

STATEMENT OF IDEOLOGY



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PART I: ESTABLISHMENT, POLITICAL & IDEOLOGICAL SPECTRUM

1. Statement of Ideology

The One Name Movement (ONM) subscribes to a Progressive Pan-African Social Democratic ideology. This philosophy integrates social justice, economic equity, people-centered governance, and ethical leadership. ONM believes real change begins with the inclusion of every citizen in national decision-making and the promotion of unity beyond tribal or class divisions. Our ideology draws from Kenya's Constitution and Pan-African values of self-determination, collective progress, and African solidarity.

2. Reason for Establishment

ONM was created to address the persistent gaps in Kenya's political leadership including tribalism, corruption, youth marginalization, and inequitable development. The party was born out of citizens' desire for authentic, value-driven governance that empowers the people and not political elites. ONM also positions Kenya as a regional leader in Africa, championing integration, peace, and South-South cooperation. It is a response to the failure of conventional politics to deliver on the constitutional promise of social and economic justice.

2.1 Pan- African, regional integration and global engagement

PAN-AFRICAN ENGAGEMENT

Vision:

Position ONM and Kenya as a key player in promoting African unity, economic self-determination, peace, and cultural identity.

Key Actions:

a) Champion African Solidarity and Unity

- Promote **Afro-centric policies** that support continental cooperation, youth empowerment, and anti-colonial economic reform.
- Lead or support **Pan-African parliamentary initiatives**, cultural festivals, and African heritage education.

b) Support AU Reforms

- Push for **reform and strengthening** of the African Union (AU) to be more efficient, people-centered, and accountable.
- Advocate for **enhanced African Court of Justice** and **African Peace and Security Council** effectiveness.

c) Lead African Climate and Development Agenda

- Build coalitions with other progressive parties and leaders to **demand fair climate financing, debt restructuring, and technology transfer** from the Global North.
- Take leadership in **African renewable energy corridors** and **climate-smart agriculture coalitions**.

d) Champion Free Movement and AfCFTA

- Promote full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) **and** Protocol on Free Movement of Persons.
- Push for removal of visa barriers among African states.

2.2 REGIONAL (EAC/IGAD/COMESA) INTEGRATION

Vision:

Position ONM as a champion of **East African integration**, regional peace, shared prosperity, and borderless cooperation.

Key Actions:

a) Strengthen the East African Community (EAC)

- Promote **political federation** and common institutions (East African Parliament, East African Court).
- Support **cross-border infrastructure projects** (roads, rail, energy).

b) Enhance Regional Trade and Security

- Work with IGAD and COMESA to eliminate **non-tariff barriers**, harmonize taxes, and strengthen border trade.
- Engage in **peace diplomacy and conflict mediation** in South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

c) Youth and Labor Mobility

- Negotiate mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications across the region.
- Create **EAC Youth Exchange and Internship Programs** to promote regional cohesion.

d) Joint Environmental and Resource Management

- Cooperate in shared ecosystem conservation: Lake Victoria, Mt. Elgon, coastal reefs.
- Promote **joint action plans on climate change, desertification, and water use.**

2.3 GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

Vision:

Engage globally with **dignity, principle, and innovation**, while promoting Kenya's sovereignty, development goals, and global justice.

Key Actions:

a) Advance a Sovereign African Foreign Policy

- Oppose **neo-colonial aid conditions**, economic exploitation, and unfair trade deals.
- Promote **South-South cooperation** with Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East.

b) Global Climate and Economic Justice

- Push for **debt restructuring, climate reparations, and reform of global institutions** (IMF, World Bank, WTO, UN Security Council).
- Join progressive blocs at **UN, COP, BRICS+, and G77+China** to promote fairer global governance.

c) Diaspora Engagement and Cultural Diplomacy

- Establish **Diaspora Investment and Innovation Fund** to support Kenyan communities abroad.
- Promote **Kenyan culture, music, film, and language** globally through embassies and cultural centers.

d) Tech and Education Diplomacy

- Build partnerships for **AI, green technology, and education exchange** with Europe, Asia, and the Americas.
- Support international research networks with Kenyan universities and think tanks.

