



Kenya Kwanza Manifesto 2022

**Shaking up Kenya through
Bottom Up Economy**

- Kazi ni kazi



Vision

A peaceful and prosperous Country where the poor will be empowered to get more money and land from the rich who have been enjoying financial freedom since independence.

We aim for high quality of life and economic inclusion for marginalized hustlers.

Mission

To realize the full potential of a hustler nation through a Marxist reorganization of society, taking from the rich and giving to the poor



Preamble

Kenya is a nation of peasants and poor folk whose true potential has been wasted by dynastic governments, where corruption as an income opportunity is criminalized among the poor but allowed for the wealthy. Our Kenya Kwanza government will open the floodgates of corruption to all hustlers.

The reality of Kenya today is that of an increasing wealth divide with the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer, a scenario of a few dynastic powers earning through corruption while the poor are prohibited. With our slogan “kazi ni kazi”, we believe that tenderpreneurship, profiteering, tax evasion, brokerage, among other hustles should be recognized. Every hustle matters, including those which the dynastic powers today term as “illegal”.

The trickle down economic model of previous administrations has failed to realize the true economic potential of Kenya. That is why the Kenya Kwanza Alliance has chosen to instead work on and implement the bottom-up economic approach to jump start the economy and see more opportunities reach the hustlers. We will redistribute eating opportunities to all economic classes in this country. Instead of eating happening from top to bottom, we will invert the pyramid and ensure eating opportunities are accessed from the bottom-up.

The bottom-up economic model will focus on opening up tenders to mama mboga and watu wa bodaboda in four key areas of national development namely (i) Universal Health Care, (ii) Manufacturing, (iii) Food Security and (iv) Affordable Housing. Opening up deal-making to hustlers in these critical sectors and their adjacent fields such as innovation, finance and banking and education will enable the hustler nation to realize its full potential and earn a good living from the government, the same way dynastic powers have been doing since independence. It is integral to our philosophy as Hustler Nation that all Kenyans should have access to the eating opportunities the dynastic regimes have always enjoyed with their families and friends.

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1. Background

1.1. National Profile of Hustler Nation

Kenya's national population has been recorded at over 48 million people with over 85% identifying as members of Hustler nation. These are boda boda operators, mama mboga, jua kali artisans, factory workers and day laborers working in all sectors from large industries to small holder operations. While the hustler nation is responsible for Ksh. 1.5 trillion collected annually by the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the vast majority of the national budget is directed at grand projects whose beneficiaries are the rich dynasties who control those tenders. Our idea as Kenya Kwanza is to open up access to those tenders to the hustlers.

Most members of hustler nation are young and energetic but lack avenues to make real money. The wider picture is one of despair as many obstacles have been places in the path of hustlers by dynasties to keep them blind to real money-making opportunities.

It is with this realization that Kenya Kwanza Alliance vows to put the true hustlers first in division of the national cake. We must make difficult decisions to pause developments in some regions which have clearly been enjoying the national cake for a longer time than others so that we can focus on others for the good of all Kenyans. Power must be shared from those who have had it the longest to those who deserve it the most, from communities that have in the past been favored to those who have been overlooked.

2. Introduction

The 5 Point Agenda for Change in Kenya's Hustler Nation

- I. Redistribution of Resources and National Development Investment Capital from previously over invested regions such as Central Kenya, Nyanza, Nairobi and Coast Region so as to open up opportunities for marginalized regions such as North-Rift, South-Rift, and the Northern Frontier District.
- II. Provision of Universal Health Care tenders with a Bottom Up approach of selecting suppliers – it is time for mama mboga to make real money.
- III. Re-Organization of Manufacturing and Jobs creation to bring down the big companies that profit from hustlers; it is time for small hustlers to access 80% of the funding and policy attention. We will also increase tax revenue collection from both large-scale corporations and the new brand of empowered hustlers.
- IV. Re-investment in bread basket areas of Lower Rift Valley region and Western Kenya region to increase food security while since Central Kenya and Nyanza have benefited enough from favourable agriculture policies in the previous regime.
- V. Re-distribution of land and relocation of populations from dense population centers eg Rift Valley region.

The Legacy Projects

These are the projects that will mark the legacy of our first term in office. The implementation will be overseen by Kenya National Development Authority (KNDA) to be established in the new government structure.

