



KENYA
VISION 2030



COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
(OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN)

Hata Mnyonge ana Haki



KENYA IN 2022

A MODEL POLITICAL MANIFESTO

"Accelerating our 2030 path – 50+ Low-Cost Promises to Kenyans"



Kenya in 2022
A MODEL POLITICAL MANIFESTO

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INTRODUCING THE MODEL MANIFESTO



INTRODUCTION

The Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint is implemented through three pillars - Economic, Social and Political, supported by Enablers/Foundations. The Political Pillar envisages a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, results-oriented and accountable in a democratic society that respects individual liberties, freedom of speech, association and worship, and the rule of law. The pillar envisions a people-centered approach to governance.

The role of political parties in realizing Kenya Vision 2030 cannot be overstated. Kenya's hitherto impressive democratic path requires that today's political parties must elevate towards public issues and action, not identity or ethnic mobilization.

Within progressive political parties, sound public policy emerges and is fronted by their elected representatives through Parliament in law making, and the Executive in implementation. Further, political parties are enablers of justice as a precursor to peace and cohesion in a pathway towards national transformation.

This backdrop is particularly germane as we approach the 2022 General Election. There are encouraging signs that, to a greater extent than the past, electoral campaigns are focused on the economy and related issues at a time of political transition. This is also a developmental moment - Kenya Vision 2030 transitions from Medium Term Plan III (MTP 3) to Medium Term Plan IV (MTP 4).

It is sensible that, as parties and their candidates pursue their electoral campaigns, they are not only aware of this developmental transition, but are also part of the thinking going into this transition. This requires an appreciation that, the rough side of the coin described as policy and politics might benefit from a third “P” – a platform. Politics without platforms equals populism. Platforms inform policy.

As the rest of this document suggests, platforms and positions matter. Not only is Kenya’s 2010 Constitution described as “one for the people”, but more creatively, an opportunity exists for political parties to carefully consider their electoral manifestos and campaign messages against the equally important transition to MTP 4 under Vision 2030 and the global SDGs 2030 agenda.

It is this context that inspired the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat (VDS) to work with the political class, through political parties as important societal actors, to propel the Vision 2030 Agenda forward at this time of dual transition.

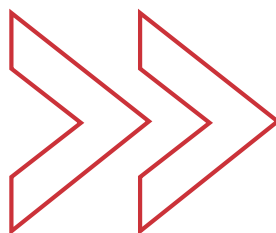
To this end, VDS initiated a partnership program to engage political parties through the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP). This engagement aims to provide a link to the political parties through three strategies: **Communication**; **Coordination**; and **Championing**.

Communication efforts in January 2022 involved awareness creation of Kenya Vision 2030 and the role that political parties can play to ensure its effective implementation. **Coordination** between May and June 2022 involved capacity building of political party technocrats and other officials, including a workshop to guide them on the development of Kenya Vision 2030 aligned manifestos that also link closely with the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Championing will entail high level engagement of all of the Presidential candidates before the election, as well as further post-election engagement with the winning candidate. This action will be spearheaded by the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Board.

The overall benefit of this entire effort is that it establishes and institutionalises a link between political visions and party agendas on one hand, and public policy, programmes and projects on the other, particularly since, as Sessional Paper No 10 of 2012, Kenya Vision 2030 is the official government development blueprint.

It is against this backdrop that this model manifesto has been developed through the joint efforts of VDS, ORPP, SDGs Forum, CAJ, CMD, UN Women and FES working closely with all of the political parties in Kenya.



STATEMENT FROM PARTNERS

Kenya is a high-potential country. At economic level, it is both a regional business hub and a potential investment magnet. It is a resilient economy largely of peace, driven by a vibrant local private sector, both formal and informal, that is quick to recognize and exploit market opportunities. Kenya's economy offers greater social options than are experienced in the rest of the East Africa region.

On basic rights such as education and health, Kenya is a regional leader. On creativity and innovation, it ranks within the top echelons in Africa. Further, recent efforts to boost connectivity to drive trade and logistics via infrastructure investment are expected to accelerate the country's economic take-off.

Kenya's regional neighbours both admire and respect its socio-economic standing. Less impressive, however, is its politics, which is identity-driven and largely transactional with violence as a defining feature of electoral choice.

The purpose of this model manifesto is to uplift the electoral choices that Kenyans live with from identity to issues. It builds on the accepted wisdom that good manifestos play three important and inter-related roles in every democracy.



First, in offering a compendium of party positions on issues affecting the citizenry. Second, in streamlining party and candidate campaign messaging around these positions. Third, as information, education and communication tools through user-friendly media and material made available to potential voters.

In the challenging conditions that Kenyans face today, the 2022 electoral conversation has already begun to elevate and transform voter thinking from identity and ethnicity to livelihoods. Livelihoods are about issues, not identity. Fortunately, Kenya has within its possession three developmental frameworks to guide the electoral debate and choice, as well as any forward thinking and action.

The first is Vision 2030, which, uniquely across the world, established a political pillar alongside economic and social pillars, as well as enablers/foundations, to guide the country's forward path. The point of the political pillar is to inspire issue, not identity, driven politics. This calls for political parties with well thought out ideological and philosophical platforms and policy positions.

The second framework that drives Kenya's agenda is the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. Within these goals are rights-based commitments to end extreme poverty while improving food security, equalizing education, health and the quality of housing, water and sanitation and delivering decent jobs to all Kenyans in a shared growth and prosperity setting.

This requires the smart use of land, sea and water, and best practice across peace and justice institutions. It demands a sustainable balance between infrastructure, industry and innovation. If the SDGs represent the issue-based end, then political parties are the issue-driven means to finding SDG-focused leaders in Kenya.

