



VIHIGA COUNTY ASSEMBLY

K E N Y A

'Unemployment is the major challenge and reason why the majority of the residents of Vihiga County are living in poverty. I will ensure that we have job centres where our people will be able to access jobs. This will ensure that our people are recruited in their fields of specialisation.'

Governor Moses Akaranga

Vihiga County is a county in the former Western Province of Kenya. Its capital and largest town is Vihiga. The County borders Kakamega County to the north, Nandi County to the east, Kisumu County to the south and Siaya County to the west.

The County has a population of 554,622 (2009 census) and covers an area of 563 km².

There are four major townships: Luanda, Majengo, Chavakali and Mbale Town which serves as the administrative headquarters. The County has four districts headed by district commissioners and three sub-counties headed by sub-county administrators.

The Governor, Hon. Rev. Moses Akaranga heads the executive and is assisted by 10 cabinet secretaries and other senior county staff. The County Assembly is the legislative arm and is headed by the Speaker, Hon. Daniel Chitwah and the Clerk Mr Josephat Musambayi. The Assembly Clerk is assisted in his duties by other assembly staff from different departments, notably Administration, ICT and Hansard, Finance, audit and Procurement. The Assembly is close to Majengo township along the Majengo-Luanda road opposite Vihiga police station.

Geographically, a larger part of the County is hilly terrain. It also has a good amount of forest cover such as the Kibiri Forest, which is an extension of Kakamega Forest.

Economy

Agriculture is the main economic activity. Crops planted include maize, millet, bananas, avocados, sweet potatoes and cassava. Main economic activities include tea farming, eucalyptus tree farming, sand and stone quarrying, dairy farming and horticulture. Apart from those in formal employment most residents engage in informal trade, with Luanda market being the largest in the region.

Education

- Number of institutions: Primary 412; Secondary 214
- School enrolment: Primary 180,112; Secondary 38,413
- Teacher to pupil ratio stands at 1:50 for public schools

Health

Notable hospitals in the County include the Vihiga District Hospital, Emuhaya and the Hamisi Health Centres.

Contact

Tel: +254 723 037 863
Email: josephatsamba@yahoo.com



VIHIGA Governor Moses Akaranga has an open-door policy and has invited young people with problems to visit him in his office so that 'they can find a solution to issues facing them instead of engaging in crime'



Josephat Musambayi, Clerk to the Assembly



The Hon. Daniel C. Chitwah, Speaker



Kenya

KEY FACTS

Joined Commonwealth:	1963
Population:	41,610,000 (2011)
GNI p.c.:	US\$820 (2011)
UN HDI 2011:	world ranking 143

Geography

Area:	582,646 sq km
Coastline:	536 km
Capital:	Nairobi

Kenya lies astride the equator, extending from the Indian Ocean in the east to Uganda in the west and from the United Republic of Tanzania in the south to Ethiopia and Sudan in the north. On the east and north-east it borders Somalia.

The country is divided into eight provinces (Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi, North-Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western).

Constitution

Status:	Republic with executive President
Legislature:	Parliament of Kenya
Independence:	12 December 1963

The constitution in force until August 2010 had been amended many times since the republic was formed in December 1964. It provided for the unicameral National Assembly consisting of 210 members directly elected every five years and 12 non-constituency members appointed by the President, plus the Speaker and Attorney-General. The multiparty system was introduced in December 1991.

The President – directly elected and limited to two five-year terms – is Head of State, head of the cabinet and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and appoints the Vice-President and cabinet. However, under the internationally-brokered power-sharing agreement, a grand coalition government, comprising President and the new post of Prime Minister, was established in March 2008.

A commission was set up in 2000 to draw up a new constitution, which – following a constitutional court ruling



in March 2004 – would be subject to a national referendum. Draft constitutions were discussed at a series of constitutional conferences. The new constitution that was approved by the National Assembly in April 2010, endorsed by the electorate in the national referendum on 4 August 2010 and promulgated on 27 August 2010 provides for reduction of the President's power; abolition of the post of Prime Minister (after the next election); an expanded National Assembly (to 350 seats); creation of a Senate; significant devolution of power to new county authorities (to be overseen by the senate); recognition of faith courts; a bill of rights; and creation of a Supreme Court, a new anti-corruption agency, and an independent land commission to promote land reform.

