



THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY PARTY
(PPP)

MANIFESTO

Kenya's Third Liberation
The Economic Liberation of Kenyans

“ USTAWI KWA WOTE ”

Prosperity for All

FEBRUARY 2026

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ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS (A–Z)


Acronyms and initialisms are listed alphabetically. Each entry shows the abbreviated form, its full expansion, a note on how it is used within the manifesto.

Acronym / Abbrev.	Full Form	Contextual Note
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	<i>The world's largest free trade area by member-nation count, bringing together 54 African countries</i>
AfDB	African Development Bank	<i>Continental multilateral development bank headquartered in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire</i>
AI	Artificial Intelligence	<i>Refers to machine-learning systems, data-driven automation, and AI governance frameworks</i>
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	<i>Coalition of small island and low-lying coastal nations particularly vulnerable to climate change</i>
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture	<i>The AU's framework for conflict prevention, management, and resolution across the continent</i>
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	<i>Kenya's drought-prone regions covering approximately 80% of the country's land area</i>
AU	African Union	<i>Intergovernmental organisation of 55 African member states, headquartered in Addis Ababa</i>
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	<i>Contracting of specific business operations and responsibilities to third-party service providers</i>
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit	<i>High-capacity urban public transport system using dedicated bus lanes and optimised routing</i>
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	<i>Devolved fund allocated to Members of Parliament for local development projects and bursaries</i>
COP	Conference of the Parties	<i>The supreme decision-making body of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</i>
COP27	27th Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)	<i>Held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt in 2022; notable for establishing the Loss and Damage Fund</i>
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index	<i>Annual index published by Transparency International ranking countries by perceived public sector corruption</i>
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations	<i>Kenya's primary criminal intelligence and investigations agency under the National Police Service</i>
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions	<i>Constitutional office responsible for exercising state authority in criminal prosecutions in Kenya</i>
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Central African nation; referenced in the context of regional peace and security engagement</i>

Acronym / Abbrev.	Full Form	Contextual Note
EAC	East African Community	<i>Regional intergovernmental organisation comprising 8 Partner States in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions</i>
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	<i>Kenya's constitutional body mandated to combat and prevent corruption in public life</i>
EU	European Union	<i>Political and economic union of 27 European member states; a key trading and diplomatic partner for Kenya</i>
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	<i>Investment made by an entity based in one country into business interests in another country</i>
G20	Group of Twenty	<i>International forum of the world's 20 major economies, accounting for 85% of global GDP</i>
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	<i>Total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period</i>
GDU	Government Delivery Unit	<i>PPP's proposed central accountability body tracking manifesto commitments against quarterly milestones</i>
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	<i>Broad category encompassing computers, telecommunications, internet, and digital infrastructure</i>
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	<i>Kenya's constitutional body responsible for conducting elections and referenda</i>
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	<i>Regional bloc of 8 countries in the Horn of Africa focused on development and regional cooperation</i>
IMF	International Monetary Fund	<i>International organisation providing financial stability, monetary cooperation, and emergency lending</i>
IP	Intellectual Property	<i>Legal rights over creations of the mind including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets</i>
ISP	Internet Service Provider	<i>Company providing individuals and organisations with access to the internet</i>
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	<i>United Nations specialised agency responsible for global information and communication technologies</i>
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces	<i>Kenya's national military comprising the Army, Navy, and Air Force</i>
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority	<i>Kenya's national tax collection agency responsible for assessment, collection, and accounting of revenue</i>
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor	<i>Multi-billion-dollar infrastructure corridor linking Lamu Port to landlocked South Sudan and Ethiopia</i>
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	<i>Businesses classified by size; the backbone of Kenya's private sector and employment</i>

Acronym / Abbrev.	Full Form	Contextual Note
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board	<i>Kenya's state grain marketing agency responsible for grain purchase, storage, and strategic reserves</i>
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution	<i>Each country's climate action plan submitted under the Paris Agreement detailing emissions reduction targets</i>
NPS	National Police Service	<i>Kenya's primary civilian law enforcement institution established under Article 243 of the Constitution</i>
PPP	People's Prosperity Party	<i>The political party presenting this manifesto, founded on Distributist Social Democracy</i>
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism	<i>Strategies addressing the underlying social, economic, and governance drivers of radicalisation</i>
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation	<i>Member-owned cooperative financial institutions providing savings and affordable credit to members</i>
SEZ	Special Economic Zone	<i>Designated area offering special regulatory, tax, and customs incentives to attract investment</i>
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise	<i>Businesses below a certain size threshold; often used interchangeably with MSME in trade contexts</i>
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	<i>Education and career fields considered critical to innovation and economic competitiveness</i>
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	<i>Education system focused on practical skills and trades aligned to industry and labour market demand</i>
UHC	Universal Health Coverage	<i>WHO-defined goal ensuring all people access quality health services without financial hardship</i>
UN	United Nations	<i>International organisation of 193 member states promoting peace, security, and cooperation</i>
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	<i>UN agency coordinating global environmental policies; headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya</i>
UNSC	United Nations Security Council	<i>UN's primary body responsible for international peace and security, with 5 permanent veto-holding members</i>
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution	<i>Formal decisions by the UNSC; notably UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security</i>
USD	United States Dollar	<i>Currency used for international financial benchmarks, trade values, and foreign exchange references</i>
V20	Vulnerable Twenty Group	<i>Coalition of 68 climate-vulnerable developing nations representing 1.5 billion people globally</i>
VAT	Value Added Tax	<i>Consumption tax levied at each stage of production; currently 16% in Kenya</i>
WTO	World Trade Organization	<i>International body regulating global trade rules and resolving trade disputes between member nations</i>

PARTY PARTICULARS

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Party Symbol	Millet — symbol of resilience, indigenous strength, and household prosperity 
Party Slogan	Ustawi Kwa Wote (Prosperity for All)
Party Colours	White (integrity), Grey (stability), Brown (labour and the land)
Party Vision	A Prosperous Kenya where economic growth is shared, opportunity is accessible to all, and every citizen is empowered to live with dignity, security, and shared prosperity.
Party Mission	To build a productive, inclusive, and prosperous Kenyan economy by unlocking enterprise, labour, and local capital, while guaranteeing social justice, equity, and dignity through deliberate public policy and targeted social intervention.

PPP's Core Values

- i. **Economic Empowerment (Uwezeshaji wa Kiuchumi):** Ensuring every Kenyan has the tools, skills, and opportunities to participate meaningfully in the economy.
- ii. **Equity and Fairness (Usawa):** Commitment to fair access to opportunities, resources, and outcomes across regions and communities.
- iii. **Accountability (Uwajibikaji):** Ethical leadership, responsible governance, and stewardship of public resources.
- iv. **Solidarity (Mshikamano):** A shared national commitment that no Kenyan is left behind.
- v. **Innovation and Productivity (Ubunifu na Tija):** Embracing technology, creativity, and efficiency to drive competitiveness and growth.
- vi. **Transparency and Integrity (Uwazi na Uadilifu):** Open governance, truthfulness, and zero tolerance for corruption.

FOREWORD: THE THIRD LIBERATION

Fellow Kenyans,

Sixty years after Independence, Kenya remains rich in land, water, enterprise, and human talent, yet too many households live in poverty, insecurity, and rising costs of living. We produce abundantly, but retain too little where production happens. We build infrastructure, but households remain financially fragile. We tax heavily, yet collect from too few because incomes are low and informal.

The People's Prosperity Party (PPP) exists to lead Kenya's **Third Liberation — the Economic Liberation of Kenyans**. The First Liberation ended colonial rule; the Second restored plural democracy; the Third will dismantle extractive economic systems and rebuild Kenya into an inclusive, productive, and fair economy where prosperity is created, retained, and felt at the household level.

Our promise is simple: growth that pays people first. PPP will redesign value chains so those who create value — farmers, workers, MSMEs, youth, and women — receive a fair share. This is how we will lower the cost of living, create decent jobs, and restore dignity.

Our Symbol, the millet, captures the spirit of this liberation. Millet represents resilience in harsh conditions and the power of indigenous systems to thrive without dependence on extractive inputs. It symbolises nutritional and economic sovereignty — a secure granary in every home, where wellbeing is measured not only by national statistics but by felt prosperity in daily life.

Our Slogan, 'Ustawi Kwa Wote' — Prosperity for All — expresses the moral core of PPP. Ustawi is more than income; it is security, dignity, opportunity, and the confidence to plan for the future. 'Kwa Wote' (for all) affirms that this prosperity must reach farmers and fisherfolk, youth and women, workers and entrepreneurs, urban and rural communities alike.

*Party Leader,
People's Prosperity Party (PPP)*

INTRODUCTION

PPP's Ideology: Distributist Social Democracy

Kenya stands at a crossroads. Sixty years after independence, our nation remains rich in land, water, talent, and enterprise — yet millions of households live in poverty, burdened by a rising cost of living, joblessness, and a government that has too often served the few at the expense of the many. The People's Prosperity Party presents this manifesto as Kenya's blueprint for the Third Liberation — the Economic Liberation of every Kenyan. Rooted in Distributist Social Democracy, our plan is simple: redesign the economy so that those who create value are first to share in it.

The Distributist ideology asserts that true "Economic Liberation" occurs only when productive assets and capital are widely distributed among the citizenry rather than being siphoned away by extractive systems. PPP occupies the Syncretic Centre-Left quadrant, blending progressive social goals with decentralized economic power.

The Legal Framework

Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 confers upon every Kenyan citizen the right to health, education, housing, food, water, and social security. Article 21(2) obligates the State to take legislative, policy, and budgetary measures to progressively realize these rights. Article 10 binds all State organs to uphold social justice, equity, inclusiveness, and sustainable development.

Articles 91 and 92 of the Constitution of Kenya provide the foundational framework for Political Parties. They ensure that parties operate as national, democratic institutions. The above Articles provides for A PPP government that will measure success not by GDP growth alone, but by whether ordinary families can eat, educate their children, access healthcare, secure housing, and live with dignity. That is the constitutional standard we accept.

In the implementation of this manifesto, the party is dedicated to upholding the values enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya and adheres to the provisions of the Political Parties Act CAP 7D, Political Parties Code of Conduct, Party's Constitution and Rules, Ideology, policies and other relevant legislations.

Progressive Realization Framework

PPP will fulfil its obligations through progressive realization within three implementation timeframes:

- i. **Short Term (1–2 Years):** Immediate income relief, cost of living reduction, and market correction interventions.
- ii. **Medium Term (3–5 Years):** Structural reforms in governance, debt management, education, and healthcare.
- iii. **Long Term (5+ Years):** Fundamental transformation of productive value chains, elimination of structural inequality, and building a resilient, self-sustaining economy.

