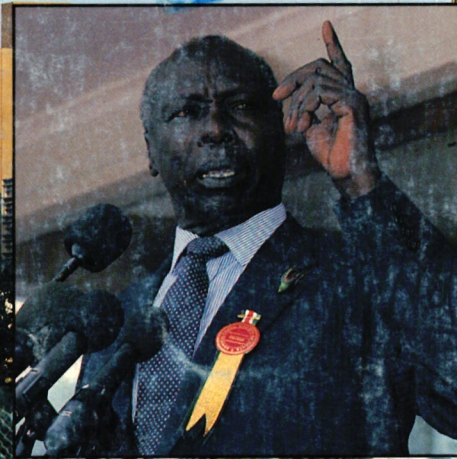


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*His Excellency
the Honourable Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P.*

President of the Republic of Kenya

Dear Kenyans,

We have come to yet another milestone in our nation's history. As we forge ahead in search of prosperity for our people, their children and grandchildren, we remember with pride that KANU is the Party that dismantled the yoke of colonialism and brought independence to our beloved country. We have witnessed three decades blessed by peace, stability and progress. Indeed our country has truly remained an island of peace in a sea of turmoil. Immense efforts have enabled Kenyans to enjoy unparalleled development in all sectors of the economy. We have more educated Kenyans, we have more healthy Kenyans, we have more economically strong Kenyans, and more politically mature Kenyans who are capable of holding the reins of this country and determining its future and destiny. Our country has remained a champion of peace and unity and this has been recognized the whole world over, as shown by the many invitations to us to contribute towards peace-keeping forces in other troubled parts of the globe. We have often been asked to mediate in disputes affecting other African countries. Our voice is always heard with respect at international forums and meetings.


Kenyans took up the challenge of Uhuru on many fronts and we are indeed proud as Kenyans that we have been able to put our country on the world map in many areas, not least in sport where our fellow Kenyans have continued to break world records against all comers.

These and other achievements have been made possible by great sacrifices and hard work on the part of our people, with support from friends which we gratefully acknowledge. But our country is what it is, and where it is, largely because the institutions and systems adopted by the KANU Government have been responsive to the demands of modern society in terms of freedom and security, of peace and stability and of democracy and social justice.

The new KANU Government is determined to preserve and guarantee these precious and fundamental values for the benefit of all Kenyans. The new KANU Government is also firmly committed to ensuring accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs. The new KANU Government is fully committed to guiding Kenya along the constitutional path to multi-party democracy.

KANU was born at a time of immense political change and it has successfully presided over the most far-reaching social and economic changes that our people have ever experienced. We welcome change but will ensure that it is orderly and meaningful, not violent nor merely cosmetic.

This manifesto is our blueprint for the strategies by which we will bring our beloved country to ever greater heights of development. KANU calls on you to contribute to this noble cause and I appeal to all of you to join us in our high endeavour that continues to champion the ideals of all Kenyans, the Party that has matured with a history and experience of success, the Party of the Future that has the vision and the skills to enable each Kenyan to play an effective role in the development of our great nation, but above all the Party of the people – made up of the Kenyan people, for the benefit of all the people of Kenya.



President of the Kenya African National Union

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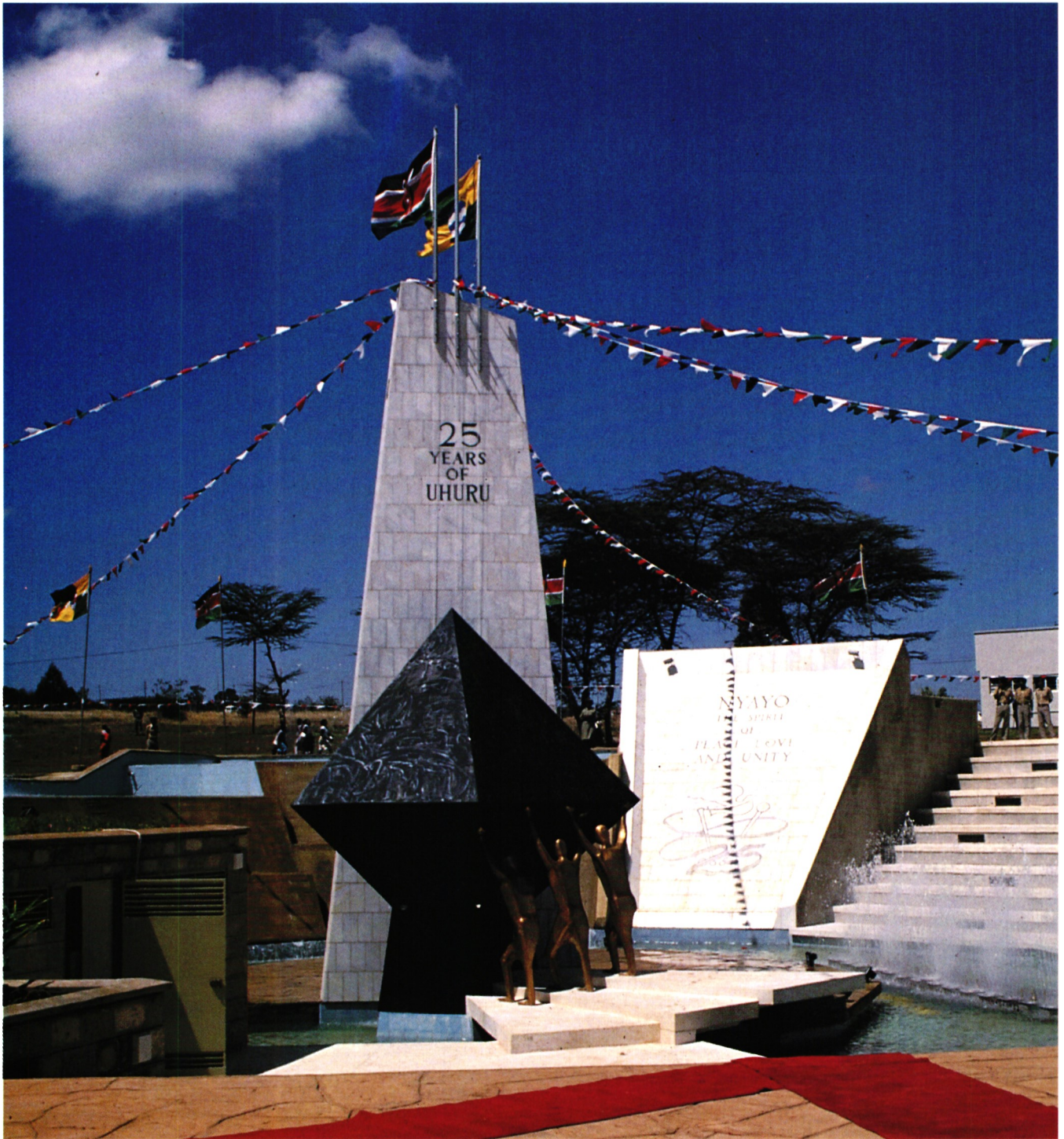
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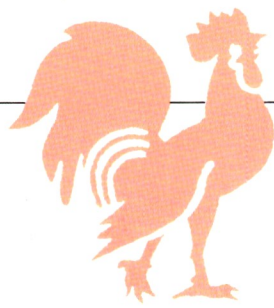
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The monument celebrating 25 years of Uhuru, under the leadership of KANU.



1 GOOD GOVERNANCE

The cardinal objectives of KANU remain the preservation of the sovereign state of Kenya and the safeguarding of the country's environment for future generations.

KANU will work at all times for the security, prosperity and welfare of all our citizens within a political climate of peace and stability.



YOUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The policies of the new KANU Government will be firmly based on the principles of democracy, social justice and the sanctity of human life with the widest possible participation of the people in their own government at all levels.

KANU will continue to foster the welding of all communities into one loyal, dynamic and progressive nation.

The new KANU Government will steadfastly uphold the Rule of Law and will guarantee the liberties of every citizen under the Bill of Rights. The freedoms for which Kenyans shed blood, the freedom of belief, of expression and of association, and the freedom to own property, must never be diluted or eroded. Everyone is equal before the law.

The new KANU Government will respect and maintain the absolute independence of the Judiciary. The Government will, therefore, take any steps necessary, whether in the reform of the Law, or increase in numbers of judges or changes in their terms of service, to ensure that this vital pillar of the democratic process remains inviolate. KANU strongly supports the establishment of a Supreme Court as the country's final court of appeal and as the ultimate arbiter of our Constitution.

KANU recognizes that rights imply certain duties for all citizens. It is a primary duty of citizens in a democracy to understand and exercise their rights. This means that you must participate to the fullest extent in the functioning of our democratic machinery. You must make every effort to understand the problems of your local community, your district and your country. You must vote. You must play your part in building national unity. You must work hard for the betterment of your family and the welfare of the area in which you live. You must obey the law.



THE PUBLIC SERVICE

KANU recognizes that the successful implementation of the policies outlined in this Manifesto depends in very great measure on the efficiency and capability of the Public Service. Kenya has been fortunate in the past in the quality and commitment of its civil servants. However, the new KANU programme will require a cadre of well-trained, highly-motivated, hard-working and dedicated public servants who are totally professional in their approach and not distracted in any way by outside interests. KANU will support reforms in the Code of Regulations that will tighten up personal accountability. At the same time KANU believes that salaries and benefits (especially housing) in the Public



The Parliament of Kenya. These buildings enshrine the ideals of our democracy. On the right is the statue of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the first President of Kenya.



YOUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

- **KANU will work at all times for the security, prosperity and welfare of all our citizens within a political climate of peace and stability.**
- **The policies of the new KANU Government will be based on the principles of democracy, social justice and the sanctity of human life.**
- **KANU insists that there should be the widest possible participation of the people at all levels of government.**
- **KANU will continue to weld all communities into one loyal, dynamic and progressive nation.**
- **The security of our people and the safeguarding of our environment are paramount policies of our Party.**
- **KANU will uphold at all times the Rule of Law and the liberties guaranteed under the Bill of Rights.**
- **Freedom of belief, of expression and of association, the freedoms for which Kenyans shed blood, must never be eroded.**
- **The Judiciary must be absolutely independent. KANU supports the establishment of a Supreme Court. KANU also supports an immediate increase in the number of Judges — justice delayed is justice denied.**

Service should be urgently reviewed so that they are comparable with those in jobs of similar responsibility in the private sector. Simultaneously job functions and numbers should be analyzed to eliminate waste, duplication and unproductive employment. The

speedy transformation of the Public Service into a more effective body will greatly help the creation of the enabling environment essential for a thriving economy. KANU cannot ignore the claims of corruption in the Public Service. This is a cancer which must not

be left to eat its destructive way into the body and soul of our nation. KANU is determined to root it out. The legal framework has been put in place and special investigation teams have been formed. KANU will supply the political will to finish the job.



The KANU Government sent peace-keeping forces to Namibia at the request of the United Nations.



THE PUBLIC SERVICE

- **The new KANU programme will require a cadre of well-trained, highly motivated, hardworking and dedicated public servants who are totally professional and not distracted by outside interests.**
- **Salaries and benefits must be comparable with those in the private sector.**
- **Waste, duplication and unproductive employment must be eliminated.**
- **KANU will supply the political will to root out corruption in the Civil Service.**
- **KANU regards the Provincial Administration as the lynch-pin of our successful district focus programmes.**
- **The membership of District Development Committees will be reviewed to ensure that they contain the best of local experience, talent and wisdom.**

KANU regards the Provincial Administration as the lynch-pin of our successful district focus development programmes. It must always be officered by staff of the highest calibre, integrity and fair-mindedness.

KANU will review the membership and effectiveness of District Development Committees to ensure that the best of local experience, talent and advice is available to them.

 **PEACE, STABILITY AND SECURITY**

We preach universal peace. We earnestly desire peace and stability. Recent events world-wide and among our neighbours have demonstrated just how precious our peace and stability have been, and how easily and quickly they can be destroyed.

Defence and Security

The new KANU Government will continue to take all necessary steps to protect the security of our people and their property, and preserve the national integrity of Kenya within its borders. We will strive at all times to maintain peaceful relations and good neighbourliness.

KANU is proud of the discipline, courage, patriotism and training of the Kenya Army, the Kenya Navy and the '82 Air Force which has resulted in such a remarkable level of efficiency and capability.



Kenya is proud of the smartness and efficiency of all its forces.



The President holds discussions with religious leaders. KANU is totally committed to freedom of worship.



KANU will ensure that these high standards are maintained and that the necessary and appropriate equipment will always be at their disposal to enable them to repel any external threat to our peace and stability. KANU is equally proud of the many ways in which the Armed Forces have contributed to the development of the

nation, in the building of roads and water supplies and in the alleviation of drought conditions in the drier areas.

PEACE, STABILITY AND SECURITY

- **KANU preaches peace and unity.**
- **KANU will protect the security of our people from any aggression.**
- **KANU will strive to maintain good relations with all our neighbours.**
- **KANU is proud of the patriotism, discipline and efficiency of our Armed Forces and will ensure that they are maintained at all times at the highest level of efficiency and are supplied with the most appropriate equipment.**
- **KANU will support the police in all their efforts to carry out their primary function of maintaining law and order throughout the nation. The Party will encourage the rapid development of modern attitudes and approaches in police training and operations.**

KANU is especially proud that the international reputation of our Forces is such that they have been called on to supply units for UN peace-keeping operations all over the world.

Since Independence the Police has developed into a highly professional force whose standards and operations have become the envy of all our neighbours. KANU will ensure that adequate budgetary provision is made to improve and extend their training and ability to maintain law and order throughout the nation.



FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

KANU recognizes the unique contribution of religious organizations towards the spiritual and social well-being of our society. KANU re-affirms its commitment to freedom of worship and will continue to work hand-in-hand with religious organizations and groups.





2 ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT FOR RENEWED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Kenya's remarkable economic and social progress over the last twenty-eight years did not come about by chance. The 1963 KANU Election Manifesto mapped out the priorities to be followed to achieve the new nation's most immediate and essential needs at the time.



ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

These included training the manpower to run the country, building the infrastructure to support a modern economy and expanding production in agriculture and industry to enable KANU's Independence Government to meet the legitimate expectations of a free people in education, health, social services and food self-sufficiency.

With political stability and the dynamic energy and hard work of a united people, most of our original objectives have been achieved. Life expectancy has dramatically increased. In colonial Kenya it was just over 40 years; today it is 60 years. Infant mortality has dropped from 126 per 1000 in 1962 to 59 per 1000 in 1989. The number of doctors increased by seventy-five per cent in the same period. Even more remarkable progress has been made in education. At the advent of Independence there were 891,553 pupils in primary schools, 80,000 in secondary schools and 565 attending the only university college. Today we have 5.5 million in primary schools, over 600,000 in secondary schools, 41,000 in the four public universities, over 20,000 in various vocational and training institutions and

◀ *KANU is committed to the achievement of lasting self - sufficiency in cereals production. A combine harvester at work in the Highlands.*

40,000 students in 600 youth polytechnics. These are impressive figures by any standards. Since Independence, personal incomes have doubled. There has been tremendous expansion in industry and commerce, tourism has taken over as the country's chief earner of foreign exchange, while agriculture and horticulture have been diversified and modernized with their top-class products today selling successfully in markets all over the world. The KANU government acknowledges that there is room for further developments in all these areas.

As we said, none of this came about by chance. The economic policies which led to this transformation have been spelt out over time by the KANU Government in various policy documents, including election manifestos, development plans, sessional papers and numerous statements by the Founding Father of the Nation, the Late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, and his tireless successor, His Excellency Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi.