Underpinning Vision 2030 and the SDGs is Kenya's 2010 Constitution. "Katiba", is more than a legal command, or instruction, it is a creative policy advisory. Between its human rights and devolution chapters, it offers space for Kenya to re-imagine its development paradigm. In its chapters around integrity and public service, it proposes a transformative path to the leadership Kenya deserves.

This is the overall context within which this partnership has been framed. It seeks an issue-based electoral agenda around this three-legged stool - Vision 2030, SDGs 2030 and the Constitution.

This model manifesto reflects the dual transition facing Kenya; a political transition following the August 2022 General Election and a developmental transition as the Vision 2030 implementation cycle graduates from Medium Term Plan III to Medium Term Plan IV in 2023.

Our partnership emerged from proactive engagement between the Kenya Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat (VDS) and the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP). In the short-term, the purpose of this engagement is to bring issues, not identities or individuals, to the high table of electoral choice. In the long-term, the idea is to build a culture of issue-based politics in Kenya.

It is against this backdrop that the Sustainable Development Goals Forum (SDGs Forum), Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), Centre for Multi-Party Democracy (CMD) and UN Women have actively joined this partnership, and this model manifesto is a result of our excellent effort in collaboration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is always a pleasure to remind the great people of Kenya the importance of the Kenya Vision 2030 Agenda as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an even greater pleasure to make them a way of life through the activities of our Political Parties.

Our personal and our institutional appreciation goes to the Government of Kenya, our funders and development partners whose resourcefulness, support and commitment to the success of the development of the Model Manifesto and technical engagement of the political parties cannot be gainsaid.

We acknowledge and recognize the Technical Working Group which consisted of Ms. Ada Mwangola; Ms. Juliet Murimi; Dr. Daniel Mutegi Giti; Mr. Taabu O. W. Daniels; Mr. Medika Medi; Ms. Sharon Chepkoech; Ms. Ruth Bolo; Ms. Damaris Mbula Mulinge; Ms. Yvone Awuor Ouma; Mr. Range Mwita; Mr. John Kihara and Mr. Isaac W. Kinyua

We acknowledge the Kenya Political Parties for taking part in the consultative forum and for providing valuable inputs that greatly aided the finalization of the Model Manifesto.

We call upon all stakeholders to play their role effectively and together we will realize the envisaged Kenya Vision 2030 Development Goals.

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SDG KENYA FORUM

THIS MANIFESTO'S PERSPECTIVE ON KENYA

A summative political perspective

After 1963, Kenya's post-independence political scene has been characterized by continued efforts to structure the country's politics towards a system that accords with the people. Pro-democracy struggles have characterised this effort.

After experiencing the single party state that emerged from the early years of independence to the latter part of the century, Kenya reverted to a multiparty democracy in 1991 when section 2A of the Kenya constitution was repealed and multi-party elections were held in 1992. It took another ten years for the opposition to attain power with the 2002 election of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC). This moment was largely viewed as Kenya's Second Liberation (the first being the independence moment).

Yet, despite impressive economic recovery in the years that followed, the subsequent election in 2007 was marred by post-election violence. Part of the political settlement to resolve the crisis of the time involved the creation of a Grand Coalition Government in 2008 which birthed a new Constitution in 2010. Through this Constitution, Kenya's second liberation was etched in history.

Two elections have been held under this widely acclaimed Constitution since then, and August 2022 will be the third overall; and the first in managing a seamless and peaceful democratic political transition at national level.

A summative development planning perspective

Kenya's independence in 1963 also marked the beginning of extensive mobilization of resources to attain rapid economic growth. Sessional Paper No 10 of 1965 on "African Socialism and its application to Planning in Kenya" set out the development agenda of the time. It offered African socialism as the answer to three African ills - poverty, ignorance and disease. Subsequently, the first National Development Plan prepared for the period 1966-1970 began a succession of five-year national development plans that ended in 2002.

Of the many Sessional Papers that Kenya's Parliament has passed over time, perhaps the most significant were this paper as well as Sessional Paper No 10 of 1973 on employment (which warned of a looming jobs crisis in Kenya's future) and Sessional Paper No 1 of 1986 on economic management for renewed growth (which paved the way for liberalisation of the economy).

From a wider political economy perspective, it is fair to note that the development agenda has been characterised by subtle policy shifts from "African socialism" in the 1960s to "basic needs" and "redistribution through growth" in the 1970s to "structural adjustment" in the 1980s and "poverty reduction" in the 1990s.

National development plans and poverty reduction strategies were succeeded by NARC's Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) which covered the period 2003 to 2007. The outstanding success of the ERS led to forward thinking on the need for long-term national development planning. Kenya Vision 2030 was the result of this thinking.

Launched in 2008, it was formally established by Kenya's 10th Parliament as national development policy through Sessional Paper No 10 of 2012.

Implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans, Kenya Vision 2030 is our long-term development strategy. MTP 4 is the next leg in this journey, running from 2023 to 2027.

THE THREE-LEGGED STOOL GUIDING THIS MANIFESTO

Kenya's Developmental Dream: Vision 2030 in 500 words or less...

Kenya Vision 2030 – launched in 2008 - aims to create *“a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030”* through three pillars - economic (moving up the economic value chain), social (investing in people) and political (growing as one nation) - underpinned by socio-economic enablers ranging from deeper economic infrastructure and human capital to better use of science and technology for innovation and a commitment to human security.

On security *“a nation of peace and stability (and) a society free of danger and fear”* is envisaged. Becoming *“a top ten long-haul tourist destination in the world... offering a high-value, diverse and distinctive visitor experience”* and being *“the top BPO off-shoring destination in Africa”* are essential goals, underpinned by a public service that is *“citizen-focused and results oriented”* located in *“a value-driven, ethical, peaceful, united and prosperous nation”*, and served by a democratic political system that is *“people-centred, results-oriented and accountable”*.

