

**CITIZEN ALLIANCE FOR DEMOCRATIC AFFAIRS  
(CADA)**



**PARTY STATEMENT OF IDEOLOGY**

**March 2025**

**Party Headquarters**

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## 1.1 HISTORY AND JUSTIFICATION

The idea for the **Citizen Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA)** was conceived in **2021**, amidst a rapidly changing global landscape. That year witnessed most citizens worldwide increasingly discontent with the traditional political parties and institutions, which cared more about party loyalty than actual democratic governance and individual freedom. This disillusionment was particularly acute as people grew impatient with government repression, loss of civil liberties, and growing cronyism in politics. On the back of democratic institutions grappling to strike a balance between freedom and regulation, CADA emerged as a bottom-up movement to build a new political force premised on libertarianism. The purpose of the party was to defend and expand personal freedoms, advance limited government, and improve democratic principles. CADA's core objective was to advocate for the reduction of state intervention in both personal and economic spheres, offering a fresh perspective that prioritized **individual autonomy, free markets, and participatory democracy**.

### Justification for CADA's Creation

#### 1. Response to Growing Government Overreach:

- **Context:** Across the world, particularly during the pandemic, governments enacted widespread interventions that affected personal freedoms, such as lockdowns, mandatory vaccinations, and stringent travel restrictions.
- **Justification:** Many citizens saw these measures as excessive and, at times, authoritarian. The establishment of CADA responded to these growing concerns, advocating for a political alternative that would limit government power and protect individual rights.

#### 2. Bridging the Gap Between Democracy and Liberty:

- **Context:** While many democratic systems were founded on principles of liberty, over time, many democracies became more centralized and interventionist. Traditional political parties were often seen as ineffective at addressing the rise of surveillance states, economic inequality, and diminishing individual freedoms.
- **Justification:** CADA's creation was seen as a necessary force to reinvigorate democracy by empowering citizens and ensuring that the state could not trample on

their rights. The party's goal was to build a new democratic infrastructure that would uphold liberty in practice.

### **3. A New Political Voice:**

- **Context:** Traditional political parties—whether on the left or right—often failed to provide solutions for those who were dissatisfied with the status quo, especially in terms of freedom and government accountability.
- **Justification:** CADA offered a voice for those disillusioned with existing political structures and those who believed in a truly libertarian society—a society in which personal and economic freedoms would be safeguarded and where democratic governance would be more direct and transparent.

### **4. Technological and Social Change:**

- **Context:** The rise of the digital age and the increase in government surveillance and control over personal data brought about new challenges in protecting privacy and individual freedoms.
- **Justification:** CADA saw the need to defend digital rights and ensure that governments could not use technology to control or monitor citizens unjustly. The party took a strong stance on data privacy, freedom of speech online, and protecting individuals from digital overreach.

### **5. A Better Future Through Voluntary Collaboration:**

- **Context:** Many citizens felt that they were being forced into cooperation with state policies that they did not agree with.
- **Justification:** CADA embraced the idea that voluntary cooperation among individuals, rather than coercion or force by the government, was the best path forward for a just society. This was particularly appealing in the face of increasing state control over many aspects of life, including business, education, and healthcare.

## **2.0 CADA'S STATEMENT IDEOLOGY:**

CADA's ideological political philosophy is Libertarianism. The party emphasizes on the following political philosophies; individual liberty, autonomy, and minimal government intervention in both personal and economic matters. The party professes the core belief that

individuals should have the freedom to live their lives as they see fit, as long as their actions do not infringe upon the rights and freedoms of others.

### **2.0.1 Ideology spectrum**

Libertarianism generally falls on the **right-wing** side of the political spectrum, particularly in terms of economic ideology. It emphasizes individual freedom, minimal government intervention, free markets, and personal responsibility. Libertarians advocate for reducing the role of the state in people's lives, supporting things like limited government, private property rights, and free-market capitalism.

However, it's important to note that libertarianism doesn't always fit neatly into the traditional left-right spectrum because it also shares some values with the **left-wing** when it comes to personal freedoms and social liberties, such as supporting drug legalization, free speech, and other civil liberties.

So, while libertarianism is typically classified as a right-wing ideology due to its emphasis on economic freedom and minimal state control, it can also incorporate aspects of both liberal and conservative thought, depending on the context.

Salient Features of the ideology

#### **1. Individual Liberty**

- Freedom of choice: The party believes that Kenyans should have the right to make decisions about their own lives without interference from the State, whether it's in matter of personal relationships, lifestyle, or self-expression.
- Personal Autonomy: The State's role, if any, should only be to protect individuals from force, fraud, or coercion, rather than dictating how they should live.

#### **2. Limited Government**

- CADA's libertarian philosophy argues that the government should be as small and non-intrusive as possible. The idea is that government power should be limited to a few essential functions, such as protecting citizens' rights, maintaining public order, and providing for national defence.

#### **3. Private Property**

- Property rights are central to CADA's principles. CADA as a political party holds that individual Kenyans have the right to own, control, and use property as they see fit. This includes the right to freely trade, sell, or transfer property.

#### **4. Free Markets**

- CADA support's free-market capitalism, which ideally should function with little if any government intervention, regulations, or subsidies. CADA's view is that, the market should be left to operate according to supply and demand, ensuring fair competition and voluntary exchange.
- CADA is opposed to monopolies created by government intervention and advocate for competition and innovation as the best ways to improve quality of life and drive economic growth.

#### **5. Non-Aggression Principle (NAP)**

- CADA prescribes to the foundational concept in libertarianism of Non-Aggression Principle which asserts that the initiation of force or coercion, whether by individuals, groups, or the government, against others is inherently wrong. CADA's principle is that the only legitimate use of force is in defence against aggression or harm.
- The principle of Non-Aggression extends not only to personal conduct but also to government actions such as, excessive taxation, unnecessary military interventions, or regulating personal behaviours.

#### **6. Voluntary Cooperation**

- CADA's policy is that society should be based on voluntary cooperation rather than coercive relationships, be they social, economic, or political.

#### **7. Peace and Non-Interventionism**

- CADA is opposed to government intervention in foreign conflicts and advocate for a peaceful foreign policy. CADA's core principle is in diplomacy, trade, and cultural exchange rather than war and military alliances.
- CADA advocates for a policy of non-interventionism, meaning the government should refrain from interfering in the affairs of other nations, unless absolutely necessary for national defence.

## **CADA'S IDEOLOGICAL GOALS:**

- **Reduce government size:** This includes reducing taxes, abolish welfare programs, abolish or merge state corporations, merge government departments, reduce the size of the civil service.
- **Protect civil liberties:** Defend freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of association, and other civil rights from state overreach.
- **Deregulate businesses:** Remove government regulations that prevent businesses from competing fairly, allowing market forces to regulate the economy.

### **3.0 Party Vision:**

The Party's vision shall be to establish a prosperous, nation where every citizen enjoys social, economic and democratic rights.

### **4.0 CADA Mission Statement**

To build a social, democratic state and society in which all Kenyans will have a prosperous life and feel at home as individuals and cultural, marginalized communities and people living with disabilities.

### **5.0 AIMS/OBJECTIVES**

The Citizen Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA) aims and objectives are as follows:

- i. Establish a democratic system of governance that is free of corruption, dishonesty and incompetence.
- ii. Establish a government that is conscious of its people's needs and establish policies that will focus on job creation, growth of the private sector and all levels of the national economy.
- iii. To introduce policies that will lead to reorganized and revitalized performance in the industrial, agricultural, tourist, livestock and fisheries sector.
- iv. Promote investment and maintenance of fundamental infrastructure for the opening up and enhancement of our national frontiers.

- v. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, youth, PWDs and the marginalized and promote their acceptance as equal partners at all levels of decision making.
- vi. Promote freedom, peace, security, stability, democracy, sanctity of life and justice for all;
- vii. Promote principles and practices of democratic governance based on grassroots participation, democratic values, human rights and institutions geared towards realization of the party's objectives;
- viii. To uphold the rule of law and guarantee civil liberties, rights and privileges;
- ix. To promote the ideals, principles and practices of African Socialism and to fight for the respect and preservation of our national heritage, history, culture and national sovereignty;
- x. To involve specialized groups of persons such as the women, youth, non-governmental organizations and religious organizations in the affairs and management of the Party with a view to winning their support for the Party;
- xi. To work with and support African movements with a view to consolidating Africa's political sovereignty and economic integration and to join in the eradication of all forms of neo-colonialism racialism and all other forms of exploitation and oppression in Africa and elsewhere in the world;
- xii. To manage and conserve the environment, natural resources, national monuments, historical sites and archives for the good and enjoyment of the people of Kenya;
- xiii. To preserve and defend national sovereignty and to oppose all negative forms of foreign penetration, domination, influences and ideologies;
- xiv. To co-operate and collaborate or otherwise liaise or work with any county, national, regional or international organization or institution, whether it be governmental or non-governmental, in the promotion and strengthening of the Party, its interests, aims and objectives.
- xv. To fight for gender equality and the empowerment of women, the rights of minority peoples and of any of other marginalized or disadvantaged group of Kenyans;

## **6.0 PARTY PRINCIPLES AND VALUES**

Citizen Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA) core values include, but are not limited, to:

- (i) Supremacy of Party members;
- (ii) Social and Economic justice;
- (iii) Respect for constitutionalism and the rule of law;
- (iv) Respect for individual and people's rights and freedom of speech.
- (v) Democratic governance and people's participation in all government projects.
- (vi) Freedom with responsibility within the law and constitution of Kenya.
- (vii) Empowerment of the marginalized groups or sections of society;
- (viii) Sustainable use of the environment;
- (ix) Positive and mutually beneficial international relations;
- (x) Avail equal opportunity irrespective of gender, race, tribe, religion, physical abilities among others.

