United
Green Movement Party
KUMEKUCHA

PARTY MANIFESTO

POPULAR VERSION

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 1
1.0 Ideological Grounding of the United Green Movement Party 1
1.1 Green Principles: UGM's Principles 2
1.2 The Party 4
1.3 Leadership of UGM 5
1.4 Statement of Ideology 5
2.0 KENYA A SITUATION ANALYSIS 6
2.1 Equality to diversify choices 6
2.2 Democracy and rule of law 6
3.0 Good Leadership and Accountable Government 7
4. UGM'S FRAMEWORK OF ACTION 8
4.1 First Pillar: Economy 8
4.1.1 Situational Analysis 8
4.1.2 Problem Statement 9
4.1.3 Policy Intervention 9
4.2 Second Pillar: Rule of Law 12
4.2.1 Situational Analysis 12
4.2.2 Problem Statement 12
4.2.3 Policy Interventions 13
4.3 Third Pillar: Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources 14
4.3.1 Situational Analysis 14
4.3.2 Problem Statement 15
4.3.3 Policy Interventions 15
4.4 Fourth Pillar: Youth Unemployment 18
4.4.1 Situational Analysis 18
4.4.2 Problem Statement 18
4.4.3 Policy Interventions 19
4.5 Fifth Pillar: Social Justice and Equality 20
4.5.1 Situational Analysis 20
4.5.2 Problem Statement 20
4.5.3 Policy Interventions 21

1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 Ideological Grounding of the United Green Movement Party

Ecologism or green political theory focuses on issues that are extremely old in politics. The relationship between the human and nonhuman worlds, contemporary issues such as economic political implications of climate change, peak oil, over-consumption, resource competition, conflicts, rising levels of global and national inequalities are considered. As Greens we are distinguished by, among others, our principle of co-leadership, equality in leadership regulating gender proportions in leading positions; and all elected posts.

1.1 Green Principles: UGM's Principles

The United Green Movement Party is grounded on the 10 principles of the Green Political theory. These values drive UGM in its political organizing as we build a new Kenya:

1. ***Grassroots Democracy:*** Every human being deserves a say in the decisions that affect their lives; no one should be subject to the will of another. UGM works to increase public participation at every level of government and to ensure that public representatives are fully accountable to the people who elect them. Greens work to create new types of political organizations that expand the process of participatory democracy by directly including citizens in decision-making processes.
2. ***Ecological wisdom:*** Human societies must operate with the understanding that we are part of nature, not separate from nature. We must maintain an ecological balance and live within the ecological and resource limits of our planet. Greens support a sustainable society that utilizes resources in such a way that future generations will also benefit. We encourage agricultural practices that replenish the soil; an energy efficient economy; and living in ways that respect the integrity of natural systems.
3. ***Social Justice and Equal Opportunity:*** All persons should have the rights and opportunity to benefit equally from the resources afforded us by society and the environment. Greens encourage people to consciously confront in themselves, their organizations, and society at large, barriers such as tribalism, racism and class oppression, sexism and heterosexism, ageism and disability, which act to deny fair treatment and equality before the law.
4. ***Decentralization:*** Centralization of wealth and power contributes to social and economic injustice, environmental destruction, and militarization. Therefore, UGM supports a restructuring of social, political and economic institutions away from a system that is controlled by and mostly benefits the powerful few, to a democratic, less bureaucratic system. Decision-making should, as much as possible, remain at the individual and local level, while assuring that civil rights are protected for all citizens. This is the reason UGM advocates for decentralization. That various society units make their advices on economy, security and things that matter to them.