These new provisions were to be implemented in a timetable spanning up to five years, most provisions to come into force after the elections of March 2013. The implementation process is being overseen by two bodies, the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution and the Commission on Revenue Allocation.

'Land of steep hills' is how first-time visitors describe the County of Murang'a. In addition to its beautiful hills and farmlands, the County is home to many places of interest, and vast untapped tourism potential.



MURANG'A COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Rich in history, people and resources



**The Hon. Speaker
Leonard Nduati Kariuki (HSC)**
*BA Land Economics,
University of Nairobi*

Current positions

- Member of the Institute of Surveyors of Kenya
- Land Economics Consultant
- Coffee farmer
- Realtor
- National Chairman of Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
- Council Member of East African Farmers Federation

Formerly

- Member of Parliament, Kenya
- Assistant Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance
- President of International Red Locust Control Organisation for East and Central Africa
- Vice-President of African Committee, International Federation of Agricultural Producers
- Director of Kenya Private Sector Alliance
- Chairman of Kenya Private Sector Alliance

Murang'a County is bordered by the counties of Nyeri to the north, Nyandarua to the west, Kiambu to the south, Machakos to the south-east, Embu to the east and Kirinyaga to the north-east. The Kikuyu people consider Murang'a as their ancestral home; and Murang'a is regarded as the birthplace of Kenya's independence struggle.

Overview

The counties of Kenya are 47 geographical units, envisioned by the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, replacing the eight provinces. A new structure is in place for the two-level devolution of governance, the national government and the county government – a second level of governance after the national government.

The County Assembly consists of members elected by voters of the wards and the Speaker, an ex officio member. A County Assembly is elected for a term of five years.

County Executive Committees

The executive authority of the county is exercised by a county executive committee comprising the governor, deputy governor and members appointed by the county governor with the approval of the Assembly. The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county. The office of governor is one of the key political offices in the new county structures under the devolved system of government as envisaged in the

new constitution. Murang'a County is represented in the National Assembly by seven directly elected members for Gatanga, Kandara, Kangema, Kigumo, Kiharu, Maragua and Mathioya.

During February 2013, the clerk to the Assembly and sergeant-at-arms were recruited by the Public Service Commission and deployed by the transition authority. Following the general election on 4 March 2013, county assembly members (MCAs), women representatives, members of parliament (MPs), senators, governors and the president were elected. Murang'a County has 35 MCAs, a speaker and 16 nominated members.

Committees

Subsequently, the Select and the Sectoral Committees were formed, comprising 18 committees.

Select Committees cover a variety of specialisations including county public investment and accounts, county budget and appropriation, appointments, committee on delegated county legislation, selection, procedures and rules, assembly business committee and liaison.

Sectoral Committees include agro-marketing and co-operative developments, education, information and technology, transport and infrastructure development, finance and planning, land, housing and physical planning, agriculture, livestock, environment, youth, culture and social services.



'I will be your governor and servant leader and I pledge to work with you all in this new dispensation of leadership.'

Murang'a County Governor Mwangi Wa Iria

The Clerk in Office during March 2013, requested the executive to deploy officers to the County Assembly specifically the Hansard team, procurement, ICT, human resources and finance. The Assembly has 35 members of staff but the number is still inadequate in terms of expertise and capacity.

'... it is only in the spirit of working together that we can deliver on the promise.'

Murang'a County Governor Mwangi Wa Iria

- Sh100 million allocated for the development of a livestock breeding centre at Maraiira farm in Kigumo sub-County.
- The Murang'a Kenol road is to be surveyed in the financial year 2013/2014.
- Sh25 million set aside for the construction of an animal feeds manufacturing plant to improve dairy farming and to construct milk-cooling plants in each of the 35 wards.
- Sh100 million allocated for the drilling of boreholes.

Investment focus

Vital Statistics

Education

Primary schools 500

- Total enrolment 196,650
- Boys 85% and Girls 80%

Secondary schools 106

- Total enrolment 47,691
- Boys 38% and Girls 38%

Tertiary Institutions: 12, notably Murang'a Institute of Technology, Murang'a Teachers College and the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) Murang'a.