Economic Take-Off

The world recession has been tough for all of us but KANU and the nation are now ready to embark on the next, and most exciting, stage in our development.



The KANU Government's policies in the past few years have been based on a comprehensive policy document - *Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986, Economic Management for Renewed Growth* - a blueprint for a major economic transformation to meet the challenges and opportunities of the next century. On the way we plan to achieve self-sustaining economic take-off for our country within the next few years. The new KANU government is determined to achieve renewed growth and sustainable development.

Our economy is complex. So is its management. If it is to function at its best, all the different parts have to be pointed firmly in the same direction and made to work together. This is what the KANU Government has done. First the blueprint outlines the general strategy for government revenue and expenditure, interest rates, inflation, taxation, savings and investments, the balance of payments and foreign exchange rates management. These in turn, have led to decisions on the need for the privatization of most parastatals and on the actual amount of government funds available for investment in improving the infrastructure such as energy, roads, railways, airports and water supplies. The blueprint then has specific plans for development in industry, agriculture, tourism and wildlife, environment and natural resources use, which will in turn directly increase growth in trade and commerce.

If you look at the various documents which outline the KANU Government's economic policies you will see four dominant themes: **freeing the economy from all artificial and unnecessary restraints; instilling strict financial discipline, transparency and accountability; and the two fundamental**

objectives of speeding up growth and providing productive employment for our people in both the rural and urban areas. Some of these policies are already being implemented while some are proposed, covering all critical areas in a co-ordinated and supportive manner. The foundations for prosperity have been laid and the springboard for take-off is in place. In this way the KANU Government is creating a modern and competitive economy for the long-term development of our country.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

No Government can continue to spend more than it receives in revenue. The KANU Government will ensure the strictest control and pruning of all expenditure and the streamlining of revenue collection. There will be an urgent review of the status and management of all publicly-financed projects to remove unnecessary calls on Government funds. The level of Government debt will also receive prudent management and continuous review.

Parastatals and Privatisation

The KANU Government is already implementing a drastic and urgent plan to privatise all but a very few strategic parastatals. This will immediately and significantly reduce pressure on Government expenditure. It will also be a source of funds for the Party's plans for providing resources in the productive sectors for employment creation in the rural and urban areas. Competition and private ownership are the most powerful engines of economic efficiency and innovation.

Interest Rates

The KANU Government has already liberalised interest rates. This is having



three effects. Firstly it acts as an efficient way of allocating scarce resources to those projects that are most beneficial and have the highest returns in all sectors of the economy. Secondly, the people, who save the most, will also benefit the most and will at the same time be encouraged to provide increasing funds for investment. Thirdly, our people will be taught to start financing business, not only through overdrafts and loans, but by selling and buying shares through the Stock Exchange as this source is cheaper. This process is already well underway in a most encouraging fashion.

Inflation

KANU recognizes the damaging economic and social effects of high rates of inflation. We are committed to reducing the rate to more acceptable levels as soon as possible. However, liberalization of the economy is essential in order to encourage the kind of investment climate needed to create the basis for sustained growth. In the short-run this may cause some prices to rise.

KANU accepts that the best way of tackling this problem is through monetary discipline and a more balanced budget for there is no painless option that can sustain economic growth. We are not looking for short-term popularity but for long-term prosperity.

Investment Policy - Local and External

The KANU Government is determined to increase employment and growth through the encouragement of both local and external investment. It has put in position a package of financial incentives for investors which compares favourably with those found anywhere in the world today. Controls, licences and regulations, both financial and administrative, have been, and will continue to be, reduced to an absolute minimum. The KANU

Government has vigorously promoted Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and Manufacturing-under-Bond. There are welcome signs of a significant response to these moves.

The KANU Government sees its primary role in these activities as the maintenance and development of the country's infrastructure and technology, together with the training and motivation of an ever-more expert and skilled workforce to attract modern industrial investors.

KANU has shown itself equally determined to stimulate the expansion and revitalization of the country's internal private sector. KANU will encourage the involvement of local investors in EPZ projects. It is also overseeing the massive expansion of Jua Kali and Small Enterprises through training programmes, the provision of credit, improved marketing and marketing information, and access to Government contracts. These KANU policies are already creating jobs - at the grassroots.

Financial Institutions

The KANU Government has been actively encouraging the development of private financial institutions and the growth of financial markets. Confidence is crucial in these areas and this has been provided by enhancing the supervisory role of the Central Bank of Kenya, stiffening the legal basis of the banking industry and instituting a Depositors Protection Fund, financed by the banks themselves. To encourage local investors to put their money into productive employment-generating projects rather than simply into buildings, the Nairobi Stock Exchange - which now has its own trading floor - has greatly increased its openness and flexibility. Sensible

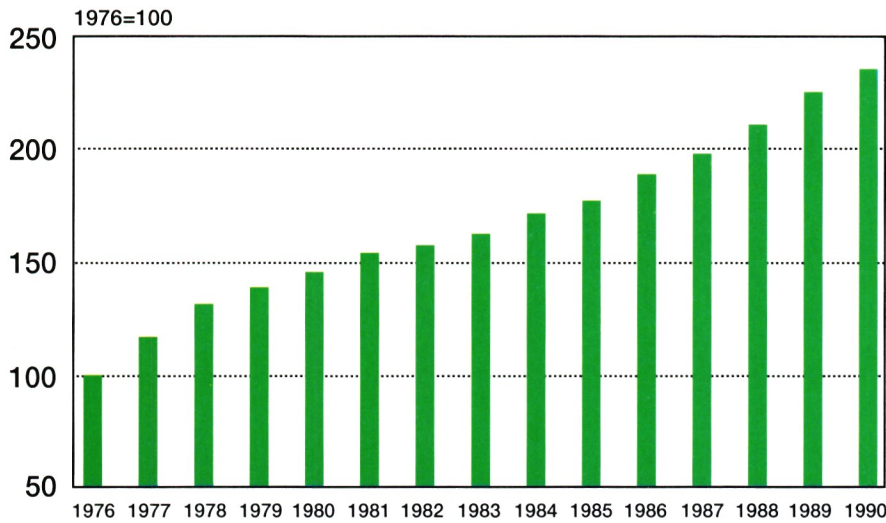


ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

- Since Independence KANU has achieved most of its original economic objectives: to run the country, and at the same time build the infrastructure for a modern economy and massively expand production in agriculture and industry, including tourism and horticulture.
- As a result impressive progress has been possible since Uhuru in education, health, social services and food self-sufficiency.
- Life expectancy has increased from 40 to 60 years. Infant mortality has dropped from 126 to 59 per 1000. Primary school enrolment has increased from 900,000 to nearly 6,000,000; secondary school enrolment from 60,000 to 600,000. In the four public universities there are now 41,000 students compared with 565 attending one University College in 1963. Personal incomes have doubled. Agriculture, industry and tourism have expanded beyond all measure.
- In 1986 the KANU Government introduced a blueprint for a major economic revolution to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. A preliminary target was the achievement of self-sustaining economic take-off within a few years.
- The blueprint outlined a general strategy for government revenue and expenditure, interest rates, inflation, taxation, savings and investment, the balance of payments and foreign exchange rates management. After five years it is clear the policies are a resounding success and the new KANU Government will build on this.
- Privatisation of all non-strategic parastatals will be urgently pursued. KANU accepts that business is not the business of Government.
- The rapid removal of foreign exchange controls will be continued. Interest rates have already been freed.
- Government expenditure will be pruned to the limit and financial discipline, transparency and accountability will be instilled at all levels.
- The new KANU Government is committed to the objective of a balanced budget.
- KANU will tackle the problem of inflation through strict monetary discipline and a more balanced budget.
- KANU will strive to reduce speedily the levels of personal and corporate taxation.
- Investment and hence employment, will be encouraged through a package of financial incentives and the elimination of all unnecessary controls, licences and regulations.
- KANU is also determined to revitalize the country's internal private sector, including the expansion of Jua Kali and Small Enterprises, through training programmes, the provision of credit, improved marketing and access to Government contracts.



QUANTUM INDEX OF MANUFACTURING



the increasingly liberal management of foreign exchange, and higher rates of return in real terms from investing such funds in Kenya.

The foreign exchange liberalization measures recently put in place by the Government have been a success. Since the introduction of FOREX-C over US\$300m (Kshs.10 billion) have flowed into the country. The KANU Government is committed to speedy and complete Foreign Exchange

regulations, incentives, and an institutional framework have been developed and the impediments that stifled its growth are being removed. The KANU Government has also established the Capital Markets Authority, which will be a major player on the business scene. Both these moves will facilitate the efficient development of business financing through the holding and marketing of shares in both new and established businesses. These measures, are essential for the development of a modern competitive economy.

liberalization and to the promotion of a greater inflow of foreign private investment. It is through higher levels of investment that we can create more employment.

Foreign Exchange Liberalization

His Excellency the President has repeatedly expressed his concern over the flight of much-needed capital from the country. The Party strongly supports his appeal for the return of all such funds, except for those held in accounts for international organizations resident in Kenya.

At the same time KANU is committed to seeing that future social, economic and political policies will include the maintenance of proper exchange rates,

External Resources

KANU recognizes and welcomes the development support Kenya receives

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

- **The next KANU Government will encourage the development of private financial institutions and the growth of financial markets. Particular attention will be paid to the Nairobi Stock Exchange and the Capital Markets Authority, both major players in the future on the local business scene.**
- **KANU welcomes the development support received from our overseas friends.**



from our friends from overseas. KANU will continue to welcome this kind of support provided it does not increase our external debt burden.

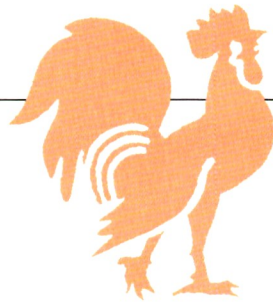
Consumer Affairs

KANU appreciates that consumers want choice, quality and value for money and will support and develop the work of the

Kenya Bureau of Standards and other private organizations concerned. KANU will support the appointment of specialist regulators for the remaining public utilities, such as the KP&TC and the Kenya Railways, who will have strong powers for promoting competition, reviewing prices and protecting the public interest.

The KANU Government is financing a major refurbishing programme for Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.





3 THE FRAMEWORK OF DEVELOPMENT

The influx of people from the rural areas to the towns in search of employment has resulted in the mushrooming of unplanned settlements with a consequent degradation of human life and urban infrastructure.



URBAN GROWTH

This is a world-wide problem which requires a determined and concerted effort from all concerned, not least from the townspeople themselves. KANU is committed to providing basic infrastructural facilities in these unplanned settlements, through participatory organizations, to improve the standard of life.

KANU is also aware of the urgent need to tackle the problems of development in urban areas arising from the shortage of houses, inadequate water supplies, traffic congestion on the roads to work-places, poor recreational facilities, the piling up of garbage and the increase in crime and drug abuse. KANU will encourage the mobilisation of all available resources, from both the private and public sectors, to improve the quality of life in the urban areas. KANU further recognizes that there are several urgent urban issues that require immediate action. These include: potholes in roads, poor water and sewerage management, inadequate refuse collection and poor collection of revenue, especially rates. KANU will initiate a programme of streamlining the delivery of basic services, if necessary through privatisation, and by restructuring and decentralising the authorities concerned to more manageable units. Steps will

also be taken to ensure that revenue from service charges is used strictly to improve the delivery of services and not for recurrent expenditure.

The new KANU Government will give high priority to alleviating the housing shortage in urban areas and is committed to tackling this problem vigorously by all ways and means, including the use of high-rise buildings.

The Rural-Urban Balance

KANU's development strategy recognizes the need for a balance between the rural and urban areas. Agricultural growth in the rural areas complements the existence of easily accessible markets in expanding local urban centres, which in turn feed back vital services to the surrounding rural communities. This strategy promotes the emergence of smaller urban settlements, avoids the concentration of people in a few mega-cities and strengthens the productive growth of links between the rural and urban people.

KANU will continue to provide the necessary catalyst to this development through the Rural Trade and Production Centres Programme, which aims to complete at least 100 such centres nationwide within the next decade with a



URBAN GROWTH

- KANU recognizes the sheer size and urgency of the problems created by the migration into the towns and the consequent mushrooming of unplanned settlements.
- The highest priority must be given to solving the shortage of housing, inadequate water supplies, the removal of garbage, and poor roads and sewerage management.
- KANU will mobilize all available resources, from both the private and public sectors, to improve the quality of urban life.
- Immediate action will be taken by the new KANU Government to restructure and decentralize the authorities concerned into more manageable units. If necessary basic services will be privatised.

RURAL-URBAN BALANCE

- KANU recognizes that the rural and urban areas complement each other. The latter is a market for the former and also a source of vital services.

KANU's strategy is to encourage the emergence of smaller urban settlements, not mega-cities.

- KANU will therefore provide the catalyst for the growth in the next decade of 100 Rural Trade and Production Centres, which will be provided with all the facilities and services of the urban areas.
- KANU will also establish democratic Market and Trading Centre Management Committees who will retain 30% of the gate collection to develop their own markets and trading centres with technical help from the KANU Government.

special combination of roads, water, power, post offices, telephones, youth polytechnics, markets, recreation and social services.

KANU will also initiate the establishment of Market and Trading Centre Management Committees who will be responsible for the planning and development of their facilities. **30% of the gate collection in the markets will be retained for the development of their own markets and trading centres.** These committees, which will ensure the democratisation of the development process, will be directly accountable to the District Development Committees and will be given technical support by the KANU Government.

Rural Development

Today, four out of every five people in our country live in the rural areas. Since Independence, in spite of substantial population growth, average rural family incomes have steadily increased. This is a success story and a tribute to the hard work of our farmers, especially the women. It also reflects well on the various measures taken over the years to diversify and intensify agriculture, together with the greatly improved access to land as a result of settlement schemes and sub-division.

The next KANU government, however, aims at nothing less than the transformation of the economy and infrastructure of the rural areas themselves. We must achieve a



significant and visible improvement in the quality of life of all those who live there. It has been estimated that in the next ten years the national labour force will increase by 4.3 million people, **who are already born**, and 2.3 million of them will be in the rural areas. A strategy for finding them productive employment is essential – any alternative is alarming and unacceptable. These are our people and people are our country's greatest asset.

KANU believes that this formidable task can be accomplished. It is accepted that, with progressive agricultural policies, including new approaches to small farm financing, the development of improved

extension services, and increased literacy, the agricultural side will produce 1.8 million jobs over the next decade. The balance will come from the implementation of the imaginative and innovative **District Development and Rural Works Programme** in its entirety as already passed in Parliament by the KANU government. This will not only create 500,000 jobs in the rural areas over the next five years; it will also transform the engineering infrastructure (roads, water supplies, bridges, power and decent low-cost housing) and promote environmental management and conservation (tree nurseries, tree planting, bench terracing and contour embankments) for sustained future

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Four out of every five people in our country live in the rural areas.**
- **Since Independence average rural family incomes have steadily increased, owing to the hard work of our farmers, especially the women.**
- **The next KANU Government aims by far-reaching measures to transform the economy and infrastructure of the rural areas.**
- **The national labour force in the next ten years will increase by 4.3 million people who are already born, and 2.3 million of them will be in the rural areas.**
- **KANU believes that a strategy for finding them productive employment is essential. KANU HAS ALREADY PASSED THROUGH PARLIAMENT THE IMAGINATIVE AND**

INNOVATIVE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME.