- I. Population redistribution and land reallocation targeting the Rift Valley region – people will be encouraged to vacate the region and offered land elsewhere, enabling the Rift Valley to reclaim its position as the bread basket of the country.
- II. Creation of local security forces to improve grassroots security.
- III. Construct 10 mega dams and entrust the procurement and management of the projects to hustlers with relevant education but couldn't access jobs – under our Kenya Kwanza government, experience will no longer be a factor in recruitment and this policy will be encouraged across the board including in private sector.
- IV. Pesa Kwa Vijana wealth reclamation and redistribution schemes which will target wealthy dynasties for wealth and land redistribution so that our young people can have starting capital and access to land to build their own futures.







3. Our Pledges for Sustainable Development

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1. *Situation Analysis & Current Challenges*

Agriculture and fishing are the main sources of food in Kenya produced by the hustler nation. While the previous administration embarked on a mammoth transport infrastructure project focused mainly on Central Kenya, Coast region and Nyanza Region led by the trickle-down economic model, the bottom-up approach recognizes that a new plan is necessary to unlock Kenya's true economic potential in agriculture and fishing.

There has been too much focus on tea and coffee. Farmers in regions that grow these two have been coddled excessively by the government and have over-benefitted from minimum guarantee returns while farmers in regions that deal with other crops which are key for food security have been neglected. There is need to rectify this situation. In the spirit of economic inclusion, we call this the “farasi angoje punda” strategy,

which will see marginalized crops and regions get the policy and subsidy attention that they richly deserve.

While Kenya's overall production has been on the increase, statistics show that the increase has been concentrated in already over populated regions such as Nyeri, Murang'a, Nyandarua, Kiambu, Nakuru, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi regions just to name a few.

The increase in population in already over populated regions is squeezing the little space of arable land suitable for both cash crop and food crops production.

Population relocation from densely populated regions to less populated regions is a key project under Kenya Kwanza Alliance to relieve pressure on overpopulated agricultural land and spur population growth and urban development in under-developed regions of Mandera, Laikipia, Kajiado and Kilifi. The first phase will target the overpopulated regions of Kiambu for relocation to Kitui County.

3.1.2. Nationalization of Agriculture Sector

A National Resource Utilization and Distribution survey will be commissioned and conducted within the first six (6) months of forming government under the Ministry of Devolution to map current distribution of social amenities and institutions such as schools, hospitals, police and administrative centers and match them to per capita spending from the county and constituency development funds availed from the National Treasury over the previous administration. Priority will be given to previously ignored regions in line with the “farasi angoje punda” philosophy. Regions like Central Kenya which have, through accidents of fate and deliberate government policy, been favoured over others will be put on a temporary pause as the country reorganizes and resets its priorities to target other deserving regions.

For a Bottom Up approach to be implemented successfully under our administration we understand that difficult decisions must be made and implemented by the entirety of the Hustler Nation more so balance in distribution of population and the effort made in individual investment in land use and achieving food security.

We commit to undertake radical reforms to the agriculture sector and food production including introduction of strict controls to pricing and supply of farming implements to a newly classified ‘food stuff production’ class within the hustler nation. The production of farm to table food products will be a State led and State Organized sector overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture with all food producers i.e. farmers and livestock rearing individuals being registered, licensed, compensated and authorized

by the State so as to monitor and regulate food production, storage, sale and distribution to the majority population of Hustler Nation. This bottom-up approach to agriculture ensures standardization and regulation of the entire production chain. It is part of our philosophy as Hustler Nation that the State needs to exert more control for anything

tangible to be done. The current state of affairs is a state of confusion introduced by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and is one of the key reasons behind our principal William Ruto’s objection to that Constitution. The State must not be hampered in the exercise of its duties and must have the powers, authority, and goodwill from the people and fellow institutions to implement its policies with no interference.