5. ***Community based economics:*** We recognize it is essential to create a vibrant and sustainable economic system, one that can create jobs and provide a decent standard of living, for all people, while maintaining a healthy ecological balance. A successful economic system will offer meaningful work with dignity, while paying a "living wage" which reflects the real value of a person's work. Local communities must look to economic development that assures protection of the environment and workers' rights, broad citizen participation in planning, and enhancement of our "quality of life" is encouraged. UGM supports independently owned and operated companies which are socially responsible. Co-operatives and public enterprises that spread out resources and control to more people through democratic participation are encouraged.
6. ***Nonviolence:*** It is essential that we develop effective alternatives to our current patterns of violence at all levels, from the family and the streets, to nations and the world. UGM will work to demilitarize our society and eliminate all manner of weapons, without being naive about the intentions of other governments. Greens recognize the need for self-defense and the defense of others who are in helpless situations. We promote nonviolent methods to oppose practices and policies with which we disagree, and guide our actions toward lasting personal, community and global peace.
7. ***Feminism:*** We inherited a social system based on male domination of politics and economics. We call for the replacement of the cultural ethics of domination and control. We advocate for more cooperative ways of interacting, we respect differences of opinion and gender. We believe human values such as equity between the -sexes, interpersonal responsibility, and honesty must be developed with moral conscience. Greens remember that the process that determines our decisions and actions is just as important as achieving the outcome we want.
8. ***Respect for Diversity:*** We believe it is important to value religious, racial, ethnic, cultural, sexual and spiritual diversity. We promote the development of respectful relationships across these lines. UGM believes the many diverse elements of society should be reflected in our organizations and decision-making bodies. We support the leadership of people who have been traditionally closed out of leadership roles. We acknowledge and respect other life forms and the preservation of biodiversity.

9. ***Personal and Global Responsibility:*** UGM encourages individuals to act to improve their personal well-being. We encourage ecological balance and social harmony. UGM seeks partnerships around the world to foster peace, economic justice, and the health of the planet.
10. ***Future Focus and Sustainability:*** Our actions and policies should be motivated by long-term goals. UGM seeks to protect valuable natural resources. We advocate for circular economies. Reuse, reduce and recycle inform our activities. We promote a sustainable economics that does not depend on continual expansion for survival. Greens counter-balance the drive for short-term profits by assuring that economic development, new technologies, and fiscal policies are responsible to future generations. Our overall goal is not merely to survive, but to share lives that are truly worth living. We believe the quality of our individual lives is enriched by the quality of all of our lives. We encourage everyone to see the dignity and intrinsic worth in all life. We encourage people to take the time to understand and appreciate themselves, their community and the magnificent beauty of this world.

1.2 The Party

The United Green Movement is a duly registered political party in Kenya. We have a nationwide outreach both on branches and programmes. UGM is a people's party that is founded on green principles linking democracy and environment. The party acknowledges that civil liberties, social justice and sustainable development can go hand in hand with environmental conservation, climate change, gender equality and equity, the rule of law and economic stability, among others.

The UGM's commitment to the green development agenda is in line with the nation's Constitution of Kenya, 2010. We are guided by the need to realize the full potential of devolve system of governance. Hailed as a green Constitution; Kenya's supreme law embodies elaborate provisions with considerable implications for sustainable development. These range from environmental principles and implications of multilateral environmental agreements to the right to clean and healthy environment enshrined in the Bill of Rights. In this regard, the UGM party aims for socio-economic prosperity of the nation through equitable and inclusive participation of all Kenyans with the ultimate goal of translating the development agenda into livable reality for every citizen.

1.3 Leadership of UGM

UGM is a democratic political party that cherishes accountable, open and responsible leadership in the management of its affairs. The party's governance structure consists of the National Executive Committee, the National Governing Council and the National Delegates Conference. The leadership is diversely representative and inclusive, drawing its membership from all over Kenya.

1.4 Statement of Ideology

The UGM party is committed to establishing a united, peaceful & prosperous Kenya in which all citizens enjoy economic, social and democratic rights, living in dignity and harmony with their environment. The party seeks to achieve this by building a state and society in which all citizens will have a better life and live in harmony with the environment.

2.0 KENYA A SITUATION ANALYSIS

Kenya is home to over 56 million people of diverse ethnic and racial origins. The country records annual population increase of approximately 2.2% with the youth constituting 25% and those below 15 years making up 43% of the total population. This number signifies immense potential for growth, development and prosperity due to active labour as well as ready market for goods and services. Kenya takes pride in its strategic location in the region as an economic powerhouse and gateway into East Africa. A potential which it has hardly harnessed in ways that can help it leapfrog to greater prosperity.

Kenya as a country finds itself in a place from which it cannot liberate itself unless a fundamental shift in the organizing principle of state is considered. Predatory public borrowing and taxation, wanton theft of public resources and the steep rise in cost of living amongst other grave political, economic and social challenges are a direct result of the Country's economic and political model. Neo-liberal policies, corporate capture, short sighted market logic and run away capitalism has made Kenya a nation with great potential for social, economic growth and political development, a massive visible failure in under-development. To free Kenyans from oppressive poverty, insecure living conditions and this predatory market the country must devise strategies that will enable the 56 million Kenyans enjoy life, liberty and pursue happiness.