Health

Hospitals: Three district and two sub-district hospitals. Murang'a County has a total of about 271 health facilities.

Economy

Resources: A natural stone quarry and Aberdare Forest. There exists potential for further growth and opportunities for investment.

Financial services: Banks and micro finance institutions, decentralised funds and a well-developed movement of self-help savings and credit co-operative societies.

Economic activities/industries: 80% of population relies on agriculture, informal sector, tourism and manufacturing.

Agricultural products: Coffee, tea, milk, fish, honey, maize and beans.

Agriculture, livestock farming and related activities form the backbone of the economy of Murang'a.

Manufacturing

Plans are underway to build an avocado processing plant in Murang'a town for the export market. The Ministry of Trade estimates it will provide employment to about 1,000 people directly and indirectly.

Infrastructure

The County is home to three hydropower dams built along various rivers with an installed capacity of a total of 27.78 MW. The oldest of them has been running for over 80 years.



Mr Peter Mbue
Clerk to the
Assembly
MBA (Strategic
Management)
BBA (Human
Resource
Management)

The Assembly is keen to welcome supporters, volunteers and financiers to share their expertise to achieve its goals and for capacity building training for both the MCAs and members of staff.

Contact

Murang'a County Assembly

P.O. BOX 731 – 10200

Murang'a

Kenya

Email: murangacountyassembly@gmail.com



WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, KENYA



The Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) is the lead agency in the regulation and management of water resources in Kenya.

It was established in 2003 pursuant to the enactment of Water Act 2002 which clearly separated the functions of water resources management from water services provision. Its objective is to ensure rational, effective management of water resources, and equitable access for the various competing uses.

Current projects

- Establishing Water Resource (WR) Monitoring Stations nationally
- Continuously collecting and analysing WR data
- Developing local community capacity and collaborating in the management of water catchment areas through the Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs) framework
- Carrying out groundwater assessment (aquifer mapping)
- Spearheading the finalisation of the National Water Master Plan (2030)

Our focus: Ensuring equity in WR allocation by Accounting for Every Drop

Contact us

Eng. John P. Olum, CEO
P.O. BOX 45250-00100

Tel: +254 202 73 2291, 272 9048
E-mail: wrma@wrma.or.ke

www.wrma.or.ke

**WRMA
working with
the community
on catchment
conservation**

Judicial system

Supreme court:	Supreme Court of Kenya
Ministry:	Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs

The new constitution promulgated on 27 August 2010 provided for an independent judiciary and a Supreme Court. The chief justice is the President of the Supreme Court, which comprises the chief justice, deputy chief justice and five other judges. It has sole jurisdiction over cases concerning presidential elections and it is the final court of appeal. The chief justice is the head of the judiciary, and is appointed by the President of Kenya on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, subject to the approval of the National Assembly. Judges are also appointed by the President with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

The High Court deals with the most serious cases under civil and criminal law, as well as appeals from the lower courts. The High Court is based in Nairobi and has resident judges in cities and towns across the country, including Eldoret, Kisumu, Meru, Mombasa and Nakuru. Less serious cases are heard by magistrates. Appeals from the High Court are heard by the Kenya Court of Appeal which comprises at least 12 judges.

The new constitution recognises Kadhi courts to administer Islamic Law.

Government and politics

Last elections:	4 March 2013 (presidential, legislative and local)
Next elections:	2018 (presidential, legislative and local)
Head of State:	President Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta
Head of Government:	the President
Ruling party:	Jubilee Coalition

At his third attempt, in a relatively peaceful contest, Mwai Kibaki, the candidate of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), comfortably won the presidential election in December 2002, with 62.2 per cent of the votes, while Uhuru Kenyatta (the son of Kenya's first President), standing for the Kenya African National Union (KANU), received 31.3 per cent. The National Rainbow Coalition gained a substantial majority in the parliamentary elections, winning 125 seats; KANU took 64 and FORD-People 14 (Forum for the Restoration of Democracy). The Commonwealth observer group present commended the Electoral Commission, said that the elections 'represented a major improvement on previous such exercises' and described the electoral process as credible.

