya KANU ikawa inasisitiza juu ya mpango wa nidhamu katika elimu. Kwa hivi sasa Serikali ya KANU imekwisha tekeleza mpango wa elimu wa miaka 8-4-4 ambao utakuwa ukitumika kikamilifu ufikapo mwaka wa 1990 kuanzia shule za msingi na kuendelea hadi vyuo vikuu.

5.11. Ikiwa na lengo la kutoa ujuzi wa kufanya kazi kwa wote, mpango wa elimu wa 8-4-4 utatoa mchango wake wa kupunguza kiwango cha kutopatikana kazi kwa wanafunzi wanaotoka mashuleni. Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuwa thabiti na kujitolea ili kuboresha elimu ya manufaa kwa watoto wote wanaokwenda mashule. Pamoja na elimu ya ufundi, na mafunzo ya kufanya kazi, Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha mafunzo ya viwango vya juu ya kufanya kazi yanapatikana kwenye vyuo vyote vya ufundi nchini.

5.12. Kupatikana kwa nyumba mbali kuwa ni mahitaji ya kimsingi kupatikana kwa nyumba, kunaathiri afya na lisehe ya wananchi ni kidokezo muhimu cha kiwango cha maisha. Serikali ya KANU itakusudia kulipa umuhimu wa kwanza swala hili la kupatikana kwa nyumba kwa jumla na hasa kupatikana kwa nyumba sehemu za mashambani. Serikali ya KANU itajitahidi kupatikana kwa nyumba zikiwa na mahitaji muhimu kama vila maji, vituo vya afya na mashule yaliyo karibu karibu.

5.13. *Huduma kwa Jamii*.—Katika juhudi za kustawisha maeneo ya mashambani, Serikali ya KANU ikishirikiana na jamii zinazoishi mashambani pamoja ha mashirika mengine, itafanya juhudi kupatikana kwa mahitaji kadha wa kadha. Serikali ya KANU itakuwa na lengo la kupatikana kwa urahisi mahitaji kadha wa kadha kama vile mashule, vituo vya afya, masoko na barabara za mashambani ili ziwe karibu na mahali wanakoishi wananchi.

5.14. *Usitawi wa Vijana*.—Mfumo wa wananchi wetu kimsingi ni wa vijana, kwani asilimia hamsini (50%) ya idadi ya wananchi ina umri wa chini ya miaka kumi na mitano. Kwa hivyo kundi hili la wananchi linahitaji kupewa umuhimu mkubwa. Pia kundi hili

lina matatizo makubwa ya kutegemea wananchi wengine. Serikali ya KANU kwa hivyo itaelekeza rasilimali kubwa ili iweze kuwaendeleza vijana wa nchi hii wapate kuwa raia waaminifu wa kuzalisha mali. Misaada itapelekwa kwenye vyuo vya ufundi vya mashambani na juhudi zitafanywa na serikali ya KANU kutoa mafunzo bora zaidi ya kikazi ili walemavu, yaani wasiojiweza, waweze kushiriki kikamilifu na kujiingiza katika shughuli za kijamii.

5.15. *Wanawake katika Maendeleo.*—Serikali ya KANU inatambua shughuli za wanawake zinazoendelea kama uti wa mgongo wa uchumi wa kitaifa, na hasa katika uzalishaji wa kilimo. Jambo la fahari zaidi ni la wanawake kuweza kujitayarisha na kuunda vikundi vya kujisaidia wenyewe vya akina mama. Lengo la KANU ni kuvigeuza vikundi hivi viwe ni vikundi vya maendeleo na kukua kwa taifa.

5.16. Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuunga mkono elimu ya wasichana kwenye viwango vyote na kujihusisha kwa wanawake katika nyanja zote za maendeleo ya kiuchumi nchini. KANU itaendelea kutambua na kuendeleza nafasi kwa wanawake katika huduma zinazotolewa katika Serikali na kwenye sekta nyingine za uchumi.