PPP'S PLAN TO TRANSFORM KENYA: OUR 12 PRIORITY AGENDA

The People's Prosperity Party is anchored on a clear and deliverable national transformation agenda: The Third Liberation – the Economic Liberation of Kenyans. Our plan recognizes that Kenya's core problem is not lack of ideas, resources, or effort by citizens, but a broken economic architecture that concentrates opportunity, value, and wealth in the hands of a few while the majority remain trapped in low-income livelihoods.

Our mission is to redesign this system so growth translates into dignity, decent incomes, and shared prosperity. Therefore, PPP will implement its 12-priority agenda to transform this country, as detailed below:

PRIORITY 1

TAX RELIEF & EXPANDING HOUSEHOLD PURCHASING POWER

Our Mantra: 'Pesa Mfukoni, Chakula Mezani' — More money in pockets, more food on the table. PPP will lower the cost of living by restoring purchasing power and reducing the everyday burdens facing households, growing revenue through higher incomes and broader formalization — not through suffocating tax rates.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Reduce personal income tax from 35% to 20%, immediately increasing disposable income for millions of Kenyan workers.
- (2) Reduce VAT from 16% to 10% on essential goods and services, directly lowering prices of food, utilities, and household necessities.
- (3) Remove all punitive digital taxes on youth entrepreneurs, content creators, and MSME digital traders.
- (4) Lower corporate tax by 5% with a 3-year stability window, providing businesses with predictability for investment and cash-flow planning.
- (5) Eliminate or significantly reduce excise duty and VAT on essential ICT infrastructure inputs (fiber cables, routers, base stations) to reduce the cost of internet connectivity.
- (6) Review and rationalize all sector-specific levies on telecom operators that inflate operational costs and consumer prices.
- (7) Launch a dedicated tax relief hotline and digital grievance portal for taxpayers challenging unjust assessments.
- (8) Suspend all taxes on imported agricultural inputs — seeds, fertilizers, pesticides — for two agricultural seasons to boost production.
- (9) Zero-rate basic foodstuffs including maize, beans, rice, cooking oil, and sanitary products under VAT.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Reform the Kenya Revenue Authority into a taxpayer-service institution, investing in capacity building, customer service, and technology-driven compliance.
- (2) Introduce a simplified tax regime for small and informal sector businesses, replacing multiple taxes with a single consolidated payment.
- (3) Expand the tax base by formalizing the informal sector through incentives — not penalties — bringing millions of new taxpayers into the system at low, manageable rates.
- (4) Establish a Tax Policy Review Commission to evaluate all taxes annually for economic impact on households and MSMEs.
- (5) Implement a Windfall Profits Tax on monopolies and cartels in essential sectors — fuel, sugar, telecommunications — redirecting revenues to households.
- (6) Negotiate double-taxation avoidance agreements with at least 15 new trading partner countries to attract FDI and reduce tax evasion.
- (7) Introduce targeted tax credits for employers who hire youth under 35 and women under enterprise formalization programs.
- (8) Publish all tax exemptions, waivers, and incentives in a public database for full citizen oversight and accountability.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve a fully automated, integrated tax administration system where compliance is seamless, leakage is minimal, and assessment is data-driven.
- (2) Move toward a progressive wealth tax on idle land and financial assets exceeding defined thresholds, redistributing resources toward productive enterprise.
- (3) Build Kenya into a regional model for equitable tax policy — where the burden falls fairly on the broadest shoulders, and growth is incentivized rather than penalized.
- (4) Enact a Statutory Expenditure Review Act requiring that any new tax proposed by government must be approved by Parliament with a published household impact assessment.
- (5) Eliminate all nuisance taxes and levies worth less than Ksh 5 billion annually, reducing compliance burdens without significant revenue loss.

PRIORITY 2

ENDING CORRUPTION THROUGH DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Corruption in Kenya is not merely a moral failure — it is a systems failure. PPP will fight corruption not through rhetoric, but by designing it out of the system. Every government payment and every government receipt must pass through a single, traceable, real-time digital gateway.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Establish a Unified Government Payment Gateway integrating all national and county payments, supplier settlements, payroll, grants, tax receipts, licenses, fines, and service charges.
- (2) Implement a fully automated, end-to-end e-Procurement platform where all government tenders are digitally submitted, evaluated, awarded, and paid, with results publicly viewable.
- (3) Eliminate all physical cash handling across government — all payments to government will be digital, direct-to-treasury, and automatically receipted.
- (4) Launch real-time public finance dashboards showing budget allocations, expenditure by ministry and county, supplier payments, pending bills, and revenue per stream.
- (5) Re-open and forensically investigate all mega-corruption cases since the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution, pursuing assets wherever they are in the world.
- (6) Integrate the procurement system with tax, company registry, and identity databases to eliminate ghost suppliers, shell companies, and duplicate invoices.
- (7) Replace multiple national and county business licenses with a single unified digital business permit issued through one online platform.
- (8) Mandate rule-based automated payment approvals, where the system automatically flags transactions for review when deliverables are unverified or budgets are exceeded.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Enact an Anti-Corruption Digital Governance Act entrenching the digital payment architecture and criminalizing any attempt to circumvent automated systems.
- (2) Strengthen institutional independence of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Director of Public Prosecutions, and Directorate of Criminal Investigations through statutory protections.
- (3) Institutionalize merit-based, transparent appointment processes for all investigative and prosecutorial leadership positions.
- (4) Establish specialized Anti-Corruption and Economic Crime Courts to fast-track recovery of public assets.
- (5) Implement a Whistleblower Protection Act with financial rewards for successful disclosures of corruption leading to prosecution.
- (6) Link all county government revenue collection to the national digital gateway, closing the most notorious source of devolved funds leakage.

- (7) Introduce a Public Contracts Transparency Register listing every government contract above Ksh 1 million with full details of parties, amounts, and delivery status.
- (8) Implement lifestyle audits for all senior public servants and elected officials every 2 years.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve Kenya's exit from the 'highly corrupt' category in global indices including Transparency International's CPI within 10 years.
- (2) Build a fully paperless government where every administrative decision above a defined threshold is digitally recorded, traceable, and auditable.
- (3) Develop AI-driven anomaly detection systems that continuously monitor government financial flows and automatically alert oversight bodies to suspicious patterns.
- (4) Establish a National Asset Recovery Agency to systematically locate and repatriate all public assets stolen through corruption, domestically and abroad.
- (5) Ensure that 90% of Kenyans report confidence in government institutions through regular citizen satisfaction surveys, validated against independent assessments.

PRIORITY 3

STRUCTURAL JOB CREATION & ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Unemployment in Kenya is not simply the absence of jobs — it is the result of an economic structure that allows value to be extracted at the base and accumulated at the top. PPP will reduce unemployment by re-engineering key value chains so communities retain more value where it is created.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Invest in aggregation centers and cold storage facilities in agricultural zones to ensure farmers sell processed products, not distress raw output.
- (2) Establish cooperative-led marketing structures across agriculture, fisheries, and horticulture to reduce exploitative intermediary chains.
- (3) Remove digital taxes for youth and reduce internet costs by 50% through structural reforms, unlocking entry into the digital economy for young Kenyans.
- (4) Deploy public WiFi hotspots in markets, bus termini, sports arenas, youth centers, universities, and public libraries.
- (5) Modernize fish landing sites and cold chain facilities to generate employment for youth in fish processing, preservation, distribution, and export.
- (6) Reform business registration to achieve a 24-hour digital registration process, enabling new enterprises to launch rapidly.
- (7) Launch a Kenya Skills-to-Jobs National Pipeline, using AI-driven labour market intelligence to match training with actual industry demand by county.
- (8) Establish digital hubs and innovation centers in every region, equipped with co-working spaces, high-speed internet, prototyping equipment, and business incubation.
- (9) Strengthen SACCOs and cooperatives as mass credit vehicles for youth and women, with digital credit scoring and performance-linked financing.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Establish local processing plants, fish processing facilities, mineral beneficiation centers, textile parks, and county-level industrial clusters close to production zones.
- (2) Prioritize mineral beneficiation — processing minerals locally instead of exporting raw ore — multiplying employment far beyond extraction.
- (3) Invest in construction and operationalization of irrigation infrastructure including the Koru-Soin and Magwagwa dams for year-round agricultural production.
- (4) Revitalize the sugar, rice, and cotton sectors through debt restructuring, management reform, and private sector partnerships.
- (5) Scale Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and ICT exports by creating a national BPO Strategy with tax incentives, skills development, and infrastructure support.
- (6) Professionalize sports academies, local leagues, county-based sports hubs and connect them to sports science, coaching, physiotherapy, and sports management careers.

- (7) Launch a Creative Economy Fund supporting music, film, digital content, IP protection, and digital distribution platforms for Kenyan creators.
- (8) Complete the Lake Victoria Ring Road linking Busia to Migori to improve regional and cross-border trade with Uganda and Tanzania.
- (9) Fast-track the upgrade of Kisumu International Airport to global export standards, making it a regional logistics hub.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve 1 million new formal sector jobs annually through value chain industrialization, digital economy expansion, and enterprise financing.
- (2) Move Kenya's informal employment rate from over 80% to below 50% through structured formalization programs paired with appropriate social protection.
- (3) Build Kenya's digital economy into a regional leader, attracting major tech investment, regional BPO headquarters, and digital innovation centers.
- (4) Achieve full mineral beneficiation — ensuring that no unprocessed mineral commodity leaves Kenya's borders — maximizing employment and revenue retention.
- (5) Establish 47 county industrial parks, each anchored on that county's primary productive sector, creating regionally balanced employment opportunities.
- (6) Position Kenya as Africa's premier sports economy by hosting continental championships, developing professional sports leagues, and exporting coaching and sports management expertise.

PRIORITY 4

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Kenya's food insecurity is not a result of insufficient land or rainfall — it is the result of broken production systems, poor storage infrastructure, exploitative value chains, and underinvestment in smallholder farmers. PPP will transform agriculture from a survival activity into a productive, dignified profession.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Invest in extending reliable irrigation infrastructure to smallholder farming zones, reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- (2) Construct and operationalize modern grain storage and silos across all counties to eliminate post-harvest losses estimated at 30-40% of total production.
- (3) Provide certified seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs to smallholder farmers through county-based input supply cooperatives at subsidized, regulated prices.
- (4) Eliminate all import duties on agricultural machinery, irrigation equipment, and solar-powered water pumps for smallholder farmers.
- (5) Launch a National Food Security Emergency Reserve, maintaining a 6-month strategic grain reserve to buffer against drought and supply shocks.
- (6) Restructure and revitalize the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to guarantee minimum prices for maize, rice, wheat, and legumes.
- (7) Establish county-level agro-processing plants for high-value crops — mango, avocado, tomato, potato — to enable value addition at source.
- (8) Zero-rate all agricultural inputs under VAT and remove punitive levies on seeds, agrochemicals, and animal feed.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Develop large-scale irrigation schemes including the Koru-Soin and Magwagwa dam projects, expanding Kenya's irrigated land from 160,000 to 500,000 hectares.
- (2) Establish a Farmer Income Support Program ensuring that no smallholder farmer earns below a defined minimum income threshold from their produce.
- (3) Reform land tenure to facilitate smallholder access to productive land, including digitization of land titles and simplified transfer processes.
- (4) Invest in rural road networks connecting farming areas to markets, storage facilities, and processing centers — the last-mile infrastructure gap.
- (5) Promote climate-smart agriculture through widespread adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties, water harvesting techniques, and conservation farming.
- (6) Revitalize the sugar, cotton, rice, and pyrethrum industries through strategic restructuring and private sector co-investment.
- (7) Establish a national network of farmer service centers providing extension advice, market information, weather forecasting, and financial services.