- **This will create 500,000 jobs in the rural areas over the next five years and transform the rural infrastructure of roads and bridges, water and power supplies and decent low-cost housing. It will also promote environmental management and conservation countrywide.**
- **The scheme will be partly financed from money saved from the Parastatal Divestiture Programme.**
- **The new KANU Government will also institute progressive agricultural policies whose development is estimated to produce a further 1.8 million jobs in the rural areas alone.**



development and an immediate improvement in living standards. For effective implementation this massive programme of new construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of the nation's rural infrastructure must involve direct community participation at all stages in its planning and operations. Other immediate benefits are the greater integration of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector in community-based projects such as literacy, family planning and environmental management.

The cost of this Rural Works Programme will partly come from money saved out of the Parastatal Divestiture Programme. Its implementation will be, wherever possible, division-focussed and division-led. Each district will have a District Rural Works coordinator, with essential vehicles, machinery and a maintenance unit, directly responsible to the DDC. Guidance and coordination will be undertaken by a District Development and Rural Works Department to be located in the Ministry of Public Works.

KANU will ensure that the rapid implementation of all aspects of this fundamental and far-sighted Charter for Rural Development is given the highest priority by the new KANU Government.

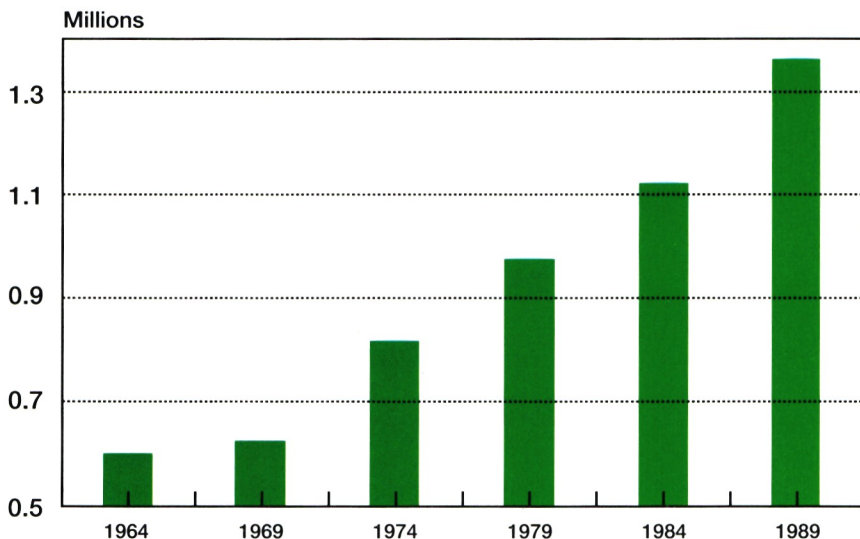


LOCAL GOVERNMENT

KANU is committed to involving the people in decision-making at grass-roots levels. The main mechanism for this is through our local authorities. KANU acknowledges that the performance of these authorities as vehicles for services and development must be improved. The tremendous growth in our major towns and the new works and development programmes outlined for the rural areas in this Manifesto have created a radically different situation. KANU will support the immediate appointment of a Presidential Commission to enquire into the future structure, powers, legal framework, functions, financing and staffing of local authorities at all levels countrywide. It should be required to report back within six months and should be asked to recommend a system that will

significantly increase active local community participation, in the designing and implementation of development plans. Many local licences and regulations merely inhibit development and must be removed. Unacceptable practices, such as nepotism, mis-allocation of plots and the deliberate disregard of planning regulations cannot be tolerated. Local authorities' staff must be better trained and motivated.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE MODERN SECTOR





KANU supports the elevation of Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret to city status. It also supports autonomous units (boroughs or counties) along constituency boundaries. In particular plans for the division of the unwieldy city of Nairobi into more manageable boroughs will be speedily implemented.

KANU believes that those who live in urban areas must individually play a greater part in keeping their own immediate neighbourhoods and dwellings clean and tidy. Litter laws must be strongly enforced at neighbourhood level and serious consideration given to extending the privatisation of garbage disposal.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- **KANU proposes the immediate appointment of a Presidential Commission to enquire into the future structure, powers, legal framework, functions, financing and staffing of local authorities at all levels countrywide. It will be required to report back within six months.**
- **KANU supports the elevation of Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret to city status.**
- **Nairobi will be speedily divided into boroughs along constituency boundaries.**

WATER

The KANU Government believes in the philosophy that "water is life". Water is essential for domestic and industrial use, health services and agricultural development.

To improve the water situation for the average Kenyan household, the new KANU Government is committed to making sure that every citizen has access to safe drinking water in the near future.

There are still parts of our country where people have to spend many hours searching for water.

These are the arid and semi-arid areas which constitute about 75 per cent of Kenya's land area. Programmes in these areas will be accorded high priority.

The KANU Government will also give priority in the use of financial and human resources to completing, as well as improving, existing water projects.

The KANU Government will continue to take measures to protect water catchment areas.

It will safeguard fresh water from industrial pollution and from erosion and silting. KANU will promote the availability of treated water. The running, operation and maintenance of small-scale rural water schemes, which will be supported by technical advice from the Rural Works Programme, will in future be managed by community water committees.

The new KANU Government will take the necessary steps to co-ordinate the provision of water in the major urban areas.

The KANU Government will greatly intensify the development of small-scale dams, wells, boreholes and water harvesting and storage.

KANU will urgently review the practicality of the inter-basin transfer of water to meet national food and water requirements in the next century.





WATER

- **KANU is committed to ensuring that every citizen has access to safe drinking water within reasonable reach in the near future.**
- **Priority will be given to completing and improving existing water projects.**
- **The next KANU Government will intensify the protection of water catchment areas from pollution, erosion and silting.**
- **The new KANU Government will provide incentives for the development of small-scale dams, wells, boreholes, and water harvesting and storage.**

ENERGY

KANU recognizes the vital importance of energy in the development of the nation. Shortages of energy have a crippling effect on the performance of the national economy. The KANU Government will therefore push for an accelerated implementation of the power projects already under way, such as Sondu - Miriu and Ewaso Nyiro, and for urgent review of the national energy policy. The ultimate objective of the KANU Government is to ensure that Kenyans get power at affordable prices. The major sources of energy at present include wood fuel, petroleum and electrical power. KANU strongly

Nairobi, Kenya's capital city and headquarters of the Party and the Government.

supports the development of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind, biomass and animal power. KANU recognizes the urgent need for rapid large scale development of agroforestry programmes which will lead to an increase of affordable firewood and charcoal, especially in the rural areas. For the urban areas, KANU will support commercial woodlots and the development of peri-urban forests to provide charcoal.

KANU recognizes the employment creation capability of electrification. Since Independence the KANU Government has embarked on a vigorous Rural Electrification Programme to supplement dwindling supplies of woodfuel, and to supply power for small industrial and commercial enterprises, thereby enhancing the quality of life of the rural community.

The new KANU Government will seek funds to speed up the expansion of the Rural Electrification Programme in all those areas that are not yet covered.

ENERGY

- **KANU strongly supports the need for the development of alternative sources of energy, such as solar, wind, biomass and animal power.**
- **KANU will pay particular attention to the development of agroforestry programmes in both the rural and peri-urban areas.**
- **The KANU Government's Rural Electrification Programme has already greatly enhanced the quality of life in many rural areas. This programme will be developed and widened.**



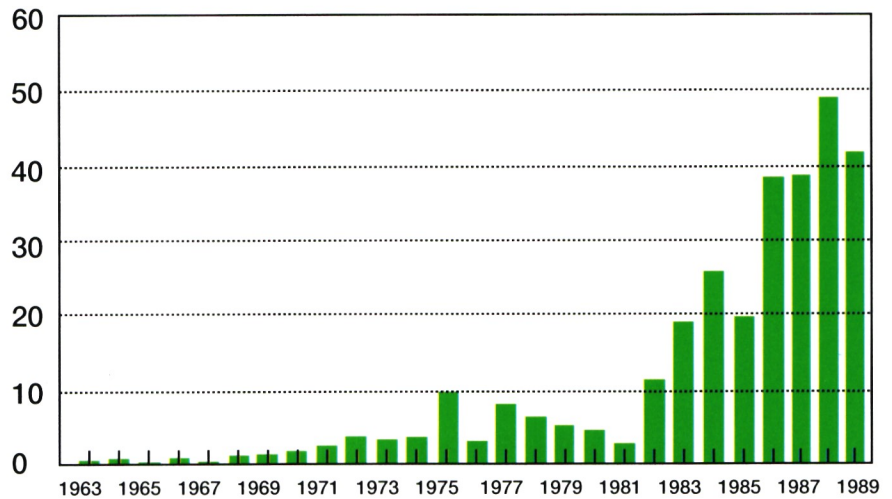
The container terminal at Mombasa Port.

KANU will continue to support the much-appreciated work of NGOs in the development of energy-saving practices and equipment.

The next KANU Government will review the implementation time of the major proposed energy schemes, both in hydro-electric and geothermal projects, to ensure the country has enough energy for its proposed economic development over the next fifty years.

The new KANU Government will continue to explore the possibilities of regional co-operation with Uganda and Tanzania in the sharing of electric power and natural gas.

Net Revenue Earned by KP&TC (K£ m.)



would enjoy better forms of communication. We needed a dependable and all-weather road system; we needed better and more reliable postal and telephone services. Kenyans also required better means of information transmission through the print media, such as newspapers, and through the electronic media, such as radio and television.

The KANU Government has achieved

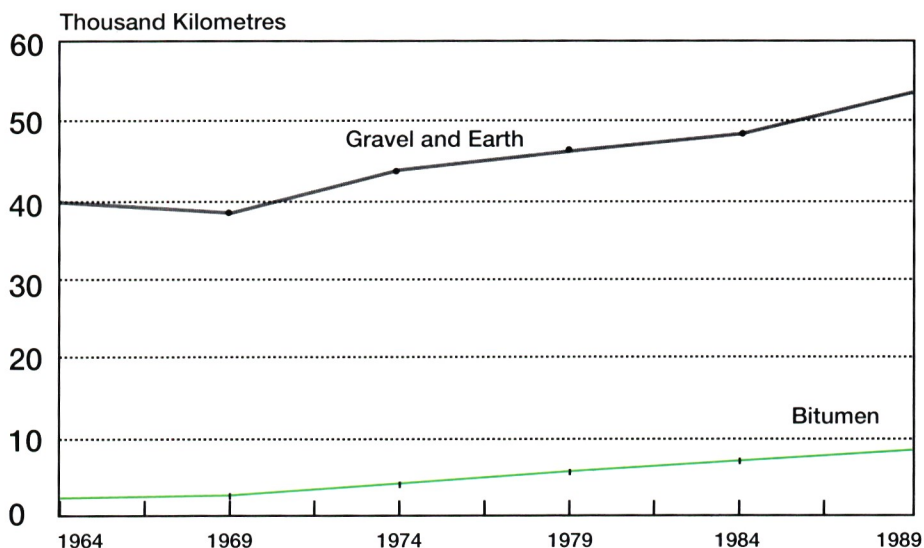


TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

At Independence in 1963, Kenyans looked forward expectantly to the day when they



Bitumen, Gravel and Earth Roads



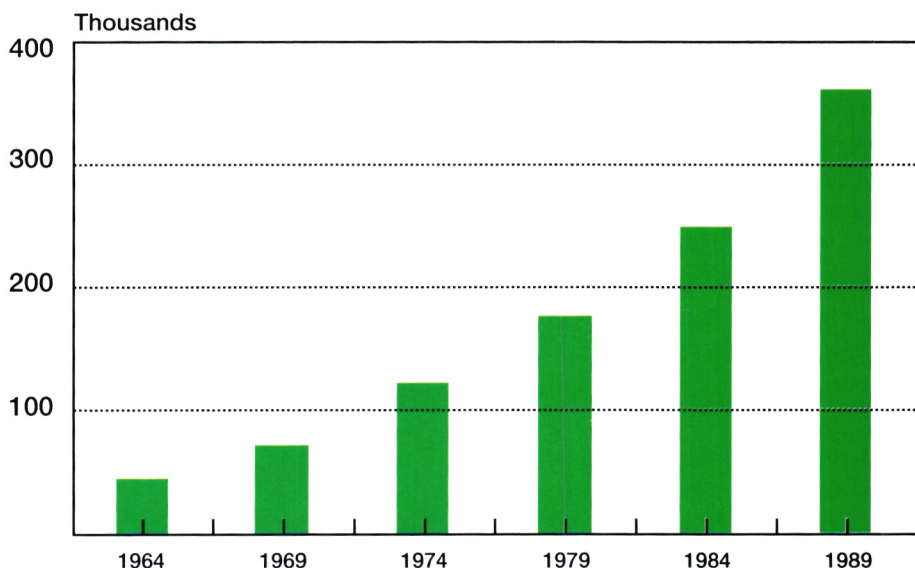
substantial advances in all these areas. Indeed Kenyans are justly proud of the enormous progress that has been made in communication and information and which has in turn resulted in major development in many other sectors of the economy.

In the transport section the length of bituminized road has increased from 1,810km at Independence to 8,000km in 1990. The classified road network has risen to over 54,000km in 1991. The minor roads programme has had a tremendous economic impact in the rural areas. It is labour intensive (thereby creating employment opportunities for the local people) and it also opens up rural areas for all kinds of development as a result of improved access. The KANU Government

is committed to intensifying the minor roads programme. High priority will also be given to the rehabilitation of tea roads in the high potential areas. The KANU Government will ensure that the cess money collected from tea growers is exclusively spent on road maintenance in these areas.

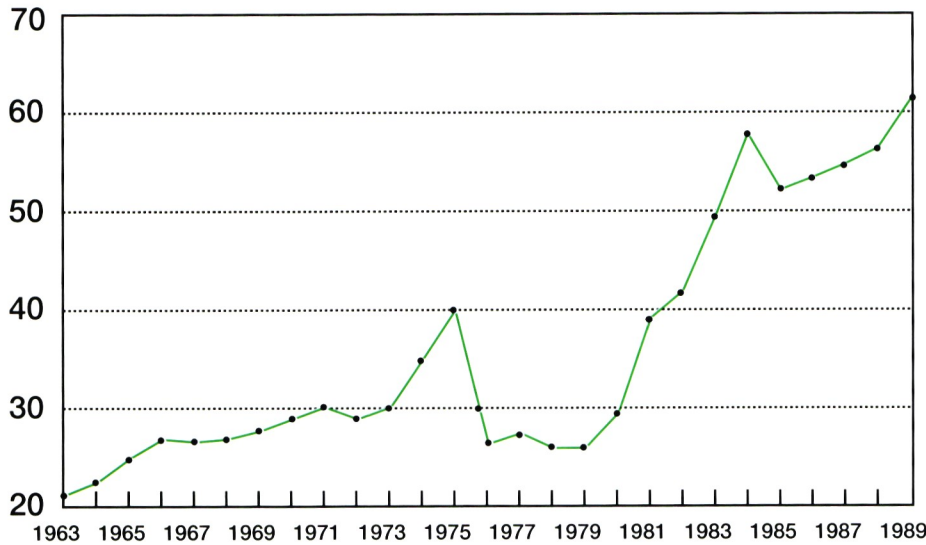
The phenomenal development in the road network has led to ever greater demands for the effective maintenance of the road system. The KANU Government attaches great importance to the need for recarpeting of existing tarmac roads, including those in the urban areas. KANU will ensure that there is put in place a countrywide system of road maintenance that is adequately funded.

Number of Telephones





Revenue Earned by Kenya Railways (K£ m.)