## **6. Utafutaji wa Nafasi za Kazi**

6.1. Kupatikana kwa kazi maana yake ni kuzishughulisha na kuzitumia rasilimali zinazotokana na binadamu kwenye maeneo ambako yatakuwa na manufaa kabisa kiuchumi. Wasiwasi wa Serikali ya KANU, kama unavyokaririwa kwenye Waraka wa Kikao nambari mbili wa mwaka 1985, si kuanzisha sekta mpya ya kusababisha kupatikana kazi, lakini lengo hasa ni kurahisisha uzalishaji wa kila mojawapo wa watu katika kundi la wafanyi kazi.

6.2. Kukosekana kwa kazi kwenye mazingara yetu maana yake ni kutopatikana kwa nafasi za kupata mapato kutokana na kazi au kutokana na kazi za binafsi. Kwa hivyo ni lengo la Serikali ya KANU kuwepo nafasi zaidi za kazi kwa wale wanaotafuta kazi hivi sasa, na kuongeza uzalishaji wao. Kwa hivi sasa wafanyi kazi wanaoweza kufanya kazi nchini Kenya wanakadiriwa kuwa asilimia themanini na tano (85%) ya idadi yote ya watu wafanyao kazi. Asilimia kumi na tano (15%) iliyobaki ni ya watu

wasiojiweza au wasioweza kufanya kazi kwa sababu kadha wa kadha. Kwa kutokana na kiwango kikubwa cha uwezo wa kufanya kazi, Serikali ya KANU imekusudia kutumia njia zote zinazowezezana ili kupunguza tatizo la ukosefu wa kazi.

6.3. Serikali ya KANU inatambua kwamba sababu kubwa za ukosefu wa kazi nchini ni pamoja na kiwango kikubwa cha kukua kwa idadi ya watu, na kwa hivyo kuongeza idadi ya wale wanaotafuta kazi: kutoweza kwa uchumi kukua kwa kiwango ambapo kingeweza kusababisha kazi nyingi zaidi za kuwaajiri wale wote wanaotafuta kazi: kukosekana kwa mizania ya ujuzi: ufundi usiofaa na matatizo ya ucheleweshaji wa kutekelezwa kwa miradi kwenye mipango mikubwa ya maendeleo. Serikali ya KANU kwa hivyo itafuata sera na mipango itakayoweza kupanua sekta zote za makampuni na ya Serikali kwenye uchumi ili zipate kusabasisha kupatikana kwa kazi.

6.4. Serikali ya KANU inaamini kwamba tatizo la kupata kazi ni lazima lishughulikiwe kwa msingi wa muda mrefu. Sera za muda mrefu zitakazotumiwa ni pamoja na kubana matumizi ya fedha ili kusababisha nafasi zaidi za kazi, kutoa vihimizo vitakavyotia moyo uzalishaji wa rasilimali na uhusiano wa kimataifa unaofaa ili kudumisha masoko ya nje. Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba sera hizi zinatumika na kutekelezwa. Na zaidi Serikali ya KANU itajitahidi kutekeleza hatua za muda mfupi kupunguza matatizo ya wakosao kazi. Hizi ni pamoja na kupunguza ukubwa wa familia, marekebisho ya mfumo wa elimu kubadili nadharia na matarajio ya kazi, kuimarisha usimamizi wa afya, nyumba bora, na kupatikana kwa mahitaji ya kimsingi ambayo yataongeza uzalishaji wa wafanyi kazi.

6.5. Katika jaribio la kusababisha nafasi za kazi, Serikali ya KANU itasisitiza kupatikana kwa kazi kwenye sekta hizi.

6.5.1. *Sekta ya Kisasa.*—Tangu uhuru Sekta ya Kisasa imesajili kukua kwa haraka. Maendeleo haya katika sekta hii hayakugeuzwa kwa kusababisha kazi zaidi ili kuwaajiri wale wanaotafuta kazi wanaozidi. Serikali ya KANU inakusudia kuelekeza juhudi za dhati ili kuifanya sekta hii itoe kazi nyingi zaidi kwa kutumia ufundi unaofaa.