The vision targets *“decent and gainful employment for every Kenyan”* within *“a just, equitable, civically engaged open society without extreme poverty”*. Livelihoods of women, youth and vulnerable groups shall be improved through *“equity in access, control and participation in resource distribution”*. On culture, sports and the arts, the aim is to *“celebrate the best in us”*. Electoral politics will be *“genuinely competitive and issue-based”*, with governance guided by *“adherence to the rule of law for a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state”*.

Under this vision, ICT will be *“leveraged for increased competitiveness”* while ST&I (Science, Technology and Innovation) will *“accelerate the transition to an innovation-led and knowledge-based economy”*. *“World class infrastructure facilities and services”* shall be deployed, and land management will be *“globally competitive and sustainable”*. Better planning will lead to *“an end to drought emergencies and food insecurity”*.

Agriculture will be *“innovative, commercially-oriented and modern”*, manufacturing aims to be *“robust, diversified and competitive”* and wholesale and retail trade will become *“a formal sector that is efficient, multi-tiered, diversified in product range, and innovative”*. Underpinning this is *“a vibrant and globally competitive financial sector driving high levels of savings to finance the country’s investment and economic growth needs”*. Meanwhile, oil and mining, and the blue economy, shall be *“sustainably developed and managed for citizen benefit”*.

On the basics, the vision promises *“globally competitive quality education, training and research for sustainable development”*, *“equitable, quality and affordable health care of the highest standard”*, *“water and sanitation availability and access for all in a clean, secure and sustainable environment with adequate and decent housing”*. Further, Kenya shall be *“free of HIV infection, stigma and AIDS-related deaths”*, while *“acting towards a low carbon and climate resilient environment”* supported by *“an integrated and coordinated disaster risk management system”*.

Kenya Vision 2030 anchors and is aligned with regional, continental and global development commitments as set out respectively in EAC Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

Kenya’s Global Commitment: SDGs in 500 words or less...

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – adopted in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – represent a universal call to action through partnerships to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that by 2030, all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 5 Ps – People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnerships – are the integrated core around which the 17 SDGs are built. Kenya is actively committed to this global development agenda.

This includes national commitments under SDG 2 to *“end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”*; to *“ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”* under SDG 4 and to give effect to SDG 3 to *“ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages”*. It includes an SDG 6 commitment to *“ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”*.

There are commitments to *“achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”* (SDG 5); to *“reduce inequality within and across countries”* (SDG 10), and most fundamentally under SDG 1, to *“end poverty in all its forms everywhere”*, in an SDG 8 context that will *“promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”*.

The agenda pursues developmental commitments to *“build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”* under SDG 9 and *“ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”* under SDG 7 while endeavoring under SDG 11 to *“make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”*.

SDG 12 to *“ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”* and SDG 13 to *“take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by reducing emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy”* are important commitments towards the Planet, as is SDG 14 to *“conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”* and SDG 15 to *“protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”*.

Peace is an important prerequisite for sustainable development, and SDG 16 represents a commitment to *“promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”*

Finally, SDG 17 commits us all to *“strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”*.

As a key member of this global partnership, Kenya is actively committed and invested in the SDGs 2030 Agenda in full alignment with Kenya Vision 2030.

Kenya's Future Promise: The 2010 Constitution in 500 words or less...

The Constitution of Kenya – promulgated in 2010 – represents a long-term commitment towards building a better future for the nation. Often referred to as the “People’s Constitution”, it is celebrated for its progressive provisions to promote aspects such as public participation and social inclusion in the conduct of public affairs. More broadly, it is as much a policy directive as it is a legal command, offering important opportunity space for leaders to innovate the future.

The *sovereignty of the people* is declared at its beginning, as is the *sovereignty of the republic* in Chapter 2. The centrality of *devolution* and the significance of culture are essential features of the republic. A focus on the people is present in Chapters 3 to 5 on *citizenship*, the *bill of rights*, and *land and environment*. The transition from the people to the leadership takes place first in Chapter 6 on leadership and integrity and then in Chapter 7 on representation of the people. To a large extent, the first seven chapters of the Constitution represent the demand-side of the social contract between the people and the state.

The remainder of the Constitution addresses the institutional, or supply-side. Chapter 8 on Legislature, Chapter 9 on Executive, Chapter 10 on Judiciary and Chapter 11 on Devolved Government collectively cover the political separation of powers in a collective nation-state focus on institutional framing. Chapters 12 to 15 focus on less political, or more technocratic public finance, public service, national security and commissions and independent offices. The final three chapters cover amendment, general and transitional provisions.

The specific content of the Constitution offers multiple gains for Kenya; from the comprehensive bill of rights to the provisions on devolution to the innovation around commissions and independent offices.

A critical underpinning of the constitution is the Article 10 statement on national values and principles of governance covered in Chapter 2 on the republic. These values and principles for Kenya and all Kenyans apply at four levels:

On our democracy, the national values and principles around patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people;

On our humanity, the national values and principles on human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised

On our governance, the national values and principles on good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability, and finally

On our development, the national value/principle on sustainable development.

In these national values and principles lies the basic promise for Kenya's future.