## **7.0 THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARTY CORE VALUES AND IDEOLOGY**

The link between libertarianism ideology and the core party values you've mentioned can be explored through the principles that guide libertarian thought, particularly its focus on individual rights, limited government, and personal freedom. Let's break down each of the core values and connect them with libertarianism:

### **1. Supremacy of Party members:**

- **Libertarianism** emphasizes the importance of individual autonomy and the minimal role of centralized authority. While libertarians generally advocate for less state interference, they might still value internal organization and individual liberty within party structures. However, the concept of "supremacy" of party members may conflict with libertarian ideas if it implies an authoritarian or hierarchical approach to governance, as libertarians tend to favor decentralized power and autonomy for individuals within any organization, including political parties.

## 2. **Social and Economic Justice:**

- Libertarianism advocates for minimal government intervention in the economy, supporting a free market that enables individuals to thrive based on merit and effort. While libertarians generally don't endorse extensive government-driven welfare programs, they may see **economic justice** as ensuring equal opportunities and the protection of property rights. Social justice, in this context, would be about ensuring fairness and freedom for all individuals to make choices without coercion from the state or other entities.

## 3. **Respect for constitutionalism and the rule of law:**

- **Libertarianism** is deeply rooted in the belief in the rule of law, but with a focus on ensuring that laws protect individual liberties and limit the power of the government. Libertarians argue that a constitution should constrain government power to prevent infringements on personal freedoms. Respect for constitutionalism, especially one that limits the role of government in citizens' lives, aligns closely with libertarian principles.

## 4. **Respect for individual and people's rights and freedom of speech:**

- **Libertarianism** places a strong emphasis on individual rights, particularly the right to free speech, private property, and personal freedom. Libertarians advocate for minimal government interference in personal choices and emphasize the importance of freedom of expression, believing that individuals should be free to think and speak without fear of state censorship. This aligns perfectly with the core value of respecting individual rights and freedoms.

## 5. **Democratic governance and people's participation in all government projects:**

- Libertarians support **democratic governance** in the sense that it ensures individual freedom and limits governmental authority. However, their idea of democracy is often less about state control and more about the free association and voluntary cooperation of individuals. They argue that democracy should not just be about elections but also about empowering individuals to have the freedom to make decisions in their personal and economic lives, rather than being dictated by the state.

## 6. **Freedom with responsibility within the law and constitution of Kenya:**

- **Libertarianism** strongly advocates for **freedom** as a fundamental right. However, this freedom is balanced by the principle of personal responsibility. Libertarians believe that individuals should be free to make their own choices but must be held

accountable for those choices, particularly if they affect others' rights or violate the law. The alignment with the Kenyan Constitution would be on ensuring that the laws protect individual freedoms while also maintaining order and responsibility within society.

## 8.0 CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARTY PARTICULARS AND IDEOLOGY

To connect the party name, slogan, colors, and symbol of the **Citizen Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA)** with **libertarianism** ideology, let's break down each element:

### 1. Party Name: Citizen Alliance for Democratic Affairs

- **Libertarianism** advocates for **democracy**, particularly focusing on the protection of individual rights, personal freedoms, and limiting the power of the state. The inclusion of "**Citizen**" in the party name resonates with libertarian values because it emphasizes the central role of individuals (the citizens) in shaping their society, particularly in a democratic context.
- "**Alliance**" suggests a collaborative or voluntary association, which fits well with libertarianism's view of society as composed of free individuals who come together willingly rather than being forced into structures or hierarchies.
- "**Democratic Affairs**" aligns with libertarianism's support for democratic governance, emphasizing people's participation in governance and decisions. While libertarians generally prioritize limiting state intervention, they also support democratic systems that protect individual freedoms, property rights, and personal autonomy.

### 2. Party Slogan: Siasa Za Maendeleo (Politics of Development)

- **Siasa Za Maendeleo** translates to "Politics of Development," which, in the context of **libertarianism**, can be interpreted as a focus on **economic development** driven by individual initiative and free-market principles, rather than state intervention.
- Libertarians believe that **development** occurs when individuals have the freedom to make choices, invest, create businesses, and innovate without excessive regulation. The slogan may align with libertarian values by promoting economic progress through **individual freedom** and **minimal government control**.

- However, there might be a difference if "development" includes government-led initiatives. For libertarians, development should stem primarily from the private sector and voluntary actions rather than state-driven programs.

### 3. Party Colors: Green, Blue, and White

- **Green** often symbolizes growth, renewal, and environmental consciousness. In libertarianism, this could be tied to the idea of **sustainable development** and **individual responsibility** for the environment, suggesting that individuals and businesses, rather than the state, should be responsible for environmental stewardship and sustainability. Libertarians may argue that market-driven solutions and individual choice lead to better environmental outcomes than government regulations.
- **Blue** is often associated with stability, trust, and freedom. For libertarians, blue could represent the importance of **personal freedoms, political stability, and the rule of law**—core aspects of a libertarian society. It could also symbolize the **protection of individual rights** and the **limitation of government power**.
- **White** typically symbolizes peace, clarity, and equality. For libertarians, white could represent the pursuit of **individual equality** under the law, where every citizen has the right to freedom of speech, property rights, and access to equal opportunities, free from coercion or discrimination.

### 4. Party Symbol: Peacock

- The **peacock** is often a symbol of **beauty, freedom, and pride**. It can represent the **individual**—a key concept in libertarianism, where every person is seen as having intrinsic value and the right to express their individuality freely. The peacock could symbolize the idea that individuals, like the peacock, should be able to fully express their identities without interference from the state or others.
- Additionally, the peacock's **vibrant colors** might be connected to libertarian ideals of **diversity**, where a free society allows individuals from various backgrounds, beliefs, and lifestyles to coexist peacefully. Each individual can pursue their own version of the good life without undue interference.
- The **peacock's independence** and its symbolic connection to **beauty** could also represent the libertarian value of **self-reliance** and **personal responsibility**, where each individual is free to pursue their dreams and aspirations.

## 9.0 POLICY PREFERENCE AREAS

### 9.1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In Kenya, education is not merely a path to personal success — it is the cornerstone of economic growth, social justice, and national renewal. It holds the power to break cycles of poverty, bridge historic inequalities, and unleash a new generation of leaders and innovators who will drive Kenya's destiny forward. Yet, Kenya's education sector today faces profound challenges:

- **Overloaded Curriculum:** Despite the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) reforms, many learners and teachers have struggled with an excessive number of learning areas, inconsistent infrastructure, and high operational costs.
- **Limited Access to Higher Education:** Less than 15% of KCSE candidates transition directly to university, with even fewer accessing affordable financing options like HELB.
- **TVETs Underutilized:** Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions, though expanded, still face stigma, poor funding, and a mismatch between training and labor market needs.
- **Rising Inequality:** Public primary and secondary education faces disparities, with urban areas outperforming rural and marginalized regions.
- **Skills Gap:** A large proportion of Kenyan graduates lack industry-relevant practical skills, making them ill-prepared for a competitive job market.

#### Key Statistics (2024 data):

- Net enrollment rate in secondary education: 53%
- University transition rate: 12.5%
- TVET enrollment: 17% of school leavers
- Youth unemployment rate: 39%
- Average HELB loan disbursement covers only 40% of total university costs.

#### 9.1.1 The CADA Commitment: A Future-Ready, Accessible Education System

At CADA, we believe education should be citizen-driven, skills-focused, and accessible to all — irrespective of background. Our goal is to unlock every Kenyan's potential by reforming —

education into a dynamic enabler of entrepreneurship, innovation, and civic participation.

We commit to:

- Consolidate and simplify the CBC curriculum for practical, skills-oriented outcomes.
- Make Technical and Vocational training a top-tier choice through strategic investment and rebranding.
- Establish an inclusive, decentralized education financing model.
- Digitize education delivery across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.
- Foster industry-education partnerships to bridge the skills gap.

## **9.2 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **9.2.1 Basic Education (ECD, Primary, Junior and Senior Secondary)**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Review and rationalize CBC subjects, focusing on literacy, numeracy, digital skills, and life skills.
- Construct 15,000 new classrooms nationwide to address infrastructure deficits.
- Double funding to the Free Primary Education and Free Secondary Education programs with conditional grants to marginalized areas.
- Launch a National Digital Literacy Enhancement Program targeting Grade 3–9 learners.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Achieve 100% transition from primary to secondary education across all counties.
- Equip all Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) with science labs and computer hubs.
- Implement a Teacher Skills Development Institute to continuously train teachers on 21st-century pedagogy.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize community-managed schools with performance-linked grants.
- Integrate civic education and innovation skills into national learning outcomes.
- Implement full solarization of public schools under the Green Education Initiative.

## **9.2.2 Higher Education (Universities and HELB)**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Reform the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) into a Higher Education Financial Authority that blends grants, loans, and scholarships based on means-testing.
- Expand HELB funding by doubling annual disbursement budget and capping repayment interest to 2% for low-income graduates.
- Pilot University Endowment Funds through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to boost resource sustainability.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish Centres of Excellence in priority sectors (AI, renewable energy, health sciences) across public universities.
- Revise university curricula to include mandatory entrepreneurship and innovation incubation programs.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Position Kenya as a regional hub for international education, targeting 50,000 international students annually.