The KANU Government is committed to improving the railway system, and the sea and the air transport systems, to ensure that Kenyans and their cargoes can be assured of reliable transport within, to and from the country.

In view of the very crucial role Mombasa plays in the field of exports and imports, there is an urgent need to modernize the port of Mombasa and its facilities. This will call for substantial investment in the equipment and machinery to be installed at the port.

In the areas of telecommunications and the transmission of information, remarkable achievements have been made. Radio is the most effective means of communication between the Party, the Government and the people. Radios are now to be found in most Kenyan

homes. The KANU Government is already implementing a Kshs. 2 billion programme to improve reception to all parts of the country.

Public telephone booths are now widely available to wananchi at affordable charges even in the most remote areas of our country. When KPTC took over the telephone network in 1978 there were 474 public call boxes. By 1990 there were 4,615 and telephone traffic had increased five-fold during the same period.

The KANU Government is committed to continue expanding and instituting maintenance programmes for the existing telecommunications and information transmission systems in the interest of serving Kenyans wherever they may be.





TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

- The KANU Government has made great progress in the provision of communications and information since Independence.
- The length of bituminized road has increased from 1,800 km to over 8000 km today. There are now over 55,000 km of classified roads. The minor roads programme has had a significant economic impact in the rural areas. KANU will ensure that this road system is expanded and regularly and properly maintained by the relevant authorities.
- Radios are now found in most Kenyan homes and public telephone booths are widely available at affordable charges even in the most remote areas. In 1978 there were 474 public call boxes. By 1990 there were 4,615.
- The next KANU Government will encourage Kenyans to benefit from the most modern aspects of information technology, especially in trade and commerce.

Information technology is now an essential tool of modern economic life. Accordingly, the KANU Government will continue to encourage Kenyans to keep abreast of developments taking place in informatics, so that they are adequately equipped in the areas of the management of information (including the acquisition,

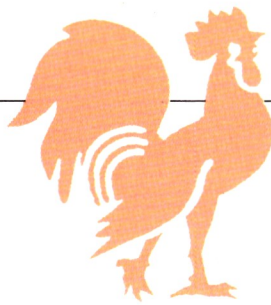
access, retrieval and control of information). It is important that the nation is in a position to benefit from this technology, especially in trade and commerce.

◀ *The new Kilifi Bridge at the Coast. This KANU Government project has made a major contribution to development in the area.*

The satellite communications installation near Mount Longonot. KANU supports the use of the most modern telecommunications equipment







4 THE POTENTIAL FOR EXPANSION

Since Independence, agriculture has played a vital role in feeding a fast growing population. The sector has achieved rates of growth of between 3.0 and 4.5 per cent per annum.



AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

The KANU Government has successfully expanded agricultural production as the leading sector in the country's economic development. It has played a crucial role in:

- (a) creating self-sufficiency in food production
- (b) generating farm employment where 80 per cent of the population live
- (c) stimulating agro-industrial activities by supplying raw materials
- (d) earning foreign exchange through the export of cash crops.

The KANU Government realizes that the future increase in agricultural production will depend on:

- (a) attainment of a higher yield per unit of land
- (b) adoption of modern farming methods
- (c) appropriate pricing and marketing policies
- (d) bringing into use limited land currently poorly utilized
- (e) improvement in semi-arid and arid lands
- (f) ready access to inputs
- (g) better use of water through irrigation
- (h) undertaking soil improvements.

The KANU Government intends to institute the following policy measures in order to achieve these set objectives:

KANU is strongly supporting programmes to revitalize agriculture. An irrigated rice scheme in eastern Kenya.

- (a) revamp the agricultural extension services
- (b) focus on the small-scale farmer
- (c) develop an infrastructure conducive to farm output
- (d) support agricultural research
- (e) strengthen co-operatives
- (f) increase the flow of agricultural credit
- (g) support and expand small-scale irrigation schemes
- (h) minimise losses resulting from pests, disease and post-harvest operations
- (i) improve marketing through storage, processing and the preservation of bulk and perishable produce.

Coffee

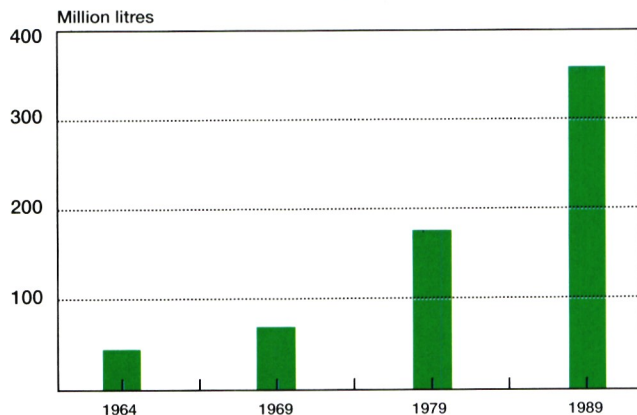
The KANU Government will act to reform the vitally important coffee industry to expand export earnings, create employment and improve the income and welfare of coffee farmers. The Coffee Board of Kenya will in future confine itself to general policy and research.

The KPCU will confine itself to processing, grading, warehousing and marketing. It will negotiate with farmers directly, or through co-operatives, to maximise net return to the farmers. The Coffee Board will license other companies to negotiate with farmers in competition with KPCU. Auctions will henceforth be conducted in foreign currency.

KANU believes money due must be paid



Milk Production



promptly and the co-operatives concerned must improve their operations. Long term finance is being sought to multiply Ruiru 11, for the construction of 65 new coffee factories and the rehabilitation of 275 existing ones through the small-scale Coffee Improvement Project.

Tea

The new KANU Government will construct 39 new tea factories and improve tea roads to ensure all tea is processed promptly and efficiently. Tea factories owned by KTDA will be divested to farmers. Auctions will be conducted in foreign currency. As soon as these steps have been taken, tea and coffee exporters will be allowed to maintain "Foreign Exchange Retention Accounts".

Maize

The KANU Government has started a Cereals Sector Reform Programme where production, marketing and movement control issues are addressed. Further, the KANU Government is committed to maintaining adequate strategic reserves and providing maximum support to small-scale maize producers. Special measures,

aimed at improving the availability of maize in the arid and semi-arid areas, will be undertaken.

In order to arrest the decline in maize production and also maintain strategic reserves, the KANU Government will put in place a package of measures aimed at raising the country's maize production capacity to levels achieved in the late 1980s.

Wheat

The KANU Government will continue to develop higher yielding disease resistant varieties through research. Efforts are underway to make the necessary machinery available to farmers at an affordable cost.

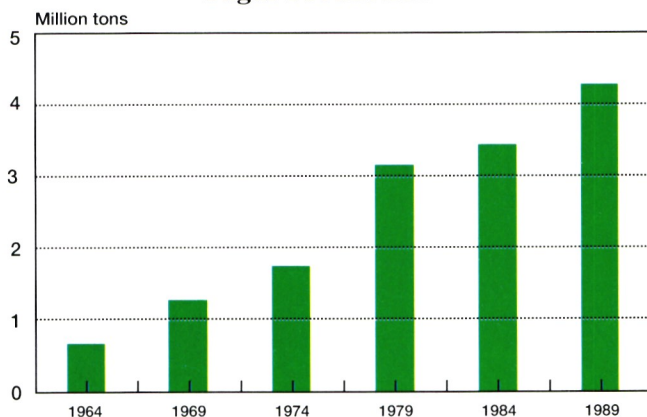
Sugar

The KANU Government is currently restructuring the existing sugar factories in order to improve their production capacity.

Plans are also under way for the imminent construction of new sugar factories at Busia and Siaya.

The KANU Government will support research into cane development, remove bottlenecks in production at farm level and in processing, and thereafter periodically review marketing as well as pricing policies.

Sugar Production





KANU is proud of Kenya's top results in export flower production.

promote horticultural exports, the KANU Government has reduced duty on goods imported by air so that returning cargo planes can airlift Kenyan horticultural produce to Europe and other destinations. The KANU Government attaches a very high priority to the horticultural industry as a key foreign exchange earner

These measures will make the country self-sufficient in sugar.

and the sector is one of the beneficiaries of the recently introduced Foreign Exchange Retention Scheme.

Rice

In order to increase rice production, the KANU Government has already embarked on the promotion of rainfed rice in the Nyanza and Coast Provinces. Additional irrigated rice projects have been proposed in the Tana and Lake Basin Development Authority areas.

Oil Crops

Kenya continues to rely heavily on the importation of edible vegetable oils and fats making them the single largest item in Kenya's food import bill. The KANU Government is in a position to launch the oil crops production programme in the medium potential and semi-arid areas of Kenya.

Cotton

Currently, the country is importing cotton lint due to low domestic production. The KANU Government is already restructuring the cotton industry. Prompt payments to farmers have already succeeded in raising the level of production and KANU will continue to monitor this approach.

Livestock Production

In order to meet the milk, meat and livestock products needs of the country, the improvement of indigenous stock and exotic breeds will continue.

Horticulture

Our horticultural industry ranks third behind coffee and tea in agricultural exports. The KANU Government will install pre-cooling facilities at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and four pre-cooling facilities in major horticultural producing areas. In order to

The KANU Government recognizes the high productivity achieved by farmers in zero grazing in high potential areas and will continue to support all such efforts towards intensifying production. In the rangelands, the pastoralists will be assisted with basic infrastructure, such as watering points, livestock holding grounds and corridors leading to attractive markets.



AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

- KANU is proud of the average rates of growth since independence in agricultural production of 3 to 4.5 per cent per annum.
- KANU recognizes the supreme importance of ensuring national food self-sufficiency, increasing jobs in the rural areas, developing our own agro-industries and earning foreign exchange through cash crops.
- KANU is determined to improve productivity per acre, liberalize pricing and marketing policies, utilize marginal land, make inputs available at reasonable prices, increase small-scale irrigation schemes, undertake soil improvements and adopt modern farming methods countrywide.
- The focus will be on the small-scale farmer and a massive revamping of agricultural extension services. Co-operatives will be strengthened and agricultural credit increased. Marketing will be improved through storage, processing and the preservation of bulky and perishable produce.
- The small-scale Coffee Improvement Project will construct 65 new factories and rehabilitate 275 existing ones. KANU will support the construction of 39 new tea factories to increase processing capacity.
- KANU policy is to ensure the maximum net return to the coffee and tea farmers. The Coffee Board will henceforth be confined to general policy and research. KPCU will be confined to processing, grading, warehousing and other companies will be allowed to compete with it. KPCU will negotiate direct with farmers or co-operatives. Coffee and tea auctions will in future be held in foreign currency. Long-term finance will be sought to multiply Ruiru 11 rapidly and comprehensively. Consideration will be given to extending the Foreign Exchange Retention Scheme to coffee and tea farmers in the near future.
- The new KANU Government will implement the Cereals Reform Programme and ensure adequate strategic reserves. New disease resistant maize varieties will be released. New marketing and pricing policies will be put in place for sugar and rice. Payments to cotton farmers must be prompt and adequate.
- Horticulture, including floriculture, has become a major industry, a significant employer and a key foreign exchange earner. KANU strongly supports the incentives being given to this sector.
- KANU will develop a strategy for oil crops production in the medium potential and semi-arid areas to reduce our excessive reliance on imports.
- KANU will continue to support our farmers to meet our milk, meat and livestock products needs by improving indigenous and exotic breeds and by intensifying production. The supply of animal feeds, vaccines and drugs must be adequate.
- The new KANU Government will establish a commission to review land tenure law and practices.



The KANU Government has noted the shortage of animal feeds, especially for poultry and pigs, and will initiate efforts to address this important input.



INDUSTRY

The remarkable growth in Kenya's industry since independence is largely due to the confidence and harmonious cooperation that quickly developed between the KANU Government and the private sector. Immediately after independence the Government decided to protect and encourage companies to make products which would otherwise have to be imported. This policy was so successful that by 1980 there were very few such products left. More recently there has been a radical change in strategy. Today KANU policy is to direct the future expansion of our industrial sector as rapidly as possible into producing goods for export.

Action has already started on removing the obstacles and putting in place the incentives needed to realize our potential for manufactured exports, both through the newly developed Export Processing Zones, Manufacturing-Under-Bond warehouses and through normal manufacturing. Among other measures to encourage foreign investors are the moves (such as the introduction of Forex C Bearer Bonds and the Export Funds Retention Scheme for non-traditional exporters) already made towards what KANU expects soon to be complete liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, together with the maintenance of appropriate exchange rates. Some necessary amendments have also been made to the Foreign Investment Protection Act.

The issue relating to the repatriation of dividends is already being addressed.

The Investment Promotion Centre has recently been strengthened and tariffs are being rationalized.

A major reason for the switch in emphasis in the KANU Government's industrial policies is the absolute need to increase employment over the next ten years in this sector by 600,000 jobs, which is 1.5 times the present number. KANU will free almost all prices from control to encourage foreign and local investors to expand into areas where they feel they will make profits.

There will be incentives for industrialists to use labour-intensive technologies wherever possible. All regulations and licences, except those necessary for public health or on environmental grounds, will be removed. Bureaucracy will be minimised.

KANU will also continue the policy of exempting from duty all machinery imported for manufacture in the rural areas, currently up to the value of Shs.40 million. In addition the next KANU Government will ensure that industrial development takes account of the need to build low-cost housing for urban workers.

KANU is committed to taking any steps needed to allow private enterprise full scope in the drive to transform the economy in the next few years. It therefore proposes to improve and formalise the participation of the private sector in the future formulation of industrial policy. The new Export Promotion Council is one example of this. The next KANU Government will ensure that the membership of the Joint Industrial and Commercial Consultative Committee (JICC) will be at Ministerial and Chief Executive level, where problems will be frankly and fully discussed.



INDUSTRY

- **At Independence KANU immediately embraced a policy of encouraging the skills and enterprise of the private sector to make products that would otherwise have to be imported.**
- **Such was the confidence and co-operation that developed that by 1980 there were few such products left.**
- **Today KANU is committed to helping our private sector to expand into export goods as rapidly as possible.**
- **Foreign exchange has been dramatically liberalized, Export Processing Zones have been established, unnecessary licences and price controls have been abolished and foreign investors are being offered a most attractive incentive package.**
- **Behind the new strategy is KANU'S determination to provide at least 600,000 more jobs in industry over the next ten years.**
- **The new Export Promotion Council is now dominated by the private sector and KANU is determined that in future there will be full, frank and constant dialogue at a high level to solve the problems faced by our industrialists and exporters.**

private sectors, that are not in operation, are under-performing or are not ineffective. The next KANU Government will divest itself of all such enterprises. It will not, in future, be involved in projects except in the most exceptional circumstances of strategic need.

The few remaining strategic parastatal enterprises, which are not at present effectively managed, must be restructured and streamlined both in terms of management and products. This process has already started.

KANU is concerned at the resources wasted through shops in the rural areas that never operate. This arises partly from the absence of basic infrastructure, such as power and water, and partly from the lack of title deeds or leases which could be used by the owners as collateral. Partly, too, because of weak economic activities in their hinterlands. The KANU Government will institute a programme to tackle these problems.



INDIGENISATION

KANU is proud that its educational and training policies have produced many people who are, technically and otherwise, capably managing sophisticated industrial enterprises. Indeed these are the future leaders of our industrial society and must be given the opportunities they deserve.

KANU welcomes the recent initiative by some commercial banks to finance young entrepreneurs who have good business plans but as yet no acceptable security. This must be vigorously expanded and formalised and substantial support sought from interested development agencies.



REVITALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES AND TRADING CENTRES

KANU is fully aware of the massive resources invested in the past in industrial projects, in both the public and



KANU will introduce a programme to educate the public in investment by buying and selling shares through the Capital Market. Groups of Kenyans will be assisted either directly or through Development Finance Institutions to purchase shares thereby helping to control industries and businesses which are being divested by Government. Incentives will be introduced to encourage family-owned businesses to issue shares to the public through the Nairobi Stock Exchange. Foreign investors will also be encouraged to seek suitable indigenous partners wherever practical.

**TRADE AND COMMERCE**

The success of our agricultural, services and industrial sectors will stimulate trade internally, regionally and internationally. The primary objective of the next KANU Government will be to encourage this in every possible way and to remove any unnecessary obstacles to its expansion. The KANU Government will maintain exchange rates that encourage exports. It will implement the so-called "Green Channel" scheme that speeds up administrative approvals required for import licences, foreign exchange releases and export formalities. It will also establish, through local commercial banks, an Export Credit Insurance and Guarantee Scheme which will make exporting smoother and less risky.

The KANU Government will remove all unnecessary licences and regulations that hinder commerce. Grain trading between surplus and deficit areas within the country will be completely liberalised. KANU recognizes the vital need for programmes to increase both the amount and availability of credit for the nation's

traders in both the urban and rural areas. The Rural Enterprise Fund will be expanded and refocused to extend more of its funds to the youth.

The KANU Government is already actively pursuing policies to promote trade within the Preferential Trade Area (PTA). It has also recently initiated discussions for closer economic co-operation with Uganda and Tanzania. These are all measures which will create, with the whole-hearted cooperation of the private sector, the dynamic commercial and industrial sectors our nation needs as it seeks to create more jobs and prosperity for our people.

**TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

KANU pays tribute to the success of tourism in Kenya since Independence, primarily as a result of the magnificent efforts of the private sector but also because of the overall stability and security achieved by the KANU Government. Tourists come to enjoy themselves, not to take risks. They will never go to a country where chaos reigns. Tourism has been carefully promoted and fostered by the Private Sector and the Government and has become the country's largest single foreign exchange earner, ahead of coffee and tea. It also employs about 120,000 people, over 60 per cent of them in hotels, lodges and guest houses. For every person employed, at least one more person is at work in other activities directly linked to tourism.

KANU is firmly committed to maximum growth in this industry, which has proved itself the most dynamic and reliable of all foreign exchange earners. The KANU Government has already allocated more funds in the Budget to improving the framework of tourism and for its more



active promotion overseas. It is further encouraging the growth of domestic tourism and the development of the infrastructure required to open up more coastal and inland circuits to spread the benefits more widely, especially to those who live in arid and semi-arid areas. KANU realizes how much tourism depends on the proper management and care of our priceless wildlife heritage. The KANU Government completely reorganized and restructured its approach with the establishment of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) in January 1990. From the beginning KWS spread the philosophy of community participation at the local level in the management of wildlife areas. Local communities were quickly shown tangible benefits which included the building and improvement of schools and clinics, together with other social amenities and facilities.

KANU recognizes the need to protect human life, livestock and the crops of those living in the areas surrounding National Parks and Game Reserves. The KWS is intensifying the fencing programme and KANU has recommended the speedy restoration of the Wildlife Damage Compensation Fund for proven direct damage inflicted. KANU is grateful for the considerable support already given by international donors to the progressive plans of the KWS for the protection of our environment and

KANU has major proposals for the expansion of tourism. This is the famous Masai Mara wildlife migration.

wildlife heritage. Tourism is a highly competitive international industry. Its further growth in Kenya, to which KANU is committed, depends on keeping up the highest possible standards in our infrastructure, equipment and services. KANU will support the establishment of an autonomous National Tourist Board in which all parties concerned in this vital industry are fully represented and which will be responsible for approving targets for growth, identifying problems, proposing promotion measures and inspecting and advising on tourist infrastructure development. Finally the KANU Government will further strengthen the security measures already in force in our National Parks. They are vital for the survival and development of this important sector.



HARAMBEE

KANU takes pride in the fact that the development concept of Harambee, unique worldwide, was conceived by the Founding Father of the Nation, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. Harambee was promulgated as the national motto in its concept of "Let us pull together",





TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

- **KANU is firmly committed to the maximum growth of tourism, which directly employs 120,000 people and at least as many indirectly.**
- **Tourism is also our biggest and most reliable foreign exchange earner. Its success has been primarily as a result of a dynamic private sector but also because of the security and stability achieved by the KANU Government since Independence.**
- **KANU supports the immediate establishment of the Kenya National Tourist Board to be run as an autonomous commercial body. The Board will be responsible both financially and administratively for the marketing of Kenyan tourism overseas and locally; training; the regulation of standards of service; and the monitoring of environmental protection.**
- **The Board will also take over responsibility for the parastatals remaining in this vital sector.**
- **KANU recognizes the dependence of tourism on the proper care and management of our priceless wildlife heritage. The KANU Government reorganized its approach with the establishment of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) in 1990. KANU strongly supports the progressive plans of KWS and especially welcomes its philosophy of community participation in the management of wildlife areas.**
- **KANU recognizes the need to maintain good security both at the National level and in the game parks.**

mobilising resources in addressing the social problems at the advent of Independence, namely the eradication of poverty, illiteracy and disease. This meant mobilising people to contribute to the development of their country, based on the fact that the Government simply did not have the resources to provide all the basic services required by the people. Harambee, Kenya's unique self-help movement, has been operating concurrently with official Government development programmes since Independence. The movement has been responsible for the mobilisation of large quantities of capital development resources providing for a wide variety of basic needs to our people. Harambee contributions have gone to education, health and water, community self-help

income-generating projects and welfare projects which resulted in raising the standard of living of our people. Its contribution to development has been enormous. It has also helped to generate a sense of unity, common purpose and responsibility among our people. In 1965 a total of Kshs.24 million was raised through Harambee. In 1989 the figure reached over Kshs.1 billion. The KANU Government recognizes that the noble Harambee movement has had some attendant problems in the methods of raising and in the management of funds.

The KANU Government will continue to support this popular public participation in the development of our country through Harambee and will provide supervisory and audit services to ensure



Harambee funds are used for the purposes for which they are intended. KANU will ensure that the voluntary spirit on which the movement has been built is preserved.

HARAMBEE

- **KANU is proud that the voluntary development concept of Harambee, unique worldwide, was conceived by the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Founding Father of the Nation.**
- **In 1965 a total of Kshs.24 million was raised through Harambee. In 1991 the figure reached a remarkable Kshs. 1 billion. These funds have gone to education, health and water projects and other local development schemes, all to raise the standard of living of our people.**
- **KANU will continue wholeheartedly to support the magnificent Harambee concept but will tighten up audit and supervisory services.**



THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

KANU recognizes that the co-operative movement has been a notable success story in the mobilisation of human, material and financial resources for development in Kenya. In 1963 there were 1030 co-operative societies with a total membership of 200,000. In 1991 there were over 4000 societies and unions with a total membership of nearly 2.5 million. It is estimated that the co-operative movement contributes over 60 per cent of savings countrywide. Concurrent with the massive growth in the co-operative movement have been inevitable constraints.

The KANU Government will ensure that co-operatives, like public institutions, will be required to have effective management and financial systems. Further they will be required to instil a sense of accountability and transparency in all aspects of their work.

The KANU Government will continue to support training of staff at all levels in order to modernise and strengthen the management of the co-operative movement.

The KANU Government will pay special attention to ensuring that the co-operative movement sticks to its statutory aims and objectives and that due payments are made to the members promptly.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

- **The number of Co-operative Societies has increased from 1030, with a membership of 200,000, at Independence to over 4000 societies, with a membership of nearly 2.5 million, today.**
- **The co-operative movement provides over 60 per cent of savings countrywide.**
- **The new KANU Government will ensure that co-operatives have effective management and financial systems, with accountability and transparency as the backbone of all their transactions. Members must be paid their dues on time.**
- **KANU will continue to support the training of staff at all levels.**



5 NATURAL RESOURCES IN DEVELOPMENT

The looming threat to the ecosystem has captured the attention of KANU, which rates environmental management as a priority agenda for action. It firmly believes that sustainable development takes cognisance of environmental perspectives.



ENVIRONMENT

The national management of our environment is critical for the sustenance of basic life support systems namely water, soil, air, plant and animal life. KANU will continue to intensify its efforts towards the enhancement of the environment through ecologically sound policy instruments in collaboration with the relevant national and international agencies.

Recognition of Kenya's achievement in environmental promotion includes successful wildlife conservation, biological diversity and conservation of plant and animal resources, environmental education at all levels and the implementation of agroforestry. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has its headquarters in Nairobi, the first UN agency to be located in a developing country. The KANU Government has already appointed specially trained and technically qualified District Environmental Officers, and has established the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and a National Environment Secretariat. The KANU Government is totally committed to the enhancement and management of the environment and where necessary will ensure that

legislation is enacted to protect the country against environmental degradation.

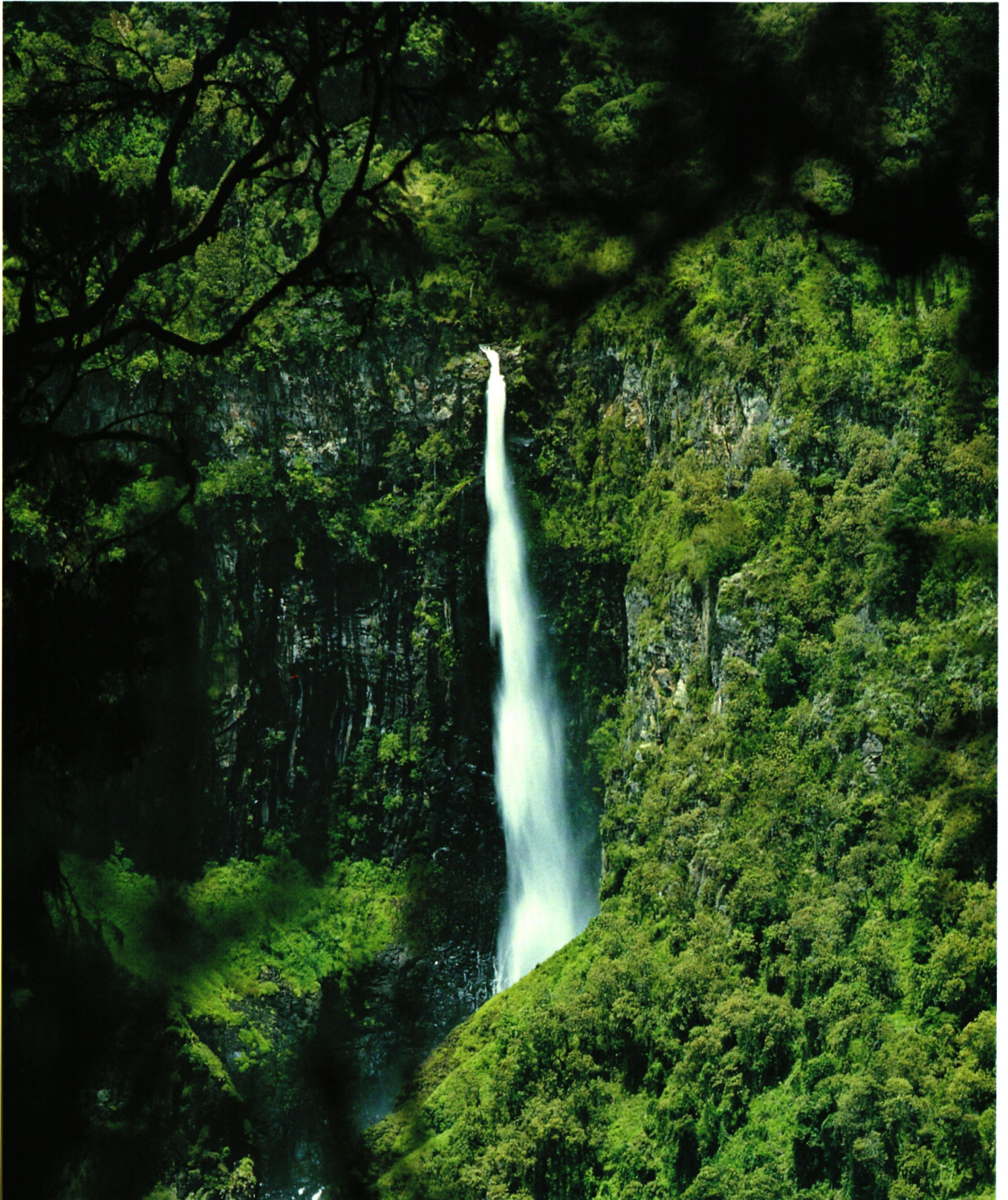
The KANU Government will encourage or foster the formation of active environmental clubs in schools and at other appropriate centres.



FORESTS

In Kenya, forestry has become an important local tool in national development. Credit for increased awareness of the role of trees and forests goes to the KANU Government. Controlled harvesting of forest resources has been introduced, coupled with the systematic planting of indigenous and fast-growing exotic trees on private and community land areas – for example the Bamburi Nature Trail.

The establishment of the Rural Afforestation Extension Services (RAES) and the Permanent Presidential Commission on Soil Conservation and Afforestation have intensified rural tree planting. In this regard, the number of tree nurseries in the country has increased from 364 in 1982 to over 1,000 in 1991, producing about 100 million seedlings annually. Today Kenya's gazetted forests comprise some 1.7





ENVIRONMENT

- **KANU is proud that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has its headquarters in Nairobi. It is the first UN agency to be located in a developing country.**
- **KANU recognizes that the preservation of our environment is absolutely critical for the survival of basic life support systems such as water, soil, air, plant and animal life.**
- **The KANU Government has already appointed specially trained and well qualified District Environmental Officers and has set up a National Environment Secretariat and a Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.**

million ha, about 2.9 per cent of the total land area. The KANU Government is committed to implementing a massive rural afforestation programme countrywide during its next term of

FORESTS

- **KANU notes that our tree nurseries now produce 100 million seedlings annually. The country has 1.7 million hectares of forest land.**
- **The new KANU Government is committed to implementing a massive rural afforestation programme over the next five years to combat desert encroachment and deforestation.**

office in order to combat the encroachment of desert and deforestation. Our aim is to reach an afforestation level where close to 4% of Kenya's land area is forested.



MINERAL RESOURCES

The exploitation of mineral resources, which have been identified in the 1989/93 Development Plan, will be implemented. Of particular interest is the harvesting of geothermal energy for the generation of energy.



FISHERIES

The fisheries resources of the country are important for boosting dietary protein demand as well as creating employment near large inland lakes, the Indian Ocean, rivers and dams. The potential which exists through fish farms, ponds and sports fishing will be exploited more fully.

The KANU Government will support improved fishing techniques, especially along the coast, in order to double the current fish catch of 122,340 tonnes per annum.



The KANU Government enacted the Fisheries Act 1989, and the Maritime Zone Act 1989, for the proper utilisation and movement of both riverine and maritime fisheries resources. In addition the KANU Government has designated an Exclusive Economic Zone. Kenya is also a signatory to the Law of the Sea and played a major role in its formulation. The KANU Government will initiate measures to make the Exclusive Economic Zone more beneficial to the country and local fishermen.

The KANU Government will assist in the development of infrastructure and marketing facilities in order to enable fishermen to earn more locally as well as in foreign exchange.