- (8) Launch a school meals program using locally produced food, creating guaranteed demand for smallholder produce while improving children's nutrition.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve national food self-sufficiency in staple crops — maize, rice, wheat, sugar — eliminating Kenya's dependence on food imports.
- (2) Transform Kenya into a net food exporter to regional markets, building on existing comparative advantages in horticulture, tea, coffee, avocado, and fish.
- (3) Establish Kenya as the agro-processing hub of East Africa, with world-class facilities producing packaged foods, beverages, and agricultural commodities for export.
- (4) Achieve zero post-harvest losses through a national network of cold storage, solar drying, and hermetic storage infrastructure.
- (5) Provide every Kenyan household with access to at least one productive piece of land or a guaranteed source of nutritionally adequate food through integrated social protection.
- (6) Build a world-class agricultural research infrastructure partnering with international institutions to develop Kenya-specific varieties, technologies, and farming systems.

PRIORITY 5

CLEAN WATER FOR ALL KENYANS

Access to clean, safe water is a constitutional right under Article 43 of Kenya's Constitution. Yet millions of Kenyans — particularly in rural, arid, and semi-arid areas — lack reliable access to this most basic necessity. PPP will treat water access as both a human rights imperative and an economic productivity investment.

□ **SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions**

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Invest in extending clean, treated water connections to all households and communities, prioritizing areas without any piped water access.
- (2) Strictly conserve forests, wetlands, water towers, and other critical water catchment areas through enhanced enforcement of environmental laws.
- (3) Construct and rehabilitate water storage infrastructure — dams, water pans, and communal tanks — in drought-prone ASALs (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands).
- (4) Deploy solar-powered boreholes in rural and off-grid communities that are beyond the reach of piped water networks.
- (5) Fix all broken, non-functional boreholes and water distribution infrastructure through a national water infrastructure audit and repair program.
- (6) Eliminate water cartels and predatory water vendors operating in urban informal settlements, replacing them with regulated, affordable water kiosks.
- (7) Promote rainwater harvesting at household, institutional, and community level through subsidized storage tanks and technical support.

□ **MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform**

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Construct the Koru-Soin and Magwagwa dams to address flooding in Nyando and Ahero while providing water for irrigation, power generation, and household supply.
- (2) Expand the national water and sewerage network to cover 80% of urban households, up from current coverage levels.
- (3) Establish a Water Quality Enforcement Authority with teeth — mandatory testing, public disclosure of results, and swift prosecution of violators.
- (4) Invest in wastewater treatment and recycling plants in all major urban areas to protect water sources from industrial and domestic pollution.
- (5) Launch a national school water program ensuring every public school has access to safe drinking water, toilets, and handwashing facilities.
- (6) Digitize national water management systems to monitor consumption, detect leakages, and improve system efficiency in real time.
- (7) Strengthen water governance at the county level through capacity building, dedicated water management authorities, and performance accountability frameworks.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve universal access to safe, affordable clean water for every Kenyan household — urban, rural, and in the most marginalized communities.
- (2) Rehabilitate and protect all major water towers and catchment areas — Mau, Aberdares, Mt. Kenya, Cherangany, Mt. Elgon — as national water security assets.
- (3) Build Kenya's water infrastructure to fully support food production, industrial use, energy generation, and domestic needs under a climate-resilient long-term plan.
- (4) Eliminate waterborne diseases — cholera, typhoid, amoebic dysentery — through universal access to treated water and sanitation.
- (5) Establish Kenya as a leader in transboundary water resource management across the Lake Victoria and Nile basins.

PRIORITY 6

UNIVERSAL, AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE

Healthcare is a constitutional right and an economic necessity. When families cannot afford treatment, they fall deeper into poverty. When workers are sick, productivity collapses. PPP will build a healthcare system that protects all Kenyans from catastrophic medical costs while delivering quality care at every level.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Strengthen primary healthcare as the foundation of the system — ensuring every ward has a well-equipped facility with adequate staffing, essential drugs, and maternal care.
- (2) Reform health financing to ensure no Kenyan is pushed into poverty by illness, through equitable risk pooling and universal benefits.
- (3) Digitize essential medicines procurement and centralize it to eliminate cartels, reduce inflated prices, and ensure consistent supply across all counties.
- (4) Deploy telemedicine and digital health platforms to extend specialist access to rural and marginalized communities.
- (5) Eliminate all informal payments (user fees below primary care level) at public health facilities that deter the poor from seeking care.
- (6) Restore and restock critical medical supplies — oxygen, blood, surgical equipment — in all Level 4 and above hospitals.
- (7) Launch a Community Health Workers program training and deploying 10,000 community health promoters annually for preventive care at household level.
- (8) Implement real-time digital claims management to reduce fraud and leakages in health financing systems.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Fully operationalize Universal Health Coverage (UHC) ensuring every Kenyan is enrolled in a health financing scheme with defined minimum benefit packages.
- (2) Recruit and deploy at least 30,000 additional doctors, nurses, clinical officers, and health workers to address critical shortages in public facilities.
- (3) Invest in county referral hospital infrastructure, upgrading all Level 5 hospitals to provide specialist services including oncology, nephrology, and cardiac care.
- (4) Establish a National Medical Research and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Institute to develop and produce essential medicines locally, reducing Kenya's import dependency.
- (5) Implement a comprehensive Mental Health Strategy with dedicated facilities, trained professionals, and community-based psychosocial support.
- (6) Prioritize maternal and child health through free antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, postnatal care, and full immunization coverage.
- (7) Invest in preventive health campaigns targeting non-communicable diseases — diabetes, hypertension, cancer — which now account for a majority of hospital admissions.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve universal, quality healthcare coverage where no Kenyan is denied treatment due to inability to pay.
- (2) Reduce maternal mortality to below 50 per 100,000 live births and child mortality to below 25 per 1,000 live births.
- (3) Build Kenya into a regional medical hub, attracting health tourism from across East and Central Africa through world-class specialist services.
- (4) Achieve complete elimination of tropical diseases — malaria, schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis — through sustained prevention, treatment, and environmental management.
- (5) Establish Kenya-based pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity supplying 50% of the country's essential medicines domestically.
- (6) Position Kenya's community health worker system as a global model for decentralized, preventive primary healthcare delivery.

PRIORITY 7

FREE, QUALITY EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY TO SECONDARY LEVEL

Education is the most powerful equalizer in any society. PPP will guarantee free primary and day-secondary education in public schools, eliminate cost barriers that keep children out of school, and ensure every child receives a quality, competency-based education aligned to the demands of the modern economy.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions
In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Guarantee truly free primary and day-secondary education, eliminating all levies, activity fees, and school-imposed charges in public schools.
- (2) Strengthen and digitize capitation funding disbursement to ensure funds reach schools directly, transparently, and on time.
- (3) Expand and reform the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) bursary system to provide targeted support for the most vulnerable learners.
- (4) Recruit and deploy 30,000 additional teachers to eliminate the teacher shortage and reduce pupil-to-teacher ratios.
- (5) Digitize all public schools — providing connectivity, ICT labs, and digital learning platforms — aligning education with the modern economy.
- (6) Launch a school feeding program using locally sourced food, improving nutrition, attendance, and academic performance simultaneously.
- (7) Invest in special needs education — providing assistive technology, trained personnel, and accessible facilities for children with disabilities.
- (8) Strictly enforce compulsory school attendance and eliminate child labour through targeted social protection for the most vulnerable households.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform
In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Reform the curriculum to prioritize competency-based skills, critical thinking, digital literacy, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy.
- (2) Align TVET institutions with actual industry needs through sector-specific curricula developed in partnership with employers and industry associations.
- (3) Invest in TVET infrastructure — workshops, equipment, and industry-standard facilities — to deliver genuine vocational skills training.
- (4) Establish a National Student Loan Scheme for university and TVET students, with income-contingent repayment to ensure no qualified Kenyan is denied higher education.
- (5) Launch a Coding and Digital Skills curriculum in all public secondary schools, preparing Kenya's youth for the digital economy.
- (6) Develop boarding facilities in ASAL regions and marginalized communities to improve access and retention for girls and vulnerable learners.

- (7) Reform teacher training and professional development to improve pedagogical quality and align teaching with competency-based curriculum demands.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve 100% primary school completion, 90% secondary completion, and 60% post-secondary enrollment rates within 15 years.
- (2) Transform Kenya's education system into one of Africa's top 5, recognized for quality, equity, and economic relevance.
- (3) Build a world-class higher education ecosystem — with universities, research institutions, and innovation hubs — that produces globally competitive graduates.
- (4) Achieve full gender parity in education at all levels — eliminating all cultural, economic, and structural barriers that keep girls out of school.
- (5) Establish Kenya's TVET graduates as the preferred workforce for regional industries in manufacturing, construction, ICT, healthcare, and agriculture.
- (6) Position Kenya as a regional education hub, attracting international students from across Africa and generating foreign exchange through quality higher education services.