6.5.2. *Sekta ya Viwanda.*—Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba sera yake kuhusu viwanda ina lengo la kutoa kazi kwa

wingi. Kazi hii ni lazima itekelezwe kwa gharama ndogo na kuhakikisha maendeleo yanayofaa kwa viwanda wakati ambapo sehemu kubwa ya kutoa kazi itapatikana kwenye sekta nyingine. Serikali ya KANU inataraji kwamba viwango vya sasa vitapanua uwezekano wa kupatikana kazi kwa haraka zaidi kuliko sekta nyingine kwa rasilimali mpya, matumizi ya uzalishaji ya rasilimali na mipango mipya itakayolinda rasilimali na wakati huo huo kutumia wafanyi kazi zaidi.

Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba sekta ya kutengeneza bidhaa imejengwa juu ya uwezekano wa uzalishaji mkubwa na utakaoweza kuwavutia wafanyi biashara wadogo wadogo na mameneja wa wananchi halisi wa Kenya. Kukua kwa viwanda ni lazima pia kuunge mkono na kupanua maendeleo ya kilimo na ya sehemu za mashambani.

6.5.3. *Sekta ya Kilimo.*—Inatambuliwa na Serikali ya KANU kwamba sekta ya kilimo itaendelea kuongoza nchi katika maendeleo ya kiuchumi. Serikali ya KANU inakusudia kusisitiza umuhimu wa uzalishaji mkubwa kwenye sekta ya kilimo, na kulinganisha jambo hili pamoja na sera nyingine ili ziwe zinaathiri mapato yanayozidi kwa wananchi wanaokaa mashambani. Kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji kutakua ni chanzo muhimu cha kukua. Serikali ya KANU imeona ya kwamba kupatikana kwa kazi kwenye hekta moja kunawezekana zaidi katika mashamba madogo kuliko mashamba makubwa. Mashamba madogo pia yameonyesha uzalishaji mkubwa zaidi. Serikali ya KANU kwa hivyo itawahimiza wazalishaji kwenye mashamba madogo.

6.5.4. *Sekta Isiokuwa ya Serikali.*—Serikali ya KANU inaelewa kwamba shughuli kwenye sekta isiyokuwa ya Serikali nchini imekabiliwa na matatizo kadha yanayoweza kutatuliwa kwa kuzirekebisha sera yake na kwa kuipa msaada moja kwa moja ili kupanua uzalishaji, na kwa kufanya hivyo kwa kuongeza upatikanaji wa kazi.

6.5.5. Ili kupunguza matatizo ya sekta hii, Serikali ya KANU inakusudia kutumia vyuo kama vile vya ufundi kwa vijana ili kuanzisha ufundi bora zaidi kwenye sekta hii. Serikali ya KANU itaihusisha sekta hii kikamilifu na vyuo vya ufundi kwa vijana. Serikali ya KANU pia itaendeleza matumizi ya bidhaa na huduma zinazotolewa na sekta hii.

6.5.6. Shida kubwa ya maendeleo kwenye sekta isiyokuwa ya Serikali ni ukosefu wa fedha za kutosha. Serikali ya KANU inakusudia kuanzisha mfumo mzuri utakaoweza kutoa mikopo kwenye sekta hii. Na ili kuongoza uzalishaji kwenye sekta hii, Serikali ya KANU inakusudia kupanga usimamizi ulio rahisi wa mipango ya mafunzo kwa mafundi walio wadogo wadogo kwenye nyanja mbalimbali. Uwezekano wa sekta hii wa kutoa kazi kwa vijana ni lazima kusesitizwe. Wengi wa wafanyi kazi wa sekta hii wamo katika lile kundi la idadi ya watu nchini wenye umri wa kati ya miaka kumi na mitano (15) na ishirini na minne (24). Kwa hivyo kukosekana kwa kazi kwa vijana kunaweza kupunguzwa sana kwa kutoa misaada kwenye sekta hii.