MINERAL RESOURCES

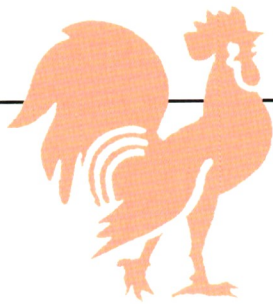
- **KANU strongly supports the speedy exploitation of mineral resources identified in the 1989/93 Development Plan.**

FISHERIES

- **KANU is committed to the rapid development of the fisheries resources of the country, both to boost protein diets and increase employment.**
- **KANU supports the introduction of improved fishing techniques and marketing facilities to double the present fish catch of 122,340 tonnes per annum.**
- **The new KANU Government will initiate measures to make the designated Exclusive Economic Zone more beneficial to local fishermen.**

The KP & TC tree nursery at Mbagathi.





6 OUR PEOPLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Right from Independence, in 1963, the KANU Government recognized education as a basic need for all citizens in order to enable them to play an effective role in the life of the nation.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Over the last 29 years, under the KANU Government, education has greatly expanded. While, in 1963, primary school enrolment stood at 891,600 pupils, this has risen to 5,856,000 in 1991. In the case of secondary schools, the enrolment was 30,120 at independence and has risen to the current figure of 614,160. The increase in student enrolment has been even more marked at university level.

Realizing the vital need for an education system positively oriented towards the acquisition of practical skills, the KANU Government has introduced a major educational reform (popularly known as the 8.4.4. education system), whose broad-based curriculum will actively prepare our young people to meet the technological challenges of the next century.

The new system has been extensively reviewed after its first cycle was completed and candidates will now be required to take a minimum of 8 subjects at the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE). The KANU Government will continue to assess and review the system to ensure its relevance to the development objectives of our country. Today boys and girls study science equally, thus redressing the earlier gender imbalance in science subjects.

The expansion in education is illustrated in the tables hereafter:

Expansion in education - primary schools

Year	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
1963	6,058	891,553	22,727
1972	6,657	1,675,919	53,536
1981	11,127	3,980,763	110,921
1986	13,392	4,843,423	142,807
1991	15,196	5,455,996	173,370

Secondary schools: growth in enrolments and teachers

Year	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
1963	151	30,121	1,602
1972	949	162,910	7,106
1981	1,904	409,850	17,025
1986	2,485	458,712	22,296
1991	2,647	614,161	30,120

Education finance: growth in recurrent expenditure

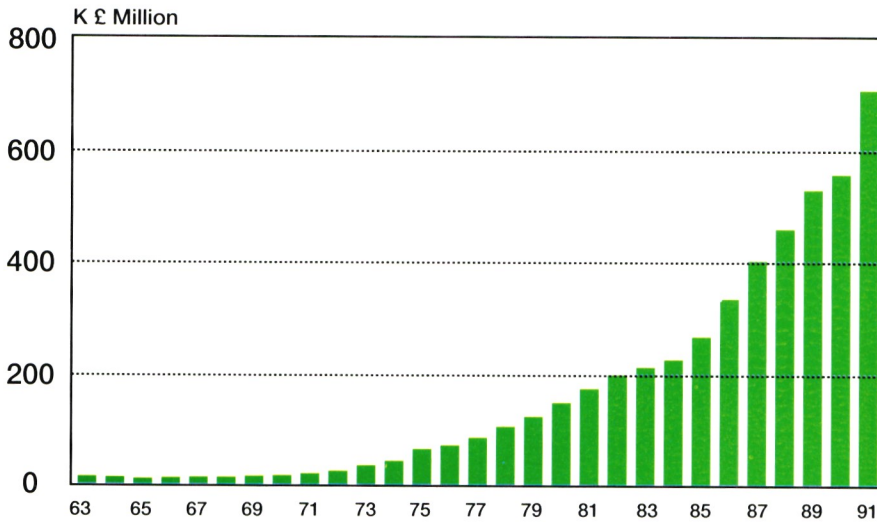
Year	Kshs.	Recurrent Budget %
1963/64	135,670,000	22.5
1972/73	650,998,000	32.4
1981/82	3,298,184,000	29.9
1986/87	6,760,184,000	36.4

Technical and vocational education

The KANU Government has over the years given great emphasis to technical and vocational education through youth



EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



polytechnics, technical training institutes and the national polytechnics (Kenya, Mombasa and Eldoret). KANU recognizes the need for training more middle level technologists. The new KANU Government will ensure the necessary resources are made available to tackle this problem. The introduction of Jua Kali industrial development is an important innovation in terms of self-help job creation and the new KANU

1963 to 173,370 in 1990. The number at secondary level has risen from 1,602 in 1963 to 30,000 today. The training of serving untrained teachers will be strengthened.

Education for disabled persons (Special Education)

The KANU Government has greatly enhanced the provision of services to improve the welfare of disabled persons. Schools for the deaf, blind, and physically and mentally handicapped will continue to be vigorously supported. KANU appreciates the great contributions of religious bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations in this field. To boost special education, the KANU Government has

Government will boost this even further. The massive on-going Jua Kali training programmes will significantly raise technical know-how and skills, thereby leading to better quality goods from this sector.

Teacher Training

Since Independence, the KANU Government has paid particular attention to the training of teachers. The number of primary school teachers had increased from 22,772 in



A class in a secondary girls' boarding school.



EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Some of the most truly astonishing achievements of the KANU Government since Independence have been made in the field of education. Today 35% of the KANU Government's annual expenditure is on education.
- University students have risen from 565 in one university college to 41,000 in four public universities and two university colleges. There are over 20,000 students in vocational and training institutions, and 40,000 in 583 youth polytechnics. The number of teachers has grown from 22,000 in 1963 to 220,000 in 1991.
- The KANU Government in 1985 introduced one of the most radical and innovative changes ever seen in a developing country with what is known as the 8.4.4. system.
- The new system will be subject to continuous review and assessment to ensure it fulfills national expectations and objectives.
- Kenya now has 56 schools catering for some 8000 disabled children and 10 vocational rehabilitation centres.
- KANU is committed to the provision of adult education to all citizens.
- The KANU Government has established 8 Research Institutes, supervised by a special Ministry.
- KANU has significantly accelerated University development until we now have four public universities and two constituent university colleges.
- KANU is proud of the tremendous advances made in the use of Kiswahili as our national language.

established the Kenya Institute of Special Education where diploma teachers for special schools are trained.

The KANU Government observed Kenya's National Year for the Disabled a year ahead of the International Year of the Disabled in 1981. Kenya now has 56 schools for the disabled catering for about 8,000 children, while there are 10 vocational rehabilitation centres. More such schools are to be built in those areas where they do not now exist.

Adult Education

The KANU Government is committed to the provision of adult education to all citizens. This is principally to eradicate

illiteracy and inculcate the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes for work. In 1978, the KANU Government embarked on a huge programme for the eradication of illiteracy. Kenya observed in full the 1990 International Literacy Year, as well as participating in the Jomtien World Education for All Conference.

While the level of literacy in 1960 was 30 per cent for males and 10% for females, it has risen remarkably to 44 per cent for male and 60 per cent for females in 1990. The massive adult education programme has therefore been a great success, particularly among women. However, there will be no let up in KANU's efforts to extend this vital programme.



Research, Science and Technology

Recognizing that research, science and technology are vehicles for future productive innovation and development, the KANU Government is aggressively committed to the harnessing, promotion and encouragement of science and technology, as illustrated by the establishment of eight Research Institutes, and by the path-breaking Industrial Properties Act, 1989.

University Education

The KANU Government has promoted University education significantly to the extent that today there are four public universities and two university colleges. The country has also a number of private universities, supplementing the public universities in the production of high level manpower. KANU will take measures to consolidate and improve university education.

Use of Kiswahili

KANU is proud of the tremendous advances made in the use of Kiswahili as a medium of communication and as our national language.



EMPLOYMENT

KANU, and the next KANU Government, face their greatest challenge in providing jobs for the people of Kenya. All the economic policies of the Party outlined in this Manifesto are aimed at achieving the highest possible level of productive employment in the country. This will require the concerted efforts, and of the whole nation, including the public sector, the private sector, the NGOs, religious and community organizations and every individual Kenyan.

The statistics are stark. Open unemployment in urban areas is at present around 16 to 20 per cent of the

urban work force. By the year 2000 there will be 4.3 million additional people in the labour force in both rural and urban areas - people who are already born. Seventy-five per cent of our work force on average over the next decade will need jobs in the rural areas and 25 per cent will need them in the urban areas. As we have said before, our people are our great resource. The quality of their life must be our greatest concern. This is a problem for Kenyans to solve, and KANU believes it can be solved. One answer in the past was to increase the number in the Civil Service and to force the private sector, from time to time, to take on another ten per cent. This, however, produced 'welfare' jobs not productive work. It even lowered productivity in the private and public sectors.

KANU believes that the answer lies in a whole basket of policies and ideas, some of which have already been outlined in previous sections. One major contribution comes from the new strategy for Rural Development which aims at nothing less than the transformation of the rural areas of the country. The details of this imaginative programme have been given above but it is aimed at promoting the rural urban balance and the growth of small rural towns and trading centres. This is combined with the provision of water and electricity to stimulate small-scale enterprises and stem urban migration.

Other measures include vigorous efforts to raise the rate of domestic savings by 30 per cent to provide some of the investment needed for the creation of productive jobs. The KANU Government will carry out reforms in the public service which will help cut Government expenditure and release funds for productive investment. KANU will also encourage local savers to invest, through



the Stock Exchange, in industries and companies which produce employment. In addition, KANU will promote a protocol for signature by all PTA members that will promote labour mobility throughout the region. It will also continue to support population policies that have already reduced the population growth rate to 3.5 per cent. Programmes will be introduced to improve the utilisation and availability of suitable land in the arid and semi-arid areas, including the promotion of cash crops such as oil seeds and fruit. The management of water resources will be streamlined and laws that hinder the environmentally acceptable exploitation of our natural resources will be amended. It is of great importance, as these policies take root and bear fruit, that capable employment and career advisory services are available to our young people. KANU will support the establishment of

a National Careers Advisory Service, which will consist of highly trained men and women officers and will have branches in all the public universities and polytechnics. The officers should be competent to advise on career choices, and all aspects of any training necessary, and should liaise closely with local business and industrial communities. KANU will also support the expansion of the national polytechnics at provincial level to provide training in technological subjects.

KANU also appreciates that there must be no waste of scarce resources which could otherwise be used to create productive jobs. The Government is a major buyer of goods and services. It is clear that there is considerable abuse of the present system. KANU therefore supports the establishment by Act of Parliament of a National Procurement

EMPLOYMENT

- **KANU accepts that the provision of productive jobs for the people of Kenya is the greatest challenge the Party faces. All the economic policies outlined in the Manifesto are aimed at solving this national problem.**
- **We believe that the answer lies in a whole collection of policies and ideas. First among these is KANU's new strategy for Rural Development which is designed to provide 2.3 million jobs over the next five years. Second is the policy of incentives for foreign investment through the EPZs.**
- **Other measures include increasing domestic savings by 30 per cent. Investment will be channelled, through**

the new-look Stock Exchange, into industries and companies producing employment.

- **KANU will promote labour mobility throughout the PTA and will actively support policies to reduce the national population growth rate. Programmes will be brought in to improve the use of land in the arid and semi-arid areas, including the promotion of cash crops and fruit.**
- **KANU will support the establishment of a National Careers Advisory Service.**
- **The KANU Government will promote the establishment of a National Procurement Agency solely accountable to Parliament.**



Agency which will be solely accountable to Parliament to which it will submit annual reports. It must be staffed by highly trained and experienced officers and its systems and tenders must be transparent, fair and at all times in the public interest.

KANU believes that, if all the recommended reforms and programmes are carried out with energy and diligence, the employment problem in our country can be solved and the great promise and potential of our nation at last realized.



TRADE UNIONS

It was in 1950 that the first public demand for Kenya's Independence was made at a trade union meeting in Nairobi. Thereafter the trade unions remained in the forefront of the struggle for freedom and, particularly, in the campaign for the release of Kenya's First President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. KANU salutes the immense contribution towards economic growth and industrial peace in the years of Independence brought about by the trade unions. KANU is also proud of the great strides made by our path-breaking Industrial Court in solving labour disputes.

KANU is committed to encouraging

workers to form buy-out groups for businesses being divested by the Government. It will also promote an educational campaign to ensure that workers understand how to invest in shares in business through the Nairobi Stock Exchange. KANU will ensure that the rights of workers, as set out in the Constitution and all other laws of Kenya, are most strictly safeguarded and observed.

KANU has encouraged the revival of the Civil Servants Union. KANU further recognizes the need for well-structured and managed retirement benefits programmes for all workers. It also acknowledges the need for improved urban housing for workers. KANU will encourage the Trustees of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) to invest in the secondary mortgage market to provide finance for such urban housing schemes. KANU will continue to involve trade union representatives at all policy making levels. In particular, the senior officials of COTU will be represented on the Joint Industrial and Commercial Consultative Committee (JICC). This is particularly important as the private sector becomes the engine for future economic growth.

TRADE UNIONS

- **KANU will encourage workers to form buy-out groups for parastatals being divested by the Government.**
- **KANU will ensure that the rights of workers as set out in the Constitution and all other laws of Kenya are most strictly safeguarded.**
- **KANU supports the revival of the Civil Servants Unions and the University Staff Associations.**
- **KANU will encourage the Trustees of the NSSF to invest in institutions providing finance for urban housing schemes. It also supports moves to develop the NSSF into a National Pension Scheme.**



7 WELFARE PERSPECTIVES

KANU has always recognized that shelter is a basic human need and is proud that Kenya hosts the United Nations' HABITAT Headquarters.

HOUSING

Many housing projects have been developed especially in the urban areas with the aim of providing Kenyans with decent housing. This has been made possible through various financing arrangements, through private financial institutions, building societies, or publicly-owned financial institutions such as the Housing Finance Company of Kenya and the National Housing Corporation. Not only has this provided housing, it has also simultaneously created employment and training opportunities for many thousands of Kenyans, who have consequently acquired useful nation-building skills.

The cost of housing has been increasing at a high rate making it difficult for people to acquire houses. Additionally, the number of houses that are being constructed cannot meet the demand, especially in urban areas where population has been growing annually at about seven per cent mainly due to rural-urban migration. The KANU Government is committed to ensuring that Kenyans have affordable houses both in the rural and in the urban areas. It is further noted that the current Local Government Act and the building by-laws have restricted the use of some building materials which could make houses cheaper. The KANU Government will continue to encourage the development of house construction technology and will urgently

review the building code in urban areas. KANU will also continue to motivate Kenyans to build more durable houses through government implementation agencies and co-operative societies. In this programme of house construction, employment opportunities will be generated for graduates from technical institutions such as youth polytechnics and other craft training centres.