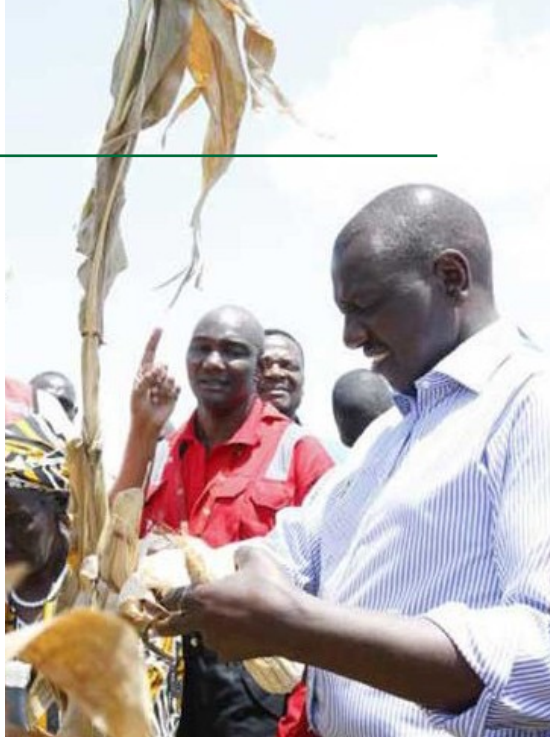
It is our vision that in two years, the farming class will have been fully nationalized and working hand in hand with the government by receiving directives on what to plant, how to plant it...

The Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will develop and implement a national diet and regulation for food production, handling and distribution. Kenya is suffering food insecurity due to the open-market policies which allow each farmer and trader in the agricultural sector to do as they please. We believe there should be effective controls placed on the entire agricultural sector from the bottom-up. Farmers must not be allowed to follow their own whims but must be under strict control.

The Government will prioritize the nationalization of maize farming, rice farming, wheat farming and beef and dairy cattle rearing within the first nine (9) months with all small scale (1/8 acre and below), medium scale (10 acres and below) and large scale (above 10 acres) farmers and livestock rearers of the named foods being required to register with the local County administration on the type and number of crops and/or animals they are in possession of and any chemical or natural farm implements or supplements have been used on their crop or livestock.

All produce classified under the nationalized list of foodstuff products shall be sold to the State through the relevant Ministry of Agriculture authority at prices determined at the State's discretion.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Lands will conduct a land use survey within the first twelve (12) months of the administration to determine the best use of Kenya's vast



land resources and identify the regions best suited for food production and livestock.

It is our vision that in two years, the farming class will have been fully nationalized and working hand in hand with the government by receiving directives on what to plant, how to plant it and eventually have an assured market in the hustler government which will buy all the farmer's produce at a price set by the government and sell it to Kenyans.

In order to streamline sale and distribution of farm supplements and implements, the government will oversee all direct sale of fertilizer, pesticides and veterinary medicines to farmers with existing salespersons and middlemen being absorbed into the national framework of unified and standardized supply network.

All existing sales persons in franchised establishments such as local agrovets and shops will sell their existing shops and stock to the government before receiving authorized registration as government sales agents. All stocks and supplements will be supplied from the Ministry of Agriculture. All veterinary doctors and farm supplements sales persons will have to register and receive operating license from the Ministry of Agriculture so as to keep a national register of persons employed within the agriculture sector.

All cash crop production in the Hustler Nation will be nationalized with compensation of farmers to be determined by special committee created by the Ministry of Finance and including Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labor. All farmers working in production of cash crops will be registered and licensed under the Ministry of Finance under the 'Special Export Products' Department which will be commissioned. All unions and special factory representative groups such as KTDA and KETEPA will become defunct and disbanded.

3.1.3. Population re-distribution & relocation Schemes

It is present reality that historically developed centers in Kenya continue to enjoy diverse population growth while less developed and marginalized regions experience sustained population decline. This trend has continued despite the narrative that devolution would spur development and population in outpost regions as

framed by the previous administration. The reality is that Kenya continues to invest heavily in development and infrastructure capital in regions that can no longer admit further social investment while critical infrastructure installed in further marginalized regions become white elephants and under-utilized due to inadequate foot traffic.

The simple fact of the matter is that Kenya needs population reorganization and change in priorities for hustler nation to achieve Kenya's true potential.

A National Resource Utilization and Distribution survey will be commissioned and conducted within the first six (6) months of forming government to determine the most suitable regions for excess population relocation.

It is unreasonable, in any progressive mind, for certain regions to have vast under-utilized land while millions of Kenyans are jammed up in over-populated regions.

The survey will also identify land suitable for development projects such as construction of hydro- electric dams and irrigation schemes to boost energy generation. We have already identified 10 Mega-dam locations in Nyeri, Meru, Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Nairobi counties. We will build and operationalize these dams in six months' time, having had considerable success in doing the same in Aror and Kimwarer.