3. Connection between the Guiding Principles and Values and ideology

ONM's foundation is built on the following core values:

I. Respect and Unity

Social democracy promotes **social cohesion and solidarity** among citizens, emphasizing mutual respect regardless of class, ethnicity, or background. Unity is foundational to building a **welfare state** that supports everyone, ensuring that no one is left behind in society.

ii. Creativity, Effort, and Persistence

While social democracy supports collective welfare, it also values **individual contribution** within a fair system. It champions **equal opportunity**, where everyone can apply their talents and effort to succeed. Innovation and persistence are supported through accessible education, fair labor practices, and state investment in human potential.

iii. Collaborative Leadership

Social democracy emphasizes **participatory governance**, where leaders work *with* the people, not above them. It encourages **dialogue, decentralization, and partnership** between government, labor unions, civil society, and the private sector, reflecting collaborative leadership in action.

iv. Adherence to the Rule of Law

A strong commitment to the **rule of law** ensures that **democratic institutions function fairly** and that everyone, including those in power, is accountable. Social democracy depends on legal frameworks to **protect human rights**, maintain checks and balances, and uphold **social justice**.

v. Fairness and Inclusion

This is at the heart of social democracy, which seeks to reduce inequality and **promote** inclusive economic and social policies. **It supports redistribution through taxation, universal healthcare, education, and social protection to ensure** dignity and opportunity for all.

vi. Honesty and Openness

Social Democracy Connection:

Transparency and accountability are key to **democratic governance**. Social democracy advocates for **open government**, public participation, and **trustworthy institutions**. Honest leadership ensures policies serve the public interest and fosters civic engagement.

4. Party Particulars

ONM has defined and officially registered all party particulars as per statutory requirements. These include:

- a) **Name:** One Name Movement (ONM)

- b) **Abbreviation:** ONM
- c) **Symbol:** Human Hands – symbolizing collective action, dignity, and shared destiny.
- d) **Slogan:** "Hatua Moja, Taifa Moja" – meaning One Step, One Nation.
- e) **Colours:** White (peace), Black (resilience), Red (struggle for justice), and Luminous Green (hope and innovation).
- f) **Address:** Biashara Building, 4th Floor, Biashara Road, Mlolongo
- g) **Website:** www.onm.org

5. Relevance of Party Particulars

Each party symbol and identifier directly reflects our ideology:

- a) The **name** represents unity and shared identity.
- b) The **symbol** of human hands illustrates empowerment, care, and shared responsibility.
- c) The **slogan** underscores our belief in collective advancement that no Kenyan should be left behind.
- d) The **colours** represent the key values ONM upholds: peace, justice, hope, and resilience in the face of historical injustice.

6. Party Ideology with Emphasis on Spectrum

ONM identifies as **center-left** on the political spectrum. This aligns with social democratic principles strong public service delivery, equitable wealth distribution, regulated capitalism, progressive taxation, and state-led affirmative action programs.

7. Position on Political Spectrum

We are a **center-left** formation rejecting both unregulated free-market capitalism and state-controlled authoritarianism. We support free enterprise guided by social responsibility and institutional checks. We champion grassroots development, cooperative economics, gender equity, and devolution as paths to fairness and inclusivity.

8. Legal Compliance

ONM's ideology and operations comply fully with:

- a. The **Constitution of Kenya (2010)** — especially Articles 10, 27, 43, and 174.
- b. The **Political Parties Act (2011)** — including sections on internal democracy, financial accountability, and ideological transparency.
- c. The **Elections Act** and guidelines from the **Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP)** and IEBC.
- d. Our **Party Constitution, Rules and Regulations**, and **Ethical Code of Conduct**, which are aligned with the national legal framework and international human rights principles.

PART II: POLICY PREFERENCES AREAS

- i. Security and justice
- ii. Education
- iii. Health
- iv. Environment and natural resources

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

9. Security and justice

9.1 Current Status

- **General Security:** Kenya maintains relative stability, especially in urban areas and major towns. However, security threats vary by region and issue.
- **Terrorism:** The country remains vulnerable to terrorist attacks, especially from the Somali-based **Al-Shabaab** group. Border counties like Mandera, Wajir, and Lamu are most affected.
- **Crime:** Urban crime remains a concern, including theft, robbery, cybercrime, and gender-based violence.
- **Policing:** The **National Police Service (NPS)** is the main security agency. Community policing efforts (e.g., *Nyumba Kumi*) have seen mixed success.