FRAMING THE MODEL MANIFESTO

PREAMBLE

“

Gives an overview of the political party
manifesto, the spirit and aspirations

”

Political Party to fill in this section

OUR BACKGROUND AS A POLITICAL PARTY

“

The history of formation, the party composition and leadership structure, the party symbol and colours

”

Political Party to fill in this section

OUR PARTY VISION AND VALUES

Political Party to fill in this section

Our Vision for Kenya

Our Core Values

OUR PARTY PLATFORM - PHILOSOPHY AND IDEOLOGY

[illegible]

Political Party to fill in this section

MACRO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

This manifesto builds on a macro-economic context of major challenges from global events (Covid, war in Ukraine etc) as well as internal events (election, debt service etc) and their effects on the micro-economy (jobs, cost of living etc).

The economic context for this manifesto is therefore one that envisages monetary policy stability across our three main economic prices (the external (exchange rates) and internal (inflation) price of the shilling, and the cost of money (interest rates). Yet, a core implication of this backdrop is that the path out of economic challenge must involve rapid, sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Official estimates for the MTP 4 period shown above capture this framing. Close to double-digit economic growth by 2027 requires a significant uptick in savings, investment and exports; a stable shilling and fiscal discipline that focuses on cutting the debt burden without new taxes and with more prudent public spending.

MACROECONOMIC VARIABLE	2023	2027
Real GDP Growth	7.5	9.2
Investment/GDP	25.4	28.5
Domestic Savings/GDP	21.2	24.5
Exports/GDP	12.5	19.5
Imports/GDP	21.9	25.0
Public debt/GDP	70.2	65.0

THEMATIC HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR MANIFESTO PROMISES

Foundations and Enablers

On the social, political and economic foundations that will underpin our transformation, we make the following promises:

Innovative, world class infrastructure that is sustainable and resilient, in addition to clean and accessible energy

World class ICT infrastructure that is fit for purpose

Further progress towards an innovation-led and knowledge-based society

Equitable and sustainable land management

An inclusive and citizen centric public service

An ethical, creative and skilled workforce

Further progress towards a just and cohesive society

Proactive climate action through adaptation and mitigation

Strong and independent institutions in a peaceful society

Economy

On the economy, we offer the following commitments

Food security through sustainable and market-facing agriculture

Inclusive, sustainable and resilient industrialisation

Further efforts to make Kenya a tourism destination of choice

Sustainable production and consumption in a free, fair and open trade environment

Adaptive and resilient BPO infrastructure

Inclusive and sustainable financial services

Sustainable utilization of natural resources

Sustainable utilization of blue economy resources

Social

On our social agenda, we are committed to:

Globally competitive, quality education

Equitable and affordable quality healthcare

Accessible water and sanitation in a clean and secure environment

Adequate safe and decent housing for all

Improved, dignified and rewarding livelihoods for women, youth and vulnerable groups

More inclusive and lucrative opportunities in sports, arts and cultural activities

Governance

Finally, on our Governance agenda, it is our promise to work extremely hard towards

Respectful and constructive intergovernmental relations and dialogue to undergird our sustainable development agenda at both national and devolved levels of government

Further progress towards a democratic, secure and rule of law respecting society



PRESENTING THE MODEL MANIFESTO

FOUNDATIONS AND ENABLERS OF TRANSFORMATION

Infrastructure



Vision 2030 Goal: World class infrastructure facilities and services



SDG Linkages: SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Innovative world class infrastructure that is sustainable and resilient, in addition to clean and accessible energy*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- On Electricity, a 31% increase in total installed generation capacity between 2017 and 2021 even as electricity customers in Kenya passed the 8 million mark in August 2021
- On Roads, further expansion of the road network by over 5,000 km, with over 100,000 km of roads now maintained annually.
- On Rail, the completion of Phase 2A of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and the full rehabilitation of four Metre Gauge Rail (MGR) corridors
- On Ports, launch of one of the first three berths in Lamu port, with ongoing works on the other two, as well as the second container terminal phase II at Mombasa port. Kisumu Port (Phase I) has also been revamped



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (Examples)

- Ensure every citizen is connected to reliable and affordable electricity (on or off-grid) in a clean energy context by 2025
- Transform our transport and logistics network (roads, rail, ports, air) to connect Kenyans to markets, tradable livelihoods and dignified incomes.



Information Communication and Technology



Vision 2030 Goal: "ICT leveraged for increased competitiveness"



SDG Linkages: SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Innovative world class ICT infrastructure that is fit for purpose*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Growth in internet connectivity across the population from 73.5 per cent (33 million) in 2017 to 93.3 per cent (42 million) in 2020, with ICT's contribution to GDP now at 6.9% even as a further 2,500 km of fibre optic cable has been constructed across the country.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Expand internet connectivity to 100%
- Deepen e-government and promote e-commerce services in the rapid digital progression towards an e-economy and a truly digital country

Science technology and innovation



Vision 2030 Goal: An innovation-led and knowledge-based economy



SDG Linkages: SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Progress towards an innovation-led and knowledge-based society*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

A total of 21 science parks across the country have been upgraded to accord with today's ST&I environment



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Recognise and formalise the use of indigenous technology techniques for making niche products as a source of youth livelihoods
- Build progressive partnerships with academia in researching and innovating home-grown ST&I solutions to local challenges facing everyday Kenyans

Land Reform



Vision 2030 Goal: Globally competitive and sustainable land management



SDG Linkages: SDG 15 – Life on Land



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Equitable and sustainable land management*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

A total of 1,757,623 titles were registered and issued, 224,447 land parcels were geo-referenced and the National Land Information Management System (NLIMS) developed and launched with Nairobi Land Registry operationalized



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Finalise and launch the National Land Value index
- Rollout the Digital Land Cadastre in Nairobi to the rest of Kenya

Public Sector Reform



Vision 2030 Goals:

Policy-driven and service-focused Government institutions

Transparent, accountable, ethical and results-oriented Government institutions



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *An inclusive and citizen-centric public service*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

128 Huduma Centres exist across the whole of Kenya including county centres, enabling citizens to access 100-plus government services



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Establish Huduma Centres in all 290 sub-counties in Kenya
- Deepen the rollout of digital (web or mobile) one-stop Huduma services

Labour and Employment



Vision 2030 Goal: Decent and gainful employment for every Kenyan



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *An ethical, creative and skilled workforce*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

926,000 jobs were created in 2021; bringing total job creation in the past ten years to over 9 million



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- 2 million “good jobs” per year across formal, informal and gig economies
- Work with counties to establish one job-creating industry in every county.