While embarking on these development projects will lead to unavoidable displacement of people, it will also

necessitate much needed population re-distribution from the over populated Central Kenya region.

The government will create irrigation settlement schemes in Kilifi, Marsabit and Laikipia Counties where each displaced household from Central Kenya will be allocated 1/8 acre of land and a six-months stipend at an amount to be determined at the State's discretion.

The first phase of the excess population relocation will target creation of Kilifi Irrigation and Settlement scheme in Kilifi County.

At the same time, the Laikipia Urban Affordable Housing Scheme-Nanyuki will be commissioned and developed near Nanyuki town in Laikipia County.

These twin settlement areas will be designed to absorb the first excess population tranches from Kiambu County with mapping of participating residents beginning in Githurai, Juja, Githongoro and Muchatha-Banana areas.

3.1.4: Land reform & regulations

Historically, land in Kenya has been an emotive issue with cultural and personal ties such as inheritance, sustenance and property ownership.

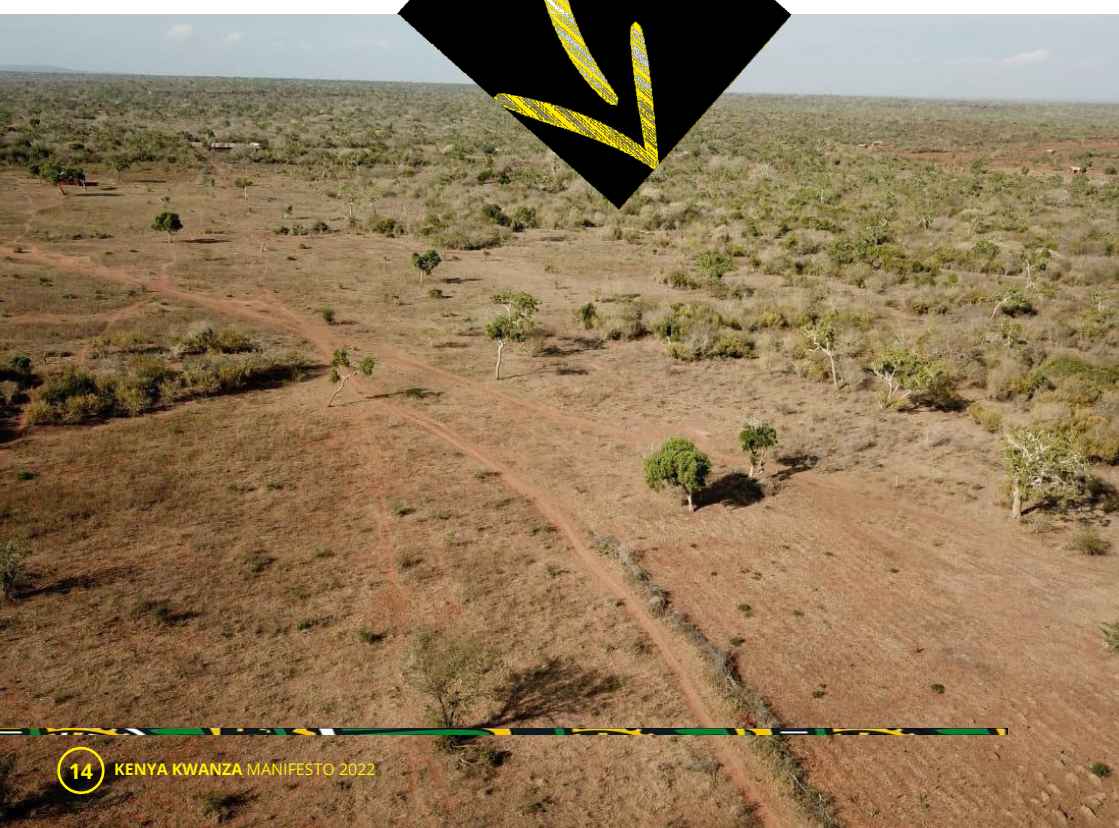
It is time to change our thinking and regulation on the land issue starting with laws and institutions with oversight authority on matters land.

It is for this reason that the National Land Commission will be disbanded within three (3) months of forming government and replaced with a public-private Land Adjudicating corporation with membership from private companies selected at the state's discretion.