## **7. Mpango wa Uwekaji Rasilimali**

7.1. Serikali ya KANU imekuwa na wasiwasi kuhusika na uzalishaji mdogo wa rasilimali nchini. Waraka wa Kikao Nambari Moja wa 1986 unaonyesha kwamba sababu moja ya kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa rasilimali upo katika mfumo wa bei za bidhaa muhimu, zikilinganishwa na zile bidhaa zinazoongeza bei ya rasilimali inayotakikana kwa ajili ya kuzalisha mali. Ili kupambana na tatizo hili Serikali ya KANU itaanzisha vivutio zaidi ili viweze kuweka rasilimali kwenye shughuli zisizohitaji rasilimali kubwa kubwa.

7.2. Katika miaka kumi iliyopita rasilimali ziliwekwa kwenye vikwazo vilivyolindwa na kutekelezwa miradi ya rasilimali kwa gharama kubwa. Serikali ya KANU itafanya juhudi kupunguza vikwazo hivi vilivyolindwa na itatumia vivutio vya masoko kupanua rasilimali kwenye maeneo ya uzalishaji. Serikali ya KANU itarekebisha upya sera za biashara ili kupunguza kiwango cha kulinda na hasa kwenye shughuli za kuzalisha bidhaa zitakazo tengenezwa humu humu nchini, kuendeleza viwango vifaavyo vya riba, na kupanua shughuli ndogo ndogo za kutungeneza bidhaa na za huduma.

7.3. Ili kuhakikisha kuongezeka kwa rasilimali serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba sera za rasilimali zipo wazi na zenye mipango. Itarudia upya na kutekeleza kwa mpango sheria ya uhifadhi wa rasilimali za kigeni. Ili kuwatia moyo wawekaji akiba wa kigeni wapate kuzileta rasilimali zao humu nchini.

7.4. Serikali ya KANU pia itahakikisha kwamba ushirikishwaji kikamilifu wa Wakenya unapatikana kwa kuwahusisha na kuukabidhi uchumi kwa wananchi halisi wa Kenya. Kwa hivyo KANU italeta mazingira ya kuukabidhi uchumi kwenye mikono ya wananchi halisi bila ya kuwavunja moyo wawekaji rasilimali kutoka nje, ambao haki zao zimelindwa na sheria ya Bunge.

7.5. Ili kuhakikisha upanuzi wa masoko kwa ajili ya bidhaa zetu za viwandani, serikali ya KANU itatimiza ushiriki kikamilifu kwenye biashara ya kimataifa kuanzia kwa nchi za jirani. Juhudi mahasusi zitafanywa kutega biashara katika maeneo ya biashara nafuu, yaani P.T.A. Serikali ya KANU pia itahakikisha ya kwamba bidhaa zinazotengenezwa viwandani mwetu ni vya hali ya juu na bei zake zinalingana vyema na bei za kimataifa.

7.6. Kupatikana kwa stima mashambani kutaharakishwa ili kuvutia kuwekwa kwa rasilimali mashambani na kwa ajili ya kuhimiza viwanda vidogo vidogo. Ni lengo la serikali ya KANU kuimarisha rasilimali zinasopatikana nchini kwa kupitia juhudi za mipango za kamati ya maendeleo ya wilaya ili kuongeza shughuli za viwanda mashambani.

7.7. *Utafiti na Maendeleo.*—Serikali ya KANU imetambua manufaa ya utafiti, sayansi na ufundi ili kupatikane usitawi unaotakikana. Wizara mpya iliyoundwa imeiweka Kenya kati ya yale mataifa yenye mfumo wa kikweli kwa ajili kutathmini, kupanga na kusimamia maendeleo. KANU itazidi kuziendeleza juhudi hizi.