## **9.2.3 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Equip 60% of existing TVETs with industry-grade machinery and ICT labs.
- Launch the “Earn While You Learn” apprenticeship program in collaboration with the private sector.
- Roll out a National TVET Awareness Campaign to de-stigmatize vocational education.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish County Industrial Skills Centers (CISCs) offering tailored skills for county-specific industries (e.g., tourism, agriculture, technology).
- Introduce start-up seed grants for TVET graduates to promote self-employment.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve TVET enrollment parity with universities — at least 50% of all school leavers should enroll in TVETs by 2035.

#### **9.2.4 Inclusive Education and Special Needs**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Map and upgrade all special needs schools with modern assistive technology and trained special education teachers.
- Provide free transportation subsidies for learners with disabilities.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Launch Special Education Teacher Scholarship Programs to address critical shortages.
- Integrate inclusive design principles across all school infrastructure developments.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve full inclusion of children with disabilities into mainstream schools with appropriate support systems.

#### **9.2.5 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Allocate a minimum of 6% of GDP annually to education by 2028.
- Establish a National Education Accountability Portal where citizens can track funding, projects, and learning outcomes.
- Promote PPPs for school infrastructure, ICT, and research and development funding.

### **9.3. TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION**

Kenya's trade and industrial sector stands as a powerhouse of economic transformation — fueling growth, creating jobs, and anchoring the nation's ambitions on the global stage. It is through innovation, enterprise, and industrial strength that Kenya carves its path toward shared prosperity and sustainable development.

However, significant obstacles continue to limit Kenya's competitiveness:

- **Trade Imbalance:** Kenya’s import bill remains almost twice its export earnings, resulting in a persistent trade deficit of KES 1.5 trillion in 2024.
- **Overreliance on Primary Commodities:** Over 60% of Kenya’s exports are unprocessed agricultural products, making earnings vulnerable to global price fluctuations.
- **MSME Exclusion:** Although MSMEs contribute about 33% of GDP and employ over 15 million Kenyans, less than 10% of them engage in formal export markets (State Department of Trade, 2024).
- **Limited Industrialization:** The manufacturing sector’s contribution to GDP has stagnated at 7.6% against the government’s target of 20% under Vision 2030.
- **Inadequate Infrastructure and Bureaucracy:** High transport costs, unreliable energy, and bureaucratic bottlenecks increase the cost of doing business.

### **9.3.1 The CADA Commitment: A Trading and Industrial Powerhouse for Africa**

CADA envisions a Kenya that produces, processes, and trades competitively — regionally and globally.

Our economic future must be built on empowering MSMEs, enhancing value addition, opening regional and international markets, and promoting industrial innovation.

We commit to:

- Support MSMEs and cooperatives to access local and global markets.
- Promote value addition, manufacturing, and agro-processing.
- Strengthen infrastructure and regulatory systems for seamless trade.
- Foster a vibrant export culture, especially among youth and women.
- Drive sustainable industrialization linked to green economy goals.

## **9.4 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **9.4.1 MSME Empowerment and Access to Markets**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Establish the MSME Export Accelerator Program to support 10,000 small businesses to enter export markets by 2027.
- Waive export registration fees for MSMEs for their first three years of export operation.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop County Trade Facilitation Centers offering packaging, standardization, and certification support.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Ensure MSMEs account for at least 30% of Kenya’s non-traditional exports by 2035.

## **9.4.2 Industrialization and Value Addition**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Operationalize 10 new Agro-Industrial Parks and 5 Textile and Apparel Industrial Hubs.
- Introduce tax incentives for companies investing in food processing, pharmaceuticals, leather, and textiles.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop a National Value Addition Strategy focusing on coffee, tea, avocado, macadamia, beef, and fish.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Grow the manufacturing sector’s contribution to GDP to 15% by 2035.

## **9.4.3 Export Promotion and Market Diversification**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Expand Kenya’s bilateral and multilateral trade agreements focusing on Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), EU, US, and emerging Asian markets.
- Organize **Annual Export Trade Fairs** connecting Kenyan exporters with global buyers.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish Export Financing Facilities offering low-interest loans and insurance for exporters.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Increase Kenya’s export earnings by 50% through diversification beyond traditional cash crops and tourism.

**9.4.4 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Fast-track operationalization of Dongo Kundu SEZ, Naivasha Industrial Park, and Athi River SEZ.
- Incentivize SMEs and cooperatives to establish operations in SEZs through subsidized lease rates.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop 5 new County-Based SEZs focused on manufacturing and logistics.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make Kenya the leading light manufacturing hub for Eastern and Central Africa.

**9.4.5 Reducing the Cost of Doing Business****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Fully digitize import-export procedures through a Kenya TradeNet Single Window System.
- Introduce a National E-Logistics Framework to improve port, border, and inland clearance efficiency.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Expand road, railway, and port connectivity to major industrial and trade hubs.

## Long-Term (6–10 Years):

- Reduce cargo clearance times by 50% and improve Kenya’s ranking in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index to Top 50 globally.

### 9.5 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability

- Allocate 10% of development expenditure annually toward trade infrastructure, market access, and SME export development.
- Create a National Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) to finance large-scale manufacturing and export projects.
- Set up a Trade and Industrialization Council composed of government, private sector, and cooperative representatives for ongoing policy guidance.

## 9.6 WATER AND SANITATION

Access to clean water and adequate sanitation is a fundamental human right, yet millions of Kenyans still face daily water insecurity:

- **Limited Access to Safe Water:** Only 59% of Kenyans have access to safely managed drinking water services, with rural coverage as low as 41%
- **Sanitation Gaps:** Only 29% of Kenya’s population uses safely managed sanitation services; open defecation persists in marginalized communities
- **Urban Water Stress:** Cities like Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu experience water deficits exceeding 200,000 cubic meters per day.
- **Aging Infrastructure:** Over 40% of Kenya’s piped water systems are aged and prone to high non-revenue water losses.
- **Climate-Induced Scarcity:** Recurring droughts increasingly threaten water availability for domestic use, agriculture, and industry.

**9.6.1 The CADA Commitment: Water Security and Dignified Sanitation for All**  
CADA envisions a Kenya where every citizen — rural or urban, rich or poor — has sustainable access to safe water and sanitation services.

Our approach focuses on community-driven water solutions, climate-resilient infrastructure, and decentralized sanitation innovations.

We commit to:

- Achieve universal access to clean water and improved sanitation by 2035.
- Enhance water resource management to ensure sustainability and climate resilience.

- Promote water harvesting, storage, and smart usage technologies at household and community levels.
- Upgrade urban sanitation systems and end open defecation nationwide.

## **9.7 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **9.7.1 Expanding Access to Safe Drinking Water**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch the CADA Rural Water Access Initiative to build 1,000 new community boreholes and solar-powered water schemes.
- Rehabilitate and upgrade 2,000 broken-down rural water supply systems.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop 10 major multipurpose dams to support domestic, irrigation, and industrial water supply needs.
- Support county governments in establishing Water User Associations (WUAs) to manage community projects sustainably.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Attain 100% safe water access for all Kenyans by 2035.

### **9.7.2 Climate-Resilient Water Resource Management**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Map national water resources using satellite and drone technology for better planning.
- Enforce catchment protection measures for rivers, wetlands, and aquifers.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish County Water Security Plans integrating conservation, storage, and efficient use strategies.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) practices across all counties.

### **9.7.3 Water Harvesting and Storage Promotion**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Provide tax exemptions on domestic rainwater harvesting tanks and small farm water storage systems.
- Train households and schools on low-cost water harvesting methods.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop 1 million new household-level water harvesting systems, particularly in

ASAL (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) regions.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make rainwater harvesting mandatory for all new buildings and schools

**9.7.4 Urban Sanitation Improvement**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Expand access to sewerage systems in urban centers, starting with informal settlements.
- Introduce low-cost, decentralized wastewater treatment technologies (e.g., bio-digesters).

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Roll out the **Smart Sanitation Cities Program**, integrating smart waste monitoring and management systems.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve **full sanitation coverage** in all urban and peri-urban areas.

**9.7.5 Ending Open Defecation and Improving Rural Sanitation**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Mobilize communities through **Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)** approaches to build and maintain household latrines.
- Provide sanitation kits for extremely poor households.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Build 10,000 public sanitation facilities (toilets and washing areas) in markets, schools, and transport hubs.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Declare Kenya Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2035.

**9.8 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Allocate at least 5% of national development expenditure toward water and sanitation infrastructure annually.
- Establish a National Water Fund leveraging PPPs, county government contributions, and community co-financing.
- Set up a National Water and Sanitation Dashboard for real-time tracking of project delivery and water quality standards.

## 9.9 TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A robust transport and infrastructure network is essential for economic growth, regional integration, and social development. Despite significant progress through investments like the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and road expansion projects, Kenya still faces major infrastructure challenges:

- **Poor Road Network Quality:** Only **14%** of Kenya’s total road network is paved making rural accessibility difficult and costly.
- **Urban Congestion:** Nairobi residents spend an average of 1 hour and 45 minutes commuting daily due to traffic congestion.
- **Underdeveloped Public Transport:** Kenya lacks a modern, efficient mass transit system in urban centers.
- **Aging Railway Infrastructure:** Despite the SGR, less than 20% of goods transport is rail-based, with the rest reliant on expensive road haulage.
- **Port and Logistics Challenges:** Mombasa Port remains a critical regional hub, but inefficiencies persist — average cargo dwell time stands at 5.4 days, higher than the global best of 2 days.
- **Limited Air Connectivity:** Domestic air transport remains expensive and inaccessible to the majority of Kenyans.
- **Inadequate Infrastructure in Marginalized Areas:** Northeastern Kenya and ASAL regions continue to lag behind in roads, bridges, and ICT infrastructure.