National Values and Ethics



Vision 2030 Goal: A values-driven, ethical, peaceful, united, prosperous nation



SDG Linkages: SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *A just and cohesive society*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Continued piloting of national values criteria into public service contracting and performance measurement



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- In the short-term, develop and launch a National Values Charter
- In the medium-term, develop and launch Social (Societal) Vision for Kenya.

Ending Drought Emergencies



Vision 2030 Goals:

- An end to drought emergencies and food insecurity
- An integrated and coordinated disaster risk management system
- Acting towards a low carbon and climate resilient environment



SDG Linkages: SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; SDG 13 – Climate Action



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Proactive climate action through adaptation and mitigation*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- To build resilience of vulnerable households to calamities such as drought significant investments were made resulting to (a) reduction in the number of people requiring food assistance as a result of drought from 3.4 million in 2017 to 2.5 million in 2020; and reduction of proportion of children under 5 years with acute malnutrition in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL) from 12.6 per cent in 2017 to 7.2 per cent in 2020.
- In addition, regular cash transfers of Kshs. 5,400 bi-monthly was disbursed benefitting an average of 100,211 households in the four counties of Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit and Mandera under the Hunger Safety Net Programme.



THREE PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Accelerate implementation of climate-smart Crops & Livestock frameworks
- Accelerate implementation of the National Integrated Early Warning System
- Effect Knowledge Management System for Ending Drought Emergencies

Security, Peace Building and Conflict Resolution



Vision 2030 Goal: A nation of peace and stability, and a society free from danger and fear



SDG Linkages: SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Strong and independent institutions in a peaceful society*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Continued strengthening of internal security institutions, with the total number of police and administration officers now at 101,421



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Rollout a human security charter to balance citizen rights and responsibilities
- Rollout a national policing (not security) policy to transform policing culture

ECONOMIC AGENDA

Agriculture



Vision 2030 Goal: Innovative, commercially-oriented and modern



SDG Linkages: SDG 1 – Zero poverty; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 14 – Life on Land; SDG 15 – Life below Water



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Food and nutrition security through sustainable and market-facing agriculture



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Agriculture's contribution remains solid at 22.4% of GDP on the back of recent maize, coffee, rice, milk and tea production, while almost 500,000 farmers in Kenya now have crop insurance



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Improve support by targeting specific value chain-led interventions that boost production and productivity, processing and access to markets
- Reset the budget balance between devolved agriculture and national policy.

Manufacturing



Vision 2030 Goal: Robust, diversified and competitive



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Inclusive, sustainable and resilient industrialization*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

The manufacturing sector contribution to GDP averaged 8.0 per cent in the with EPZ exports increasing from Kshs.60.7 billion in 2017 to Kshs.73.8 billion in 2020, but has since fallen to 6.9%. Formal employment stands at 388,000.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Increase manufacturing sector contribution to the GDP from current 7% to 20% through a pro-manufactures strategy that addresses key productivity and competitiveness challenges, including tax regime and other regulation
- Promote a pro-markets local manufacturing strategy that supports and facilitates the informal sector as part of “Buy Kenya, Build Kenya” agenda

Tourism



Vision 2030 Goal: A top ten long-haul tourist destination in the world...offering a high-value, diverse and distinctive visitor experience



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 14 – Life on Land; SDG 15 – Life below Water



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Tourist destination of choice*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Tourism earnings increased by 36.4 per cent to stand at Kshs.163.6 billion in 2019 compared to Kshs.119.9 billion recorded in 2017, with international arrivals increasing to 2,035,000 international arrivals in 2019 against the MTP III target of 2.5 million visitors by 2022. However, in 2020 the tourism sector was hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic with earnings, international arrivals and bed nights dropping significantly to 871,000.



THREE PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Deepen initiatives to diversify the offering through the promotion of business tourism (MICE) and culture and heritage tourism
- Develop and effect a sustainable “affordable and accessible” tourism model for Kenyans
- Develop and implement a calendar-based national events strategy to promote and sustain tourism across the country

Trade



Vision 2030 Goal: A formal sector that is efficient, multi-tiered, diversified in product range, and innovative



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 8 – Responsible Consumption and Production



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Sustainable production and consumption within a free, fair and open trade environment



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Wholesale and retail trade now contributes 7.9% of GDP with volume of trade at almost KSh 3 trillion. Key export performers now include tea, horticulture, coffee, titanium ores and concentrates.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Expand the Wholesale Hub and Tier 1 Retail Market initiatives across Kenya
- Accelerate establishment of the National Commodities Exchange

Business Process Outsourcing



Vision 2030 Goal: The top BPO off-shoring destination in Africa



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 17 – Partnerships for Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Adaptive and resilient BPO infrastructure



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

BPO grew by 6.7% in 2021, creating 20,000 online BPO jobs



ONE PROMISE TO KENYANS (example)

Accelerate the movement from establishment to operational phase at KONZA Technopolis as online BPO gains ground and acceptance in Kenya

Financial Services



Vision 2030 Goal: A vibrant and globally competitive financial sector driving high levels of savings to finance the country's investment and economic growth needs



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 17 – Partnerships for Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Inclusive and sustainable financial services*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Financial inclusion now stands at 89 per cent from 75.3 per cent registered in 2017/18 due to growth in SACCOs and widespread penetration of mobile financial services.