PRIORITY 8

AFFORDABLE HOUSING & DIGNIFIED URBAN SETTLEMENT

Millions of Kenyans live in informal settlements without security of tenure, basic services, or the dignity of a safe home. Housing is both a constitutional right under Article 43 and an economic anchor — families who own their homes have a foundation for wealth building, planning, and enterprise.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Launch an accelerated Affordable Housing Program targeting Kenyans in the lowest income bracket, leveraging public land for mixed-income housing developments.
- (2) Review and reform all housing levies to ensure they directly fund housing construction rather than being captured by the housing bureaucracy.
- (3) Fast-track slum upgrading programs — providing in-situ infrastructure (water, sanitation, roads, electricity) to existing informal settlements.
- (4) Establish a National Land Registry audit, identifying and documenting all idle public land suitable for affordable housing development.
- (5) Digitize all land registries and title deed issuance to eliminate queues, corruption, and double allocation of land.
- (6) Introduce a Tenant Protection Act ensuring fair eviction procedures, regulated rent increases, and basic habitability standards in rental properties.
- (7) Expand housing microfinance products through SACCOs and cooperative societies, enabling low-income earners to finance incremental home improvement.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Construct 200,000 affordable housing units per year targeting households earning below Ksh 50,000 per month, through PPP arrangements and cooperative housing models.
- (2) Formalize all urban informal settlements with legal titles, basic infrastructure, and secure tenure, integrating slums into the formal urban fabric.
- (3) Develop satellite towns around all major urban centers to decongest Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Eldoret.
- (4) Invest in urban public transport — BRT (Bus Rapid Transit), commuter rail, and non-motorized transport infrastructure — reducing the cost and time of urban commuting.
- (5) Establish a Green Building Code mandating energy efficiency, rainwater harvesting, and solar integration in all new public and commercial construction.
- (6) Create a Housing Guarantee Fund de-risking mortgage lending to low-income earners, incentivizing commercial banks to expand their affordable housing portfolios.
- (7) Reform property taxes to incentivize development of idle urban land and disincentivize land banking and speculation.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve adequate, secure housing for every Kenyan family — eliminating informal settlements and ensuring no Kenyan sleeps rough.
- (2) Position Kenya's construction industry as a major employer, with an annual construction sector contributing 10% of GDP and training 50,000 artisans per year.
- (3) Build model satellite cities that are planned, sustainable, green, and connected — demonstrating what 21st-century African urbanization can achieve.
- (4) Achieve universal access to basic urban services — piped water, sanitation, electricity, solid waste management — in all urban settlements.
- (5) Establish Kenya as a regional leader in cooperative and community-led housing, sharing lessons with neighboring countries.

PRIORITY 9

RESPONSIBLE DEBT MANAGEMENT & FISCAL DISCIPLINE

Kenya's debt challenge is not merely about how much we borrow — it is about why we borrow and how borrowed funds are used. Persistent budget deficits, weak revenue growth, corruption leakages, and borrowing for non-productive expenditure have placed pressure on public finances and future generations. Debt must finance productivity, not consumption.

□ **SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions**

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Commission a full legal and financial audit of Kenya's entire public debt portfolio, publishing all findings and contract terms transparently.
- (2) Immediately cease all borrowing for recurrent expenditure — salaries, operational costs, and politically driven non-productive projects.
- (3) Digitize all revenue collection systems to plug leakages and stop the haemorrhage of public funds through corruption and manual handling.
- (4) Renegotiate unsustainable or predatory debt terms with creditors in a transparent, nationally beneficial process.
- (5) Publish all borrowing contracts, interest rates, repayment schedules, and contingent liabilities in a publicly accessible national debt register.
- (6) Rationalize and cut wasteful, duplicative government expenditure while protecting critical social investments in health, education, and social protection.
- (7) Institute a 180-day moratorium on new borrowing pending the outcome of the national debt audit.

□ **MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform**

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Adopt a strict fiscal rule: public debt will only finance self-financing projects — infrastructure generating direct revenue, ports, energy, industrial parks — with measurable economic returns.
- (2) Progressively move toward a zero-deficit fiscal framework, restoring balance by expanding the tax base through higher incomes rather than higher tax rates.
- (3) Develop Kenya's domestic capital markets through infrastructure bonds, SACCO and cooperative finance expansion, and pension and diaspora investment instruments.
- (4) Improve Kenya's sovereign credit rating by demonstrating consistent fiscal discipline, reducing corruption, and improving institutional governance.
- (5) Implement rigorous project cost-benefit and value-for-money analysis for every proposed public investment before approval.
- (6) Establish an Independent Parliamentary Budget Office with capacity to independently analyze fiscal policy proposals and government budgets.
- (7) Integrate debt management into the broader economic transformation plan — as productivity grows and tax revenues increase, borrowing requirements will fall.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Reduce Kenya's debt-to-GDP ratio from current levels to below 50% within 10 years through disciplined fiscal management and economic growth.
- (2) Position Kenya's fiscal framework as a regional benchmark for responsible, transparent, and disciplined public finance management.
- (3) Develop a sovereign wealth fund financed by natural resource revenues, providing long-term savings and investment for future generations.
- (4) Achieve complete elimination of pending bills — ending the culture of delayed payment that destroys MSMEs and cripples private sector confidence.
- (5) Build fiscal institutions — Treasury, Controller of Budget, Auditor-General — of sufficient independence and capacity to prevent any return to fiscal indiscipline.

PRIORITY 10

RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE & INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY

In a PPP Administration, the Rule of Law will no longer be a slogan — it will be the foundation of economic stability, public trust, and national cohesion. Where law is predictable, investment grows. Where enforcement is impartial, corruption declines. Where institutions are stronger than individuals, democracy survives.

□ SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Strengthen statutory protections insulating investigative and prosecutorial offices from political direction, intimidation, or arbitrary interference.
- (2) Institutionalize merit-based, transparent appointment processes for all heads of constitutional commissions, investigative agencies, and prosecutorial authorities.
- (3) Implement equal enforcement of the law regardless of political affiliation, wealth, or social status — ending selective prosecution and impunity.
- (4) Expand digital case management in the Judiciary to reduce delays and ensure justice is delivered within constitutionally mandated timelines.
- (5) Strengthen civilian oversight of police and security services, investing in professional training on human rights, de-escalation, and evidence-based policing.
- (6) Enforce Chapter Six of the Constitution on leadership and integrity with zero tolerance — disqualifying corrupt officials from public office.
- (7) Establish a predictable regulatory environment for business — clear, codified regulations accessible online, with no retrospective policy shifts without public consultation.
- (8) Strengthen electoral transparency and technology safeguards at the IEBC to ensure that every vote counts and power derives only from lawful democratic processes.

□ MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Establish specialized commercial, anti-corruption, and intellectual property courts to resolve economic disputes rapidly and restore investor confidence.
- (2) Expand legal aid to ensure access to justice for all indigent citizens, particularly in criminal cases and family law matters.
- (3) Reform the judicial appointment process to guarantee complete independence from executive influence while maintaining democratic accountability.
- (4) Implement a Public Service Performance Management Framework tying promotions, pay, and tenure to measurable results — eliminating patronage in the civil service.
- (5) Digitize all government regulatory processes — land, environment, building approval, business licensing — to create an end-to-end transparent and accountable administration.
- (6) Enact a Freedom of Information Act giving citizens enforceable rights to access government documents and records.
- (7) Reform the Kenya Police Service into a professional, community-serving institution — better paid, better trained, better supervised, and accountable to citizens.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve Kenya's ranking among Africa's top 10 most governable nations on credible global governance indices within 10 years.
- (2) Build institutions so strong that no individual — however powerful — can override them, ensuring Kenya is governed by law, not personalities.
- (3) Achieve judicial independence fully insulated from political interference, with case resolution times comparable to international best practice.
- (4) Position Kenya as a model for post-colonial institutional reform in Africa — showing that democracy, rule of law, and prosperity are mutually reinforcing.
- (5) Establish Kenya's civil service as a meritocratic, professional, and respected institution that attracts the nation's best talent into public service.

PRIORITY 11

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

PPP will place women and youth at the center of Kenya's economic transformation. Women produce 60% of Kenya's food yet own less than 2% of registered land. Youth represent over 70% of Kenya's population yet face unemployment rates exceeding 35%. This is not a demographic dividend — it is a democratic and economic emergency.

□ **SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions**

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Implement the two-thirds gender rule across all public appointments, cooperative and SACCO leadership, and value-chain institutions — without exception.
- (2) Scale women-led SACCOs and cooperative finance as engines of ownership, savings, and affordable credit for women entrepreneurs.
- (3) Remove all digital taxes and barriers for youth entering the digital economy — freelancers, content creators, app developers, and online traders.
- (4) Provide free or subsidized public Wi-Fi in markets and trading centers to enable women traders to access e-commerce, digital payments, and market information.
- (5) Launch a Women Enterprise Formalization Program, helping women move from informal survival activities to registered, bankable enterprises.
- (6) Establish a Youth Enterprise Fund with simplified application processes, digital disbursement, and mentorship support — replacing bureaucratic processes with results-oriented delivery.
- (7) Invest in menstrual hygiene management in all public schools, eliminating period poverty as a cause of school absenteeism among girls.
- (8) Create mandatory youth employment targets in all public procurement contracts, ensuring a minimum of 30% of contracts benefit youth-owned enterprises.

□ **MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform**

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Integrate gender-responsive budgeting across all national and county budgets, ensuring women's priorities are resourced at every level.
- (2) Establish Women and Youth Innovation Hubs in every county, providing workspace, mentorship, investment-readiness training, and market linkages.
- (3) Reform land inheritance laws to guarantee women equal rights to land ownership and succession, backed by accessible legal support.
- (4) Scale public procurement reform to open 30% of national procurement to youth and women enterprises with simplified onboarding.
- (5) Invest in youth sports academies, digital skills training linked to real employment, and creative industries development as structured economic sectors.
- (6) Enact and fully fund the National Gender-Based Violence Prevention Act to protect women from violence, which is both a human rights violation and an economic barrier.

- (7) Expand affordable childcare — through employer-sponsored creches, community childcare centers, and school-based childcare — to enable women's full economic participation.
- (8) Launch a National Mentorship and Apprenticeship Program connecting 500,000 youth annually with established businesses for on-the-job learning.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Achieve full gender economic parity — equal pay, equal ownership, equal representation — across all sectors of Kenya's economy.
- (2) Reduce youth unemployment from over 35% to below 10% through sustained structural job creation, skills investment, and enterprise support.
- (3) Build Kenya's young population into its greatest economic asset — a skilled, innovative, globally connected generation driving Kenya's growth in the 21st century.
- (4) Achieve 50% representation of women in Parliament, Cabinet, and senior public service leadership — making Kenya a global leader in women's political empowerment.
- (5) Create a sports economy generating Ksh 100 billion annually in revenue through professional leagues, continental competitions, sports tourism, and merchandise exports.
- (6) Build Kenya's creative economy — music, film, fashion, design — into a Ksh 50 billion annual industry employing 500,000 people in structured, dignified livelihoods.

PRIORITY 12

DIGITAL ECONOMY, ICT & AFFORDABLE CONNECTIVITY

The digital economy is Kenya's frontier of mass employment, enterprise growth, and global integration. Kenya is already a continental leader in mobile money and fintech. PPP will build on this foundation to make Kenya the undisputed digital capital of Africa — where affordable connectivity, world-class digital infrastructure, and vibrant innovation transform the lives of every Kenyan.