### 9.9.1 The CADA Commitment: Seamless Connectivity for All

CADA believes that infrastructure is the foundation of economic inclusivity, agricultural commercialization, urban livability, and national competitiveness.

Our vision is a decentralized, climate-resilient, smart infrastructure network that connects citizens to opportunities — efficiently and affordably.

We commit to:

- Achieve universal all-weather road access to all major towns and rural markets.
- Modernize public transport systems for urban and intercity mobility.
- Maximize the logistics potential of Kenya’s ports, airports, and railways.
- Expand green infrastructure to combat urban congestion and pollution.
- Ensure equity by prioritizing infrastructure development in marginalized regions.

## 10.0 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans

### 10.1.1 Road Network Expansion and Modernization

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch the CADA Rural Roads Program to upgrade 20,000 km of rural access roads to all-weather standards.
- Prioritize completion of ongoing flagship projects such as the Nairobi Expressway extensions and Dongo Kundu Bypass.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Dual and rehabilitate 5,000 km of major national highways to improve inter-county connectivity.
- Establish a National Road Maintenance Fund financed by fuel levies and road user charges.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve 100% paved connectivity for all county headquarters by 2035.

**10.1.2 Public Transport System Modernization**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Operationalize the Nairobi Commuter Rail Network and extend it to satellite towns (e.g., Thika, Kitengela, Ngong).
- Launch the CADA Urban Transport Plan focusing on Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kisumu.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish dedicated Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) corridors — bicycle lanes, pedestrian walkways — in all major towns.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Develop integrated urban mobility platforms combining buses, rail, cycling, and walking routes with digital ticketing systems.

**10.1.3 Railway and Logistics Sector Development**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Upgrade existing Metre Gauge Railways (MGR) linking key towns (Nanyuki, Kisumu, Malaba) to complement SGR operations.
- Privatize cargo handling services at the Nairobi Inland Container Depot (ICD) to improve efficiency.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Extend the SGR from Naivasha to Kisumu and Malaba through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Shift at least **50% of Mombasa Port cargo** to rail transport to reduce congestion on highways.

#### **10.1.4 Port, Airport, and Marine Infrastructure**

##### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Modernize berths, container yards, and IT systems at Mombasa and Lamu Ports to improve clearance times.
- Upgrade Eldoret, Kisumu, and Isiolo Airports to handle international cargo and passenger traffic.

##### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop Special Economic Zones (SEZs) around major ports and airports linked to export production.

##### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Position Mombasa Port among the top 3 most efficient ports in Africa by cargo dwell time and clearance speed.

#### **10.1.5 Smart and Green Infrastructure Initiatives**

##### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Integrate Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) into urban road networks for real-time traffic management.
- Promote green construction practices — solar street lighting, recycled building materials.

##### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Launch the Green Highways Program planting trees along major highways to combat pollution and heat islands.

##### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make Kenya the leading country in Africa in climate-resilient and sustainable infrastructure.

#### **10.2 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Mobilize blended financing — national budget allocations, Infrastructure Bonds, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and Climate Finance.
- Establish an Infrastructure Delivery Dashboard for real-time public monitoring of project progress, budgets, and impact metrics.
- Institutionalize independent impact evaluations for all mega-infrastructure projects before commissioning.

### 10.3 HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Healthcare in Kenya has made important strides in the last decade, but significant gaps persist:

- **Low Health Insurance Penetration:** Only 19% of Kenyans are covered by health insurance, leaving millions vulnerable to out-of-pocket expenses.
- **Healthcare Access Inequalities:** Rural populations are three times less likely to access specialized care compared to urban areas.
- **High Cost of Healthcare:** Health expenses push nearly 1 million Kenyans below the poverty line annually.
- **Inadequate Facilities and Staffing:** Kenya faces a shortage of 35,000 nurses and 10,000 doctors.
- **Disability Services Gaps:** Less than 10% of persons with disabilities have access to specialized healthcare services.
- **Neglect of Senior Citizens:** While Kenya's population of persons aged 65+ is growing rapidly (expected to reach 6% by 2030), there is little systemic health or social protection for the elderly.

Efforts like the **Social Health Authority (SHA)** and **Taifa Care** have been launched, but implementation remains slow and fragmented, especially for the most vulnerable.

**10.3.1 The CADA Commitment: Accessible, Inclusive, Affordable Health for All**  
CADA envisions a health system where every citizen — regardless of income, disability, age, or location — has access to quality, affordable, and dignified healthcare services.

Our core health philosophy is citizen-first healthcare: community-driven models, decentralized service delivery, and universal health coverage powered by private sector innovation and strong public oversight.

We commit to:

- Achieve universal health coverage by expanding SHA enrollment and services.
- Strengthen primary healthcare at the community level.
- Protect the most vulnerable: persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and low-income families.
- Expand digital health and telemedicine to bridge healthcare gaps.
- Foster public-private partnerships to accelerate facility upgrades and specialist services.

## **10.4 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **10.4.1 Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and SHA Implementation**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

Conduct a nationwide SHA mass registration campaign to enroll at least 85% of Kenyan households by 2027.

- Subsidize SHA premiums for low-income families via a National Health Voucher Program.
- Operationalize 100% digital SHA claims processing to enhance transparency and minimize fraud.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Expand SHA benefits to include outpatient chronic disease management (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, cancer).
- Establish SHA satellite offices in every sub-county.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize a mandatory Basic Health Package financed through SHA for every citizen, regardless of income.

### **10.4.2 Primary Healthcare Strengthening**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Deploy 30,000 trained Community Health Promoters to deliver primary services in rural and urban settlements.
- Upgrade 5,000 dispensaries and health centers with modern equipment and telemedicine capabilities.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish 24-hour operational capacity in all Level II and III health facilities.
- Introduce mobile clinics in marginalized counties to increase immunization and maternal health coverage.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Transition Kenya into a full Primary Health Care System where 80% of health needs are addressed at the community level.

### **10.4.3 Disability-Inclusive Healthcare**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Conduct a National Disability Health Audit to map service gaps and needs.
- Offer free SHA premiums for registered persons living with disabilities.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish disability-friendly wards in 50% of public hospitals.
- Train 5,000 healthcare workers in disability-inclusive care practices.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Build at least one specialized rehabilitation and prosthetics center per region.

**10.4.4 Health Services for Senior Citizens****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch the ElderCare Program providing annual free comprehensive medical checkups for citizens aged 65+.
- Establish dedicated Elderly Health Desks in all sub-county hospitals.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Create community-based elderly homes with integrated health services in every county.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize a Senior Citizens' Health Fund to ensure affordable access to pharmaceuticals and specialist care.

**10.4.5 Community Health and Social Protection****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Scale up the Community Health Volunteer (CHV) program with standardized stipends and equipment.
- Implement the National Health Savings Initiative to encourage voluntary personal health savings accounts.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Integrate social protection databases with SHA for seamless benefits enrollment (targeting orphans, vulnerable children, and persons with severe disabilities).

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve complete convergence between health insurance, cash transfer programs, and community protection services.

**10.4.6 Digital Health Expansion****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Digitize health records for all public facilities.
- Deploy a National Health Mobile App for appointment scheduling, teleconsultations, and medical record access.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish regional Digital Health Innovation Hubs to drive telemedicine, health analytics, and AI diagnostics.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make Kenya a global leader in mobile and digital health services across Africa.

## **10.5 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Commit to spending at least 5% of GDP on healthcare by 2027.
- Mobilize blended financing through government budget, SHA premiums, donor support, and impact investing.
- Launch a National Health Outcomes Dashboard for real-time public reporting on health indicators.

## **10.6 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**

Agriculture is the backbone of Kenya’s economy, employing over 54% of the total workforce and contributing about 22% of GDP.

However, critical challenges continue to undermine the sector’s potential:

- **Low Productivity:** Despite fertile soils and favorable climates, Kenya’s crop yields are only 30–50% of global best averages due to poor farming practices and inadequate inputs.
- **Smallholder Dominance with Limited Commercialization:** Over 75% of Kenya’s farmers are smallholders farming less than 2 hectares, with minimal access to markets, finance, or value addition opportunities.
- **Climate Change Vulnerability:** Erratic rainfall, droughts, and floods have increased food insecurity. In 2023 alone, over 5 million Kenyans faced acute food shortages.
- **Weak Value Chains:** Kenya exports mainly raw agricultural products with little processing, missing out on high-value markets.
- **Youth Apathy:** The average age of a Kenyan farmer is 60 years, highlighting a dangerous generational gap in agricultural participation.

### **10.6.1 The CADA Commitment: Transforming Agriculture into a Prosperous, Youth-Driven Sector**

CADA envisions an agricultural revolution anchored on productivity, sustainability, innovation, and youth involvement.

We aim to move Kenya from subsistence farming to a competitive, value-added, and climate-resilient agricultural economy.

We commit to:

- Make food security and nutrition a national priority.
- Empower smallholder farmers to transition into agri-entrepreneurs.
- Leverage technology, research, and mechanization for productivity growth.
- Expand irrigation and climate-smart farming.
- Develop strong local and global agricultural markets.

## **10.7 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **10.7.1 Food Security and Crop Productivity**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch the CADA National Soil Health Program: Nationwide soil testing, fertilizer subsidies based on soil mapping.
- Provide subsidized climate-resilient seeds and promote drought-tolerant varieties.
- Expand the Food Basket Counties Initiative: Support high-production counties like Uasin Gishu, Meru, Trans Nzoia with inputs and infrastructure.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Roll out Agri-Tech Extension Services using mobile platforms to deliver real-time weather, pest management, and market information.
- Establish County Food Reserves to stabilize food prices and manage post-harvest losses.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Attain national self-sufficiency in key staples (maize, beans, rice, wheat) through expanded irrigation and modern farming.