This Land Adjudication corporation will be in charge of zoning forests, ravines, game parks and nature reserves for relevant development programs as authorized by the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and State Department for special programs and national development along with relevant Ministries and local authorities.

The Land Adjudication Corporation will also be responsible for classification, declassification and reclassification of protected lands from public development and sale to public/private development schemes.

Furthermore, legislation will be introduced to the Houses of Parliament seeking to outlaw the ownership of large land estates (10 acres and above) under single member/individual ownership without express permission – the decision on whether the ownership of large tracts is justified will be at the State's discretion. Such lands may be confiscated by the State for later distribution as may be determined by a caretaker committee appointed by the head of state and an advisory committee.





3.2 Manufacturing, Trade and Jobs

3.2.1 Situation Analysis & Current Challenges

Majority of Kenya's work force is made up of hustler nation who are either employed in macro-corporations or small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). While this historically made up more than 70% of Kenya's work force, it has proven unsustainable in the long run with rates of unemployment particularly for youth, women and special interest groups on the rise over the previous administration.

Under our Hustler's government, classification of workgroups will be implemented to ensure that all possible vacancies in employment in both public and private institutions are registered with the government through the Ministry of Labor and all workers in Kenya will be registered with a government-recognized trade union and issued with a worker's union number for ease of tracking employment record and career progression.

The Hustler nation will also seek to formalize the previously informal employment sector through registration and appropriate taxation of jua kali industry to include artisans, boda boda operators, salonists and stylists, hawkers and general traders and other persons employed as casual and day laborers within Kenya. Everyone in the Hustler Nation will be taxed to ensure they are contributing their fair share to the nation building effort.

Expanding the tax base is key to the Hustler Nation bottom-up approach to the economy. Large pockets of Hustler Nation remain untaxed and undocumented. Under our government, there will be no section of the economy that goes scot-free. We will use the extra moneys from this thorough taxation to service the nation's heavy debt load. There may also be opportunity to provide social protection for select groups to be determined at the State's discretion.



3.2.2. Education Sector reviews

An Education and Employment Committee will be commissioned within six (6) months of forming government to ensure students from historically marginalized areas have 100% transition from institutions of higher learning into employment in both formal and informal employment sectors. By the year 2027, we envision to absorb all graduates from historically marginalized areas into the work force. This policy is in line with our Kenya Kwanza philosophy of “farasi angoje punda”.

This policy draws from the conviction that some regions have lagged behind economically owing to education being concentrated in a few areas. For instance, most of the best schools in the country are concentrated around Nairobi and Central Kenya. Under our Kenya Kwanza

government, this discriminatory state of affairs will change. We will see to it that higher bursaries are awarded to the marginalized area and an appropriate reduction in bursaries to already developed and educated areas. We will also focus on building more schools and oversee transfer of skilled human resource from the over-educated regions to the under-educated regions.

The Education and Employment Committee will also provide transition for nationalization of all universities, colleges and polytechnics under private ownership to public ownership and oversight by the Ministry of Education. This is so as to streamline education materials and standardization of testing across the board so that some graduates do not receive unfair advantage over those in public run facilities.

The Education and Employment Committee will conduct a survey of workers and employment in Kenya across public and private institutions and report on sectors with excess representation and those with below optimum recruitment. A corresponding survey will be conducted in institutions of higher learning.

Education programs with surplus supply of students (in excess of industry needs) will be culled with lower performing students being re-distributed to programs with deficient supply. Those education programs with no distinguishable demand in the employment market will be scrapped so as not to waste time of students who will be left with unusable qualifications. There is no need for students to waste their parents' money doing courses that are not marketable. Under a Hustler government, there will be strict focus on job-providing courses.

Beyond reforms to higher education, we shall also institute mandatory conscription of all Kenyans aged 18-20 into the National Youth Service within the first twenty four (24) months from forming government. The NYS is an integral institution in instilling discipline and the spirit of public service into the youth and its temporary disbandment and partial re-introduction was a severe break in Kenya's nation building and moral reinforcement.

In the first phase of recruitment, all Kenyans aged 18-20 will be required to participate in two (2) years mandatory enlistment where they will provide nation building services in

major development projects such as construction, civil relief intervention, urbanization and beautification and public infrastructure expansion projects.

