Documentation for Kenya 2100

GROUP THREE

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Our pages

VISION 2030

Infrastructure

This aims to strengthen the framework for infrastructure development and accelerating the speed of project completion, raise efficiency and quality of infrastructure projects and increase their timely implementation.   
It also aims to develop and maintain an integrated safe and efficient transport network, benchmark infrastructure facilities and services and provision with globally acceptable performance standards targeting to enhance customer satisfaction. It also seeks to enhance private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure facilities and services strategically complemented by government interventions

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Political Aspect

1. [Constitutional Reform](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=23)
2. [Post-Election Legal Counselling](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=25)
3. [Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=43)
4. [National Cohesion](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=44)
5. [Independent Review Commission (Krieger Report)](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=118)
6. [Implementation of Commission of Inquiry on Post-Election Violence (Waki Report)](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=119)
7. [Kenya School of Government](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=199)

Security

1. [Establishment of a Forensic Laboratory](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=132)
2. [Establishment of a National Security Data Centre](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=133)
3. [Installation of Surveillance Cameras in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=134)

Tourism

1. [Development of Resort Cities](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=27)
2. [Underutilized Parks Initiative](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=29)
3. [Development of Niche Products](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=30)
4. [Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE)](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=31)
5. [Premium Parks Initiative](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=137)
6. [Cradle of Humankind](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=225)

Agriculture

1. [Implementation of the Consolidated Agricultural Reform Legislation](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=32)
2. [Fertilizer Cost-Reduction Initiative](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=33)
3. [Setting up of Five Livestock Disease-free Zones in the ASAL Regions](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=34)
4. [ASAL Development - Irrigation Projects](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=35)

Trade

1. [Creation of Producer Business Groups](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=37)
2. [Building 'Tier 1' Markets](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=128)
3. [Wholesale Hub](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=209)

Industrialization

1. [Development of Special Economic Zones](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=36)
2. [Development of SME Parks](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=39)
3. [Development of Mini and Integrated Iron and Steel Mills.](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=207)
4. [Skills Development for Technical Human Resource for the Manufacturing Sector](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=208)
5. [Natural Products Industry initiative](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=224)
6. [Transformation of KIRDI into a world-class research institute](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=226)
7. [Extractive Industries? Policy, Legal & Institutional Reforms](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=229)

Education Sector

1. [Recruitment of 28,000 Additional Teachers](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=51)
2. [Establishment of a Voucher System Program in Five of the Poorest Districts.](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=55)
3. [Establishment of Centre’s of Specialization](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=56)
4. [Construction and Equipping of 560 Secondary Schools, expansion and Rehabilitation of Existing Schools.](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=141)
5. [Construction and Rehabilitation of at Least One Boarding Primary School in Each Constituency in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=142)
6. [Establishment of a Computer Supply program](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=143)

Health sector

1. [Rehabilitation of Health Facilities](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=24)
2. [Strengthen Kenya Medical Supplies Agency](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=57)
3. [Human Resource Strategy](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=58)
4. [Develop Equitable Financing Mechanism](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=59)
5. [Community Based Information Systems](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=60)
6. [De-Linking Ministry of Health from Service Delivery](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=61)
7. [Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to Offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=83)
8. [Develop Human Resources Strategy](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=85)
9. [Fast-track implementation of the Community Strategy by training Community Health Workers (CHWs)](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=86)
10. [Channel funds directly to health facilities](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=89)
11. [Implement Environment and Hygiene Policy and Strategy](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=145)
12. [Implement Output Based Approach (OBA) in Reproductive Health](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=146)
13. [Restructure Ministries of Health](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=161)
14. [Revitalize Efficacy of the Health Management Information System](http://www.vision2030.go.ke/projects/?pj=165)

CLIMATE

How climate change is making drought and humanitarian disaster worse in East Africa

Nearly thirteen million people in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia are dangerously hungry and in need of humanitarian assistance. The worst drought-affected areas in Somalia are on the brink of famine.1 The crisis could deteriorate significantly over the coming weeks, as rainfall in March and early April was very low in places and poor rainfall is forecast for April through June, which is the end of the rainy season.

There is growing scientific analysis suggesting that the impacts of current and recent droughts in East Africa are likely to have been aggravated by climate change. 2 Climate change is not a distant, future threat: it is helping fuel this emerging catastrophe in which poverty, chronic malnutrition, weak governance, conflict, drought and climate change have combined to create a perfect storm.

While some still deny the severity of climate change and question the need to combat it, others are struggling for their lives as climate change makes a bad situation worse. There could be no stronger call to take action on climate change than suffering on this scale. Governments across the region and around the world need to step up, take responsibility, and provide humanitarian assistance to save lives now.

Short-term humanitarian aid needs to be coupled with support to promote the resilience of pastoralists and smallholder food producers. Without global efforts to reduce emissions and to help the world’s poorest people cope with the effects of climate change, this crisis will continue to repeat itself.

Dry, hot, and getting hotter

For many in East Africa, this drought is the worst in living memory.

In a number of ways the situation today is worse than the 2010 to 2011 food crisis, which affected millions and resulted in a famine that killed more than 250,000 people. We are now in the third year of very low rainfall, coupled with high temperatures, which have exhausted people’s ability to cope with another shock.

The last rainy season, from October to December 2016, brought severely low levels of rain. Since early January, much of East Africa has remained dry and much hotter than usual.