7.8. Kuhusika na rasilimali katika mashirika ya Serikali, sera ya serikali ya KANU, kila itakapowezekana itabaki kuwa mashirika haya ni lazima yalete faida. Kwa hivyo mashirika ya Serikali, makampuni, na kadhalika yatakuwa yakirudiwa mara kwa mara ili zipangiwe hatua za kufuata.

## **8. Ulinzi na Usalama wa Ndani.**

8.1. Serikali ya KANU inaamini kwamba usalama unaunga mkono maendeleo. Kama vile maendeleo yanavyounga mkono usalama.

8.2. Serikali ya KANU itaendeleza kuwepo na kurahisisha kuwepo kwa jeshi ambalo litalinda na kuhakikisha usalama wa ndani na heshima ya mipaka yetu.

8.3. Kwa hivyo Jeshi la Kenya, Jeshi la Wanamaji la Kenya, na Jeshi la '82 la kikosi cha wanaahewa vyote vitakuwa katika hali imara na kupewa vifaa vya kulinda Kenya dhidi ya uchokozi wowote kutoka nje.

8.4. Kikosi cha Polisi cha Kenya na Kikosi cha Polisi cha Utawala vyote pamoja vitaendelea kudhibiti na kuimarisha shughuli zao za usalama, kwa kuhakisha kwamba sheria za Kenya zinatekelezwa, na wakati huo huo hatua zinachukuliwa kuboresha sura yao kwa wananchi.

8.5. Wananchi wataendelea kuhimizwa kuunga mkono vyombo vya kulinda usalama wa ndani katika kuendeleza amani na utulivu kwenye sehemu za mashambani na kwenye viwango vya vijiji.

8.6. KANU kama chombo cha wananchi wote kitafanya juhudi kuvunjilia mbali vikwazo vya kiukoo na vya kikabila vinavyozorotesha kuwepo nadharia ya taifa moja na fahari ya kitaifa ya kibinafsi na kuwa ni tisho kwa usalama kwa kitaifa.

8.7. Serikali ya KANU kama matokeo ya Katiba ya Kenya inaunga mkono muundo mzima uliomo humo. Na hasa chama kitaendelea kuimarisha na kulinda haki na uhuru wa kimsingi wa kila Mkenya binafsi pamoja na wengineo lakini wakati huo huo chama kitahakikisha kwamba haki za wengineo haziingiliwi ovyo na mtu yeyote.

8.8. *Kazi ya Vijana wa KANU.*—Vijana wa KANU watahimiwa kutoa mchango wao katika kulinda maisha na mali huko vijijini na kwenye maeneo yaliyo jirani wakishirikiana kikamilifu na utawala wa mikoa na polisi ya Kenya.

8.9. *Faini ya Kufanyishwa Kazi.*—Serikali ya KANU itaimarisha kutekelezwa kwa kuwafanyisha kazi wale wahalifu wanaovunja sheria ndogo ndogo.

8.10. *Uhusiano wa Wafanyi Kazi.*—Serikali ya KANU itahakikisha kwamba Wanakenya wanaendeleza haki yao ya kuwa wanachama wa shirika la COTU pamoja na vyama vingine vinavyohusiana na COTU. Ni jambo la furaha kwa KANU kwamba vyama vya wafanyikazi vinalinda masilahi yao, huboresha uzalishaji na amani kwenye viwanda. KANU siku zote itaunga mkono na kuzilinda juhudi hizi.