In the second phase of enlistment, all tertiary education level leavers (form 4 leavers) will be transitioned first into NYS for two years mandatory service before placement in Higher Learning institutions or further employment.

Kenyans who fail to meet the cut off points for enrolment into higher education will be absorbed into the National Police Service.

3.2.3. Free Market Liberation, Hawkers rights and Regulation Review

Majority of Kenyans rely on hustler nation operated sellers, a.k.a. hawkers and market vendors for their day to day needs. This is an incredibly rich, untapped source of taxation. As it is, hawkers are practically operating in the black market, as they are both undocumented and untaxed.

Effective upon assuming office, all hawkers and vendors will be required to register with the Kenya Revenue Authority and will be assigned identification numbers that will be for the purposes of tracking their compliance or noncompliance in paying taxes or following set regulations.

Special trader zones will be created within every major town and city in Kenya for hawkers to ply their trade. Each hawker will be assigned a stall



according to their identification number. This will make it easier for the tax authorities to keep track of them. Each market stall operator will be required to pay an operating fee to the county council to be renewed monthly and not exceeding Ksh. 20,000. It is necessary for the Hustler Nation government to boost tax collection and make Kenya loan-free, and to do that we must be ready to make unpopular but necessary decisions. A Hustler government belongs to all of us, and we must therefore be ready to be accountable in all ways, including financially.

Additionally, the national government will introduce Free Market Liberation programs in every city and major town to allow traders and hawkers free and unrestricted access to byways and paved walkways to conduct business between themselves and members of the public between regulated working hours. Hawkers will be allowed to set up shop anywhere within major CBDs

at regular time intervals in order to generate their source of income.

The Ministry of Labor and County Governments will develop registration and licensing structures to maximize income generation from these hawkers and market operators to both County and National government.

Free Market Liberation Programs will also be extended to food vendors and food product hawkers so as to extend their services to ready customer markets in the CBD. We encourage members of the hustler nation to develop and promote local, affordable food options for those in formal employment and contributing to the national economy from within our CBD regions.

It is however necessary for all such classified hawkers to be registered with the respective County Councils and KRA to enable effective monitoring.



3.2.4. Market regulation & Corporations oversight

Under the previous administrations several private corporations and businesses were allowed to grow into unregulated giants and this unchecked growth, together with complicit corruption with government officials, permitted several businesses and individuals to impact Kenya's hustler nation negatively through price hikes, unqualified interest rates on mobile and instant loans and opaque operation modules.

While full nationalization of some sectors might be impossible for the growing hustler nation Kenya has become, some form of government involvement and re-regulation seems necessary for the sake of protecting Kenyans from the greed of private corporations.

The market monopoly created noticeably by Safaricom Limited through its domination of the telecommunication and money transfer sector through the use of M-Pesa has resulted in near slavery of the hustler nation through mandatory transfer charges, high interest on M-Shwari loans and predatory lending through the Fuliza mobile loan service which places millions of Kenyans in unending debt cycles through a machine designed to keep the loan borrower under the heel of the telecommunication giant.

Effective immediately after forming government, the administration will seek the break-up of Safaricom Limited into two distinct and separate business entities with a mobile telecommunications institution under the direct jurisdiction of the Communication Authority and the financial institution firmly under the jurisdiction of the Central Bank of Kenya. This will create clarity of purpose and regulation which at the current moment is missing and the ambiguity over which government institution has oversight capability over Safaricom Limited has allowed the particular organization to grow too large. It is unfair for Safaricom to be making billions out of the misery of cash-strapped hustlers.



3.2.5. Trade regulations and reforms

In their current constitution the Anti-Counterfeit Agency and the Kenya Bureau of Standards have proven to be more of an obstacle to free market development than a development partner to young and budding entrepreneurs. Several so called 'standardization' criteria have been used to disqualify and discourage young hustlers from establishing manufacturing and cottage industries which would provide increased employment opportunities for the hustler nation and provide additional taxable revenue which will then be committed to the task of nation building.

A Business Development and Investment Strategy Committee will be commissioned to investigate effectiveness and applicability of Anti-Counterfeit Agency and KEBS standardization criteria and recommend changes to be applied in order to foster positive growth for hustler led business ideas and local cottage industries.

Effective immediately after forming government, the activities and mandate of Anti-Counterfeit Agency and KEBS shall be suspended pending review and re-activation. The responsibilities of the two agencies will fall under the Business Development and Investment Strategy Committee as a caretaker institution commissioned by the Head of State.