□ **SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Actions**

In the next 1-2 years, the PPP will:

- (1) Reduce internet access rates by 50% within 18 months through structural reforms: removing taxes on ICT inputs, mandating infrastructure sharing, and promoting competition.
- (2) Mandate infrastructure sharing among licensed telecom operators to eliminate costly duplication of towers, fiber lines, and base stations.
- (3) Open all government-owned infrastructure — roads, rail corridors, power lines — for fiber deployment at standardized, minimal access fees.
- (4) Simplify licensing for smaller Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and community-based connectivity providers, enabling grassroots competition.
- (5) Eliminate the Digital Service Tax for youth entrepreneurs, freelancers, content creators, and MSMEs earning below a defined threshold.
- (6) Deploy WiFi hotspots in markets, transport hubs, public libraries, schools, universities, and health facilities nationwide.
- (7) Launch a national digital identity system ensuring every Kenyan can authenticate, transact, and access services digitally.
- (8) Support domestic assembly and manufacturing of ICT hardware through industrial policy, reducing import dependency and equipment costs.

□ **MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Reform**

In years 3-5, the PPP will:

- (1) Establish a National Digital Economy Strategy with dedicated investment in cloud infrastructure, cybersecurity, AI, and data governance.
- (2) Expand BPO and digital exports to generate USD 2 billion in annual foreign exchange from global tech services by 2031.
- (3) Develop county-level digital hubs — equipped with high-speed internet, prototyping equipment, coding bootcamps, and incubation support.
- (4) Invest in advanced STEM education at secondary and tertiary level, building a deep pipeline of Kenyan engineers, data scientists, and tech innovators.
- (5) Enact a comprehensive Data Protection and Cybersecurity framework protecting citizens' digital rights while enabling a trusted digital commerce environment.
- (6) Launch a Satellite Internet Connectivity Program targeting the 30% of Kenyans in areas beyond fiber and mobile network coverage.
- (7) Digitize all remaining government services — land records, business registration, court processes, health records — achieving a fully interoperable e-government ecosystem.

- (8) Develop local digital content — edtech, agtech, healthtech, fintech — that solves Kenya's specific challenges and can be exported across Africa.

□ LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Transformation

Beyond year 5, the PPP will:

- (1) Position Kenya as Africa's premier digital economy — home to the continent's leading fintech, agtech, healthtech, and creative tech ecosystems.
- (2) Achieve universal affordable internet access for every Kenyan — urban, rural, pastoralist, and remote — making connectivity as universal as mobile telephony.
- (3) Build Kenya's sovereign cloud and data infrastructure, ensuring that critical national data is stored, processed, and governed within the country.
- (4) Develop an African Digital Trade Zone headquartered in Kenya, facilitating frictionless cross-border digital trade with all 54 African countries.
- (5) Train 1 million Kenyan youth in advanced digital skills — AI, machine learning, blockchain, cybersecurity, and software engineering — within 10 years.
- (6) Achieve USD 5 billion in annual digital exports, making the digital economy Kenya's largest single foreign exchange earner.

FOREIGN POLICY IN THE SERVICE OF THE THIRD LIBERATION

The foreign policy of a PPP government begins at home. A Kenya that has ended structural poverty, retains more value from its own resources, and governs with integrity is a Kenya that can lead Africa with credibility, negotiate from strength, and offer the world a genuine model of inclusive development.

PPP's foreign policy is not a departure from its domestic agenda — it is its global expression. Distributist Social Democracy does not stop at Kenya's borders. The same values that guide how we build our economy at home — wide ownership, fair value chains, institutional integrity, people-centered growth — are the values we champion in every multilateral forum, bilateral negotiation, and regional institution.

Kenya's foreign policy has historically oscillated between dependency and aspiration — borrowing heavily, accepting unfair trade terms, and punching below its weight in continental and global affairs. PPP will change this. Our international engagement will be purposeful, principle-driven, and anchored in three non-negotiable foundations:

01

Economic Sovereignty First

Every international relationship, treaty, partnership, and multilateral commitment will be evaluated against one central question: does this serve the economic liberation of the Kenyan people? Agreements that entrench dependency, extract resources without fair compensation, or undermine Kenya's productive capacity will be renegotiated or rejected.

02

Pan-African Leadership Through Example

Kenya will not lecture Africa on development from a position of contradiction. By achieving the Third Liberation at home — broad-based prosperity, institutional integrity, inclusive value chains — Kenya will earn the moral authority to lead the continent's transformation from a position of demonstrated success.

03

Sovereignty, Dignity, and Reciprocity

Kenya's international relations will be conducted on the basis of mutual respect, equal dignity, and genuine reciprocity. No partnership that humiliates Kenya, extracts without giving, or compromises our constitutional order will be entertained regardless of the size or wealth of the partner.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF PPP FOREIGN POLICY

PPP's foreign policy is grounded in nine interlinked guiding principles that flow directly from the party's ideology of Distributist Social Democracy and the vision of the Third Liberation:



Economic Subsidiarity Beyond Borders

Just as PPP champions the household as the primary economic unit domestically, it champions national economic sovereignty internationally — ensuring that Kenya's productive assets, resources, and value chains serve Kenyan communities first, not foreign extractors.



Principled Non-Alignment

Kenya will not be the satellite of any global power. PPP will engage the East, West, North, and South on equal terms — choosing partners based on mutual benefit, not geopolitical obligation. Kenya will speak its own voice in every forum.



African Solidarity and Pan-African Priority

Africa is Kenya's primary zone of solidarity and strategic interest. All foreign policy decisions will consider their impact on African unity, regional integration, and the realization of Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).



Sustainability as Non-Negotiable

Kenya will not mortgage its natural resources, water towers, or ecological heritage for short-term investment. Every international economic partnership must meet Kenya's constitutional environmental standards and contribute to, not undermine, climate resilience.



People-Centered Diplomacy

Foreign policy is too important to be left to elites. A PPP government's international engagements will reflect the interests of farmers, fisherfolk, MSMEs, youth, and women — not just corporations, financial institutions, and connected intermediaries.



Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law

Kenya will uphold and promote international law, human rights conventions, and multilateral rules-based order. We will not condone, in international forums, what we prohibit at home — authoritarianism, corruption, and impunity.



Fair Trade, Not Free Trade Fundamentalism

Kenya will negotiate trade agreements that open markets reciprocally, protect infant industries, ensure fair agricultural pricing, and prevent dumping of subsidized foreign goods that destroys Kenyan producers.

**Climate Justice and Global Equity**

Kenya will champion the rights of developing nations in climate negotiations — demanding historical responsibility from major emitters, technology transfer, climate finance, and recognition of the disproportionate burden borne by the Global South.

**Knowledge, Culture, and People-to-People Diplomacy**

Kenya's international presence extends beyond governments and institutions. Cultural diplomacy, academic exchange, diaspora engagement, and youth networks will be core instruments of Kenya's global influence.

The above 9 principles will be implemented through the following pillars as explained below:

- i. Pan-African Leadership & Regional Integration - from East Africa's Anchor to the Continent's Transformation Engine;
- ii. Economic Diplomacy & Trade for Development- turning Kenya's International Relationships into Jobs, Investment, And Revenue;
- iii. Climate Justice & Environmental Diplomacy -leading Africa's Voice in The Global Climate Crisis;
- iv. Peace, Security & Conflict Resolution - building Stability as The Foundation for Regional Prosperity;
- v. Global Institutions, Multilateralism & Reform - Championing A More Just and Representative World Order;
- vi. Diaspora Engagement & People-To-People Diplomacy - Turning Kenya's Global Citizens into Partners of National Transformation;
- vii. Gender Equality, Human Rights & Global Social Justice - Exporting Kenya's Commitment to Equity and Dignity;
- viii. Digital Diplomacy & Technology Sovereignty - Ensuring Africa Controls Its Digital Future and
- ix. A Transformed Kenya Foreign Service - Professional, Meritocratic, And Delivery-Oriented Diplomacy.

PILLAR 1: PAN-AFRICAN LEADERSHIP & REGIONAL INTEGRATION

From East Africa's Anchor to the Continent's Transformation Engine

PPP believes Kenya's most important foreign policy theatre is Africa itself. Our continent is home to 1.4 billion people, the world's youngest population, the fastest-growing consumer markets, and vast untapped natural wealth. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) — the world's largest free trade area by number of participating countries — creates a once-in-a-generation opportunity to break free from extractive colonial trade patterns. A PPP government will position Kenya at the center of this transformation.

SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Formally ratify and implement all outstanding AfCFTA protocols, ensuring Kenya's export industries — horticulture, tea, coffee, leather, processed foods, and ICT services — are positioned to capture continental market opportunities from day one.
- (2) Reinvigorate Kenya's leadership in the East African Community (EAC) by championing accelerated implementation of the customs union, common market, and monetary union frameworks, resolving longstanding disputes with partner states through principled dialogue.
- (3) Deepen engagement with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on peace and security in the Horn of Africa, contributing Kenya's conflict resolution expertise to Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.
- (4) Champion the African Union's Agenda 2063 — the continent's 50-year development blueprint — by aligning Kenya's national development plans with its twelve aspirations, particularly on inclusive growth, democratic governance, and continental integration.
- (5) Revive and resource Kenya's role as a neutral peace broker and host of peace negotiations in the region, building on Kenya's historic role in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for South Sudan and other peace processes.
- (6) Immediately rationalize Kenya's border posts and adopt the EAC One-Stop Border Post model across all entry points, reducing clearance times for regional traders from days to hours.
- (7) Establish a Pan-African Business Council in Nairobi, creating a permanent platform for African businesses to connect, invest, and trade across the continent using Nairobi as their regional headquarters.

MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Lead the establishment of an East African Digital Single Market — a borderless regulatory environment for digital trade, e-commerce, fintech, and data flows across EAC member states.
- (2) Advocate for and help fund the African Union's proposed Continental Fund for Industrialization, reducing Africa's dependence on external development financing for manufacturing and value addition.
- (3) Position Kenya as the headquarters for at least 3 major African Union institutions, cementing Nairobi's status alongside Addis Ababa as a co-capital of African multilateralism.
- (4) Build and lead a Coalition of African Food-Producing Nations to reform global agricultural trade rules — particularly WTO provisions that allow wealthy nations to dump subsidized agricultural products, destroying African smallholder farmers.
- (5) Negotiate bilateral trade frameworks with every African country to create preferential terms for Kenyan SME exporters, complementing the AfCFTA architecture.
- (6) Champion reform of the African Development Bank (AfDB) to prioritize lending to productive sectors — agriculture, manufacturing, energy — over infrastructure loans that do not increase productive capacity.
- (7) Develop Kenya's Lamu Port and LAPSSET Corridor into a continental trade infrastructure asset, connecting landlocked Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and beyond to global markets through Kenyan territory.
- (8) Lead a Pan-African Anti-Illicit Financial Flows Initiative — advocating for stronger continental mechanisms to stop the USD 88 billion that leaves Africa annually through tax evasion, transfer pricing, and corruption.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve Kenya's recognition as the undisputed economic, digital, and diplomatic capital of East and Central Africa.
- (2) Deliver full integration of the EAC into a single market with free movement of goods, people, capital, and services — moving Kenyans from economic citizens of one country to economic citizens of a unified region of 300 million people.
- (3) Ensure AfCFTA delivers tangible benefits for Kenyan farmers, manufacturers, and service providers — with Kenya achieving USD 10 billion in intra-African exports annually.
- (4) Help deliver the African Union's vision of silencing the guns by 2030 — contributing Kenya's security, diplomatic, and peacebuilding expertise to ending active conflicts across the continent.
- (5) Build Nairobi into Africa's undisputed global city — the continent's top-ranked city for business environment, innovation, diplomacy, and quality of life.
- (6) Achieve a fully integrated LAPSSET Corridor operational from Lamu to Addis Ababa and Juba, transforming Kenya into the trade artery of East and Central Africa.

PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY & TRADE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Turning Kenya's International Relationships into Jobs, Investment, and Revenue

PPP's central insight is that foreign policy must deliver tangible economic benefits to ordinary Kenyans — not merely prestige, protocol, and diplomatic ceremony. Economic diplomacy will be the primary lens through which Kenya engages the world: every embassy, every bilateral meeting, every multilateral forum, and every international partnership will be measured by what it delivers for Kenyan farmers, manufacturers, entrepreneurs, workers, and youth.

SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Reform Kenya's embassies and high commissions into 'Economic Missions' — retooling every diplomatic post with dedicated trade and investment promotion officers accountable for measurable targets.
- (2) Establish an Export Kenya Agency — a fully resourced, results-driven body replacing the fragmented export promotion architecture — with a mandate to double Kenya's exports within 5 years.
- (3) Immediately renegotiate or withdraw from any bilateral investment treaty that gives foreign investors greater rights than Kenyan citizens, or that prevents Kenya from regulating in the public interest.
- (4) Launch a Kenya Diaspora Economic Diplomacy Program, formally integrating the Kenyan diaspora as economic ambassadors — connecting them to investment opportunities, trade linkages, and skills transfer partnerships.
- (5) Negotiate access for Kenyan professionals, graduates, and skilled workers to labour markets in Gulf states, Europe, and Asia through bilateral social protection agreements that guarantee decent working conditions and portability of pensions and savings.
- (6) Ensure all bilateral trade agreements include enforceable provisions against dumping of subsidized products into Kenya's market that would destroy domestic industries.
- (7) Establish Special Economic Zones (SEZs) targeted at specific bilateral partnerships — attracting investors from identified partner countries with pre-negotiated, transparent incentive frameworks.

MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Negotiate a comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union that secures continued duty-free, quota-free access for Kenya's exports while protecting Kenya's right to use industrial policy, tariffs, and subsidies to build its own industries.

- (2) Develop strategic commodity partnerships for Kenya's key exports — tea, coffee, avocado, cut flowers, macadamia, fish — ensuring Kenya captures branding, processing, and retailing value rather than exporting raw commodities at low prices.
- (3) Negotiate mutual recognition agreements for Kenyan professional qualifications with at least 20 countries, opening global labour markets for Kenyan doctors, engineers, accountants, nurses, and ICT professionals.
- (4) Build a Kenya Export Credit and Investment Guarantee Agency to de-risk Kenyan businesses entering new markets — particularly African markets — and to attract foreign direct investment into productive sectors.
- (5) Leverage Kenya's hosting of multilateral institutions — UNEP, UN-Habitat, and others — to attract the 'multiplier effect' of global institution headquarters: conferences, professional services, hospitality, and supply chain contracts for Kenyan businesses.
- (6) Develop a National Investment Promotion Strategy ensuring that foreign investment comes into productive sectors — manufacturing, agri-processing, green energy, ICT — rather than speculative real estate and extractive industries.
- (7) Negotiate bilateral agreements with oil-producing Gulf states for long-term, stable oil supply arrangements that reduce Kenya's vulnerability to global price shocks.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve Kenya's graduation from aid dependency to trade surplus — where Kenya's bilateral relationships are characterized by trade, investment, and technology flows rather than development grants that create structural dependence.
- (2) Position Nairobi as the preferred regional headquarters for African and international corporations operating in East Africa, overtaking other regional cities through regulatory quality, infrastructure, talent, and quality of life.
- (3) Build Kenya's sovereign export brand — 'Made in Kenya' — into a continental and global mark of quality, authenticity, and sustainable production commanding premium prices in international markets.
- (4) Achieve a tripling of Kenya's services exports — particularly in ICT, education, healthcare, hospitality, and professional services — making services Kenya's largest export earner.
- (5) Develop Kenya into a global carbon credit powerhouse — monetizing its forests, wetlands, and clean energy investments through credible, transparent carbon markets that deliver real income to local communities.



PILLAR 3: CLIMATE JUSTICE & ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY

Leading Africa's Voice in the Global Climate Crisis

Kenya is among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations while having contributed negligibly to the historical emissions that created the crisis. This moral and scientific injustice demands a bold, principled, and strategically intelligent response. PPP will transform Kenya from a passive recipient of climate aid into an active architect of global climate justice — championing the rights of developing nations, building Kenya's green economy, and ensuring our natural assets are protected and monetized in the interests of Kenyan communities.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Appoint a dedicated Climate Justice Ambassador — a senior diplomat with the rank of Cabinet Secretary — mandated to champion Africa's position in every global climate forum, from COP to G20 climate dialogues.
- (2) Formally invoke Kenya's rights under Loss and Damage provisions of the Paris Agreement and COP27 agreements, demanding fair compensation for climate-induced economic losses already being suffered by Kenyan farmers, pastoralists, and coastal communities.
- (3) Reject any bilateral investment or loan agreement that requires Kenya to expand fossil fuel infrastructure, lock in carbon-intensive technologies, or compromise our environmental regulatory sovereignty.
- (4) Commit Kenya to an ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that is not only credible but accompanied by a fully resourced National Climate Action Plan — demonstrating that Kenya walks the talk on emissions reduction.
- (5) Establish a Kenya Green Investment Framework ensuring that all foreign climate finance — grants, concessional loans, and carbon markets — is transparently governed, targeted at communities on the climate frontline, and free from extractive conditions.
- (6) Actively build the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and V20 coalition of climate-vulnerable nations into a more powerful global lobbying force, with Kenya providing diplomatic and technical leadership.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Lead the push for a binding global agreement on climate finance — ensuring wealthy nations deliver on their broken promise of USD 100 billion annually, with Kenya playing a central role in defining the new post-2025 climate finance target.
- (2) Champion a global Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty — advocating for managed phase-out of fossil fuel production globally while ensuring developing nations are supported to transition without economic devastation.

- (3) Build Kenya's green energy sector into a continental export — exporting geothermal technology, solar expertise, and green hydrogen — positioning Kenya as Africa's clean energy hub and a global leader in renewable energy innovation.
- (4) Advocate for debt-for-nature swaps — where Kenya's bilateral debt obligations are reduced in exchange for verified conservation commitments — freeing up resources for development while protecting critical ecosystems.
- (5) Establish a Kenya Carbon Market Authority ensuring that carbon credits generated from Kenya's forests, blue carbon (mangroves, sea grasses), and clean energy projects are governed with full transparency and that revenues reach local communities.
- (6) Lead Africa's position in WTO negotiations to resist 'carbon border adjustment mechanisms' being developed by the EU and others that could penalize African exports — while proposing alternative frameworks that incentivize rather than punish developing country producers.
- (7) Champion a global technology transfer framework requiring major emitters to share clean energy technologies with developing nations — moving beyond voluntary goodwill to legally binding obligations.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Secure Kenya's recognition as Africa's premier climate diplomacy leader — the trusted voice for the continent in global climate negotiations and a mediator between developed and developing world positions.
- (2) Deliver full protection of Kenya's five water towers — Mau, Aberdares, Mt. Kenya, Cherangany, Mt. Elgon — through a combination of domestic law, international conservation partnerships, and carbon market revenues.
- (3) Build Kenya's blue economy into a fully sustainable, internationally recognized sector — with Kenya's marine and freshwater resources protected, productively managed, and globally celebrated.
- (4) Achieve Kenya's status as a net-zero emissions economy by 2050, demonstrating that African nations can achieve development without the carbon-intensive pathways that industrialized nations followed.
- (5) Generate USD 2 billion annually in international climate finance flowing into Kenya — not as aid, but as payment for verified ecosystem services, climate adaptation, and green investment by global partners.



PILLAR 4: PEACE, SECURITY & CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Building Stability as the Foundation for Regional Prosperity

PPP understands that no country can achieve economic liberation surrounded by instability. Kenya's prosperity is inseparable from the peace and security of its neighbors. For this reason, Kenya's engagement in regional peace and security will be driven not by geopolitical obligation or major power pressure, but by the genuine conviction that a peaceful neighborhood is the single most important precondition for East Africa's shared economic transformation.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Fully fund and professionalize Kenya's contribution to African Union peace support operations — ensuring our peacekeepers serve with distinction, are properly equipped, and return home with skills and recognition.
- (2) Host a Kenya-convened East African Security Dialogue — a structured annual forum bringing together heads of security services from EAC and IGAD member states to share intelligence, coordinate responses to cross-border crime, and build professional trust.
- (3) Strengthen Kenya's diplomatic presence and engagement with Somalia, including sustained support for Somalia's state-building process and the operationalization of the Jubaland and Southwest State arrangements.
- (4) Resolve all outstanding maritime boundary disputes — including with Somalia — through principled, legally grounded processes that protect Kenya's sovereign resource rights while maintaining bilateral cooperation.
- (5) Scale up Kenya's counter-terrorism cooperation framework with IGAD member states, the African Union, and international partners, while ensuring all counter-terror measures are consistent with Kenya's constitutional human rights obligations.
- (6) Establish a Kenya Centre for Conflict Mediation — a permanent institution housing Kenya's peacebuilding expertise, providing mediation services, training mediators from across Africa, and building Kenya's comparative advantage as Africa's foremost peace broker.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Develop a comprehensive Regional Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Strategy led by Kenya but co-owned by EAC partners — addressing the economic and governance drivers of radicalization rather than treating terrorism purely as a military problem.
- (2) Champion reform of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to make it more responsive, better resourced, and less dependent on external donors who impose conditions that compromise African ownership of peace processes.
- (3) Lead the development of a regional Transboundary Resources Management Framework for the Lake Victoria basin, Nile basin, and other shared water and fish resources — transforming resource competition into cooperative management.