THREE PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Target 100% financial inclusion, especially mobile and digital
- Establish Nairobi International Financial Centre as a best-practice finance hub
- Pilot the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)

Oil, Gas and Mining



Vision 2030 Goal:

Sustainably developed and managed for citizen benefit



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 14 – Life on Land; SDG 15 – Life below Water SDG 17 – Partnerships for Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Sustainable utilization of natural resources



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Total Exports of Petroleum products to date is 610.8 thousand tonnes, while total value for minerals was Sh30.2 billion. On the former, a total of 415,032 barrels of crude oil were produced and delivered to Kenya Petroleum Refineries Ltd (KPRL) storage terminal, of which a first crude cargo of 240,000 barrels was exported.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Review Kenya's oil and gas commercialization framework, as well as the general mining strategy, and reformulate, as needed, for the benefit of Kenya
- Finalise and effect the pending natural gas commercial partnership framework and infrastructure with Tanzania

Blue Economy



Vision 2030 Goal:

Sustainably developed and managed for citizen benefit



SDG Linkages: SDG 6 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 13 – Climate Action; SDG 15 – Life below Water; SDG 17 – Partnerships for Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Sustainable utilization of blue economy resources



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

The blue economy is growing, with the fish landed at 136,000 tonnes, and earnings from Fresh water fish at Sh 23.3 billion in 2021. Further, Bandari College is now the Bandari Maritime Academy (BMA) - a centre of excellence on maritime education and training in the region; while the newly formed Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) will maintain maritime security and safety within the territorial waters.



ONE PROMISE TO KENYANS (example)

Continue rollout of the Blue Economy Master Plan with a renewed focus on employment and livelihood opportunities for the youth

SOCIAL AGENDA

Education



Vision 2030 Goal: Globally competitive quality education, training and research for sustainable development



SDG Linkages: SDG 4 – Quality Education; SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Globally competitive, quality education*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- At student level in 2019, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary school level and secondary school level was 99.6 per cent and 71.2 per cent respectively, while the Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) increased from 84.2 % in 2017 to 85.4% and Primary to Secondary Transition Rate increased from 83.1% to 85.5 %. TVET enrolment now stands at 498,326.
- The total number of schools now stands at 88,506, with 220,744 public primary school teachers, and 120, 279 public secondary school teachers.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Consolidate, prioritize, sequence and better phase and implement the ambitious education policy agenda (CBC, CBET, universal primary and secondary education, the national qualifications framework, university financing etc)
- Effect an outcome-based comprehensive education master plan at service delivery level across the nation

Health



Vision 2030 Goal: Equitable, quality and affordable health care of the highest standard



SDG Linkages: SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Equitable and affordable quality healthcare*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- At the outcome level, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) fell from 21.9 per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 21 live births in 2019 (check alternative data stating 35.5 for 2021), while under-five mortality reduced from 46.4 births to 32.2 per 1000 in the same period (check alternative data stating 52.2 per 1,000). Maternal mortality stood at 355 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021.
- On service delivery, NHIF membership stands 23 million, deliveries in health facilities stand at 1.2 million annually and the number of health personnel stands at 222,870. Further a total of 223,968 beneficiaries were covered under Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP) to provide outpatient and inpatient services to poor, older persons and Persons with Severe Disability
- On facilities, the Integrated Molecular Imaging Centre (IMIC) at KUTRRH facilitates early diagnosis and monitoring of cancer treatment, while three (3) cancer treatment centers in Nakuru, Mombasa and Garissa were completed.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Effect a comprehensive health care masterplan based on the essential package of health
- Expand free maternity care to include government funded NHIF cover for every expectant mother for one year.

Environment, Water, Sanitation and Regional Development



Vision 2030 Goals:

A low carbon and climate resilient environment

Water and sanitation availability and access for all in a clean, secure and sustainable environment with adequate and decent housing



SDG Linkages: SDG 4 – Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 13 – Climate Action



THEME FOR 2022-2027: Accessible water and sanitation in a clean and secure environment



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- At a user level, the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water increased from 62.9 percent in 2018 to 65.5 percent in 2020 which served additional 3.86 million people, while the proportion with access to improved sanitation increased from 68 percent to 78 percent in the same period. Connections to urban sewerage progressively improved from 26 percent to 27.7 percent.
- The environment and natural resources sector now contributes 3.6% of GDP, while national forest cover has been raised to 8.83% as Kenya approaches its constitutional target. The total area under irrigation increased from 504,800 acres in 2018 to 552,000 acres due to rehabilitation, expansion and modernization of public irrigation schemes.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Pursue an integrated sector strategy focused on increasing user access on water and sanitation, as well as sewerage systems in urban areas
- Work towards increased forest cover and total farming area under irrigation

Population, Urbanization and Housing



Vision 2030 Goals:

A low carbon and climate resilient environment

Water and sanitation availability and access for all in a clean, secure and sustainable environment with adequate and decent housing



SDG Linkages: SDG 4 – Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Adequate safe and decent housing for all*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- A successful population and household census was carried out in 2019, and this has greatly informed and enriched national socio-economic planning.
- The affordable housing program making good initial progress.