### **10.7.2 Livestock Development**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Revitalize and modernize Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) operations.
- Provide livestock insurance for pastoralists through public-private partnerships.
- Roll out mass vaccination drives against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish Regional Livestock Export Zones in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs).

- Develop feedlots and fodder production hubs.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Position Kenya as a regional leader in meat and livestock exports.

**10.7.3 Irrigation and Water Resource Management**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Repair and expand existing irrigation schemes like Mwea, Bura, Hola.
- Distribute low-cost solar irrigation pumps to smallholders.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Build new community-managed irrigation dams targeting 200,000 hectares under irrigation.
- Promote water-efficient technologies like drip and sprinkler systems.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Shift 50% of Kenya’s agriculture to irrigation-based systems.

**10.7.4 Youth and Women Empowerment in Agriculture**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch “Youths in Agribusiness Challenge Fund” — seed grants for youth-led agricultural start-ups.
- Establish Agribusiness Innovation Hubs in every county linked to local TVETs and universities.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Implement the Youth Agri-Apprenticeship Program, offering paid internships in agribusiness companies.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve at least 30% youth participation in agri-value chains.

**10.7.5 Value Addition and Market Development**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Fast-track construction of Agro-Industrial Parks and Special Processing Zones (SPZs) linked to farmers’ cooperatives.
- Provide training on standards and certification for export crops.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Promote contract farming models linking smallholders to agribusinesses.
- Establish a National Agri-Market Digital Platform for direct farm-to-market trading.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make agriculture the largest contributor to Kenya’s exports by value.

**10.7.6 Climate-Smart Agriculture and Risk Management****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Integrate climate change adaptation modules into all agricultural extension services.
- Distribute micro-insurance products for crop failure, pests, and extreme weather events.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Incentivize carbon farming, agroforestry, and organic agriculture.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Mainstream Climate-Smart Agriculture across 80% of farming households.

**10.8 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Increase annual agricultural development budget to at least 10% of national expenditure, as per the Maputo Declaration.
- Mobilize financing from a mix of government, cooperatives, private investors, and climate funds.
- Develop a Farmer Digital ID linked to subsidies, insurance, extension, and market services for accountability and impact tracking.

## 10.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Across the region, the impacts of climate change are intensifying, placing urgent demands on communities, ecosystems, and economies. Environmental and climate action have become central to securing a sustainable future.

Kenya faces escalating environmental challenges that threaten its ecological balance, economic stability, and citizen well-being:

- **Climate Change Vulnerability:** Kenya has experienced five consecutive failed rainy seasons between 2020 and 2024, leading to the worst drought in 40.
- **Deforestation Crisis:** Forest cover currently stands at 8.83%, still below the constitutional target of 10% despite national reforestation campaigns.
- **Urban Waste Management Problems:** Only 39% of solid waste generated in urban areas is properly collected and disposed of.
- **Rising Carbon Emissions:** Transport, industry, and energy sectors contribute heavily to Kenya's growing carbon footprint.
- **Weak Green Financing Ecosystem:** Despite Kenya's leadership in climate negotiations, financing for local climate adaptation projects remains limited and fragmented.

### 10.9.1 The CADA Commitment: A Green, Resilient, and Climate-Smart Kenya

CADA believes that environmental protection and climate resilience are central to national prosperity, food security, and public health.

Our approach focuses on community-led conservation, climate-resilient economic development, and green energy transformation.

We commit to:

- Achieve and surpass the 10% forest cover constitutional target.
- Build national resilience to climate shocks through adaptation and disaster risk management.
- Promote renewable energy adoption across all sectors.
- Develop a circular economy centered on waste reduction, recycling, and green innovation.

## **10.10 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **10.10.1 Reforestation and Forest Conservation**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Plant 1 billion trees by 2027 through the CADA Green Kenya Campaign mobilizing schools, churches, cooperatives, and community groups.
- Introduce incentives (carbon credits, tax rebates) for private landowners who establish woodlots or indigenous forests.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish County Forest Management Authorities (CFMAs) with citizen representation.
- Develop agroforestry corridors integrating tree planting into agricultural landscapes.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Increase forest cover to 15% by 2035 with major investments in reforestation and afforestation.

### **10.10.2 Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Roll out a National Climate Early Warning System using digital and mobile technology for disaster alerts.
- Provide subsidized crop and livestock insurance covering drought, floods, and other climate risks.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Implement County Climate Resilience Plans aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize climate resilience audits for all major infrastructure and agricultural projects.

### **10.10.3 Renewable Energy Transition**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Provide tax exemptions on solar panels, biogas systems, and other renewable technologies.
- Pilot Community Solar Mini-Grids in 500 off-grid villages.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Launch the Green Energy for Industries Program to promote solar, biomass, and wind energy adoption by SMEs and large industries.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Increase Kenya’s renewable energy share from the current 73% to 90% of total energy generation by 2035.

### **10.10.4 Urban Waste Management and Circular Economy**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Implement mandatory waste segregation at source policies in all major urban areas.
- Incentivize private sector participation in recycling and waste-to-energy projects.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Develop regional landfill sites and recycling hubs to serve multiple counties efficiently.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Transition to a fully circular economy with 60% of urban solid waste recycled or reused.

### **10.10.5 Environmental Education and Awareness**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Integrate environmental conservation education into CBC curriculum from Grade 3 onwards.
- Conduct annual National Climate Action Weeks involving schools, businesses, and faith-based organizations.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish National Green Innovation Challenges for youth, with prizes for scalable environmental solutions.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Foster a strong environmental stewardship culture across all generations of Kenyans.

### **11.0 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Allocate at least 3% of national development expenditure annually toward environment and climate resilience projects.
- Establish a Kenya Green Climate Fund to mobilize domestic and international resources for community-driven adaptation and mitigation programs.
- Set up a National Environment Data Platform for open, real-time monitoring of reforestation, emissions, and climate action indicators.

## **11.0 COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

The Judiciary is critical for upholding the rule of law, protecting rights, and guaranteeing peaceful coexistence. Despite constitutional reforms, Kenya’s justice system faces significant operational and access challenges:

- **Case Backlog Crisis:** As of early 2025, Kenya’s courts were burdened with over 620,000 pending cases (Judiciary Annual Report, 2024), leading to justice delays that undermine public confidence.
- **Limited Access to Justice:** Over 50% of Kenyans, especially in rural and marginalized regions, cannot access formal courts affordably or efficiently (Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, 2024).

- **Underfunded Judiciary:** Judiciary funding consistently falls below the constitutional benchmark of 2.5% of the national budget, weakening operational independence.
- **Low Public Trust:** Only 38% of citizens express high trust in the Judiciary, citing corruption, elitism, and complexity as major concerns.
- **Inefficient Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):** ADR mechanisms (such as mediation, arbitration, tribunals) remain underdeveloped and underutilized, despite their potential to ease court congestion.
- **Marginalized Populations:** Vulnerable groups — women, children, persons with disabilities, and low-income citizens — face systemic barriers to justice.

## 11.2 The CADA Commitment: Justice for Every Citizen, Everywhere

CADA envisions a justice system that is accessible, efficient, independent, citizen-responsive, and corruption-free.

Justice should be swift, affordable, and protective of every Kenyan’s dignity and constitutional rights.

We commit to:

- Expand physical and virtual access to courts nationwide.
- Clear case backlogs through judicial innovation and personnel expansion.
- Deepen Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and community justice mechanisms.
- Protect the independence and integrity of the Judiciary.
- Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups have full, equal access to justice.

## 11.3 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans

### 11.3.1 Expanding Access to Justice

#### Short-Term (0–2 Years):

- Construct 100 new court stations in underserved and marginalized counties.
- Deploy 50 fully equipped Mobile Courts serving remote areas on scheduled circuits.
- Operationalize digital e-filing systems for all court levels, reducing reliance on physical paperwork.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Introduce Community Justice Centers providing basic legal aid services at sub-county levels.
- Integrate legal services into Huduma Centres for easier public access.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Ensure that no Kenyan travels more than 30 kilometers to reach a court of law.

**11.3.2 Clearing Case Backlogs and Expediting Trials****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Recruit 3,000 new judicial officers (judges, magistrates, legal researchers) focusing on backlog clearance.
- Institute time-bound case management standards for different case categories.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Mandate pre-trial case conferencing and compulsory mediation for civil disputes under KES 2 million.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve a system where 80% of civil and criminal cases are resolved within one year of filing.

**11.3.3 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mainstreaming****Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Operationalize ADR sections in all High Court divisions and major magistrate courts.
- Expand training of certified mediators and arbitrators, especially at the county level.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish County ADR Centers linked to the Judiciary but operating semi-autonomously.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Resolve at least 50% of civil disputes outside formal court trials by 2035.

### **11.3.4 Judicial Integrity, Independence, and Accountability**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Strengthen the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) with greater transparency and citizen oversight.
- Enforce mandatory public wealth declarations and lifestyle audits for all judicial officers.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Introduce the Judicial Ethics and Professional Conduct Tribunal to handle misconduct swiftly and independently.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve global top-50 ranking for Kenya on judicial independence indexes.

### **11.3.5 Justice for Vulnerable Groups**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Institutionalize specialized court divisions for Children’s Justice, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Persons with Disabilities.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Scale up Legal Aid Clinics in low-income neighborhoods, informal settlements, and rural towns.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Ensure full compliance with the Access to Justice Act (2016) guaranteeing free or subsidized justice services for marginalized groups.