3.3: Universal Health Care and National Health Insurance Scheme

3.3.1: Situation Analysis & Current Challenges

With less than 10% of Kenyans able to afford basic health insurance and less than 8% having access to affordable health care, it is not surprising that many members of the hustler nation die daily of preventable diseases and health conditions.

The health crisis in Kenya is made worse by the fact that many in middle and low income households are unable to afford a health and balanced diet leading to increases in lifestyle conditions such as diabetes, cancer, gout and arthritis. Together with lack of access to regular, clean drinking and household work water these conditions have led to a distinctive divide between the rich who

can afford to buy their way out of the problems and the poor hustlers who are forced to compromise their health in order to balance their daily needs.

Wealth should not be a factor in determining health for a human being and it is with this realization that our administration will seek to equalize distribution of food and access to healthcare facilities to reach all Kenyans and create a true hustler society.

The question of health is two-fold and we shall endeavor to deal with it through two principal approaches; healthy eating and equal insurance.



3.3.2: A National, sustainable diet for national health

The Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture will develop and implement a national diet and regulation for food production, handling and distribution to ensure adequate stores of food stock is set aside following harvests to supply Kenyans working in other sectors of the Hustler Nation Economic machine.

The Government will prioritize the nationalization of maize farming, rice farming, wheat farming and beef and dairy cattle rearing within the first nine (9) months with all small scale (1/8 acre and below), medium scale (10 acres and below) and large scale (above 10 acres) farmers and all livestock rearers of the named foods being required to register with the local County administration on the type and number of crops and/or animals they are in possession of and

any chemical or natural farm implements or supplements have been used on their crop or livestock. All produce classified under the nationalized list of foodstuff products shall be sold to the State through the relevant Ministry of Agriculture authority with producers being fairly compensated on the scale of their production.

This has the added advantage of empowering local farmers economically as well as boosting local consumption of Kenyan grown products.

Dairy milk production will also be nationalized with all farmers owning dairy animals being required to register with the local county authorities and reporting total daily dairy output which will be bought by the State for re-distribution to other Kenyans.

Poultry animals i.e. chicken, ducks, turkeys and others classified as such by Ministry of Agriculture will also be nationalized with farmers keeping such animals either singularly or in a flock being required to register with local county authorities and sell total reported yield to the State for nationwide redistribution.

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Legumes, vegetables and grain cereals included under the national diet will similarly fall under partial nationalization so as to provide all Kenyans access to a healthy, balanced diet and reduce cases of diet related illnesses amongst the general public. This has the added advantage of bringing down overall healthcare expenditure at the local and national level freeing up capital for investment in other critical sectors.

Food distribution will take place in three schemes;

- i. Nyayo education schemes: Return of Maziwa Ya Nyayo for all students aged 10 years and below, compulsory lunch time meals (national diet) in all schools from pre-unit to tertiary level, compulsory daily fruit for all students across all levels of education.
- ii. Nyumba Kumi Food distribution schemes: Weekly food stocks delivered to each household based on population data collected by Nyumba Kumi headmen. Each food stock to contain same supplies to maintain equality for all Kenyans at all times. Weekly household report will ensure lack of wastage and avoid hoarding at individual/household level.
- iii. Chakula Mashinani food distribution schemes: As all farm produce will be sold to the State at standardized prices, farmers and their families will receive fair compensation and monthly food stock supplies in keeping with provisions of the national diet.

Foods that are deemed harmful to national health will be temporarily banned for the sake of the national good and restored after a period of three (3) months from effective date of the ban and only reintroduced following strict guidelines from the Ministry of Health.

It is our vision to reduce the occurrence of lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, cancer, gout and arthritis by 40% by the year 2027.



3.3.3.:Nationalizing Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Fund is a mandatory, basic health insurance cover which should be applicable to all Kenyans. Under our administration, the scope and strength of NHIF will be expanded to be the sole health insurance provider in Kenya by the year 2025. All private medical insurance cover providers in Kenya will have until 31st December 2024 to wind up operations and transfer their clients to NHIF.

NHIF will be expanded to accommodate the national population burden and provide all Kenyans with basic health insurance and other medical related packages for their healthcare needs.