2.1 Equality to diversify choices

Our people must be free to make their own different choices and to develop their own identity without being limited or disadvantaged by the consequences of their choices. Developmental devolution must retain its core objective of redistribution of power, wealth, ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya. Factors that generate inequality in society, economic structures, social patterns such as ethnicity, regionalism, corruption, elite capture must be uprooted.

2.2 Democracy and rule of law

We must build a society in which the democratic and accountable exercise of power is indispensable. Active participation and citizenship is necessary to ensure a sustainable society where every voice is heard regardless of class, ethnicity, religion, ability or gender. UGM will guard against forces which oppose aspirations for a better society. We have a firm belief that democracy is more than the right to vote. We believe in the right to participate in social,

political and economic life and be empowered to co-determine the cause of history. Democracy and human rights are the essence of popular power and indispensable tools by which people can control the economic structures. We believe that an independent judicial system based on the rule of law impartially applied to all citizens is a necessary condition for the attainment of democracy.

3.0 Good Leadership and Accountable Government

The last two decades has witnessed a remarkable transformation of the Kenya's governance. A framework premised on respect for the rule of law, civil liberties, transparent and accountable leadership. Implementing the Constitution of Kenya 2010 fully, ensuring that the independence of institutions is guaranteed and ridding Kenya of personal rule, bad governance, exclusion and lack of transparency will be key in moving the Country forward.

We have recently witnessed a surge in debt financed mega infrastructure. All these is aimed at what has been dubbed revolutionising of the transport, energy and ICT infrastructure to attract investments and transform Kenya into a global industrial hub. The expansion of road network through the construction of new roads, the on-going modernisation of the railway transport. The improvement of the water and air transport all speaks to the nation's overall goal for sustainable development. All these are aimed at proper job creation and ensuring quality life for every Kenyan. These infrastructure projects have not dealt with youth unemployment, food insecurity, agricultural production, rising insecurity and a collapsing health sector that is smarting from the impact of COVID-19, projects that will matter most for many Kenyans.

4. UGM'S FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

4.1 First Pillar: Economy

4.1.1 Situational Analysis

Kenya's economy is a victim of her colonial legacy and unfinished business of what was called the nation building project. What we now know as our formal economy started off at the Country's first trading center, the port city of Mombasa when in 1885 this served as the headquarter of the then Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEACO). With the completion of the Railway line in 1901to Lake Victoria the headquarters was transferred to Nairobi and with it development efforts also shifted to the mainland where more settlers were. The underdevelopment, marginalization, under-representation and discrimination that our economy has produced over the years must thus be seen as a direct consequence of the extractive railway economy.

The Kenyan economy therefore has extensively been an extractive economy not only informed by extractive political institutions, but also the extractive railway which informed the need for people to come to the economic centers (Nairobi, Mombasa) to earn a living which in turn produces informality. This means that most of people seeking to earn this living do not have sufficient remuneration leading to slum dwelling and low income areas. The economy is then dual in nature where there is the European side of the economy and the African economy; where the European side is coordinated with enabling legislation and the African side is fragmented without proper coordination. This then entrenches segregation where the poor African side are the workers of the richer formal high end dwellers.

This model of the economy then creates the problem of distribution where resources are skewed towards attending the needs of wealthy at the expense of the poor. In addition, the formal economy displaces the poor where new investments by the establishment are always accompanied by the displacement (mostly forced) of the poor to pave way for their investments.

Further, the market that this economy has produced is unable to protect jobs as the jobs produced are temporary and short time leading to high levels of unemployment. This challenge is informed by the obsession for foreign direct investment (FDI) who when they come into the economy are focused on their global supply chains, expand profits and increase their market share and therefore resort to practices such as casualization of labor and compromising standards.

The legacy of this colonial economy was Mboya's Sessional Paper 10 of 1965 whose thrust was that the state would inject capital in places considered high potential areas with the intent that the wealth generated from it would trickle down to areas considered low potential. This has in effect resulted in structural inequality that is felt to date creating places in the country that are lagging behind economically. Many places remain disproportionately disenfranchised and impoverished. Among the clearest corollary of this skewed system is the reality that in sections of this country, there are still people who die from hunger while in other areas farmers are unable to gainfully sell their produces into the market and in some instances having their produce rot or thrown away as waste.