## 11.4 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability

- Increase Judiciary allocation progressively to reach 3% of the national budget by 2028.
- Establish the National Court Services Monitoring Portal with real-time tracking of case backlogs, clearances, timelines, and user satisfaction.
- Foster partnerships between Judiciary, academia, private sector, and civil society for justice innovation and system improvements.

## 11.5 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public administration in Kenya plays a critical role in service delivery, development planning, and national cohesion. However, systemic inefficiencies continue to weaken government effectiveness:

- **Bureaucratic Inefficiencies:** Excessive red tape and slow decision-making processes delay public service delivery.
- **Poor Public Sector Productivity:** Kenya's public sector productivity is estimated to be 30% lower than the private sector equivalent.
- **Weak Performance Management:** Although Performance Contracting was introduced, accountability for results remains weak in many ministries and counties.
- **Limited Citizen Engagement:** Public participation mechanisms are often tokenistic and poorly integrated into planning and budgeting processes.
- **Duplication and Overlapping Mandates:** Multiple government agencies with overlapping roles cause wastage and confusion.

### 11.5.1 The CADA Commitment: A Lean, Efficient, and Citizen-Focused Public Service

CADA envisions a public administration that is efficient, decentralized, accountable, and citizen-driven.

We aim to transform Kenya's public sector into a dynamic, responsive, and ethical instrument of national development.

We commit to:

- Streamline public service structures and eliminate duplication.

- Strengthen performance management systems with real consequences for non-performance.
- Deepen devolution and empower counties to be centers of development.
- Institutionalize genuine citizen participation at every stage of governance.
- Build an ethical public service anchored on patriotism, service, and accountability.

## **11.6 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **11.6.1 Public Service Reform and Efficiency Enhancement**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Conduct a Comprehensive Public Sector Audit to eliminate overlapping mandates.
- Introduce e-Governance systems for internal government operations (HR management, procurement, budgeting).

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Rationalize and merge government agencies with overlapping functions, reducing operational costs by 20%.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make the Kenyan public sector among the top three most efficient in Africa, based on global governance indices.

### **11.6.2 Strengthening Performance Management**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Revamp the Performance Contracting framework with real rewards for excellence and penalties for underperformance.
- Require all ministries and county departments to publish quarterly performance reports accessible to the public.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Link 50% of all public service promotions and bonuses directly to measurable performance outcomes.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize citizen scorecards and satisfaction surveys in all ministries, departments, and counties.

### **11.6.3 Enhancing Devolution and County Governance**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Complete the transfer of all devolvable functions to counties, as mandated by the Constitution.
- Increase county share of national revenue from the minimum 15% to 35% by 2028.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Build County Capacity Building Centers to support technical training for county staff.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make counties self-sustaining through local revenue mobilization and innovative service delivery models.

### **11.6.4 Promoting Citizen Participation and Open Governance**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Establish Citizen Budget Councils at county level for participatory budgeting.
- Mandate publication of all public tenders, contracts, and implementation statuses online.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Create Civic Innovation Labs where citizens, developers, and officials co-create public service solutions.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize a right to petition and citizen referendums on major public decisions.

### 11.6.5 Ethical Leadership and Anti-Corruption

#### Short-Term (0–2 Years):

- Enforce lifestyle audits for all senior public officers, starting with Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, and Senators.
- Launch a National Public Ethics Curriculum integrated into public service training institutions.

#### Medium-Term (3–5 Years):

- Create an Independent Leadership Vetting Board for all senior public appointments.

#### Long-Term (6–10 Years):

- Build a culture of zero tolerance to corruption through continuous civic education and strict enforcement.

### 11.7 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability

- Allocate at least 3% of national development expenditure annually to governance reforms and devolution strengthening.
- Develop a Kenya Open Governance Portal for public access to budgets, procurement records, performance reports, and audits.
- Partner with private sector, academia, and civil society to create a National Governance Innovation Fund supporting continuous administrative reforms.

## 11.8 FINANCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Kenya's economy has shown resilience over the past decade, achieving an average GDP growth rate of 5% per annum. However, systemic challenges threaten the sustainability and inclusivity of this growth:

- **High Cost of Living:** Inflation remains persistently high, at 6.9% as of March 2025, driven by food and energy prices.
- **Rising Public Debt:** Kenya's public debt stands at 68% of GDP, straining fiscal space and increasing debt servicing obligations.

- **Limited Financial Inclusion for MSMEs:** Although mobile money access is at 82%, only 32% of MSMEs have access to formal credit.
- **Unemployment and Underemployment:** Youth unemployment stands at 39%, while informal employment accounts for 83% of total jobs.
- **Export Concentration Risk:** Over 60% of Kenya’s exports rely on tea, horticulture, and tourism, making the economy vulnerable to external shocks.
- **Cooperative Movement Weaknesses:** Although Kenya has one of the largest cooperative movements in Africa, poor governance has weakened SACCOs and cooperative societies’ contributions to wealth creation.

### **11.8.1 The CADA Commitment: Inclusive, Resilient and Citizen-Driven Economic Transformation**

CADA envisions a citizen-centered economy that empowers entrepreneurs, farmers, innovators, and workers to drive Kenya’s prosperity.

Our focus is decentralizing opportunity, supporting MSMEs and cooperatives, and building financial resilience from the ground up.

We commit to:

- Restore macroeconomic stability and fiscal discipline.
- Deepen financial inclusion through MSME credit, SACCO revitalization, and microfinance.
- Diversify Kenya’s export base through industrialization and agro-processing.
- Position Kenya as a financial and innovation hub for Africa.

## **11.9 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

### **11.9.1 Restoring Fiscal Stability and Reducing Public Debt**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Implement zero-based budgeting across ministries to eliminate wasteful spending.
- Institute a National Debt Management Strategy targeting a debt-to-GDP ratio below 60% by 2028.
- Renegotiate high-cost commercial debt with a focus on concessional loans.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Introduce the Public Debt Ceiling Act to impose statutory limits on new borrowing.
- Expand domestic revenue mobilization by broadening the tax base, not raising rates.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Build a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) using proceeds from natural resources, diaspora remittances, and public surpluses.

## **11.9.2 Expanding MSME Access to Finance**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Operationalize the CADA MSME Fund providing affordable credit with single-digit interest rates.
- Streamline MSME business registration and licensing processes through a National One-Stop Digital Portal.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish a Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for small enterprises to unlock private sector lending.
- Set up County MSME Development Agencies offering training, marketing, and export support.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Increase MSME contribution to GDP from the current 33% to 50% by 2035.

## **11.9.3 Revitalizing Cooperatives and SACCOs**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Undertake a forensic audit of all major SACCOs to restore public confidence.
- Establish the Kenya Cooperative Regulatory Authority (KCRA) to professionalize and monitor cooperative operations.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Incentivize Cooperative Banks to invest in rural enterprise development.
- Launch a Cooperative Development and Innovation Fund for digitizing SACCO operations.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make cooperatives the primary vehicle for rural savings, credit access, and investment.

## **11.9.4 Trade Development and Export Diversification**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Streamline clearance procedures at ports through the Single Customs Window system.

Identify and develop 10 new non-traditional export products (e.g., avocados, macadamia nuts, processed coffee).

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Create Export Processing Clusters (EPCs) focused on agri-processing, leather, textiles, and ICT goods.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Increase non-traditional exports by 40%, reducing over-reliance on tea, coffee, and tourism.

## **11.9.5 Digital and Innovation Economy Growth**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Roll out tax incentives for start-ups and SMEs in the digital economy.
- Expand affordable broadband coverage to 80% of the population.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish a National Digital Skills Academy producing 100,000 graduates annually.

### Long-Term (6–10 Years):

- Make Kenya the number 1 African destination for digital outsourcing, innovation, and tech entrepreneurship.

### 12.0 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability

- Adhere to the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012 for transparent financial governance.
- Set up an Independent Fiscal Council to monitor budget implementation and fiscal risks.
- Mobilize blended financing through bonds, public-private partnerships, and diaspora investments.

### 12.1 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATION

Kenya is a recognized leader in digital innovation, known for pioneering mobile money (M-Pesa) and having a vibrant tech start-up scene ("Silicon Savannah"). However, significant digital gaps persist:

- **Limited Connectivity:** Only 42% of Kenyans have access to reliable high-speed internet, with rural areas severely underserved.
- **Digital Divide:** Gender, urban-rural, and income disparities limit digital access and skills development.
- **Underutilization of ICT in Government:** E-government services remain fragmented; many processes are still manual and slow.
- **Cybersecurity Risks:** Increased digital transactions have led to a rise in cyberattacks, yet Kenya's cybersecurity infrastructure remains weak.
- **Low Innovation Commercialization:** Although Kenya ranks highly in innovation output in Africa, less than 15% of tech innovations reach full commercialization or global scaling (Global Innovation Index, 2024).

### 12.2 The CADA Commitment: A Digitally Empowered Citizenry and Economy

CADA envisions a digitally driven Kenya where technology powers government efficiency, business competitiveness, education access, and job creation.

We see connectivity, digital literacy, cybersecurity, and innovation commercialization as critical pillars for national transformation.

We commit to:

- Expand digital infrastructure equitably across all counties.
- Promote universal digital literacy and skills training.
- Drive full e-government adoption to reduce bureaucracy and enhance transparency.
- Strengthen cybersecurity and data protection systems.
- Position Kenya as Africa’s top digital innovation hub.