4. Our Vision: County Development Plans

4.1. Nairobi

Key development plan:

- i. Relocation of population in Kibera Slums to Marsabit & Samburu Urban Affordable Housing Schemes. Land reclaimed to be converted to man-made dam for increased fishing yield as part of Food Security programs.
- ii. Reclamation of Nairobi National Park to construct Inland Port Depot and Local Assembly factory for motorbikes and import goods (viwanda)
- iii. Expulsion of matatu PSV from CBD & development of modern metro system
- iv. Dissolution of Nairobi County to be replaced by Nairobi Metropolitan Region by 2023 and transfer of County duties to NMS

4.2. Kiambu

Key development plan:

- i. Excess Population relocation to Kilifi irrigation settlement schemes and Nayuki Urban Affordable Housing Schemes.
- ii. Establishment of local jua kali assembly hubs (Githurai viwanda) and relocation of affected populations

4.3. Embu, Meru & Tharaka-Nithi Key development plan:

- i. Development of 3 mega dams and Wind farms (Embu 60 Mega-Watt Wind Farm project) to complement national power grid & resettlement of affected local populations in Laikipia & Isiolo Counties.

- ii. Registration and nationalization of cash crops Tea, Coffee & Miraa for regional and international export.
- iii. Conversion of Meru University of Science and Technology to National Polytechnic of Kenya (STEM disciplines) to absorb Form Four leavers for applicable studies.

4.4. Kitui & Tana River Key development plan:

- i. Development of 2 irrigation settlement schemes (Tana 1 & Kitui 1) and 4 Urban Affordable Housing Schemes to absorb excess population relocated from Nyeri & Murang'a counties.
- ii. Land reclamation of unclaimed and uninhabited land for government expansion projects

4.5. Machakos

Key development plan:

- i. Establishment of 20,000 acres National Youth Service National barracks and training facilities
- ii. Creation of Inland lorry & container clearance depot for Kenya Ports Authority

4.6. Nyeri, Murang'a & Kirinyaga Key development plan:

- i. Identification and relocation of excess populations to Laikipia, Isiolo, Kitui and Tana River

- ii. Creation of plantation zones for tea & coffee for exclusive export and generation of foreign exchange

4.7. Narok & Kajiado Key development plan:

- i. Creation of 100,000 acres exclusive beef livestock ranching zones and relocation of affected populations to Urban Affordable Housing Schemes in Nakuru, Machakos, Kilifi and Laikipia. Ranching zones to be administered by Ministry of Agriculture under Kenya Meat Commission.

4.8. Mandera, Wajir, Garissa & Lamu Key development plan:

- i. Establishment of 2 year martial law protectorate zone to combat and eradicate terror groups within the region and boost national security
- ii. Great Wall defense project to be commissioned and erect 1,000 KM border security infrastructure along Kenya- Somalia border

4.9. Nandi, Kericho & Bomet

Key development plan:

- i. Development of Olympic Standard Stadiums in Bomet, Kericho and Nandi counties
- ii. Establishment of 2 Level 5 Hospitals within the region (Kericho and Bomet Counties)

- iii. Establishment of Teaching & Referral Hospital in Nandi County with air ambulance and blood bank facilities
- iv. Establishment of Rift Valley National University, a public University in Kericho County, to increase access to tertiary education in Kenya in all major academic disciplines.
- v. Establishment of National Cereals Standardization Board and Feeds National Central Collection and Distribution Depot in Bomet County
- vi. Establishment of new KDF, GSU and AP barracks & training facilities in Nandi & Bomet Counties

4.10. Uasin-Gishu & Elgeyo Marakwet Key development plan:

- i. Completion of Aror & Kimwarer Mega-dam projects

4.11. Busia

Key development plan:

- i. Development and expansion of Kenya- Uganda border crossing

point to include inland container depot, goods inspection and impound facilities and fuel storage hub for Kenya Pipeline Corporation.

4.12. Other Counties

The remaining counties will receive development funds in line with the vision of the County Government administrations in support of the National Government development agenda for a unified hustler nation.

Among priority projects however will be the commissioning and conduct of an emergency national census to facilitate equal population and resource distribution in line with one man, one shilling and equal development.

The second priority will be the emergency reclamation of large land estates (above 10 acres) under single deed ownership with no development by the State for public development of State expansion as needs will dictate. All large land owning must be rationalized or repossessed by the State for public good.