ONE PROMISE TO KENYANS (example)

Move quickly to support the transition to a 24-hour economy through the installation of technology-based security tools (e.g., CCTV) in urban and metropolitan areas across the country

Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups



Vision 2030 Goal: Equity in access, control and participation in resource distribution



SDG Linkages: SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Improved dignified and rewarding livelihoods for women, youth and vulnerable groups*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

- In 2021, NGAAF loaned out KSh 2.7 billion to women groups, while the WEF and Uwezo Fund disbursed KSh8.2 billion and Sh497 million respectively. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund disbursed 473.3 million. Procurement opportunities under AGPO totalled KSh 81.6 billion. Cash transfers to older persons totalled Sh 833 million.
- In addition, a total 109 Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) were operationalized, cash transfer programmes to Older Persons (OPCT), Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC's), Persons with Severe Disabilities increased from 1,070,176 in 2018 to 1,093,000 in 2021 through the National Safety Net Programme (Inua Jamii) and the number of children re-integrated into communities and provided with psychosocial support increased from 8,575 in 2018 to 37,260 in 2021.



ONE PROMISE TO KENYANS (example)

Consolidate the different Affirmative Action funds (AAFs) into Biashara Kenya frame (like US Small Business Administration) envisaged in 2013

Sports, Culture and Arts



Vision 2030 Goal: “Celebrate the best in us”



SDG Linkages: SDG 4 – Quality Education; SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *More inclusive and lucrative opportunities in sports, arts and cultural activities*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE ARE BUILDING ON?

Sports stadia refurbishment (Nyayo) and upgrade (Kasarani) has been completed, while four heritage sites have been preserved (Kenyatta houses at Lokitaung’ and Maralal, Fort Jesus Museum and Dedan Kimathi).



THREE PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Fully establish the National Sports Lottery to build competitive sportspeople
- Fully establish the International Arts and Culture Centre alongside the Kenya Cultural Centre
- Pursue and effect the Natural Products Industry Initiative (to promote traditional knowhow and indigenous innovation in areas such as personal beauty and health care products)



POLITICAL GOVERNANCE AGENDA

Devolution



Vision 2030 Goal: “Making Devolution Work: A Catalyst for Holistic, Transformative and Sustainable Development”



SDG Linkages: SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Respectful and constructive intergovernmental relations and dialogue to undergird our sustainable development agenda at both national and devolved levels of government*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE CAN BUILD ON?

Continually rising transfers to county government as a share of revenue raised nationally from KSh 190 billion in 2013/14 to KSh 470 billion in Financial Year 2021/22, while establishing structures to support intergovernmental relations.



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Expand financing of devolution
- Support the strengthening of county and local level structures for better service delivery and more focused local economic development (taking counties on a journey to self-reliance)

Governance and Rule of Law



Vision 2030 Goal: “A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a prosperous Kenya



SDG Linkages: SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; SDG 17 – Partnerships for Growth



THEME FOR 2022-2027: *Further progress towards a democratic, secure and rule of law respecting society*



WHAT IS SOME OF THE PROGRESS WE CAN BUILD ON?

The Judge to population ratio has improved from 1: 315,231 in 2018 to 1: 276,537 in 2021 while a total of 1,053,924 cases were resolved against 1,178,828 cases filed translating to an overall case clearance rate of 89 per cent. Further, to enhance physical access to justice 22 magistrates' courts, eight (8) mobile magistrates' courts, and two (2) High Court stations were established while four (4) High Court Sub-registries were established at Isiolo, Kapsabet, Eldama Ravine and Kilgoris



TWO PROMISES TO KENYANS (examples)

- Support to the extent possible, the programmatic work of governance and rule of law institutions on leadership, ethics and integrity, legal aid and awareness and judiciary transformation
- Support strengthening efforts around all role players in the criminal, civil and commercial justice systems and chains of justice.



INDICATIVE ANNEX FOR REFERENCE

KENYA VISION 2030: A GLANCE AT YEAR 4 OF MTP 3

S/No.	PILLAR	SECTOR	SECTOR GOAL (2018-2022)	INDICATIVE SECTOR RESULTS (2021)	SDGs No.
	ENABLERS/ FOUNDATION	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Deploying World Class Infrastructure Facilities and Services</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Roads upgraded to bitumen Standards – 1,597Km <input type="checkbox"/> Increment of power generation to 2984MW <input type="checkbox"/> Households connected with electricity – 8,278,203	7 and 9
		<i>Information Communication and Technology</i>	<i>Leveraging ICTs for Increased Competitiveness</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ICT Contribution to GDP – 6.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Fibre optic cable constructed- 2,501 Km <input type="checkbox"/> Population with Internet connectivity 93.3%	9
		<i>Science Technology and Innovation</i>	<i>Accelerating the transition to an Innovation-Led and Knowledge-Based Economy</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Science parks Upgraded – 21 Parks	9
		<i>Human Resource Development Labour and Employment</i>	<i>Provide Every Kenyan with Decent and Gainful Employment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> New jobs created 926,000	8
		<i>Land Reforms</i>	<i>Globally Competitive Sustainable Land Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Title deeds issued - 410,000	15
		<i>Public Sector Reforms</i>	<i>A Citizen-Focused and results-Oriented Public Service</i>	Huduma Centre services - 128	8
		<i>Security, Peace building and conflict resolution</i>	<i>A Nation of Peace and Stability: A Society free from Danger and Fear</i>	Number of police and administration officers - 101,421	16
		<i>National Values and Ethics</i>	<i>A value-driven, Ethical, Peaceful, United and prosperous Nation</i>		16
		<i>Ending Drought Emergencies</i>	<i>Planning for drought: An end to drought emergencies and food insecurity in Kenya</i>	Cash transfers to households - 100,919	2 and 13