Suffice to say, the causes for economic failures in Kenya are many though the major obstacles to greater economic freedom which include extractive economic institutions amongst them; lack of judicial effectiveness, poor government integrity, and grave problems with fiscal health. Policy implementation remains poor and vulnerable to such risks as drought, lack of security, corruption, and political squabbling. Kenya remains heavily indebted and has accumulated enormous public debts, the cost of doing business is high, unfair taxation of small scale business and inappropriate policies to anchor foreign investments are among some of the economic challenges bedevilling the country.

4.1.2 Problem Statement

1. Unemployment
2. Corruption
3. National Debt
4. Taxation
5. Political Patronage
6. Poor infrastructure
7. Cost of doing business
8. Foreign direct investments
9. Response to pandemics
10. Poverty

4.1.3 Policy Intervention

1. Effective legislation that moves money closer to people
2. Supporting community to raise productivity
3. Mobilizing domestic & diaspora capital for investment
4. Mobilizing capital for investment in cottage industries
5. Improving market system (cooperative system)
6. Improve necessary infrastructure in general (roads, electricity, and water supply) but also for the market system (including lighting and security)
7. Available micro financing

8. Policies and legislation to attract foreign direct investments (green energy, water transportation, agriculture, blue economy)
9. Liberalizations to private sector
10. Legal framework for reduce unnecessary legislation for SME
11. Application of economic instruments to promote solar and other renewable source of energy
12. To develop legal instruments to integrate green energy and energy efficient as part of the building code
13. Establishment of exclusive economic zones for green technology enterprises
14. Introduction and promotion of climate sustainable agriculture
15. Explore more energy efficient on supply and consumption side

1. Unemployment

Short time solutions

- Public works (environmental works) for unskilled youth
- Paid internship for skilled youth / graduates
- Unemployment insurance
- National volunteer program

Long term solutions:

- Having more market oriented training
- State investment in agriculture
- Making legal framework for producing medical cannabis

2. Corruption

- Stop corrupt politicians from being candidates (IEBC)
- Implement Chapter 6 of the Constitution of Kenya (CoK), 2010 (on leadership and integrity)
- Recover stolen public wealth
- Fix the system
- We do not need new laws - we must implement existing ones

3. National debt

- Stick to Maastricht guideline for GDP and national debt ratio (60% for all countries)
- Audit all debt in the registrar.
- Today officially Kenya is on 71.4% national debt to GDP ratio
- What to expand - what to shrink in the budget

4. Taxation

- 0% tax in the first year for new Kenyan SME. (Develop a framework to ensure SMEs don't re-register every year)

5. Political patronage

- Professionalism over membership in political parties
- Transparent employment in government / state owned companies

6. Infrastructure

- Lamu port
- LAPSSET Corridor Lamu - Ethiopia
- Improvement of local roads

- Open secondary roads for local markets
- Promote and support of sustainable infrastructure (especially of secondary roads)
- Water supply
- Electricity (renewable energy, solar power for every household in Kenya)

7. Cost of doing business

- Open company in 10 days
- Lower prices for opening companies which is currently (2022) a minimum of Ksh. 40,000
- E government
- Less papers and bureaucracy

8. Foreign direct investments

- Policies and legislation to attract foreign direct investments (green energy, water transportation, agriculture, blue economy)

9. Response to pandemics

- Cash social program for those jobless due to pandemics(COVID-19)
- Smaller taxes for SMEs
- National volunteer programs for pandemics

4.2 Second Pillar: Rule of Law

4.2.1 Situational Analysis

To many observers, the exercise of state power and the adherence to the rule of law in Kenya has been contested where the rule of law has scarcely been enabled and enforced by trappings of state power in the country as opposed to how it should be in a functional democracy. In fact, the political class has consistently put a lot of premium on tribal, family or personal interests and this has made government to become a platform for patronage, clientelism, cronyism, corruption, waste and mismanagement as opposed to being an instrument for achieving national consensus and development for all. The corollary of this has been rampant impunity and inconclusive political contestation has thus become the hallmark of Kenya's politics.

The promulgation of the Constitution 2010 was meant to bring to an end unaccountable governance, abuse of human rights and destructive politics, through its strongly progressive provisions on integrity and centrality of public participation in governance processes in the country. Of particular interest is Chapter 6 that prescribes integrity threshold for public servants and all related processes of governance and leadership. In fact, the 2010 Constitution's far reaching transformational agenda prescribed a comprehensive reorganization of Kenya's primary institutions and models of political and economic governance for a more inclusive democracy and economic improvement.