In a referendum in November 2005 a proposed new constitution was decisively rejected. Opposition to this

constitution was led by a new grouping, the 'Orange team', comprising Uhuru Kenyatta's KANU and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a party with members in Kibaki's cabinet. Kibaki then dismissed his cabinet. When in December he formed a new cabinet he excluded opponents of the new constitution (mainly LDP members) and included members of minority parties to shore up support for his government.

In 2007, when elections were due, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) led by Raila Odinga and Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya (ODM-K) led by Kalonzo Musyoka emerged as the main opponents to Mwai Kibaki and his newly formed coalition, the Party of National Unity (PNU). The PNU included KANU which had earlier left the Orange team, FORD-Kenya, NARC-Kenya (an offshoot of NARC) and several smaller parties. Tensions were high in the pre-election period, with outbreaks of violence.

Following a relatively peaceful polling day on 27 December 2007, the Orange team decisively won the parliamentary elections; ODM took 99 seats and its partner NARC three. The ruling PNU took 43 seats and its coalition partners 35

seats. Of the remaining constituencies declared, ODM-K won in 16 and independents in 11. A re-run was ordered in the three undeclared constituencies.

Unofficial results of the presidential election indicated Raila Odinga led Kibaki by at least 200,000 votes and the absence of any official declaration provoked widespread unrest in the country. When on 30 December 2007 the Electoral Commission published results, Kibaki was ahead with 4,584,721 votes, then Odinga with 4,352,993 and Musyoka with 879,903. Commonwealth observers noted that the elections were 'the most competitive in the country's history' but raised doubts on the handling of the final stages of the presidential election, particularly the delay in announcing the results.

Protests about the presidential election results erupted and intensified in a period that became one of the most violent since independence and hundreds of people were killed. Some of the violence assumed an ethnic dimension with the Kikuyu perceived as pro-Kibaki and the Luo as Odinga supporters. The opposing leaders eventually agreed to work together in a power-sharing coalition government with Kibaki as President and Odinga as Prime Minister. The agreement was brokered by a group of eminent persons led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. In March 2008 the National Assembly enacted a law to formalise the deal. Odinga subsequently became Prime Minister in a grand coalition government.

The presidential election held in March 2013 was won in the first round by Uhuru Kenyatta, the candidate of the Jubilee Coalition. He secured 50.1 per cent of votes cast; Raila Odinga of the Coalition for Reforms and Democracy (CORD) took 43.3 per cent and Musalia Mudavadi of Amani 3.9 per cent. Turnout was 86 per cent.

In the simultaneous elections to the National Assembly the Jubilee Coalition won 167 seats, CORD 141 and Amani 24; and in the Senate Jubilee took 21 seats, CORD 20 and Amani 4. Former President of Botswana, Festus Mogae, who led a Commonwealth observer group, commended the peaceful nature of the poll.

Governance institutions

Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission: www.iebc.or.ke

Parliament of Kenya: www.parliament.go.ke

Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution: www.cickenya.org

Judiciary: www.judiciary.go.ke

Vision 2030: www.vision2030.go.ke

Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission: www.eacc.go.ke

Public Procurement Oversight Authority: www.ppoa.go.ke

Ministry of Planning and National Development: www.statehousekenya.go.ke/government/planning.htm

Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs: www.justice.go.ke

Ministry of Finance: www.treasury.go.ke

Ministry of Trade: www.trade.go.ke

Association of County Governments of Kenya: www.algak.or.ke

Central Bank of Kenya: www.centralbank.go.ke

Nairobi Securities Exchange: www.nse.co.ke

Bureau of Standards: www.kebs.org

Capital Markets Authority: www.cma.or.ke

Communications Commission: www.cck.go.ke

Energy Regulatory Commission: www.erc.go.ke

Local government

Ministry:	Provincial Administration and Internal Security
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Association:	Association of County Governments of Kenya
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Before the constitution of August 2010 local government was provided for by the Local Government Act 1977, and not enshrined in the constitution. The Ministry of Local Government was responsible for local government. There were 175 single-tier elected councils, 67 of which were county councils; 62, town councils; 43, municipal councils; and three, city councils.