9.2 Key Gaps

- **Corruption within police:** Public trust is eroded by allegations of extortion, unlawful killings, and bribery.
- **Understaffing and poor training:** Many police stations are under-resourced, especially in rural or conflict-prone regions.
- **Terror threat management:** Intelligence coordination between agencies is sometimes fragmented, weakening early warning capabilities.
- **Police brutality and extrajudicial killings:** Human rights groups have raised consistent concerns about unlawful use of force, particularly during protests or security operations.
- **Cybersecurity:** Increasing digitization is not matched by strong cyber protection frameworks or capabilities.

10. Justice System in Kenya

10.1 Current Status

- **Judicial Structure:** Kenya has a three-tier court system: **Magistrates' Courts, High Courts, and the Court of Appeal**, culminating in the **Supreme Court**. The Judiciary is independent in principle.
- **Legal Framework:** Guided by the **2010 Constitution**, Kenya's justice system includes the **Judicial Service Commission (JSC)**, the **Director of**

Public Prosecutions (ODPP), and Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR).

- **Alternative Justice Systems (AJS):** Traditional and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms are gaining recognition.
- **Judiciary-led reforms:** Steps toward digitization (e-filing), reduced case backlogs, and enhanced access to justice have been notable.

10.2 Key Gaps

- **Access to justice:** Remote and marginalized areas have limited access to courts or legal aid services.
- **Case backlog:** Although improving, many courts still face slow resolution of cases.
- **Legal aid:** Most citizens cannot afford legal representation; the **Legal Aid Act (2016)** is not fully implemented.
- **Judicial corruption and interference:** There are recurring concerns about political interference and bribery in high-profile or commercial cases.
- **Prison conditions:** Overcrowding, poor health conditions, and delays in processing remand cases affect justice outcomes

Our plan

10.SHORT-TERM (0–1 year): Quick Wins and Confidence Building

a. Enforce Accountability in Security Forces

- **Empower IPOA** (Independent Policing Oversight Authority) with funding and autonomy to investigate misconduct.
- Suspend and prosecute police officers involved in **extrajudicial killings**, bribery, or abuse of power.
- Launch a **zero-tolerance campaign** on corruption in the police.

b. Legal Aid and Access to Justice

- Immediately increase funding to **legal aid schemes**, especially in marginalized areas.
- Deploy **mobile courts** and legal clinics in counties with high case backlogs or poor access.
- Use paralegals and community justice workers to offer basic legal support.

c. Fast-track Priority Reforms

- Review and amend weak enforcement mechanisms in **Police Act, Legal Aid Act, and Cybersecurity laws**.
- Appoint or reshuffle leadership in key justice institutions to improve integrity.

d. Community Engagement and Communication

- Revive and fund **Nyumba Kumi** or community policing units where they've failed, with citizen oversight.
- Launch a public "**Know Your Rights**" campaign in multiple languages.
- Establish toll-free hotlines and safe spaces for **gender-based violence** reporting and legal support.

MEDIUM-TERM (1–3 years): Structural and Institutional Strengthening

a. Judiciary Reform

- Digitize all court systems and invest in **e-filing, virtual hearings, and case tracking systems**.
- Establish and enforce **performance benchmarks** for clearing case backlogs.
- Expand **Alternative Justice Systems (AJS)** formally into county structures, especially for civil and family disputes.

b. Police and Security Sector Reform

- Restructure the **National Police Service** recruitment and training to emphasize **human rights, conflict resolution, and gender sensitivity**.
- Integrate **forensic investigation** and modern tools (e.g., CCTV integration, cybercrime units) in policing.
- Create a **County Security Oversight Board** with civilian representation to monitor local police behavior.

c. Prison and Rehabilitation System

- Implement non-custodial sentencing reforms to reduce prison overcrowding.
- Modernize prison facilities, especially for women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Improve reintegration and rehabilitation programs to reduce recidivism.

d. Countering Violent Extremism

- Launch **youth employment and mentorship programs** in radicalization hotspots.
- Strengthen intelligence-sharing across agencies (NIS, DCI, police) with defined protocols and local input.