Despite these far reaching progressive provisions the bane of our national psyche has been the continuing rampant impunity by state institutions at national and county levels evidenced by lack of respect for the Constitution and the rule of law. This has led to infringement of fundamental rights and freedoms and shrinking of civic space that is further aggravated by citizens' inadequate knowledge of their rights. Consequently, the continued structural transformation of Kenya remains uncertain.

4.2.2 Problem Statement

1. Lack of inclusive Independent institutions
2. Government
3. Decentralization
4. ID cards
5. Private property
6. Police force
7. Diaspora
8. Corruption
9. IEBC

4.2.3 Policy Interventions

1. Abide by the principles of constitutionalism and rule of law.
2. Full implementation of constitution 2010.
3. Ensure independence of the branches of government and independent commissions (give them budget, institutional independence, no questions why they made decisions, enforce that particular mandate, oversight other branches)
4. Ensure institutions checks and balance
5. Obey all court orders
6. Work towards to electoral justice (e voting, fast election results and everything else connecting with electoral process)
7. Inclusive independent institutions

1. Transparent government (government/ institutions / public companies)

- To ensure transparent institutions
- E government
- Transparency in land register

2. Strengthen decentralization

- More money to devolved units
- Empowering devolved units to perform their functions
- Organize counties into regional economic blocs
- More political and financial power to the 47 counties

3. ID cards

- Ensure the rights and privileges of citizenship under the constitution

4. Private property

- Enhance protection of intellectual property
- Private property protection

5. Police reform

- Realize the objects and functions of national police service under The Constitution of Kenya 2010
- Improve salaries and welfare of police
- Better equipment
- Make police service more efficient
- Increase police/citizens ratio to international standards

6. Diaspora

- Forward looking diaspora policy
- Integrate diaspora in nation building
- Implementation of independent commission reports

4.3 Third Pillar: Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources

4.3.1 Situational Analysis

Environment represents the totality of air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live. Kenya has a wide variety of ecosystems ranging from mountains, forests, arid and semi-arid areas, freshwater, wetlands, coastal and marine, offering myriad opportunities for human, social and economic development. The environment is our indivisible shared heritage and every person has the right to clean and healthy environment that anchors human security and development while ensuring nature's continuity.

Kenya has approximately 80% of its landmass as being ASAL and only 8% of the Kenyan land is arable. Having a population of 53.7 million people, land is a critical attribute of interest being at the heart of human progress and development and it is from land that all forms of progress stem. 70% of Kenyans derive their livelihoods from land as foundation shelter, food, labour and sense of identity. Over and above land, the natural resources we have include forest reserves, catchment areas, wildlife sanctuaries, beaches and tourist resorts, minerals and hydrocarbons, water bodies (rivers, streams oceans), livestock, hunting and fishing resources. With regards to environmental challenges facing communities in Kenya, there are a number of struggles occasioned by environmental resources such as expropriation of resources from communities and displacements occasioned by development. These also include fossil fuel extraction, land encroachment, conflicts occasioned by environmental challenges.

In addition to this, Kenya also suffers from weak systems of community resilience, climate change-blind policy development and implementation and blatant disregard by the different state agencies' actions causing and sustaining human and ecological devastation in the wake of climate variability. This problem is complex with several dimensions key of which can be illustrated as follows:

a. There is a mitigation framework evident in the lack of agency on the part of communities in general and leadership of women, youth, small scale farmers, pastoralists, and other marginal communities in particular to increase the effectiveness of climate mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and economic transition strategies.
b. Despite the presence of a robust national policy and legal framework, there is continued depression of ecological economies across and between counties, due to uncoordinated county and national government climate change moderations alongside dwindled thematic agencies' oversight.

c. The inability of the National and county governments to integrate community led climate solutions labelling them as riskier, labour intensive and difficult to measure
d. Families and communities lack the skills and knowledge to effectively adapt just as their organisations and institutions suffer weak organizational capacity, a weakness that undermines the potential of local involvement in policy making that would create economic empowerment, advance public health and improve human rights

The lack of capacities by grassroots communities to respond to climate and global change through practical climate actions stems from communities' lack of knowledge and information on the current and future risks affecting them and strategies for addressing these. This problem is compounded by the fact that policy frameworks directed at these climate issues are not accessible to local communities and even where they are, communities have no idea how to engage government on these issues. An information, education and communication activity at the community level through a Local Climate Action Toolkit would be handy in this connection.