**12.3 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plans**

**12.3.1 Expanding Digital Infrastructure**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Roll out broadband infrastructure in 5,000 rural schools and 1,000 public health centers.
- Provide incentives for private sector investment in last-mile internet connectivity to underserved areas.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Achieve 90% 4G coverage and lay groundwork for 5G rollout across major urban centers.
- Establish public Wi-Fi hotspots in all county headquarters, major towns, and transport hubs.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Ensure 100% internet penetration nationwide, bridging Kenya’s digital divide.

**12.3.2 Digital Skills Development**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Launch the CADA Digital Literacy Program targeting schools, youth groups, and women’s organizations.

- Integrate coding, robotics, and AI fundamentals into CBC curriculum from Grade 6 upwards.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Train at least 500,000 youth in market-relevant digital skills annually (e.g., coding, data analytics, e-commerce).

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Achieve full digital literacy among Kenyan citizens by 2035.

### **12.3.3 E-Government and Smart Public Services**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Digitize 80% of all government services via an integrated National E-Government Portal.
- Mandate e-procurement, e-licensing, and e-taxation across all ministries, departments, and counties.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish a National Open Data Platform for public transparency and civic innovation.

#### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Deliver 100% of government services digitally, reducing service delivery time by 70%.

### **12.3.4 Cybersecurity and Data Protection**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Operationalize the Kenya National Cybersecurity Centre as a 24/7 national watchdog against cyberthreats.
- Strengthen enforcement of the Data Protection Act (DPA, 2019) with heavy penalties for breaches.

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Conduct annual National Cybersecurity Drills for public and private sectors.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Position Kenya among Africa’s top three countries in cybersecurity resilience.

**12.3.5 Promoting Innovation and Tech Start-Ups**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Set up the CADA Start-Up Fund providing seed capital and business development services to tech start-ups.
- Create innovation hubs linked to universities and TVET institutions in all counties.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Establish “Innovation Cities” in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, and Eldoret, modeled after international technology parks.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make Kenya the top African destination for start-up investments and tech-based jobs.

**12.4 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Allocate 3% of national budget annually toward digital economy development and cybersecurity programs.
- Foster Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure, innovation, and service delivery.
- Create a Digital Economy Council bringing together government, private sector, academia, and civil society for continuous policy innovation.

**12.5 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Public administration in Kenya plays a critical role in service delivery, development planning, and national cohesion. However, systemic inefficiencies continue to weaken government effectiveness:

- **Bureaucratic Inefficiencies:** Excessive red tape and slow decision-making processes delay public service delivery.

- **Poor Public Sector Productivity:** Kenya’s public sector productivity is estimated to be 30% lower than the private sector equivalent.
- **Weak Performance Management:** Although Performance Contracting was introduced, accountability for results remains weak in many ministries and counties.
- **Limited Citizen Engagement:** Public participation mechanisms are often tokenistic and poorly integrated into planning and budgeting processes.
- **Duplication and Overlapping Mandates:** Multiple government agencies with overlapping roles cause wastage and confusion.

### **12.5.1 The CADA Commitment: A Lean, Efficient, and Citizen-Focused Public Service**

CADA envisions a public administration that is efficient, decentralized, accountable, and citizen-driven.

We aim to transform Kenya’s public sector into a dynamic, responsive, and ethical instrument of national development.

We commit to:

- Streamline public service structures and eliminate duplication.
- Strengthen performance management systems with real consequences for non-performance.
- Deepen devolution and empower counties to be centers of development.
- Institutionalize genuine citizen participation at every stage of governance.
- Build an ethical public service anchored on patriotism, service, and accountability.

## **12.6 Strategic Areas and Implementation Plan**

### **12.6.1 Public Service Reform and Efficiency Enhancement**

#### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Conduct a Comprehensive Public Sector Audit to eliminate overlapping mandates.
- Introduce e-Governance systems for internal government operations (HR management, procurement, budgeting).

#### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Rationalize and merge government agencies with overlapping functions, reducing operational costs by 20%.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make the Kenyan public sector among the top three most efficient in Africa, based on global governance indices.

**12.6.2 Strengthening Performance Management**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Revamp the Performance Contracting framework with real rewards for excellence and penalties for underperformance.
- Require all ministries and county departments to publish quarterly performance reports accessible to the public.

**Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Link 50% of all public service promotions and bonuses directly to measurable performance outcomes.

**Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize citizen scorecards and satisfaction surveys in all ministries, departments, and counties.

**12.6.3 Enhancing Devolution and County Governance**

**Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Complete the transfer of all devolvable functions to counties, as mandated by the Constitution.
- Increase county share of national revenue from the minimum 15% to 35% by 2028.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Build County Capacity Building Centers to support technical training for county staff.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Make counties self-sustaining through local revenue mobilization and innovative service delivery models.

## **12.6.4 Promoting Citizen Participation and Open Governance**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Establish Citizen Budget Councils at county level for participatory budgeting.
- Mandate publication of all public tenders, contracts, and implementation statuses online.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Create Civic Innovation Labs where citizens, developers, and officials co-create public service solutions.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Institutionalize a right to petition and citizen referendums on major public decisions.

## **12.6.5 Ethical Leadership and Anti-Corruption**

### **Short-Term (0–2 Years):**

- Enforce lifestyle audits for all senior public officers, starting with Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, and Senators.
- Launch a National Public Ethics Curriculum integrated into public service training institutions.

### **Medium-Term (3–5 Years):**

- Create an Independent Leadership Vetting Board for all senior public appointments.

### **Long-Term (6–10 Years):**

- Build a culture of zero tolerance to corruption through continuous civic education and strict enforcement.

### **12.7 Monitoring, Financing, and Sustainability**

- Allocate at least 3% of national development expenditure annually to governance reforms and devolution strengthening.
- Develop a Kenya Open Governance Portal for public access to budgets, procurement records, performance reports, and audits.
- Partner with private sector, academia, and civil society to create a National Governance Innovation Fund supporting continuous administrative reforms.

## **13.0 STRATEGY FOR COMMUNICATING AND DISSEMINATING THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGY**

The Citizens Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA) recognizes that an effective political movement must communicate its ideology, values, and vision in ways that are accessible, inclusive, and consistent. To that end, the party intends to operationalize a multi-channel communication strategy that educates, mobilizes, and engages citizens from all walks of life.

### **13.1 Strategic Objectives**

This communication strategy seeks to:

- Foster national understanding of the party's ideological foundation
- Encourage inclusive political participation and civic responsibility
- Promote open dialogue between party leadership and the public
- Strengthen public trust in the party's intentions, policy direction, and integrity

By positioning ideology at the center of political messaging, the party aims to transform political discourse from personality-centered debates to value-based engagement.

### **13.2 Channels and Platforms for Communication**

To reach diverse audiences effectively, the party proposes a layered and context-sensitive approach to dissemination across the following pillars:

#### **13.2.1 Community-Based Engagement**

The party intends to prioritize face-to-face interactions that foster grassroots dialogue and social trust. This shall be achieved through:

- County-based public forums, town halls, and civic dialogues
- Regular community barazas led by party coordinators and trained facilitators
- Inclusion of youth, women, elders, and marginalized groups in every public engagement

These forums shall serve as platforms to explain the party's values, receive feedback, and co-create solutions with citizens.

#### **13.2.2 Traditional and Vernacular Media**

Recognizing the continued influence of radio, television, and print, the party plans to maintain a strong presence in traditional media by:

- Participating in political talk shows, interviews, and current affairs programs
- Producing policy explainer series in collaboration with regional media houses
- Engaging vernacular radio and religious broadcasters to deepen outreach in rural and peri-urban areas

Content shall be tailored to suit linguistic and cultural diversity across the country.

### **13.2.3 Digital and Social Media Ecosystem**

The party envisions an agile and interactive digital footprint, built on the following interventions:

- Creation of multimedia content for platforms such as X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and WhatsApp
- Hosting of live sessions, policy Q&As, webinars, and digital town halls with party officials and sectoral experts
- Launch of a dedicated *CADA Dialogue Podcast* featuring stories from communities, interviews, and policy conversations
- Deployment of real-time engagement tools including polls, infographics, and interactive videos

To enhance effectiveness, the party shall use analytics to assess reach, sentiment, and audience feedback for continuous improvement.

### **13.2.4 Educational Partnerships and Civic Literacy Initiatives**

To strengthen ideological literacy and deepen democratic consciousness, the party intends to:

- Partner with academic institutions to organize public lectures, research symposia, and political education seminars
- Support the establishment of leadership fellowships and student-led ideology clinics in universities and colleges
- Collaborate with civil society, interfaith organizations, and development actors in rolling out civic education campaigns focused on constitutionalism, rights, and governance

Such programs shall emphasize the ideological underpinnings of CADA’s policy positions and promote informed civic engagement.

**13.2.5 Publications and Grassroots Literature**

To ensure lasting ideological imprint, the party proposes to develop and distribute a wide range of print and editorial materials, including:

- Monthly issue briefs and policy position papers
- A simplified annual *People’s Manifesto Digest* for grassroots readership
- Ideological handbooks and civic education toolkits translated into local languages
- Visual storytelling materials such as illustrated guides, posters, and comic-style formats for community learning

All materials shall be disseminated through party branches, county offices, learning institutions, and public spaces.

**14.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK**

To ensure fidelity to its ideology and the effective implementation of its policy agenda, the Citizens Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA) proposes a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. This framework is intended to promote transparency, accountability, adaptive learning, and continuous improvement in party operations and public service delivery.