LONG-TERM (3–10 years): Sustainable Justice and Security Ecosystem

a. Constitutional and Legal Overhaul

- Consider reforms to **decentralize some aspects of justice and security**, giving counties more say in local policing priorities.
- Enshrine **AJS** mechanisms in law to work in tandem with formal courts.

b. Professionalized and Trusted Security Forces

- Establish a **National Security Training Academy** focused on ethics, digital policing, and crisis response.
- Institutionalize **psychological support** and **anti-bias training** for all officers.
- Create a **merit-based, transparent promotion and reward system** for police and judiciary staff.

c. Justice for All Infrastructure

- Build **at least one modern court complex** in every county and strengthen **Children’s Courts** and **GBV Courts**.
- Ensure universal access to **free, government-funded legal aid** through a fully staffed **National Legal Aid Service**.
- Integrate **data systems** across courts, police, prisons, and prosecutors for seamless justice delivery.

d. Culture of Rule of Law

- Integrate **civic education** on justice, rights, and responsibilities into school curriculums.
- Build long-term partnerships with **civil society, faith-based groups, and private sector** to support justice delivery and monitor abuse.

10. EDUCATION

10.1 STATUS OF EDUCATION IN KENYA

Kenya has made **significant strides** in expanding access to education over the past two decades, particularly through policy interventions like **Free Primary Education (FPE)** and **Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE)**. However, **quality, equity, infrastructure, and learning outcomes** remain key challenges.

10.2 Key Gaps and Challenges

a. Quality of Education

- **Low learning outcomes:** Many pupils in lower primary cannot read or do basic arithmetic appropriate for their grade. Uwezo and World Bank studies consistently show learning poverty.
- **Teacher shortages and uneven distribution**, especially in remote or marginalized counties.
- **Overcrowded classrooms** in urban slums and public schools—some classes have over 70 students.
- **Teacher absenteeism** and limited professional development opportunities.

b. Equity and Inclusion

- **Regional disparities** in access and quality, especially in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), informal settlements, and border regions.
- Children with **disabilities, refugees**, and those from **nomadic communities** often face barriers to education.
- Girls' education is affected by early pregnancies, FGM, and household responsibilities in some communities.
- **Digital divide**: Access to ICT and e-learning is skewed in favor of urban and well-off regions.

c. Funding and Resources

- Despite government spending (approx. 25–30% of the national budget), **capitation grants** for primary and secondary schools are often delayed or inadequate.
- **TVET institutions** face underfunding, affecting infrastructure, staffing, and industrial linkages.
- **University funding model** has caused debt and financial crises in public universities (e.g., UoN, Kenyatta University).

d. CBC Implementation Challenges

- **Lack of teacher training** and preparedness.
- **Inadequate teaching and learning materials.**
- Heavy burden on parents for **materials, assessments, and transportation.**
- Unclear transition points between junior secondary and senior secondary.

10.2 Systemic Gaps at a Glance

Area	Existing Gap
Infrastructure	Inadequate classrooms, sanitation, desks, and labs in many schools
Curriculum Delivery	Teachers lack CBC training and resources
Inclusion	Children with disabilities, nomadic, and refugee learners underserved
TVET & Skills	Weak industry linkages, low perception of TVET, funding issues
Digital Access	Rural schools lack devices, connectivity, and power
University Sector	Financial crisis, governance issues, quality concerns

10.3 OUR PLAN

To fix the education challenges and gaps in Kenya, a political party must present clear, time-bound interventions that are actionable and measurable. Here's a strategic roadmap that outlines what the party can do in the short, medium, and long term:

SHORT-TERM (0–1 year): Quick Wins to Restore Confidence

a. Improve Learning Conditions

- **Reduce overcrowding** by providing emergency funding for additional classrooms, desks, and sanitation in the most congested schools.
- Prioritize **school feeding programs** in arid and informal settlement areas to improve attendance.

b. Support CBC Transition

- Fund immediate **training for Junior Secondary School (JSS) teachers** in CBC methods.
- Distribute **CBC learning materials** to public schools to reduce parental cost burden.
- Standardize **guidelines for Junior Secondary infrastructure** to ensure uniformity across schools.

c. Ensure Education Access for Marginalized Learners

- Roll out **special bursary programs** for girls, children with disabilities, and learners in ASAL regions.
- Reintegrate teenage mothers into school with zero stigma policies.

d. Resolve University Funding Crisis

- Pay pending debts owed to public universities by government.
- Freeze unnecessary expansion and audit finances in public universities.