4.3.2 Problem Statement

1. Pollution
2. Climate change
3. Natural resources
4. Land
5. Water
6. Energy
7. Biodiversity
8. Energy
9. Corruption

4.3.3 Policy Interventions

1. Pollution – various types of pollution and interventions; need to be scientifically informed

- Waste management
- Circular economy (Support recycling, reduce and reuse)
- Strengthening county government to enforce regulations on waste management and waste disposal
- Promote public - private partnership in waste management
- Promote public awareness on good practice in waste management
- Invest in waste to energy production
- Deploying urban planning strategies

2. Climate change- climate change issues in Kenya and how they manifest; scientific problems and solutions

- Decarbonize energy sector
- Climate proof key infrastructure and economic sector
- Effects of climate changes on tea & coffee production
- Reorient public curricula (more ecological education on all levels)
- Diversification of livelihoods to adapt to climate changes
- Implementation of carbon trading and REDD++ schemes
- Develop eco-labels and standards for green products
- Implementation of weather index insurance schemes for livestock/crops
- Implement green procurement in public sector
- Sea and ocean carbon sequestration with international cooperation

3. Natural resources

- Auditing the integrity of the natural resource maps & restoring ecological boundaries
- Promote international principles of environmental conservation and management (Intergenerational equity, polluter pays principle, precautionary principle)
- Benefit sharing for communities within the natural resource territory
- Costing of our ecosystem services (show the worth of our resources)

4. Land

- Land reform
- Land redistribution
- Land tenure
- Land restitution
- Agrarian (how we use it)
- Economic evaluation of ecosystem
- Appropriate payment for ecosystem
- Impose taxation for idle land (to discourage unproductive land holding)
- Promote farm forestry and agroecology by Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and carbon trading
- Establish and create management plans for fragile ecosystems

5. Water

- Mangrove and Marine ecosystems
- Wetlands, Lake and riverine ecosystem
- Rehabilitate all degraded ecosystems
- Ecological integrity of ecosystems
- Promote good land management practices to protect ecosystems
- Develop and implement master plan and make guidelines for ecosystems
- Declare deltas as conservation regions with zonal regimes for biodiversity production
- Establish and create management plans for fragile ecosystems

6. Energy

- Invest in renewable energy solutions
- Operationalization of the Lake Turkana wind power project
- Decentralization of renewable energy supply systems including solar, geothermal and wind solutions in the rural areas. This will empower farmers by building their capacities and contribute to building resistance against the impacts of climate change

- Shut down the Lamu coal power plant and Kitui coal mining

7. Biodiversity

- Protection of unique and significant biodiversity
- Improve government management of protected areas
- Conserve and use sustainable biodiversity
- Management and control of invasive species in biodiversity

8. Disaster management

- Enactment and implementation of the Kenyan disaster management policy
- Mandating Government's policies for disaster reduction/mitigation
- Coordination of post disaster relief and rehabilitation
- Foster collaborations with the private sector, non-governmental organisations and the media in the national efforts for disaster prevention/vulnerability reduction
- Ensuring adequate preparedness of the disaster management facilities across the counties

4.4 Fourth Pillar: Youth Unemployment

4.4.1 Situational Analysis

Currently, of the 56 million people living in Kenya, the youths constitute 25% while those below 15 years make up 43% of the total population. Youth is the period when one exits childhood and gets ready for adult age and as such, it is a unique phase of human development that is often characterised by pressure to have capacities for responsible living. This implies the need for youths to acquire knowledge, skills and experience that are desirable for the labour market.

However, Kenya faces numerous challenges with its youths, which, in the long run, culminate into youth unemployment. This is attributable largely to mischaracterisation of youth identity leading to criminalisation of youths, unresponsive education system that does not inculcate appropriate survival skills in these people and misguided approach to handling youth problems in the country.

Successive government regimes have failed to tap the potential demographic dividend that if explored in an ample social, economic and political environment would enable this productive significant population to constructively engage in activities that contribute to the growth and economic development of the society. The inequalities brought forth by non-inclusion, corruption, nepotism, favouritism and open bias have led to dejection and idleness, and in turn a ticking time-bomb of disorder, resentment, and various social ills.