Bomet County Assembly, Kenya



His Excellency Hon. Isaac Ruto is the Governor and Chairman of the Council of Governors. In the Governor's manifesto the County has undertaken to alleviate poverty, eradicate illiteracy, improve health, create wealth, ensure food security, create employment for the youth and women and ensure that there is a developed infrastructure and housing plan with a chain supply of water



Bomet County is in the former Rift Valley Province in the southern part of Kenya, bordering Kericho, Narok and Nyamira counties.

Bomet County Assembly

Bomet County Assembly has 25 elected members, ten nominated members, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. The Clerk of the Assembly is an authorised officer in Assembly. The County has a senator, a female representative and five members of parliament.

Structure

The County government consists of the County Executive Committee which is composed of the Governor, the Deputy Governor and ten executive committee members who were appointed by the Governor and vetted and approved by the County Assembly.

Functions of the County Assembly

The County Assembly exercises power to enact laws at the county level. It also exercises oversight power over the County Executive Committee and other county executive organs. It receives and approves plans and policies for the management of the County's resources, infrastructure and institutions.

Vision

Our vision is to empower parliamentary democracy and governance.

Mission

Our mission is to enhance the capacity of members of the County Assembly and other stakeholders for the effective and efficient execution of their mandate, role and functions in democratic governance.

Economic and Investment Opportunities

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity with tea farming and dairy production at the top of this sector. Food crops are grown in the area with maize being the area's staple food. Tea earns the residents of the county most of their revenue. A number of tea factories are owned by the Kenya Tea Development Agency Ltd, while others are private. The dairy industry is a major player in contributing to household incomes: 79% of the earnings in the livestock sector are generated from the sale of milk.

Projections

- Irrigation will improve the production of maize and vegetables.
- Coffee production in Ndanai to be expanded.
- Opportunities for more tea factories exist.
- Food security to be improved through alternative crops.
- Marketing network for produce and exporting through co-ops.
- Storage of food crops, distribution centres and processing plants.

The Governor's objective in his agenda for Bomet County is to triple the earnings per year to Ksh.9 billion in five years and to increase the level of employment in the sector to 10,000 people, with indirect employment of over 50,000 people.

Efforts towards increased agricultural production would see the County contribute a substantial portion toward the country's food requirements and consequently provide income for its people.

Health

The County has one public hospital at Longisa. Tenwek Private Hospital and Kaplong Mission Hospital continue to give regional healthcare a major boost. There is a need to ensure that at least every constituency has a fully-fledged hospital.

The Governor's vision is to increase the number of fully equipped hospitals, further equip the current medical institutions, and partner with other counties to increase the number of specialised clinics and to promote preventive measures by observing proper sanitation.

His vision concerning health also includes the establishment of a dispensary in every village with at least a clinical officer to prescribe drugs and every ward to have an ambulance to facilitate movement of casualties/patients to the health facility.

Education

Other than early childhood development education, primary and secondary schools still fall under the national government. Counties are battling to have this level of education put under their control to enable proper administration and development.

To eliminate poverty and improve living standards, the levels of illiteracy need to be reduced through the introduction of the following centres: early childhood development, adult education, vocational training and home crafts.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure remains an important factor for development, notably the need for adequate power supply, telephone connectivity and water and sewerage.



The Governor has underscored the need to improve roads, railways and airstrips to ensure good and efficient communication.

Several waterfalls are good for small hydropower projects such as the community-managed Iria Maina hydro power project with potential to generate 3 MW.

Trade is conducted in the urban centres of the region with a number of financial institutions offering banking and credit services to the people of the County. Micro-finance initiatives, along with government loans for the youth and women, would see an increase in trade, and in household incomes.

Tourism

Bomet County is a key route to the Maasai Mara National Reserve. Good opportunities for eco-tourism exist in the Mau Forest - the largest water catchment area in Kenya, with many rivers originating from the forest including the Mara River. The County welcomes investments through Public-Private Partnerships.

Sports and Culture/Conferencing

Improvement of sports facilities will not only provide more revenue but will give the youth an opportunity to socialise and realise their sporting dreams. To promote culture, the proposed cultural centres and museums will generate income through tourism.