MEDIUM-TERM (1–3 years): Strengthen the System and Deliver Equity

a. Recruit and Train More Teachers

- Hire at least **20,000–30,000 new teachers** annually, prioritizing underserved areas.
- Establish a **continuous professional development** system for all teachers focused on CBC and digital skills.

b. Enhance TVET and Skills Development

- Upgrade TVET institutions with modern equipment and trained instructors.
- Build strong **industry partnerships** to ensure internships and employment pipelines.
- Introduce **start-up grants or toolkits** for TVET graduates to promote self-employment.

c. Digital Equity and Smart Classrooms

- Equip rural schools with **solar-powered digital kits** and offline learning content.
- Partner with telecoms to provide **zero-rated educational internet bundles**.
- Create a **national e-learning platform** that works offline and via SMS for basic learners.

d. Boost Capitation and Financial Transparency

- Increase **capitation per child** at primary and secondary level.
- Introduce **school fund dashboards** where parents and citizens can track how funds are used.

LONG-TERM (3–10 years): Build a Future-Ready and Inclusive Education System

a. Universal, Inclusive Access

- Make pre-primary, primary, and secondary education **completely free and compulsory** by law, with full public funding.
- Build **inclusive schools** that cater to children with disabilities in all counties.

b. Sustainable University Reform

- Transition to a **needs-based funding model** for university students (blend of grants and loans).
- Establish a **university innovation fund** to support research, commercialization, and entrepreneurship.

c. Permanent CBC Infrastructure

- Build fully equipped **Junior and Senior Secondary Schools** with labs, studios, ICT rooms, and sports facilities.
- Standardize CBC pathways and link curriculum with **labour market needs**.

d. Teacher Welfare and Retention

- Review and improve **teacher salaries**, housing, and insurance, especially for hardship areas.
- Create a **National Teacher Leadership Academy** to build future education leaders.

e. Education Data and Research

- Establish a **National Education Observatory** to collect and use data to drive policy decisions.

- Fund **local research** on education innovation, pedagogy, and school effectiveness.

11. HEALTH CARE

11.1 STATUS OF HEALTHCARE IN KENYA

Kenya has made progress in the health sector through devolution of services to the counties, expansion of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), and the piloting of Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

11.2 Key Gaps and Challenges

a. Health Financing and Affordability

- Out-of-pocket payments still high (over 25% of total health expenditure), pushing many families into poverty.
- **NHIF/SHIF access remains limited** among informal sector and poor households.
- **Drug stock-outs** and delayed funds from national to county levels affect service continuity.

b. Health Workforce Crisis

- Severe shortage of doctors, nurses, and specialists in most counties.
- Poor remuneration, delayed promotions, and irregular hiring lead to frequent **health worker strikes**.
- Inequitable distribution: urban counties attract most specialists, while remote counties are underserved.

c. Healthcare Infrastructure

- Many facilities lack basic equipment, essential medicines, or reliable electricity and water supply.
- Inadequate **ICU beds, ambulances, and blood banks** in county and sub-county hospitals.
- Poorly maintained or incomplete health projects due to corruption or mismanagement.

d. Quality of Care

- Weak regulation and accountability of both public and private health providers.
- Overcrowded public hospitals, long waiting times, and poor patient satisfaction.
- Inconsistent standards of care, especially in maternal and emergency services.

e. Health Information Systems

- Weak **data systems** and fragmented reporting across counties hinder planning and resource allocation.
- Minimal use of digital tools for patient records or telemedicine.

f. Public Health Challenges

- Rising burden of **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)** like diabetes, cancer, and hypertension with inadequate screening or treatment.
- Mental health remains severely underfunded and stigmatized.
- Inadequate sanitation and clean water access still contribute to disease outbreaks in informal settlements and rural areas.