**14.1 Purpose and Guiding Principles**

The M&E framework is designed to track progress against stated ideological commitments, assess the impact of policy actions, and facilitate evidence-based decision-making. It shall be guided by the principles of transparency, inclusivity, responsiveness, timeliness, and public participation.

**14.2 Key Objectives**

- To measure progress in delivering the party’s manifesto and policy promises
- To evaluate the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of party-led interventions

- To strengthen internal accountability, institutional learning, and stakeholder confidence
- To generate credible data for public reporting, strategic planning, and continuous policy refinement

### 14.3 Evaluation Design and Indicators

The party shall implement a results-based monitoring and evaluation system grounded in its core policy preference areas. This framework will utilize measurable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assess progress, ensure accountability, and inform policy adjustments.

The indicators will be structured around the following thematic priorities:

- **Health and Well-being:** KPIs will measure access to quality healthcare, service coverage, patient satisfaction, and improvements in health outcomes, with a focus on advancing universal health coverage and reducing health inequalities.
- **Education and Human Capital Development:** Indicators will track enrollment and retention rates, equitable access to education, quality of learning outcomes, and progress in bridging regional and gender disparities.
- **Youth Employment and Economic Empowerment:** This area will be evaluated through metrics such as job creation rates, uptake of entrepreneurship initiatives, access to vocational and digital skills training, and youth participation in economic transformation.
- **Governance, Transparency, and Accountability:** Evaluation will focus on corruption perception indices, public service responsiveness, institutional efficiency, and levels of citizen trust and engagement with governance processes.
- **Social Inclusion and Participatory Development:** Indicators will assess gender parity, the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable populations, civic engagement levels, and effectiveness of public participation mechanisms in decision-making.
- **Digital Transformation and Innovation:** Progress will be tracked through digital service uptake, technology penetration, digital literacy rates, and the integration of innovation in public service delivery.
- **Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience:** KPIs will include environmental conservation efforts, adoption of sustainable practices, climate adaptation initiatives, and progress toward a green economy.
- **Devolution and Regional Equity:** This area will be evaluated through indicators such as the effectiveness of devolved governance structures, equitable distribution of

resources, quality of county-level service delivery, and citizen satisfaction with local governance.

#### **14.4 Data Collection and Methodologies**

A mixed-methods approach shall be utilized to ensure comprehensive, accurate, and contextualized information. Data shall be collected through:

- **Community scorecards** and public barometers to capture citizen satisfaction
- **Surveys and polls**, including mobile and online formats for wide reach
- **Focus group discussions** and key informant interviews for qualitative insights
- **Geospatial mapping** and field audits for program and infrastructure tracking
- **Real-time digital dashboards** to visualize performance and flag bottlenecks

Data disaggregation by gender, age, region, and vulnerability status shall be prioritized for inclusive analysis.

#### **14.5 Institutional Arrangements**

To coordinate and oversee M&E functions, the party proposes the establishment of a **National Monitoring and Evaluation Unit** embedded within the party's Secretariat. The unit shall:

- Develop evaluation frameworks and tools
- Coordinate capacity building for M&E personnel
- Compile, validate, and disseminate data and reports

At the county level, **County M&E Officers** shall be deployed to track local implementation, collect real-time data, and ensure contextual responsiveness. These officers shall work closely with county party branches, grassroots organizations, and community oversight groups.

#### **14.6 Reporting Structure and Frequency**

Periodic assessments shall be scheduled as follows:

- **Quarterly reviews** to assess short-term progress and implementation fidelity
- **Biannual stakeholder engagement reports** to enhance participatory reflection

- **Annual national performance evaluations** to capture long-term outcomes and strategic alignment
- **Post-election reviews** to assess manifesto delivery and inform future policy direction

All M&E reports shall be made accessible to the public in multiple languages and formats, including simplified versions for grassroots dissemination. Findings shall be published through the party’s digital platforms, print publications, and stakeholder forums.

#### **14.7 Feedback, Learning, and Accountability Mechanisms**

A feedback and grievance redress system shall be instituted to enable party members and the public to report challenges, lodge complaints, or suggest improvements. Channels shall include:

- Toll-free SMS codes and USSD services
- Online portals and anonymous reporting tools
- Suggestion boxes at ward and county offices

The party also intends to host **biannual accountability forums**, bringing together members, stakeholders, and independent observers to deliberate on progress, identify gaps, and propose corrective measures. Lessons learned from M&E processes shall feed into policy revisions, strategic reviews, and future planning cycles.

#### **14.8 External Oversight and Collaboration**

To promote credibility and objectivity, partnerships shall be pursued with:

- Independent evaluation experts
- Civil society watchdogs
- Research institutions and universities
- County Assemblies and the Office of the Auditor General (where relevant)

Third-party evaluations and peer reviews shall be commissioned periodically to validate findings and ensure alignment with national development goals and constitutional obligations.

## **15.0 FRAMEWORK FOR REVIEWING THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGY**

The Citizens Alliance for Democratic Affairs (CADA) recognizes that a political ideology must remain dynamic, responsive, and aligned with evolving national priorities, constitutional changes, and global trends. To ensure continued relevance, integrity, and democratic legitimacy, the party proposes a structured framework for the periodic review, adaptation, and reaffirmation of its ideological foundation.

### **15.1 Purpose and Rationale**

The framework for reviewing the party's ideology is designed to:

- Safeguard ideological integrity while enabling timely adaptation
- Reflect on policy performance, citizen feedback, and lived realities
- Incorporate emerging national, regional, and global developments
- Foster collective ownership of the party's vision and direction

By institutionalizing a clear review mechanism, the party intends to build a resilient and future-ready ideological foundation that can respond to shifting public needs and democratic demands.

### **15.2 Triggers for Review**

The review of the party's ideological statement shall be initiated under the following conditions:

- **Post-Election Evaluation:** After each general election, to assess ideological alignment with the electoral mandate and policy delivery outcomes
- **Contextual Shifts:** In response to major national reforms, constitutional amendments, legal transitions, or socio-political shifts
- **Scheduled Review Cycle:** At least once every five years as part of a strategic governance review process
- **Other Circumstances:** Emerging civic discourse, academic critique, think tank recommendations, or international developments may also prompt review

### **15.3 Process for Initiating the Review**

The process for initiating the review of the party's ideology shall follow a clear and accountable sequence:

**1. Trigger Identification and Assessment**

The party's Policy and Strategy Directorate and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit shall assess internal and external conditions to determine whether a review is warranted. A Preliminary Assessment Report shall be prepared.

**2. Approval by the National Executive Council (NEC)**

The Preliminary Report shall be submitted to the NEC for deliberation. Upon approval, the NEC shall pass a formal resolution to initiate the review process.

**3. Official Declaration and Statement of Intent**

The NEC shall:

- Declare the commencement of the review
- Issue a Statement of Intent outlining the rationale and scope
- Announce the timeline, deliverables, and engagement strategy

**4. Appointment of a Review Committee**

A multi-stakeholder Review Committee shall be appointed, composed of:

- Party policy and strategy leaders
- Representatives of youth, women, and grassroots members
- County party coordinators
- Civil society observers and development partners
- Independent scholars and researchers

**5. Public Notification and Mobilization**

A public call for participation shall be issued through party offices, media outlets, and digital platforms. Citizens shall be invited to contribute input and participate in upcoming consultative forums.

**6. Oversight and Documentation**

A Review Oversight Taskforce shall be appointed by the NEC to supervise the process and ensure it aligns with democratic standards. All actions shall be documented.

## **15.4 Public and Stakeholder Participation**

To uphold transparency, public accountability, and democratic legitimacy, the review framework embeds diverse and inclusive stakeholder participation at every stage:

- **County-Level Dialogues**

Regional consultations shall be held in all counties to engage:

- Youth, women, persons with disabilities, elders, and professionals
- Civil society groups and religious/community leaders
- Grassroots party members and independent citizens

Accessibility measures such as local language interpretation and inclusive venues shall be prioritized.

- **Digital and Remote Participation Tools**

Citizens and members shall be empowered to submit views and proposals via:

- Online platforms and portals
- SMS/USDD services
- Suggestion boxes at party offices
- Interactive radio and TV forums

- **Public Comment Period**

Draft revisions of the ideology shall be published and opened to a 30-day public comment period before final ratification. Submissions shall be reviewed, categorized, and incorporated where appropriate.

## **15.5 Review Process and Methodology**

The actual review of the ideological statement shall follow a phased and participatory approach:

1. **Planning and Scoping**

Upon initiation, the NEC shall finalize the work plan, timelines, and terms of reference for the Review Committee.

2. **Public Consultations and Evidence Gathering**

The Review Committee shall collect input through:

- County town halls
- Thematic forums for youth, women, persons with disabilities, and minorities
- Online surveys and focus groups

3. **Ideological Audit and Data Analysis**

Monitoring and evaluation reports, implementation reviews, citizen feedback, and expert analyses shall be synthesized to identify ideological gaps or areas requiring adaptation.

**4. Drafting of Proposed Revisions**

The Review Committee shall draft amendments based on evidence and feedback. These shall be vetted internally through peer review and presented at the National Policy Summit for consensus-building.

**5. Ratification and Endorsement**

Final revisions shall be tabled at the National Delegates Conference for formal ratification. Upon approval, the revised ideological statement shall be adopted as the official party position.

**15.6 Documentation and Communication**

Once ratified, the updated ideological framework shall be:

- Published in full and abridged formats
- Translated into major local languages for grassroots accessibility
- Disseminated through party websites, newsletters, civic education forums, and partner platforms
- Explained through periodic briefs to clarify the rationale and implications of the revisions to members and the general public

THE END //////////////////////////////////////