Contact

Daniel S. Ole Nkere,
Clerk to the Assembly

Tel: +254 723 72 4030

Email: bometcountyassembly@gmail.com

www.bometcounty.or.ke





SAMBURU COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Where north meets south

Samburu County lies in the former Rift Valley Province in northern Kenya where the Samburu tribe lives. The main attractions of Samburu are the rich culture of the local communities, the beautiful landscape and abundant wildlife.

Fast facts

- It covers an **area** of 21,000 km²
- **Population total:** 223,947 (2009 census)
- **Resources:** Wildlife, livestock, land, pasture, water, forests, wind and solar energy, minerals
- **Tourist attractions:** Several wildlife reserves, rich culture and traditions
- **Financial services:** Three commercial banks, four micro-finance institutions
- **Main Economic activities/ industries:** Tourism, nomadic pastoralism, commercial businesses
- **Agricultural products:** Livestock products, maize, beans, potatoes, wheat and barley

Assembly

The County Assembly is composed of 26 members, 15 of them elected and 11 nominated. The Constitutional one-third gender rule is rightly accorded with nine of the members being women. Pursuant to this, it has made substantial progress in its representative, legislative and oversight roles in the County.

The Assembly has passed crucial Bills, motions and approved county plans to ensure devolved functions are fully performed. With its 10 per cent of the Sh3 billion county budget in the FY 2013/2014, it has undertaken capacity building of its members. The Assembly, through its service board, has engaged various experts to guide it in the development of its legislative wing to showcase the face of Samburu County.

Vision

To be a globally competitive county for sustainable development.

Mission

To promote Socio-Economic Development through prudent utilization of resources to enhance public service delivery and livelihoods.

Hon. Governor Moses Kasaine:



'To the people of Samburu County, the new constitution and by extension the creation of their county is their final liberation from the shackles of poverty, illiteracy and insecurity.'

Hon. Speaker Lelegwe Steve Ltumbesi:



BSc in Chemistry University of Nairobi (UON), Higher National Diploma in Project Management (Cambridge International College, Jersey, Britain), MA Project Planning and Management (UON) and currently an MSc student in Public Policy and Management at University of London.

Mr Patrick K. Leshore, Clerk to the



Assembly, holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University India and an MBA (UON).

Cultural and community attractions

Maralal is a frontier town, the beginning of the Great Northern wilderness and the staging post for many great adventures.

Apart from the national reserves, such as Samburu National Reserve, *Samburu Eco-tourism* is an initiative which enables the Samburu community to continue their lifestyle as pastoralists and at the same time earn money for educational, social and conservational projects to stay on track with the general development in the country.

White Water Rafting ■ Trekking ■ Camel Safaris ■ Rock Climbing ■ Bird Watching ■ Samburu Cultural Safari ■ Camping



The Samburu people have a rich pastoralist culture which is expressed through their beautiful bead work and colourful attire.



www.samburucountyassembly.go.ke

The local authorities have had revenue-raising powers; and also received transfers from national government. The authorities have been responsible for services such as refuse collection; street lighting; markets; road maintenance; and burial of the destitute, their only statutory responsibility.

The constitution that was approved by the National Assembly in April 2010 and endorsed by the electorate in the national referendum of August 2010 provides for a significant devolution of power to new county authorities. Elections of 47 county governments – each with an elected assembly, governor and executive committee – were scheduled for 2013. The new county governments are to be responsible for delivery of such services as health care, water supply, local transport and agriculture support, including some urban services previously devolved to the local authorities under the Local Government Act 1977.

National development plan

Following the successful implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003–07, Kenya Vision 2030 was launched by the Grand Coalition Government in July 2008. It was the first national long-term development vision and its aim was to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.

The three key pillars of this vision are:

- A sustained average economic growth rate of ten per cent p.a.
- Just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment
- An issue-based, people-centred, results-oriented and accountable democracy

Vision 2030 is being implemented in successive five-year medium-term plans, the first covering the period 2008–12. The Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat have reviewed this first medium-term plan, paying particular attention to the feedback from stakeholders, as required by the 2010 constitution, and this has informed preparation of the 2012–17 plan.

Further information

State House, Kenya: www.statehousekenya.go.ke

Commonwealth Secretariat: www.thecommonwealth.org

Commonwealth Governance:
www.commonwealthgovernance.org