11.2 OUR PLAN

To address the **healthcare challenges in Kenya**, our party will adopt a **phased, realistic action plan** that focuses on **equity, quality, affordability, and accountability**. Here's a breakdown of what the party can do in the **short-, medium-, and long-term** to fix existing healthcare gaps:

SHORT-TERM (0–1 year): Urgent Interventions and Public Confidence

a. Health Worker Welfare and Staffing

- **Pay all salary arrears** and negotiate with unions to end/prevent strikes.
- **Recruit additional health workers**, especially nurses and clinical officers in understaffed counties.
- Introduce **hardship area incentives** to attract workers to remote areas.

b. Essential Medicines and Equipment

- **Audit and restock public health facilities** with essential medicines and medical supplies.
- Fast-track procurement of **basic equipment** in sub-county hospitals and dispensaries.
- Strengthen **Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA)** reforms to ensure transparency and timely delivery.

c. Emergency Care and Ambulance Access

- Deploy **at least one ambulance per sub-county** and establish basic emergency response systems.
- Ensure **24-hour service** at Level 4 and 5 hospitals.

d. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Roll-out

- Begin **targeted UHC coverage** for vulnerable households (e.g., elderly, poor, persons with disabilities) under SHIF.
- Implement **free maternal and child healthcare** in all public facilities immediately.

e. Mental Health Support

- Equip **county hospitals with basic mental health units**.
- Hire mental health nurses and counselors in every Level 4 hospital.

MEDIUM-TERM (1–3 years): Build Resilient and Equitable Health Systems

a. Health Infrastructure Development

- Upgrade at least **one hospital per county to a fully functional referral center** (ICUs, oxygen plants, blood banks).
- Build **new health centers in underserved wards** based on GIS health coverage maps.
- Ensure all facilities have **clean water, electricity, sanitation, and internet**.

b. Healthcare Financing Reform

- Fully operationalize the **Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF)** to pool funds and reduce out-of-pocket costs.
- Subsidize insurance premiums for **informal sector and vulnerable groups** through government co-payment.
- Improve **disbursement of funds to counties** in a timely and transparent manner.

c. Strengthen Health Workforce

- Establish a **Health Workers' Career Progression Framework** to ensure fair promotions and transfers.
- Expand **training capacity for doctors, nurses, lab techs, and specialists** through public-private partnerships.
- Introduce **mandatory Continuous Medical Education (CME)** and digital learning platforms.

d. Digitize the Health Sector

- Roll out **electronic health records (EHRs)** and health management information systems (HMIS) nationwide.
- Promote **telemedicine and mobile health** platforms, especially in rural areas.

e. NCD and Mental Health Strategy

- Launch **nationwide screening programs** for diabetes, cancer, hypertension, and mental illness.
- Equip Level 4 and 5 hospitals with **cancer screening and dialysis units**.
- Decriminalize and destigmatize mental illness in policy and public education.

LONG-TERM (3–10 years): Universal, High-Quality Healthcare for All

a. Universal Health Coverage for All

- Fully roll out **comprehensive UHC** where every Kenyan has **access to preventive, promotive, and curative care**, regardless of income.
- Transition to **fully digitized insurance claims and hospital management** to reduce fraud and inefficiency.

b. National Health Infrastructure Fund

- Establish a dedicated fund to **build, equip, and maintain hospitals**, especially in border counties, ASALs, and informal settlements.
- Construct **at least one national referral hospital in each region** to reduce pressure on Kenyatta and Moi Teaching & Referral Hospitals.

c. Health Research and Innovation

- Fund local **biomedical research, vaccine development, and pharmaceutical production**.
- Strengthen **Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)** and incentivize university-health sector collaboration.

d. Integrated Community Health Systems

- Institutionalize and pay **Community Health Promoters (CHPs)** nationwide.
- Formalize community health services in law and link them to county health budgets.

e. Health Governance and Anti-Corruption

- Establish an **independent National Health Oversight Authority** to audit spending and service quality.
- Automate procurement and inventory systems to eliminate **health sector corruption** (especially within KEMSA).

12. ENVIRONMENT

To protect our natural heritage and ensure sustainability, ONM will champion reforestation campaigns targeting 15% forest cover by 2030. We will expand investments in renewable energy (solar, wind, and small hydro) and incentivize clean cooking technologies in rural areas. Indigenous knowledge systems will be mainstreamed into climate policy to address local vulnerabilities. Waste management reforms, marine protection zones, and urban sanitation projects will be initiated to safeguard our water and biodiversity ecosystems.

12.1 STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN KENYA

Kenya is rich in biodiversity and natural resources, with vast forests, water bodies, wildlife habitats, arable land, and a long coastline. The country has made strides in environmental conservation and climate policy, but it still faces intensifying environmental degradation, climate change impacts, and governance gaps.