- (4) Invest in Kenya's security sector professional development — ensuring that Kenya Defence Forces, National Police Service, and intelligence services have world-class training, equipment, and professional standards that make Kenya a valued partner, not merely a recipient of security assistance.
- (5) Develop a Kenyan contribution to the African Standby Force that is fully equipped, trained to continental standards, and deployable within defined rapid-response timelines.
- (6) Champion women's meaningful participation in all peace processes convened or supported by Kenya — implementing UNSCR 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) as a non-negotiable standard in all Kenya-supported mediation efforts.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve a permanently stable, interconnected East African security environment where cross-border trade, movement, and investment are the norm — and where conflict, terrorism, and organized crime are progressively contained and eliminated.
- (2) Establish Kenya's Centre for Conflict Mediation as one of Africa's three premier peace and mediation institutions — training thousands of African mediators, hosting major negotiations, and advising governments across the continent.
- (3) Lead the African Union's effort to achieve the target of 'silencing the guns by 2030' — contributing Kenya's diplomatic, military, and mediation assets to ending active conflicts in Somalia, DRC, Sudan, and beyond.
- (4) Build a genuinely professional, rights-respecting, and community-trusted Kenya Police Service and Kenya Defence Forces that are a source of national pride and a model for the region.
- (5) Develop Kenya's defence industry — including domestic production of basic security equipment, vehicles, uniforms, and communications technology — reducing import dependency and creating specialized employment.



PILLAR 5: GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS, MULTILATERALISM & REFORM

Championing a More Just and Representative World Order

The global institutions that govern international trade, finance, health, and security were largely designed in the post-World War II era to serve the interests of the victorious Western powers. Six decades later, they remain structurally biased against developing nations — in voting rights at the IMF and World Bank, in UNSC veto power, in WTO rules that protect rich-country agricultural subsidies while denying the same tools to African governments, and in international financial architecture that extracts resources from the Global South. PPP will use Kenya's international standing to advocate loudly, consistently, and strategically for systemic reform.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Champion reform of the UN Security Council — advocating for a permanent African seat and the abolition or limitation of the veto power that allows a handful of major powers to block action on issues vital to Africa's security and development.
- (2) Advocate in every relevant forum for reform of the IMF and World Bank voting structures to reflect 21st-century economic realities — increasing the voice and vote of developing nations, particularly African countries.
- (3) Lead Africa's collective push to reform the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture — eliminating rich-country agricultural subsidies that destroy African farmers' competitiveness while restoring developing nations' rights to use smart subsidies and industrial policy.
- (4) Use Kenya's hosting of UNEP and UN-Habitat headquarters to amplify the Global South's voice on environment and urbanization issues — proposing concrete reforms that shift the global agenda toward equity and justice.
- (5) Actively pursue Kenya's candidatures for senior leadership positions in multilateral institutions — the WTO, UN agencies, AU bodies — building Kenya's influence from inside these institutions.
- (6) Advocate for a UN Special Committee on International Tax Reform — championing an end to the international tax architecture that enables multinational corporations to shift profits out of African countries, costing the continent USD 88 billion annually.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Lead the African Union's push for a single, unified African seat on the G20 — replacing the current arrangement where no African country sits at the table of the world's most powerful economic governance forum.
- (2) Champion reform of the international credit rating agency system — which systematically downgrades African sovereign debt, imposing punitive risk premiums — advocating for African-controlled rating agencies and greater regulatory scrutiny of existing ones.

- (3) Advocate for an International Debt Restructuring Mechanism — a fair, transparent, rules-based system for resolving sovereign debt crises that does not require impoverished nations to cut education and healthcare spending to repay private creditors.
- (4) Build a Global South Coalition on Digital Governance — ensuring that the emerging rules for data, AI, digital trade, and the internet reflect the interests of developing nations rather than being set exclusively by major technology powers.
- (5) Champion the reform of intellectual property rules — particularly those governing seeds, medicines, and digital technologies — to ensure that developing nations can access and develop technologies critical to their food security and health systems.
- (6) Advocate for the establishment of an International Court of Environmental Justice with binding authority to adjudicate cases where countries cause cross-border environmental harm — particularly relevant to major emitters whose actions devastate climate-vulnerable nations like Kenya.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve Africa's permanent, veto-wielding seat on a reformed UN Security Council — a fundamental shift in the global governance architecture that recognizes the continent's 1.4 billion people deserve a real voice in decisions about war and peace.
- (2) Build Kenya's reputation as the world's most credible advocate for global institutional reform — recognized by both developing and developed nations as an honest, principled, and intellectually rigorous voice for a more just world order.
- (3) Help establish an African Monetary Fund — a continent-owned alternative to IMF conditionality — that provides balance of payments support without the structural adjustment conditions that have historically undermined African social spending.
- (4) Secure legally binding commitments from major powers on technology transfer, climate finance, and trade fairness — moving from aspirational declarations to enforceable international obligations.
- (5) Achieve Kenya's election to a minimum of 5 senior leadership positions in UN and AU institutions simultaneously — cementing Kenya's presence and influence at the heart of global governance.



PILLAR 6: DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT & PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY

Turning Kenya's Global Citizens into Partners of National Transformation

Over 3 million Kenyans live outside their country of birth — in the Gulf, North America, Europe, Australia, and across Africa. Together they remit over USD 4 billion annually — more than Kenya earns from tea or tourism. Yet Kenya has never treated its diaspora as the strategic national asset it is. PPP will change this fundamentally. The Kenyan diaspora will become Kenya's most powerful foreign policy instrument: ambassadors of the brand, conduits for investment and skills, and full economic citizens regardless of where they live.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Enact a comprehensive Kenya Diaspora Engagement Policy giving diaspora Kenyans formal recognition, structured platforms for political participation, and clear pathways for investment and skills contribution.
- (2) Establish Diaspora Desks in all 46 Kenyan diplomatic missions, staffed with dedicated officers responsible for diaspora services, investment facilitation, and welfare support.
- (3) Negotiate bilateral social protection agreements with all major diaspora destination countries — ensuring Kenyan workers are covered by host-country social security, have access to legal recourse, and can transfer savings and pensions home.
- (4) Launch a Diaspora Investment Bond — a sovereign instrument specifically designed for diaspora Kenyans to invest in Kenya's infrastructure, housing, and productive sectors, with competitive returns and transparent governance.
- (5) Establish an Overseas Kenyans Registry enabling any Kenyan living abroad to formally register, access consular services digitally, and participate in designated national forums.
- (6) Immediately tackle predatory recruitment agencies and human traffickers exploiting Kenyan migrant workers — through stronger regulation, pre-departure orientation, and rapid response diplomatic support.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Introduce dual citizenship rights for all second and third-generation Kenyans, enabling Kenya's global diaspora to maintain formal legal ties to their country of heritage.
- (2) Build a dedicated Diaspora Investment Hub — a digital platform connecting diaspora investors with curated, vetted investment opportunities in Kenya's priority sectors — agriculture, manufacturing, real estate, and ICT.
- (3) Establish Kenya Diaspora Innovation Networks linking Kenyan scientists, engineers, academics, and tech entrepreneurs abroad with domestic institutions and enterprises for knowledge transfer and collaborative research.

- (4) Negotiate recognition of foreign-acquired professional qualifications for returning diaspora Kenyans — eliminating the barriers that prevent skilled professionals from contributing their expertise at home.
- (5) Develop a Kenya Skills Repatriation Program offering structured incentives for diaspora Kenyans with scarce skills to return and contribute — with placement support, relocation assistance, and professional integration programs.
- (6) Build a Kenya Cultural Diplomacy Network — supporting Kenyan artists, musicians, writers, and cultural practitioners abroad to showcase Kenya's creative heritage globally and build Kenya's soft power.
- (7) Create an annual Diaspora Summit held alternately in Nairobi and major diaspora centers, bringing together Kenya's global community with government, private sector, and civil society to co-design national policy.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve the full economic integration of Kenya's global diaspora into the national development project — with diaspora investment contributing USD 2 billion annually into productive sectors, doubling from current levels.
- (2) Build a Kenya Global Alumni Network connecting every Kenyan-trained graduate — across Africa and globally — into a professional community that advances Kenya's brand, generates economic linkages, and builds global influence.
- (3) Achieve Kenya's status as Africa's most progressive diaspora-engaging nation — with policies, platforms, and practices that inspire other African nations to better harness their own global communities.
- (4) Eliminate all forms of exploitation of Kenyan migrant workers — through strong bilateral agreements, robust pre-departure preparation, and responsive consular protection wherever Kenyans are found.
- (5) Build people-to-people bonds between Kenya and at least 30 nations through youth exchanges, academic partnerships, cultural programs, and twin-city arrangements — creating the human fabric that sustains deep, durable diplomatic relationships.

PILLAR 7: GENDER EQUALITY, HUMAN RIGHTS & GLOBAL SOCIAL JUSTICE

Exporting Kenya's Commitment to Equity and Dignity

A PPP government will not be silent on the global erosion of human rights, gender equality, and democratic freedoms. The same values that guide our domestic agenda — dignity for all, equity in all systems, accountability in all institutions — are values we champion without apology in international forums. Kenya will be a principled voice for human dignity globally, while recognizing that no country, including Kenya, reaches perfection in its own practice of these values.

SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Place gender equality and women's economic empowerment at the center of Kenya's bilateral development partnerships — conditioning development cooperation on partner countries' demonstrable progress toward gender parity.
- (2) Champion implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the Beijing Platform for Action in all Kenya-supported peace processes, development programs, and diplomatic engagements.
- (3) Advocate loudly and consistently for the rights of African migrants and refugees in Europe, the Gulf, and globally — calling out discriminatory treatment and demanding equal protection under international law.
- (4) Use Kenya's position in the UN Human Rights Council and other bodies to advance a positive agenda on African human rights — not defensive denial, but honest engagement with challenges and genuine commitment to progress.
- (5) Formally endorse and champion the African Union's Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) in all regional and international forums.
- (6) Reject any bilateral partnership with a government that engages in systematic atrocities, genocide, or crimes against humanity — making clear that Kenya's partnerships are contingent on minimum standards of human dignity.

MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Champion reform of international development finance to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are not optional add-ons but core conditionalities for all bilateral and multilateral aid.
- (2) Lead the development of an African Framework on Technology and Human Rights — establishing continental standards for AI, surveillance technology, and digital rights that protect citizens rather than enabling government repression.
- (3) Advocate for the universal decriminalization of political opposition and the protection of civic space — speaking clearly against the trend of African governments using security laws to suppress legitimate dissent.