## 9. Siasa ya Nje

9.1. Msingi wa pamoja wa siasa ya nje ya Kenya ulijengwa wakati wa kuunda chama cha Kenya African National Union (KANU) katika miaka ya kwanza ya 1960. Kuanzia wakati wa uhuru, Jamhuri hii changa imekuwa imara na kujitolea kikamilifu kufuata siasa ya nje ikiongozwa na misingi ifuatayo:

- (a) Ujirani Mwema.
- (b) Ushirikiano wa Kimajimbo.
- (c) Ukombozi Kamili wa Bara la Afrika.
- (d) Siasa ya Kutofungamana na Upande Wowote.
- (e) Amani na Usalama wa Kimataifa.
- (f) Ushirikiano wa Kiuchumi wa Kimataifa.

9.2. *Ujirani Mwema.*—KANU inaamini kwa dhati juu ya siasa ya ujirani mwema na ya kudumisha utulivu wa kimajimbo. Kwa hivyo serikali ya KANU haitakuwa na dhamira mbaya kwa yeyote lakini itaendelea kama ilivyofanya hapo zamani kunyosha mkono wa urafiki kwa nchi zote. Jambo la kwanza na muhimu ni kuunda na kuhakikisha mazingira mazuri ya kuishi pamoja na amani yatakayoleta maendeleo ya haraka katika jimbo lote. Siasa ya KANU ya nje juu ya ujirani mwema umebakia haujabadilika.

9.3. *Ushirikiano wa Kimajimbo.*—KANU imefanya juhudi kupanua na kurahisisha ushirikiano wa kimajimbo kwenye daraja zote. Njia hii iliyofuata siasa ya kufana imeendelezwa na kuzihusisha pia nchi zilizo mbali na jirani zetu kama inavyoonekana katika kujihusisha kwetu kikamilifu katika shughuli mbali mbali za kimajimbo kama vile eneo la biashara nafuu, mamlaka inayohusu serikali kadha juu ya ukame na kupanuka kwa jangwa, na mpango wa uchukuzi wa mlango wa kaskazini.

9.4. Kwa kutokana na maendeleo ya haraka, afya iliyoimarishwa, elimu, na mambo mengineyo, manufaa ya ushirikiano wa kimajimbo yamekuwa na maana zaidi. Kutokana na haya, Serikali ya KANU imepanua juhudi zake katika ushirikiano wa kimajimbo.

9.5. KANU inaamini kwamba ushirikiano kama huu utakuwa ni wa manufaa kwa pande zote zinazohusika.

9.6. *Ukombozi Kamili wa Bara la Afrika.*—KANU imejitolea ili kupatikane uhuru kamili wa Bara la Afrika. Haya ni mapambano yanayohusu heshima ya Waafrika na heshima ya utu

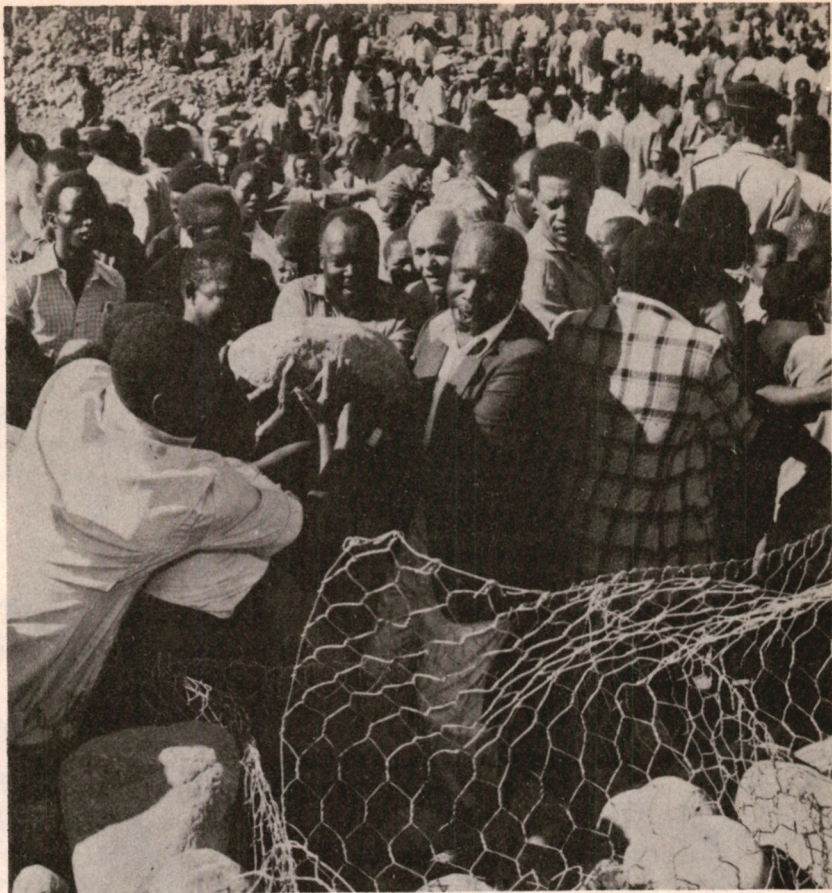
wa binadamu wote. Kwenye kiwango cha kimataifa, Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kutoa misaada ya hali na mali kwa vyama vya ukombozi vya Afrika Kusini na Namibia.