12.2 Environmental Challenges and Gaps

a. Deforestation and Land Degradation

- Forest cover has improved but remains below the recommended **10% minimum** (currently around 8.8% as of 2023).
- Deforestation caused by **charcoal burning, illegal logging, agriculture, and settlement expansion**.
- Land degradation is widespread due to **overgrazing, poor farming practices**, and climate-induced drought.

b. Climate Change Impacts

- Increased **droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall** affecting agriculture, food security, water supply, and livelihoods.
- Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns harm ecosystems and public health.
- Frequent **locust invasions, crop failure**, and displacement of communities due to weather shocks.

c. Water Pollution and Scarcity

- Major rivers and lakes (e.g. Athi, Nairobi River, Lake Victoria) are **heavily polluted** by industrial waste, sewage, and plastic.
- Many urban and rural communities **lack access to safe water**, particularly during dry seasons.
- Over-extraction and poor management of water sources like **Mount Kenya glaciers** and aquifers.

d. Urbanization and Solid Waste

- Rapid urban growth has outpaced waste management systems.
- Major towns and cities (especially Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa) face challenges with **solid waste disposal, air pollution, and informal dumpsites**.
- **Plastic waste**, despite the 2017 ban on plastic bags, remains a problem in rivers and public spaces.

e. Biodiversity Loss

- Human-wildlife conflict and habitat destruction threaten species in **Tsavo, Amboseli, Mara, and coastal forests**.
- Poaching, invasive species, and ecosystem fragmentation also threaten biodiversity.
- Coastal degradation due to tourism, sand harvesting, mangrove destruction, and sea level rise.

f. Weak Enforcement and Governance

- Environmental laws are **often unenforced or politicized** at the county level.
- **Corruption, illegal resource extraction**, and poor coordination among agencies hinder environmental protection.
- NEMA and other regulatory bodies lack **adequate funding and personnel**.

12.2 OUR PLAN

To effectively address the **environmental challenges in Kenya**, our party will adopt a **phased strategy** that combines enforcement, investment, community engagement, and sustainable innovation. Here's what can be done in the **short-, medium-, and long-term**:

SHORT-TERM (0–1 year): Quick Wins and Emergency Actions

a. Enforce Environmental Laws Strictly

- Crack down on **illegal logging**, charcoal burning, and encroachment on forests and wetlands.
- **Empower NEMA and KFS** (Kenya Forest Service) with more funding and personnel for inspections and arrests.
- Launch a **national taskforce** to monitor pollution hotspots (rivers, landfills, industrial zones).

b. Urban Clean-Up and Waste Management

- Clean up **Nairobi River, Lake Victoria, and urban waste dumps** through public-private-civil partnerships.
- Deploy **waste collection trucks** and sort bins in major informal settlements.
- Ban and enforce against **single-use plastics** in coastal and rural areas.

c. Community-Led Climate Resilience

- Mobilize **Community Forest Associations** and **youth groups** to participate in tree planting and clean-up drives.
- Provide fast-track **microgrants for local water conservation, recycling, and afforestation projects**.

d. Emergency Water and Drought Response

- Drill boreholes and rehabilitate water pans in drought-hit counties.
- Pre-position **drought early warning systems** and support livestock feeding programs in ASALs.

MEDIUM-TERM (1–3 years): Institutional Strengthening and Green Investment

a. Scale Up Reforestation and Restoration

- Plant and **nurture over 500 million trees** across degraded areas with community labor and youth funding.
- Legally require **10% tree cover compliance** in every county, with annual reporting.

b. Green Jobs and Circular Economy

- Support **startups and cooperatives in recycling, solar, eco-tourism, and clean cooking**.
- Create **tax incentives and loans for green SMEs** (e.g., briquette makers, e-mobility firms).

c. Sustainable Urban Planning

- Partner with counties to develop and enforce **urban environmental zoning**, drainage, and air quality rules.
- Invest in **green public spaces**, parks, and flood control systems in major towns.

d. Watershed and River Basin Protection

- Fully implement protection of key water towers: **Mau, Mt. Elgon, Aberdares, Mt. Kenya**.
- Introduce **buffer zones** around rivers and lakes with replanting, fencing, and enforcement.

e. Strengthen Environmental Education

- Introduce **climate and environmental education** in the school curriculum.
- Launch **media campaigns** on sustainable practices, especially on water use, plastic waste, and energy.