- (4) Build Kenya's international human rights diplomacy capacity — training Foreign Service officers in human rights law, international humanitarian law, and gender mainstreaming in diplomacy.
- (5) Champion fair treatment and protection of children in all conflict zones — advocating for full implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in all countries and for accountability for violations.
- (6) Develop a Kenya-led African Initiative on Social Protection Standards — advocating for a global compact on minimum standards of social protection that no country should fall below.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve Kenya's recognition as Africa's most credible human rights advocate — a nation that engages honestly with its own imperfections while championing systemic improvement across the continent and globally.
- (2) Help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals' commitment to gender equality by 2030 — or as close to it as possible — through sustained advocacy, targeted financing, and accountable implementation frameworks.
- (3) Build a global coalition for comprehensive reform of the international refugee and migration regime — ensuring that the millions of people displaced by conflict, climate, and economic desperation are treated with dignity, given legal pathways, and protected from exploitation.
- (4) Secure binding international commitments on the rights of workers in global supply chains — ending the exploitation of farmers, factory workers, and migrant laborers who produce the goods consumed by wealthy nations.
- (5) Achieve Kenya's recognition as a beacon of democratic renewal in Africa — a country that proves development, democracy, and human rights are mutually reinforcing, not contradictory.



PILLAR 8: DIGITAL DIPLOMACY & TECHNOLOGY SOVEREIGNTY

Ensuring Africa Controls Its Digital Future

The digital revolution is not neutral. The global digital economy is dominated by a handful of corporations and governments that set the rules, own the infrastructure, control the data, and capture the value. Africa risks becoming digitally colonized — its data extracted, its platforms controlled externally, its digital industries stunted by a lack of regulatory sovereignty and infrastructure. PPP will ensure that Kenya leads Africa's fight for digital sovereignty — building the infrastructure, skills, and regulatory frameworks that keep value and data in African hands.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Advocate in every global digital governance forum — ITU, Internet Governance Forum, G20 Digital Economy Working Group — for developing nations' equal rights to shape the rules of the global digital economy.
- (2) Negotiate reciprocal digital trade agreements with major tech-exporting nations that require meaningful technology transfer, local data centers, and fair taxation of digital multinationals on revenue earned in Kenya.
- (3) Lead an African Digital Sovereignty Coalition — uniting African Union member states around common positions on data localization, platform regulation, AI governance, and digital taxation.
- (4) Champion the establishment of African-owned alternatives to dominant global digital platforms — e-commerce, social media, payment systems — that keep data and value within the continent.
- (5) Immediately designate cybersecurity as a national security priority and deepen bilateral intelligence and cybersecurity cooperation with trusted partners to protect Kenya's critical digital infrastructure.
- (6) Push for binding rules on the export of surveillance technology to authoritarian governments — preventing foreign governments from using technology to spy on Kenyan citizens, journalists, and activists.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Lead the development of an African AI Governance Framework — establishing continental principles and standards for artificial intelligence that protect African citizens, prevent algorithmic discrimination, and ensure AI benefits are shared broadly.
- (2) Advocate for reform of global satellite spectrum allocation rules — which currently favor wealthy nations — ensuring African nations have fair access to orbital slots and spectrum for their own communication systems.

- (3) Build a pan-African submarine cable consortium giving Africa sovereign ownership of the undersea fiber infrastructure that carries the continent's internet traffic, reducing dependence on foreign-owned cables.
- (4) Champion a global agreement on responsible state behavior in cyberspace — establishing clear red lines that protect critical civilian infrastructure, democratic processes, and civilian data from state-sponsored cyber attacks.
- (5) Develop Kenya's domestic AI research and development capacity — establishing a National AI Research Institute in partnership with Kenyan universities — contributing to global AI knowledge while ensuring the technology serves Kenyan needs.
- (6) Lead negotiations for Africa to host data centers serving the continent's digital economy — ensuring African data is stored, processed, and taxed in Africa, creating infrastructure jobs and retaining economic value.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Achieve Africa's full digital sovereignty — a continental digital economy governed by African-owned platforms, African-controlled infrastructure, African-developed standards, and African-enforced rules.
- (2) Position Kenya's digital economy as Africa's most innovative — home to unicorn companies, world-class research institutions, and a regulatory environment that attracts global tech investment while protecting citizens.
- (3) Secure a binding international treaty on AI ethics and safety that includes meaningful participation and veto power for developing nations — ensuring the most transformative technology of our era is governed for the benefit of all humanity, not just wealthy nations.
- (4) Build Kenya into a global cybersecurity hub — exporting cybersecurity services, hosting African cybersecurity training academies, and contributing to the development of international cybersecurity standards and norms.
- (5) Deliver Africa's own satellite constellation — a pan-African space program providing earth observation, connectivity, weather data, and navigation services owned by and for the continent.



PILLAR 9: A TRANSFORMED KENYA FOREIGN SERVICE

Professional, Meritocratic, and Delivery-Oriented Diplomacy

Kenya's Foreign Service is among its most important instruments of national power — yet it has often been used as a dumping ground for political loyalists, a retirement posting for allies, and a reward for patronage rather than merit. PPP will transform the Foreign Service into a lean, professional, and results-driven institution that is a source of national pride and a genuinely effective instrument of Kenya's development strategy.



SHORT TERM (1–2 YEARS): Immediate Diplomatic Actions

In the next 1–2 years, a PPP government will:

- (1) Immediately conduct a comprehensive audit of all Kenyan diplomatic missions — assessing their effectiveness, strategic alignment, staffing quality, and cost-efficiency, and restructuring accordingly.
- (2) End political appointments to senior diplomatic positions — all ambassadors, high commissioners, and mission heads will be career diplomats or recognized subject matter experts selected through a transparent, merit-based process.
- (3) Mandate economic and trade diplomacy training as a core competency for all Foreign Service Officers — transforming diplomats from ceremony managers into development delivery agents.
- (4) Establish clear, measurable Key Performance Indicators for every diplomatic mission — including trade facilitation targets, investment attraction metrics, diaspora service delivery standards, and consular efficiency benchmarks.
- (5) Dramatically improve conditions for junior Foreign Service Officers — ending the exploitative practice of sending diplomats abroad without adequate allowances, exposing them to debt and hardship.
- (6) Launch an Emergency Consular Response Protocol ensuring every Kenyan in distress abroad — whether trafficked, imprisoned, or stranded — receives a prompt, effective, and dignified response.



MEDIUM TERM (3–5 YEARS): Deepening Engagement

In years 3–5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Establish a Kenya Foreign Service Academy — a world-class training institution producing diplomats with skills in economic negotiations, international law, multilateral diplomacy, digital intelligence, and cultural competency.
- (2) Develop a comprehensive Kenya Public Diplomacy Strategy leveraging traditional media, digital platforms, cultural events, and academic exchanges to project Kenya's brand, values, and story to global audiences.
- (3) Recruit and place Kenyan diplomats with specialist expertise — economists, lawyers, scientists, engineers, and tech professionals — in multilateral institutions where technical expertise determines negotiating outcomes.

- (4) Establish a Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs with full access to diplomatic briefings, treaty review powers, and a mandate to hold the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accountable for delivery.
- (5) Develop a Kenya Diplomatic Service Act codifying the independence, merit-based selection, professional standards, and performance accountability framework for the Foreign Service.
- (6) Build a Kenya Think Tank on Foreign Policy — a quasi-independent research institution providing evidence-based analysis, policy options, and strategic intelligence to inform Kenya's international engagements.

LONG TERM (5+ YEARS): Structural Global Impact

Beyond year 5, a PPP government will:

- (1) Build Kenya's Foreign Service into one of Africa's three most respected and effective — recognized by partner countries and international institutions for its professionalism, strategic clarity, and delivery orientation.
- (2) Achieve full digital transformation of Kenya's consular and diplomatic services — with 90% of routine services available online, response times meeting international best practice, and citizen satisfaction consistently above 80%.
- (3) Develop a next generation of Kenyan global leaders — diplomats, international lawyers, trade negotiators, multilateral institution executives — who represent Kenya with distinction and advance our interests at the highest levels of global governance.
- (4) Establish Kenya as the most sought-after partner for peace mediation in Africa — with a permanent, professional, and internationally recognized mediation capacity that contributes concretely to conflict resolution across the continent.
- (5) Achieve Kenya's consistent presence in the leadership of all major African Union institutions — reflecting the depth of Kenya's diplomatic investment and the respect it has earned across the continent.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY & ACCOUNTABILITY

PPP understands that manifestos mean nothing without delivery. This section outlines how the PPP government will implement its commitments, track progress, and be held accountable to the Kenyan people.

Delivery Architecture

A PPP government will establish a Government Delivery Unit (GDU) modeled on best practice from high-performing governments globally. The GDU will:

- i. Track all manifesto commitments against quarterly milestones, with publicly accessible dashboards.
- ii. Hold permanent secretaries and county executives accountable for delivery through performance management frameworks.
- iii. Publish semi-annual Manifesto Implementation Reports available to all citizens, Parliament, and civil society.
- iv. Engage independent auditors and civil society organizations to conduct third-party verification of reported results.
- v. Host annual Presidential Accountability Forums where citizens can directly interrogate government performance.

Resource Mobilization

PPP commits to financing its manifesto through three primary means:

- i. Revenue growth through economic expansion and formalization — bringing more Kenyans into the tax net at lower rates;
- ii. Corruption and leakage reduction — capturing resources currently lost through fraud, ghost workers, and procurement irregularities; and
- iii. Disciplined prioritization and sequencing — directing existing resources toward highest-impact investments before seeking new borrowing.

PPP explicitly commits that no new taxes will be introduced in the first two years of government. Fiscal space will be created through the efficiency gains described above.

Citizen Participation

PPP believes in a democracy of participation, not just elections. Citizens will be engaged at every stage of policy development and implementation through:

- i. County Citizens' Assemblies meeting quarterly to review local government delivery against PPP manifesto commitments.
- ii. A Digital Citizens' Portal where Kenyans can report service failures, submit policy ideas, and track government spending.
- iii. Mandatory public participation before any new policy, law, or major expenditure is approved.
- iv. Annual National Dialogue conferences bringing together citizens, private sector, civil society, and government to assess progress and agree on priorities.

OUR PROMISE TO KENYA

Kenya is not poor. Kenya is poorly organized.

We have the land. We have the water. We have the talent. What we have lacked is leadership that organizes these gifts in service of every Kenyan — not a favored few.

The Third Liberation is not a slogan. It is a plan.

It is the twelve priorities in this manifesto — each with action points, timelines, and accountability built in.

OUR PROMISE TO AFRICA AND THE WORLD

PPP's foreign policy is not a departure from the Third Liberation.

It is the Third Liberation, extended beyond our borders.

The same principles that guide us at home — fair distribution of value, accountability of power, dignity for the marginalized, and the sovereignty of communities over their own resources — are the principles we will champion in every capital, every forum, and every negotiating room we enter on behalf of Kenya and Africa.

A Kenya that has achieved the Third Liberation at home will lead Africa not through words, but through example.

“ USTAWI KWA WOTE ”

People's Prosperity Party (PPP) — 2026

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