As an identity group, youth are not integrated into the society and are considered from an economic development lens as people in needing affirmative action and a capacity building lens as people who lack skills and from peace building lens as people who are part of insecurity. These lenses are partly a misunderstanding of the youth identity since they produce interventions for youth that are focused on rehabilitation.

This approach is further worsened by the illegitimization of the informal labour where the youth often find themselves working in who are then considered illegitimate and therefore makes youth who are invalidated as not being worthy components of society. This leads to the perception of the social identity of youth as being illegitimate becoming a status that describes anyone who is unmarried, unemployed, and young as being a misfit in society.

4.4.2 Problem Statement

1. Corruption
2. Economic growth
3. Poor policies for SMEs

4. University loans & training
5. ID cards
6. Education policies
7. Political patronage
8. Pandemics

4.4.3 Policy Interventions

1. Economy growth

- Invest in the circular economy
- Expand possibilities in arts, culture, film and sport

2. Better policies for SMEs

- 0% Tax in the first year for new Kenyan SMEs
- Increase and promote uptake of available credit facilities

3. University loans & credits

- Waive existing student loans
- Introduce cash grant program (not loans)

4. Focus Training

- Market oriented training programs

5. Id cards

- Ensure the right and privileges of citizenship under The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

6. Education policy

- Market oriented and technologically appropriate training
- Invest in innovation and technological training
- Curricula that is skills and talent oriented

7. Political patronage

- Professionalism over political parties
- Transparent employment in government / state owned companies

8. Response to pandemic

- Cash social safety nets
- Smaller taxes for SMEs

4.5 Fifth Pillar: Social Justice and Equality

4.5.1 Situational Analysis

Social justice is about the preservation of human dignity to realize full development of everyone's potential through promotion of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms; rights which are innate, inextricable and interdependent. With the provision and availability of equal rights, equal opportunities and responsibilities comes ample environment for human security and full development of individuals and communities.

Almost fifty years into independence Kenya is still plagued by serious poverty levels, massive inequalities, struggling economic life and insecurities. Successive governments have done little to promote balanced development and reduce inequality and empower women, youths and poor individuals to participate in economic activities in the country. The inclusion of Article 43 of the Constitution, in this regard, is meant to establish a comprehensive framework for responding to these problems. The provision guarantees all Kenyans economic, social, and cultural rights, including rights to health, education, food, and decent livelihoods.

The social justice ecosystem of Kenya has also been largely plagued by historical violations that can be characterized by security state agencies targeting communities and individuals for assassination, torture and detention. These have also included grand corruption and economic rights, violation of children and women, violation of minorities and marginalized communities as enumerated by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation TJRC Report.

In doing so, the goal is to enhance the capacity and opportunities for the poor and vulnerable to improve and sustain their livelihoods and welfare, enable income-earners and their dependants to maintain a reasonable level of income through decent work and ensure access to affordable health care, social security and social assistance.

4.5.2 Problem Statement

1. Corruption
2. Inequality
3. Women rights
4. Health care
5. Historical injustices
6. Tribalism

4.5.3 Policy Interventions

1. Inequality

- Initiate and advocate for programs and activities that will realize economic, social and cultural rights.

2. Women rights

- Implement 2/3 gender rule (as per the Constitution of Kenya, 2010)
- Equal pay for equal work
- Initiate and implement affirmative action programs to help women in Kenya realize their social and economic rights.

3. Health care

- Implement the constitutional provision on health
- Ensure the realization of the minimum core content of health
- Transparency in local / regional / national budget for health
- Eliminate/ eradicate corruption in health care

4. Application of rights

- Full implementation of constitutional provision on minorities and marginalized groups
- Ensure the realization of child rights
- Ensuring and implementing entitlements for persons with disability (PWDs)
- Ensure the rights of old members of society

5. Historical injustice

- Work towards making Kenya an inclusive society
- Implement TJRC, NDUNGU, WAKI, etc commission reports
- Ensure the rights and privileges of citizenship under the constitution 2010 amongst others IDs and passports for Northern Frontier Districts (NFDs) and other areas/persons that have suffered structural marginalization.

6. Tribalism

- Initiate and work towards national cohesion and integration

7. Diaspora

- Progressive and forward looking diaspora policy
- Integrate diaspora in nation building

8. Refugees' policy

- Reorient Kenya's refugee policies to one of durable solutions

The Green Party that Promises Total Inclusivity



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