LONG-TERM (3–10 years): Green Economy and Climate Resilience

a. Transition to a Low-Carbon Green Economy

- Promote **clean energy adoption**: expand geothermal, solar mini-grids, and off-grid energy in rural areas.
- Make Kenya a **regional hub for electric mobility**, clean tech manufacturing, and carbon markets.

b. Legal and Institutional Reform

- Establish an **Independent National Climate Authority** to monitor implementation and hold agencies accountable.
- Decentralize **climate funding** to counties, with transparency and local project ownership.

c. Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use

- Promote **agroforestry, regenerative agriculture**, and climate-smart farming practices nationwide.
- Provide subsidies and technical support for **soil restoration, drought-resistant crops**, and water harvesting.

4. Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Protection

- Ban sand harvesting and unsustainable fishing along the coast.
- Restore **mangroves, coral reefs**, and enforce marine protection zones.

d. Climate-Ready Infrastructure

- Design and build **climate-resilient roads, housing, water systems**, and drainage in vulnerable counties.
- Use **nature-based solutions** like wetlands and forest belts to mitigate flooding and heat waves.

PART IV: IDEOLOGY COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION STRATEGY

13. Citizen Participation

ONM recognizes that ideology must be citizen-owned. We will conduct quarterly community town halls, radio call-ins, and digital policy clinics to gather input and answer public questions. County chapter offices will hold monthly open forums, where party officials engage directly with members and the public. Party branches will mobilize civic action groups to monitor service delivery, ensuring grassroots accountability and citizen empowerment.

14. Ideology Publicity

The ONM ideology will be made accessible through both digital and print channels. A dedicated section on our website will host a downloadable manifesto, FAQs, policy briefs, and regional translations of the ideology. ONM will partner

with community radio stations and youth influencers to simplify and promote core principles using storytelling, music, drama, and spoken word. Educational posters and banners will be distributed at schools, health centers, and market areas.

15. Communication of the Ideology to the Public

Public rallies and press conferences will be held during key national events and development milestones to highlight ONM's ideological pillars in action. ONM will launch a mobile application and SMS platform to broadcast ideological messages, event alerts, and civic challenges. Every ONM-elected official will be required to report quarterly to their constituents on how their development agenda aligns with the party's ideological commitments.

PART V: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

16. Criteria for Measuring Progress

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be based on social equity, service access, economic inclusion, and democratic participation. These include the number of jobs created, number of public projects completed under citizen participation, access to education and healthcare, and percentage of budget transparency in each county. Annual member satisfaction surveys and voter perception audits will guide adjustments to party priorities.

17. Process of Monitoring and Evaluation

ONM will form a National Ideological Implementation Secretariat to oversee progress. Monitoring will be done quarterly, using data from independent evaluators, county reports, and civil society scorecards. Midterm reports will be tabled before the National Executive Council, and published publicly to promote accountability. Tools like dashboards, GIS mapping, and crowdsourced feedback will enhance evidence-based review and inclusive decision-making.

PART VI: REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT OF IDEOLOGY

18. Process for Initiating Reviews

The ideology will undergo structured reviews every five years, aligned with general elections. Emergency reviews may be initiated following significant shifts in the political or economic landscape. The review process begins with the National Ideological Committee submitting a recommendation to the NEC, supported by trend data and feedback from grassroots structures.

19. Public/Stakeholder Participation in Review Process

ONM will adopt a participatory review model. Proposals will be collected through online submissions, civic engagement forums, and party delegate conferences. Stakeholders, including academia, civil society, religious groups, and professional bodies, will be invited to thematic workshops. Reviewed versions of the ideology will be presented in county barazas for validation before NEC adoption.

PART VII: PRESENTATION OF THE DOCUMENT

20. Soft Copy Submission

The ideology will be submitted in PDF format, read-only, and hosted on the party website. It will be updated to include a QR code linking to the document and embedded multimedia summaries for youth accessibility.

21. Hard Copy Submission

ONM will prepare a bound hard copy printed in high quality, signed by party officials, and deposited with the Registrar of Political Parties. This copy will include annexures: party constitution, strategic plan, and membership charter.

22. Founding Member Requirements

At least three founding members or authorized officials will physically present the statement. Gender compliance will be strictly observed, ensuring no more than two-thirds of the team belong to one gender. Attendance forms and ID documentation will be included in the submission pack.