S/No.	PILLAR	SECTOR	SECTOR GOAL (2018-2022)	INDICATIVE SECTOR RESULTS (2021)	SDGs No.
	ECONOMIC	Agriculture and Livestock	Innovative, Commercially - Oriented and Modern Agriculture and Livestock Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Contribution of Agriculture to GDP- 22.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Maize Production – 36 million bags <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee Production – 34,000 tonnes <input type="checkbox"/> Tea production – 537,000 tonnes	1,2,13,14 and 15
		Tourism	To be a top 10 long haul tourist destination offering a high-end, diverse, and distinctive visitor experience	<input type="checkbox"/> International Visitor Arrivals – 871,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism Earnings – 146 billion	13, 14 and 15
		Manufacturing	Robust, Diversified and Competitive Manufacturing Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing Sector contribution to GDP -6.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Formal employment in the sector - 338,000	9 and 12
		Trade	A Formal Sector that is Efficient, Multi-tiered, Diversified in Product Range and Innovative	<input type="checkbox"/> Contribution of Wholesale and retail trade to GDP – 7.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Volume of trade – KSh 2,894.9 billion	8 and 12
		Financial Services	A Vibrant and Globally Competitive Financial Sector driving high level of savings to finance Kenya's investment needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to formal financial services- 82.9% <input type="checkbox"/> Central Bank Rate- 7% <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile banking usage – 34.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Real GDP Growth – 7.5%	8,9 and 17
		Business Process Outsourcing	To be a Top Offshoring Destination in Africa"	<input type="checkbox"/> Sector grew by 6.7% <input type="checkbox"/> Online BPO Jobs – 20,000	9 and 17
		Oil, Gas and Mineral Resources	Promoting sustainable development of the Extractive Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Total Exports of Petroleum products - 610.8 thousand tonnes <input type="checkbox"/> Total value of minerals – KSh 30.2 billion	7,9,13,14, 15,17
		Blue Economy	Sustainably manage and develop the Blue Economy resources for enhanced socio-economic benefits to Kenyans	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantity of fish landed -136,000 tonnes <input type="checkbox"/> Earnings from Fresh water fish -KSh 23.3 billion	8,13 and 14

S/No.	PILLAR	SECTOR	SECTOR GOAL (2018-2022)	INDICATIVE SECTOR RESULTS (2021)	SDGs No.
	SOCIAL	<i>Education and Training</i>	<i>Globally Competitive Quality Education, Training and Research for Sustainable Development</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total number of schools- 88,506 <input type="checkbox"/> Number of teachers in Public Primary schools - 220,744 <input type="checkbox"/> Number of teachers in Public Secondary schools- 120,279 <input type="checkbox"/> Enrolment in TVET 498,326 <input type="checkbox"/> Amount of loans Disbursed by HELB – KSh 14.4 billion	4 and 9
		<i>Health</i>	<i>Equitable, Affordable and Quality Health Care of the Highest Standards</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> National Government Expenditure on Health – KSh 110.2 billion <input type="checkbox"/> NHIF Membership-23 million <input type="checkbox"/> Deliveries in Health Facilities -1.2 Million <input type="checkbox"/> Number of health personnel – 222,870 <input type="checkbox"/> Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) stood at 35.5 deaths per 1,000 live births <input type="checkbox"/> Under-Five Mortality Rate was 52.2 deaths per 1,000 live births <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 355 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	3
		<i>Environment, Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>Enhancing development in a clean safe environment and, sustainably managed Natural Resources, Access to Water and Sanitation Services</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Contribution of Environment and Natural resources to GDP – 3.6% <input type="checkbox"/> National Forest Cover – 8.83%	6
		<i>Population, Housing and Urbanization</i>	<i>Quality Population with Adequate and Decent Housing in a Sustainable Environment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Population 49.4 million (Provisional)	11

S/No.	PILLAR	SECTOR	SECTOR GOAL (2018-2022)	INDICATIVE SECTOR RESULTS (2021)	SDGs No.
		Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups	Equity in Access, Control and Participation in Resource Distribution for Improved Livelihood of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups	<input type="checkbox"/> NGAAF Loan to women groups -KSh 2.7 billion <input type="checkbox"/> WEF – KSh 8.2 billion <input type="checkbox"/> Uwezo Fund - 497 million <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Enterprise Development Fund – 473.3 million <input type="checkbox"/> AGPO – KSh 81.6 billion <input type="checkbox"/> Cash transfer for the older persons – KSh 833,129, 000	5 and 10
		Sports Arts and Culture	Celebrating the Best in Us	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Stadiums upgraded – 7	3 and 4
	POLITICAL	Governance and Rule of Law	A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a prosperous Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Number of cases filed in courts - 362,332 <input type="checkbox"/> Cases disposed - 297,893	16 and 17
		Devolution	Making Devolution Work: A Catalyst for Holistic, Transformative and Sustainable Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Disbursement to counties- KSh. KSh. 316.5 billion	11 and 16

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The graphic features a large, stylized circular logo on the right side, composed of four segments: a red segment at the top, a green segment on the left, a blue segment on the right, and a black segment at the bottom. Each segment contains a different image: the red segment shows a coastal road, the green segment shows an offshore oil rig, the blue segment shows wind turbines, and the black segment shows a school of fish. In the center of the logo is a circular inset with a spiral pattern, showing a coral reef. The background is an underwater scene with a coral reef and various fish. The text "MAKE IT KENYA" is written in large, white, bold letters on the left side. At the top right, there is a small circular logo with the text "MAKE IT KENYA" next to it. At the bottom left, the website "www.brand.ke" is displayed. At the bottom center, there are social media icons for Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook, followed by the text "Make It Kenya". At the bottom right, there are logos for "KENYA VISION 2030" and "THE BIG 4".

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KENYA VISION 2030

THE BIG 4



KENYA
VISION 2030



Centre for
Multiparty Democracy Kenya



COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
(OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN)
Hata Mnyonge ana Haki



SDGs KENYA FORUM
For Sustainable Development