9.7. *Siasa ya Kutofungamana na Upande Wowote.*—Siasa ya KANU ya kutofungamana na upande wowote imejengwa juu ya misimamo ya usawa kati ya mataifa, kuishi kwa amani kwa pamoja, kuheshimiana na kutoingilia mambo ya ndani ya mataifa mengine. Kenya inataka urafiki na kila taifa litakalofanya vivyo hivyo. Kenya imesimama imara na kujitolea kikamilifu kwa kuunga mkono yale inayoamini kuwa ni sawa na ya haki katika masuala ya kimataifa.

9.8. *Amani na Usalama wa Kimataifa.*—Kwa kuwa KANU inaheshimu na kupenda ubinadamu kumetufanya sisi kusimama imara na kujitolea ili kuendeleza usalama na amani ya kimataifa na utatuzi wa kiamani juu ya mizozo. Kwa hali hii tunaamini kwamba kuendeleza kwa amani na usalama, kukiwepo kwa nia njema ya wote kutaweza kupatikana kwa viwango vya chini vya silaha na kuwaongoza katika hali ya jumla ya kuondoa silaha zote.

9.9. *Ushirikiano wa Kimataifa.*—KANU inaamini kwamba ili kupatikane kukua kiuchumi kiulimwengu kutaweza kupatikana katika mazingira ya heshima na ya kufanyiana usawa. Kwa hivyo tutaendelea kuunga mkono na kufuata juhudi zenye lengo la kuleta mfumo mpya wa kimataifa wa kibiashara na wakifedha.

9.10. Ikiwa inatambua siasa hizi za kitaifa, chama kitaendelea kupanua ushirikiano wa kimataifa unaohitajika ili taifa letu lipate maendeleo. Chama kwa hivyo kitaendelea kunyosha mkono wa kirafiki kwenye nyanja za kibiashara za kifundi na za kifedha. Pamoja na jukumu la kuleta hali ya kuelewana na kuimarisha uhusiano na nchi nyingine, chama kitabeba mzigo wa kuongeza na kupanua uhusiano na harakati za kibalozi pamoja na nchi zote za ulimwengu.



**Rais Moi aongoza kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo.**

**RAIS AJENGA NCHI  
KANU YAJENGA NCHI  
FUATA NYAYO!!!**

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**Wananchi wafuatā nyayo zake Rais Moi kwa vitendo!!**