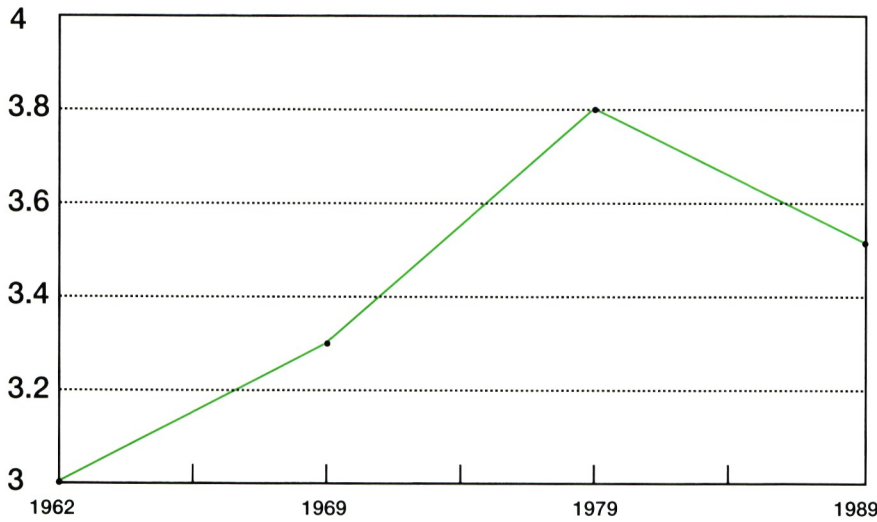
The KANU Government will endeavour to ensure that funds are made available

HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- **KANU recognizes that shelter is a basic human need.**
- **The KANU Government has developed many projects in the urban areas to provide Kenyans with decent housing.**
- **The increasing migration to the towns has made it difficult to keep pace with the demand for housing.**
- **KANU will explore all ways of improving the situation through the provision of more accessible finance, the development of low-cost housing technology and the testing of new building materials.**



Percentage Rate of Population Growth



The KANU Government will ensure that urban Planning By-laws are not abused as this has led to overcrowding, traffic congestion and major deficiencies in basic urban services. It will also ensure that adequate areas are set aside for public use and that, where such areas are provided, under no circumstances will they be re-allocated for private exploitation.

The KANU Government is also committed to

opening up areas for settlement, especially in the semi-arid and pastoral regions, by developing rural trade and production centres provided with infrastructure such as schools, health centres, transport and communication systems, water and electricity supply. These centres will serve as growth and service centres for the supply of agricultural inputs and as marketing centres for farm produce.

to enable Kenyans to own houses with mortgages that are affordable. Trainee apprentices from youth polytechnics should have preference in rural housing building programmes as a way of giving the trainees on the job practical training.



HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The settlement schemes, which were initiated at the time of independence, have proved a remarkable success story, with many thousands of Kenyan families owning land which was originally in the hands of foreigners. The schemes are now in need of improved infrastructure. The KANU Government is committed to improving schools, health centres, roads and water supplies in all settlement schemes.

The KANU Government is aware of the problems associated with the squatter settlements. The KANU Government will examine the situation critically with a view to arriving at a suitable ultimate solution and, in the meantime, the status quo will prevail and there will be no evictions.



HEALTH, POPULATION AND DISABLED PERSONS

The KANU Government has made great strides in the development and improvement of health services for the people of Kenya. The basic health infrastructure - hospitals, health centres and dispensaries - has been developed and the training of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel greatly facilitated. An effective mass immunization programme is now in place. As a result, our country has a healthier population than ever before. Life expectancy has increased from 44



HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- Many thousands of Kenyan families have greatly benefitted from the comprehensive settlement schemes initiated by the KANU Government at Independence.
- The new KANU Government is determined to improve the infrastructure and welfare services in these settlement areas.
- KANU is committed to opening up new areas for settlement, especially in the arid and pastoral regions.
- KANU will ensure that Planning by-laws are more strictly observed in urban areas.

years in 1962 to the current 60 years. Child mortality rates have dramatically decreased.

Due to these improvements, Kenya's population has generated more demand for health services, calling for the up-grading and better management of these services. Accordingly, KANU recognizes that our health delivery system has not matched the demands placed on it by a growing population, particularly in the procurement and distributions of drugs. Whereas the people of Kenya have joined hands in the Harambee spirit to put up health facilities, provision of medical

supplies, equipment and drugs have constantly fallen short of expectations.

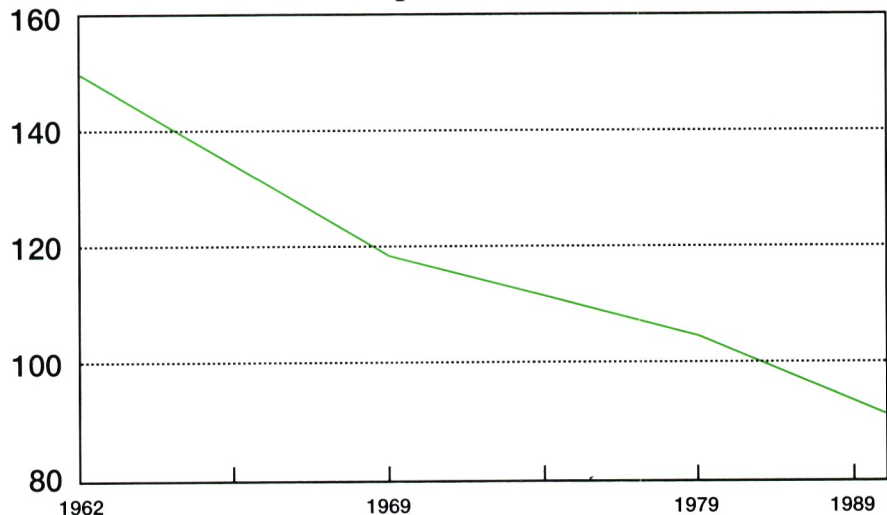
Due to the financial constraints KANU accepts the policy of cost sharing. However, it is essential that patients receive in full the services for which they have paid and the Party must ensure this.

The KANU Government will also ensure that those without capacity to pay are not denied the services they need. Special attention will be paid to the needs of children, disabled persons and the unemployed.

Administration and management of health services

Hitherto the Government has run hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. KANU believes responsibility should now be assumed at community level. KANU will speedily implement the already approved policy on local boards, which will be responsible and accountable for the administration of their respective hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. This will include

Infant deaths per thousand live births





procurement of equipment and drugs through a competitive tendering system. The KANU Government will continue to encourage and recognize the need to support community private hospitals.

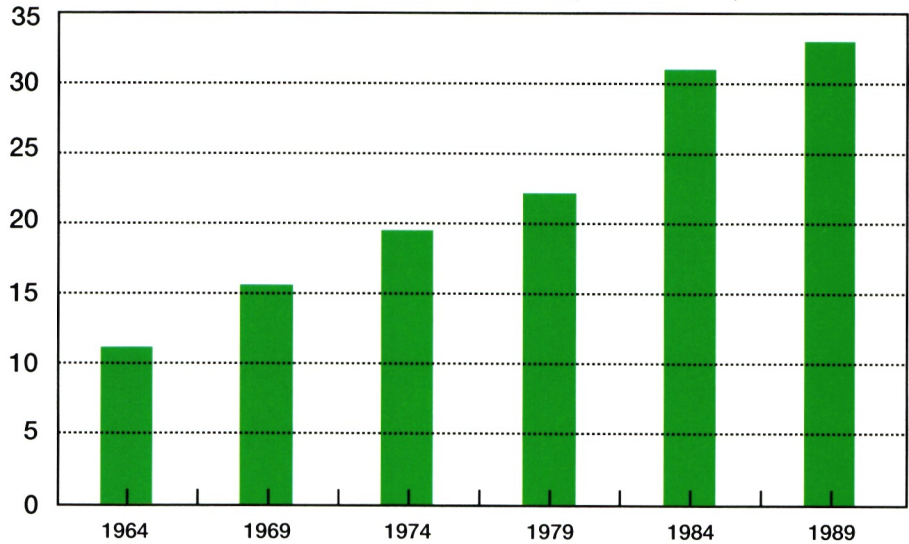
Preventive and Curative Health

Our health sector has hitherto concentrated on curative rather than preventive health care approaches. The new KANU Government will emphasize preventive health through community primary health care, including the provision of water, health facilities and adequate supplies of drugs. Oral rehydration and expanded immunization programmes will be intensified.

Traditional Medicine

The KANU Government will support,

Number of beds and cots (thousands)

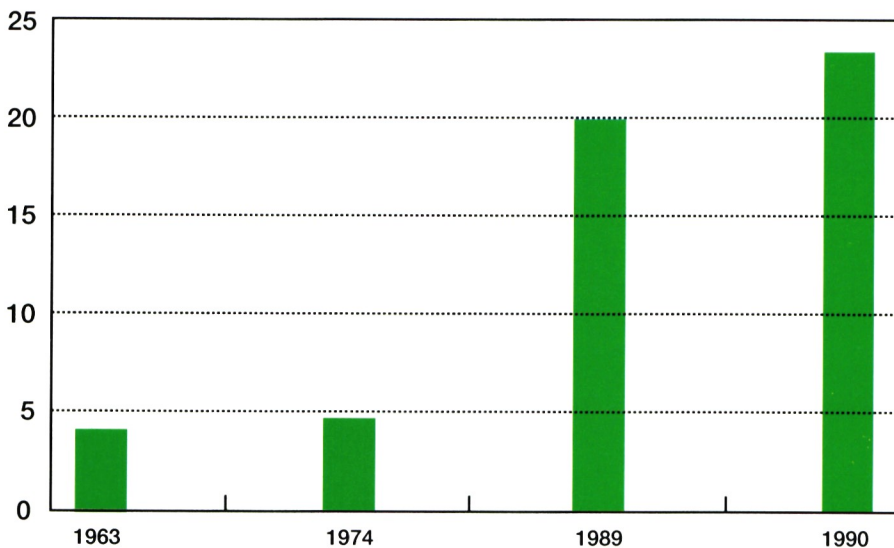


develop and monitor the utilisation of traditional medicine as a complement to our modern health services.

Private Health Services

The KANU Government recognizes the vital role played by this sector and will continue to encourage and support its further development for the benefit of our people.

Number of nurses (thousands)



Population

The KANU Government has introduced population policies which are realistic in terms of sustainable development. In this regard the rate of population growth has been brought down to about 3.5 per cent in 1991 from 3.89 per cent in 1985. The Government believes that high population growth rates are a serious impediment to our efforts to develop our economy and to

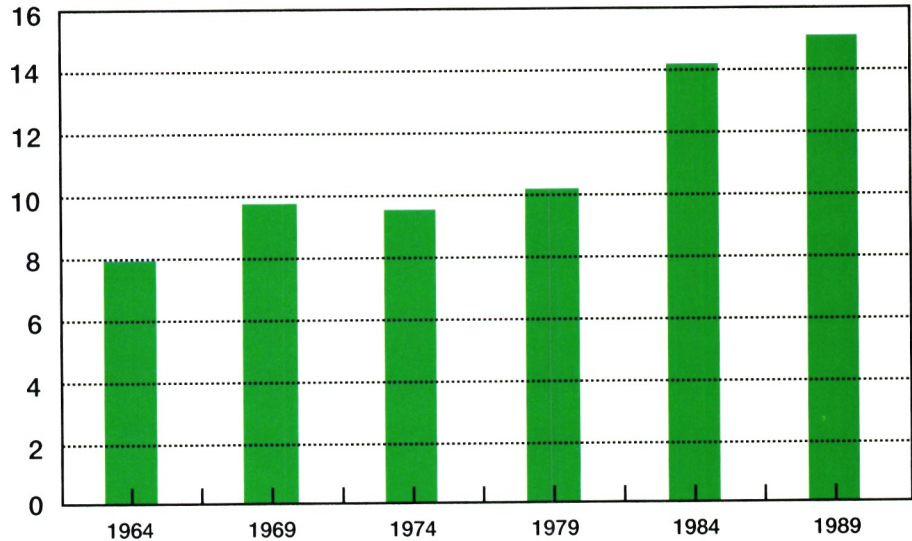


improve the welfare of our people. The KANU Government is therefore determined to pursue a comprehensive population policy and programmes aimed at further reduction in our country's rate of population growth. We note, with appreciation, the continuing partnership between Non-Governmental Organizations and the Government in the management of population. A mixed approach to family planning will be promoted.

Disabled Persons

In the 1980s, Kenya led the world in launching a National Fund for the Disabled. The funds raised are prudently managed, regularly audited and distributed to those in need. The KANU Government will intensify efforts towards providing moral and material support for disabled people in our midst. The legal framework will be reviewed

Doctors per 100,000 population



and education and social welfare will be expanded in their interests.



OUR CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE

The KANU Government has always supported, and will continue to support, children's welfare as a fundamental right and as a vital contribution to the development of the nation. KANU is also fully committed to the protection of the

HEALTH, POPULATION AND DISABLED PERSONS

- In future local boards will be responsible and accountable for the administration of their respective hospitals, health centres and dispensaries, including the procurement of equipment and drugs through a competitive tendering system.
- KANU recognizes the need to support community private hospitals.
- Future policy emphasis will be on preventive community primary health care.
- KANU will support the utilisation of traditional medicine.
- KANU recognizes the urgency of implementing its population policies for sustained development countrywide.
- KANU will intensify efforts to providing moral, legal and material support to disabled persons.



OUR CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE

- **The KANU Government has initiated a major programme of immunization for all children against smallpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, polio, tetanus and measles.**
- **KANU will establish special facilities for children in all district and provincial hospitals through the new Hospital Management Boards.**
- **The eradication of hunger, malnutrition and famine, which grievously affect the lives of young children, are absolute KANU priorities.**
- **KANU is grateful for the help of all those socially concerned with the growing problem of street children in our urban areas. This is a shame which we must eradicate.**

sanctity of life at its earliest stages. The child's inherent right to life is provided for in the Penal Code (Cap 63 Sec 25 sub-sec 2). This is reinforced by sections in the Penal Code which specifically prohibit abortion, infanticide and the passing of death sentences on pregnant women. The Public Health Act (Cap 242) provides for the prevention and suppression of infection, for sanitation and housing, and for the protection of foodstuffs and public water supplies.

There is mandatory vaccination against smallpox for all children below 15 years. The immunization coverage has increased rapidly under the Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI). By 1987 around 87 per cent of Kenya children aged one year were immunised

against tuberculosis, and 75 per cent were fully immunised against Diphtheria, Polio and Tetanus (DPT). Immunization against measles was 60 per cent. These are enviable achievements matched by few African countries.

In addition to preventive measures, KANU will initiate a programme for the establishment of special facilities for children in all district and provincial hospitals and health centres and dispensaries, to be implemented by the relevant Management Boards.

The KANU Government has already ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and a plan of action for its speedy implementation has been drawn up.

KANU recognizes the role played by UNICEF and the Child Welfare Society of Kenya in the promotion of the welfare of children in Kenya. The Party further wishes to put on record its appreciation of UNICEF for the successful hosting of the Convention on the Rights of Children in Kenya in 1992, and its continued participation in the provision of primary health care and in the dissemination of information regarding children.

Children involved in the due process of the law are protected from inhuman treatment by the Children and Young Persons Act. The Act provides for separate facilities for children such as juvenile courts, children's remand homes and approved schools. The interests of the children during court proceedings are represented by a guardian and children have rights to confidentiality while undergoing judicial hearings.

The KANU Government is determined to protect children from child labour and



sexual exploitation, and will specifically ensure that a law is enacted to protect girls from early marriage, equalizing the marriage age to that of boys.

The new KANU Government will strengthen the role and status of women together with the responsible planning of family size, child spacing, breast-feeding and safe motherhood. The Party recognizes the all-important role of the family in providing for children and will support the efforts of parents to nurture and care for children from the earliest stages of childhood through adolescence. We will work for national action to improve children's health, to promote prenatal care and to lower infant and child mortality in all districts. This has been an area of prime KANU Government concern since Independence in 1963.

The KANU Government will promote further the provision of clean water in all communities and will work for programmes that reduce illiteracy while providing educational opportunities for all children. The eradication of hunger, malnutrition and famine, which grievously affect the lives of young

children are absolute KANU priorities.