**RAIS AJENGA NCHI!!**

**FUATA NYAYO!!**

## 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.

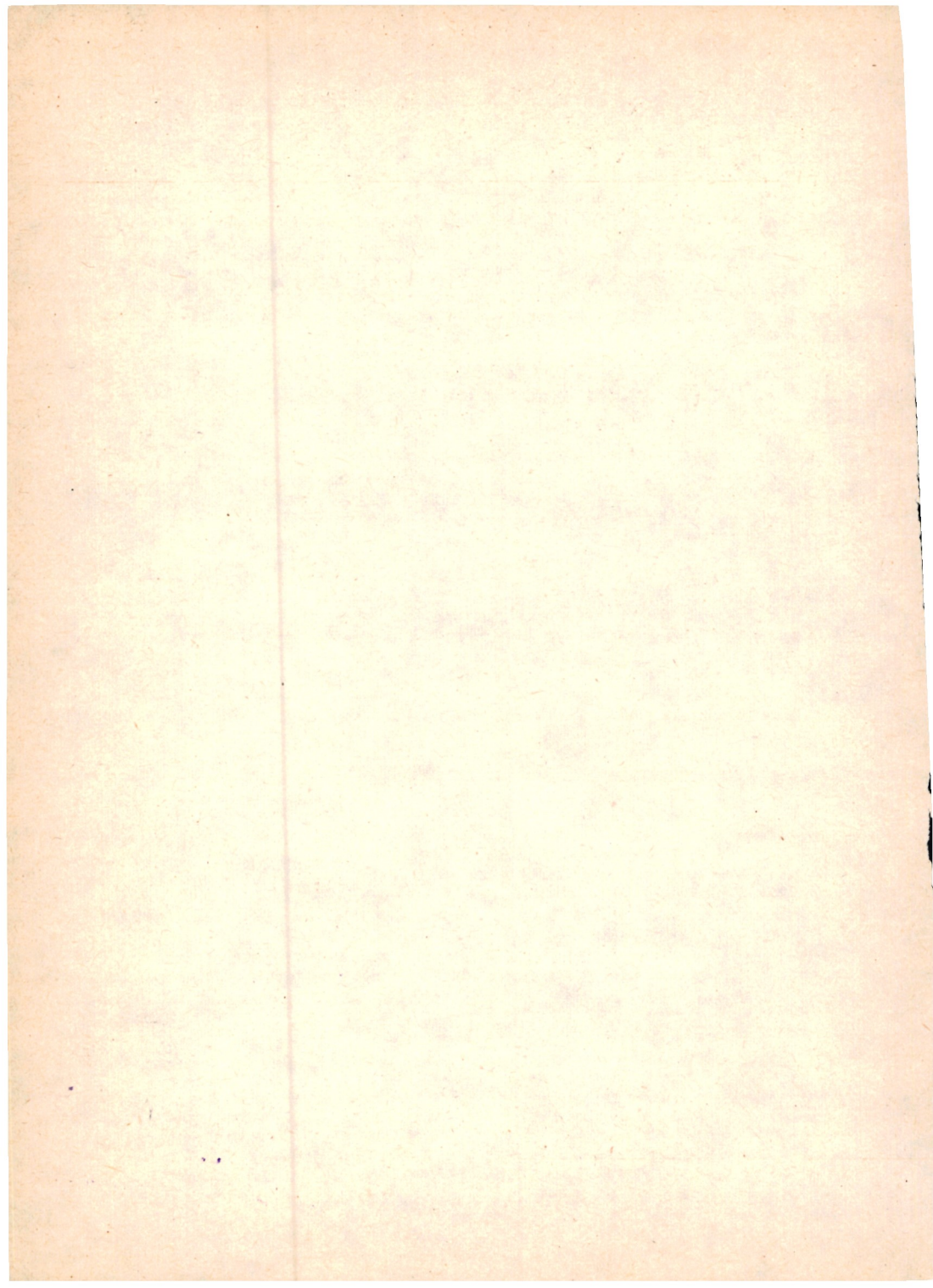
O God of all creation  
Bless this our land and nation.  
Justice be our shield and defender,  
May we dwell in unity,  
Peace and liberty;  
Plenty be found within our borders.

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.



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**HAKI**

**IWE NGAO**

**NA MLINZI**