KANU recognizes the difficult situation now prevailing in the drought-stricken districts of our country and the need to take special measures aimed at minimizing the adverse effects of malnutrition among children, mothers and other citizens in the affected areas. There is a need to strengthen those programmes that are already underway in these areas by providing additional resources immediately from both domestic and external sources. In particular, the President and KANU have already made special arrangements for the payment or remission of school fees in the drought areas.

 **YOUTH - THE BACKBONE OF OUR NATION**

The KANU Government recognizes that youth constitutes a highly important feature of our population profile; for example, those aged between 18 and 35 years account for about 60 per cent of the electorate. It is imperative, therefore, that proper plans are put in place to give youth confidence and hope for the future. Our youth forms the major potential resource base for the development of the country.

The successes recorded in both health and education have resulted in a better educated and healthier youth.

The KANU Government is determined to increase training and job

The KANU Government introduced the free milk scheme for all primary school children.





opportunities for young people who are leaving schools and colleges.

The KANU Government is also committed to supporting youth organizations, along with interested religious organizations and other NGOs, to create opportunities for self-fulfilment.

KANU will make available opportunities for youth to participate fully in the development processes of our nation.

KANU will ensure that the National Youth Service (NYS) training network is extended to provincial level.

KANU will stimulate the development of youth hostels at district level to alleviate the problems of accommodation.

KANU will encourage the setting up of central guidance services for youth with branches at district level.

YOUTH-THE BACKBONE OF OUR NATION

- **KANU will ensure that the National Youth Service training network is extended to provincial level.**
- **KANU will encourage the extension of Youth Hostels to all districts to alleviate accommodation problems.**
- **KANU will pay special attention to the problems of young people developing their own business ideas and in particular will support credit schemes to this end.**
- **KANU will ensure that the issue of Identity Cards to all bonafide applicants is streamlined.**

The KANU Government will focus on youth in the area of entrepreneurial development and will support schemes aimed at providing credit or capital for self-employment. The Rural Enterprise Fund will be expanded and re-focussed so that a significant proportion of its funds are made available to the youth. The system of issuing Identity Cards to school-leavers and other young people will be streamlined.



WOMEN - EQUAL PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT

KANU acknowledges the tremendous contribution made by women to the development of our country. Women constitute more than half the population and play a dominant role in food and cash crops production. They also provide much of the initiative and drive behind the remarkable growth in small-scale and informal sector enterprises nationwide. In addition, they are responsible, as mothers and custodians of family health and welfare (especially for young children), for much of the improvement attained in the quality of life in our society since Independence.

From the start, the KANU Government recognized the necessity of removing the disadvantages suffered by women during the colonial period, especially in education. In 1963, the enrolment of girls was 34 per cent of the total primary school intake. Today, it is 50 per cent and the numbers of boys and girls at secondary level are nearly equal. Women now constitute about 25 per cent of the total enrolment at public universities and, in particular, there has been a notable increase in the number of girls taking science and technical courses at secondary and university level. KANU will encourage girls to take up technical



KANU has overseen a significant improvement in the educational opportunities for women.

training to improve their employment options and opportunities. KANU is, however, concerned at the high drop-out rates for girls. This problem must be solved and out-of-school programmes will be needed to ensure that the students concerned do not lapse back into illiteracy and are able to continue with their education.

The KANU Government is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and KANU will actively monitor its effective implementation. KANU is proud that Kenya was chosen to host the World Conference, held in Nairobi in 1985, to mark the UN Women's Decade and is committed to the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (NFLS) for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 and beyond. KANU will also support measures, wherever possible, to ease the work load of women in their multiple roles.

KANU will review the status, functions, financing and organization of the Women's Bureau, including its staffing, in order to broaden its present role in

integrating women's concerns into mainstream development programmes. KANU salutes the remarkable achievements of Kenyan women in many diverse fields – as professors, researchers and senior administrators in our

Universities; as Permanent Secretaries in the Civil Service; as diplomats in the Foreign Service; as judges and managing directors; as architects, bank managers, doctors and surgeons; as writers, artists and sportswomen.

Women's representation in modern sector employment has nearly doubled since 1964. However, KANU recognizes the need to increase the number of women in key decision-making positions in both private and public sectors, including the Civil Service. This will create role models for the young and help the process of changing attitudes to women in society.

The KANU Government will support national women's organizations, such as the National Council of Women, FIDA (the Federation of Women Lawyers), the Kenya Medical Women's Association, the Business and Professional Women's Organization, in addition to the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization and NGOs, in the continuing drive to improve the economic position of women. Special attention will be paid to developing community-based income-generating projects, especially



WOMEN- EQUAL PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT

- **Girls now constitute 50% of primary and secondary school enrolment and about 25% of the universities enrolment.**
- **KANU is proud that Kenya hosted the 1985 World Conference to mark the end of the UN Women's Decade.**
- **KANU strongly supports the various national women's organizations in their drive to improve the economic position of women, especially in the critical area of providing access to finance and managerial skills.**
- **Women must be given a much higher proportion of the nominated seats in Parliament and local authorities. KANU will deliberately encourage women to stand for election to Party positions.**
- **KANU will support co-ordinating offices for women's groups at divisional, locational and sub-locational levels.**

handicrafts which can be made at home, and in devising market strategies that eliminate the middleman. Measures that are proposed to improve water supplies and make energy-saving jikos more freely available, will also contribute directly to saving time and energy for more productive use.

KANU will take action to improve small-scale women farmers as well as providing access to finance and managerial skills for business women to increase their productivity. It will continue to improve

access to health and family planning services in all parts of the country. Recognizing the gender imbalance in elected representation, KANU proposes that women should be given forthwith a much higher proportion of the nominated seats in Parliament and Local Authorities. In addition, KANU will deliberately encourage greater participation by women in the Party's decision-making process, including standing for election for positions within the Party.

The KANU Government will facilitate the establishment of women's groups co-ordinating offices at the divisional and locational levels, under the guidance of Community Development Officers, in order to improve their management capabilities.



CULTURE

Life without culture has no meaning. People without culture have no direction. KANU is committed to the preservation of our rich and varied cultural heritage, both to strengthen our national identity and integrity, and also as a storehouse of human values and moral standards. Cultural forces and pressures have always been vital components of our development drive.

Kenya's vigorous cultural traditions triumphantly survived 70 years of colonial bondage and repression. KANU led the cultural renaissance at Independence, releasing a great flood of creative talent in music and dances, in drama and painting, and in writing and sculpture.

From its formation, KANU has strongly supported the development of our diverse cultures as essential building blocks for constructing a strong, one-Kenyan nation.



The Kenya Arts Council

The next KANU Government will establish an independent body, to be called the **Kenya Arts Council**. This will be jointly financed by the business community and Government, and will have strict accounting and audit provisions. The Board of Trustees will include prominent business people and leading figures in the arts world from all areas of the country. The Council will distribute its funds annually to nourish artistic talent wherever it may be found, whether by encouraging the development of a new drama group; sponsoring the training of a young sculptor; subsidising the holding of a cultural festival; financing a university creative writing magazine or a conference on the Kiswahili language and literature. KANU will also institute special national awards for achievement in artistic, scientific and cultural fields.

District Cultural Centres

The Party will support the establishment, with adequate maintenance funds, of Cultural Centres to be run by the new District Cultural Officers, in each District. It will urgently review the

present organization and use of the Kenya National Theatre. While encouraging the growth of regional cultural festivals, it will continue the development of the present music and drama festivals at all levels.

KANU welcomes the strong growth of museums and national monuments since Independence and will continue to encourage the establishment of District Museums throughout the nation.

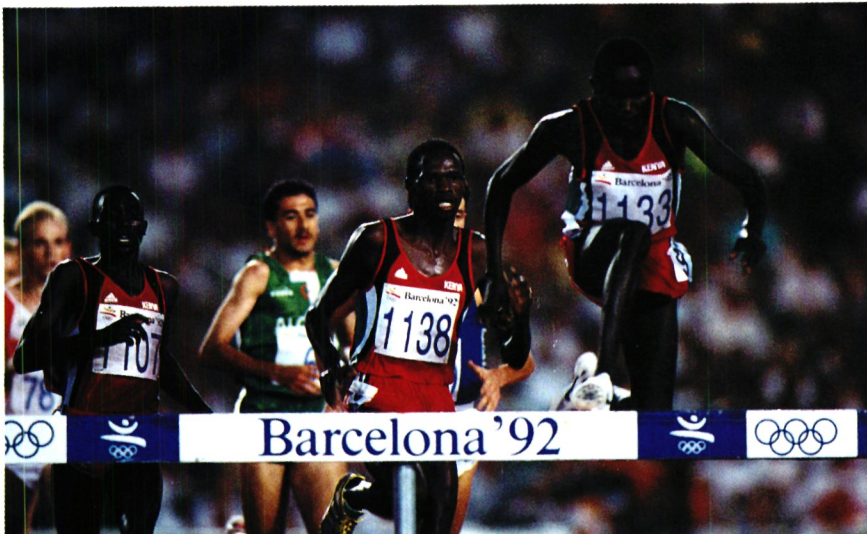


SPORTS

The remarkable achievements of our sportsmen and women have placed Kenya well and truly on the world map. We pay tribute to these fine ambassadors of all that is noble in our nation. The KANU Government is proud to have initiated the imaginative sports development programme that has supported their outstanding performances.

We have witnessed 12 world records since 1965. We achieved 4 gold and 1 silver at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and 4 gold medals, 2 silver and 1 bronze in the 1991 Tokyo World Athletic Championships.

We returned from Barcelona with 2 gold, 4 silver and 2 bronze medals. The astonishing performances of Kenya's world-beating athletes have thrilled and inspired the entire nation, young and old. Great strides have also been made in football, boxing, hockey, tennis,



Kenya's Gold, Silver and Bronze medallists in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics steeplechase.



volleyball, netball and basketball. We note with pride that Kenyan women are the current African champions in volleyball and African junior champions in hockey.

Since Independence the KANU Government has concentrated on improving facilities and training in all sports. The completion of the Moi International Sports Centre at Kasarani and the construction of the Nyayo National Stadium enabled us to host the spectacular 4th All Africa Games so successfully in 1987.

The Kenya Sports Foundation

KANU will ensure the development of first-class stadiums at all provincial and district headquarters and will encourage a programme of improvement in school facilities.

KANU accepts that government funds will be largely required to finance national facilities and national teams. It will, therefore, support the establishment of a new independent body, to be known as the **Kenya Sports Foundation**.

This will be controlled and managed by a Board of Trustees, including some of the most respected figures in sporting circles. The Foundation, whose accounts will be strictly audited, will also be responsible for administering a pension fund for former sporting champions who may have fallen on hard times. The business community, who have done so much for sport in this country, will be asked to increase their sponsorship especially at local and school levels.

KANU also strongly supports the continued development of the Moi International Sports Centre as a special training school for our own and foreign sportsmen, as well as a properly managed

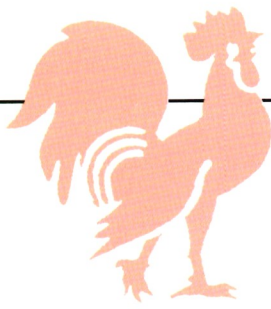
assembly centre for international events.



THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS

KANU recognizes that Kenya is independent today as a result of the bravery and sacrifices of those who fought for our freedom, many of whom died or were wounded in battle. KANU salutes the freedom fighters and wishes their role in the struggle for independence to be formally recognized. The next KANU Government will therefore establish a Board of Veterans. The membership of the Board will be drawn from the military and from the district leaders of the freedom fighters. The Board will compile a national register of all veterans and will take care of those with special needs. The next KANU Government will also institute a special medal which will be issued to all registered veterans who took part in the military campaign for freedom, and to the descendants of those who died.

In addition KANU will support the construction of a monument and memorial centre, which will be run as a meeting-place and social focus for the veterans. The centre will also contain a library and facilities to tape-record reminiscences and records of those who died. The first centre will be built in Nairobi and other centres will be constructed as the Board of Veterans may determine.



8 REGIONAL CO-OPERATION AND FOREIGN POLICY

We recognize the changing world economic and political map. We recognize the economic groupings that are taking place in all regions of the world.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

The new KANU Government intends to play a decisive part in promoting regional co-operation in the East African Region. We shall rebuild on the old foundations of the East African Community, the PTA and other regional groupings, including reviving East African Co-operation. An encouraging start has been made in this direction.

We will seek to promote regional co-operation in such fields as trade, cultural exchange, science and technology,

education, energy, environmental protection and research for the enhancement of the welfare of the Kenyan people. In so doing the KANU Government will remain committed to the paramountcy of the interests of Kenyans.

The National Image and Foreign Policy

The KANU Government has always participated as an equal with other nations in international affairs. We have always subscribed to the principles enshrined in the OAU Charter and will work with other nations in seeking international peace and a New World Economic Order. We will continue to uphold the United Nations Charter and observe the provisions of international conventions to which we are signatories. We will support, as



President Moi holds discussions with President Nujoma. Kenya has been a prime source of support to Namibia both before and after it achieved independence.



we have always done, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. The KANU Government has played its role in pursuing the cause of freedom in Namibia and South Africa. In this process we have worked with other nations in applying the necessary sanctions on the South African Government in order to bring an early end to its inhuman policy of Apartheid. The KANU Government is particularly proud of the role it has played in this regard and in the international sphere generally.

The KANU Government has, however, strongly resisted any attempt to impose or import foreign ideology in Kenya. We will always oppose any attempt to undermine the dignity and sovereignty of the Kenyan people.

Africa has led the world in the creation and development of social institutions to preserve traditional family values and

community welfare. KANU will act to ensure that the institutions of foreign policy are strengthened to project positively our image as a unique, singularly African, Kenya that has something to teach as well as to learn.

We will be at the forefront in projecting Kenya as a peace-loving but independent sovereign nation, capable of charting its own course for the benefit of its people. The KANU Government will never succumb to external forces that seek to manage Kenya's public affairs.

The KANU Government will take the necessary steps to portray the true image of the country in the international community. We will continue to promote and practice peace at home and good neighbourliness across our borders. We will follow the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and will make friends with those countries that reciprocate in this way.

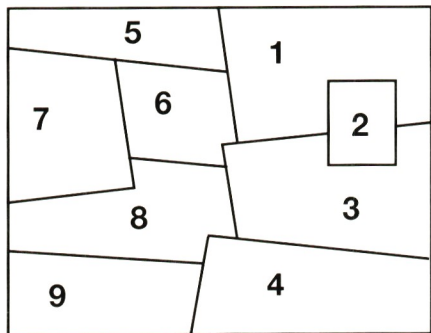
CONCLUSION

This document deals with issues - the issues that affect the development of our country and indeed the future hopes and aspirations of the people of Kenya. We do not pretend that the road ahead is an easy one - but the plans and policies we have outlined will produce a more competitive Kenya and ultimately a more prosperous Kenya, better prepared to meet the formidable challenges and exciting opportunities that lie before us.

We can succeed. We will succeed, not by division and discord but by working together in the common cause - a partnership of Party and people.

Only KANU, the party with the proven experience, strength, commitment, ideas and policies can lead Kenya forward with an Agenda for Prosperity.

**For yourselves, for your families, for Kenya -
vote for KANU.**



1. *The city of Nairobi, with the KANU Party headquarters on the left.*
2. *His Excellency the President of Kenya.*
3. *His Excellency talks with children.*
4. *The Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.*
5. *Tea plantations.*
6. *His Excellency plants a commemorative tree.*
7. *The Port of Mombasa.*
8. *Elephants near Tsavo.*
9. *The Turkwell Gorge Hydro - electric Scheme.*