The current rains, from March to June, are forecast to be poor.

March rainfall has already been exceptionally low in Kenya and Somalia and is late in some areas in Ethiopia. The prolonged drought over the past three years is part of a three-decade trend (see Box 3). Droughts are not new to this region, but they are increasing.

The trends are deeply concerning:

• Seven of the last ten years have seen chronic droughts in East Africa due to poor or failed rains.8 • The long rains, which go from March to May/June, are failing much more frequently. As of last year, in Eastern Kenya and Southern Somalia, 10 out of the last 16 have been dry compared with historic averages.

• Temperatures across East Africa are rising, and have been much higher in recent years compared with historic averages

The climate change connection

Climate change is real and happening now. The past three years have been the hottest ever recorded. Average global temperatures are now one degree Celsius higher than pre-industrial levels, largely due to human activities. Experts have long predicted that the frequency and intensity of droughts would increase as a result of climate change, especially in semi-arid areas. Does the crisis in East Africa fit this trend? There are two main factors to look at.

Rising temperatures

There is mounting evidence that climate change is likely to be contributing to higher temperatures in the region, and that increased temperatures are exacerbating the impacts of drought. Temperatures have been consistently higher in East Africa in recent years, part of a trend seen in Africa and around the world (see Box 1). Higher temperatures result in greater evaporation, meaning soil moisture is reduced, reinforcing drier conditions and intensifying the impacts of failed rains. Crops and pasture have less water, and the chance of failed harvests or lack of feed for livestock increases. In pastoral regions like northern Somalia, higher temperatures over the past six months have turned very low rainfall last year into a terrible loss of soil moisture – helping to desiccate all the available fodder for many of Somalia’s pastoralists.

What about El Niño and La Niña?

The 2015 to 2016 El Niño, one of the strongest ever recorded, played a significant role in the drought during that period.20 While a direct connection has not established by the International Panel on Climate Change, an increasing number of scientific assessments claim that climate change may make El Niño stronger and more frequent. That question aside, higher temperatures linked to climate change are weakening East Africa’s ability to endure extremes in weather, such as El Niño and La Niña. When these events come amidst higher temperatures and drier conditions, their impacts are stronger

LEADERSHIP

Leadership here in Kenya is viewed from different perspective.

Greed for Power

Most of the the Kenya leaders nowadays have that urge of being in power so that they can be rich and gain some favor which is not the right thing.This is evident when when the United States President Donald T rump some days back expressed his deep disgust for African leaders as a whole including Kenya calling for the whole continent as a whole to be recolonized for another 100 years because Africans more so Kenyans are under slavery.

He condemned African leaders for having insatiable desire for power ad wealth, while their people are like slaves meaning that when they get that chance for being in leadership they forget about their fellow citizens who voted for them.

He also said that leaders of African countries steal money from ‘country purse’ and invest them in the foreign countries for their personal use.

He thinks that some of these African countries lack civilization and leadership skills and in his opinion The African continent needs to be recolonized so that the citizens can be free from this slavery

In his speech he cited Kenya And Nigeria as the practical examples.

This information can be found on the this website;buzznigeria.com.

Finally, when our leaders will continue behaving in this way at the end the superior states will have to take control of us like in the past centuries.

Dictatorship

As we move rapidly, almost ferociously, towards the general elections, it important to reflect on the values of elections and democracy. Kenya became democratic at Independence. Democracy did not last long. It was killed by conspiracies of Kenyatta and Moi. An essential purpose of suppressing democracy was to establish the absolute rule of the President, which in turn was to capture the state and plunder its resources. The principal beneficiaries of these regimes were relatives and friends of presidents and ministers, mostly members of their own tribes, and over whose thefts and illegalities there were no sanctions.

Dictatorship is day to day the thing in our country whereby it’s evident with the current government, Jubilee which is doing things according to its will without following the constitution properly. Since coming into power in 2013, its administration has shown little appreciation/respect for the separation of powers that exists among the tree arms of the government.

Kenyans have been witnessing this everyday with the parliament being reduced to a state docket that rubberstamps virtually everything for the executive simply because the ruling party enjoys the majority membership in the senate and the national assembly. This has significantly reduced the independence, role and significance of parliament in carrying out its duties has in essence almost made our presidential system ineffective because there no effective checks and balances.

Fore more information one can read visit the standard website:standardmedia.co.ke.

Finally, we as Kenyans of goodwill the time has come when we need to wake up and raise our voices strongly against the ills of Jubilee regime which is turning our country into a totalitarian and authoritarian state where the government controls every instrument of power both within and without its possession with the muting of dissenting opinions taking Centre stage or else in the coming 100 years our country will be at a bad level where by change won’t make because the earlier we rush the faster we make it.

Corruption

Corruption is evident in Kenya and Africa as a whole.

Corruption has over the years become a reality of monumental proportions in Kenya. Corruption has impacted so negatively in our social, economic and It has eroded the moral values of Kenyans and is consigning many Kenyans to perpetual poverty, deprivation and misery.

The bottom line of this study is that corruption has permeated into the very fabric of the Kenyan society from the top political echelons to the family unit. The impact of corruption on the moral fabric of this nation can thus not be underestimated. This study shows that corruption poses a serious challenge in terms of economic, political and social development in Kenya. It undermines democratic institutions and good governance, reduces accountability and negates representation and policy making in the electoral process.

It is also a fact that there are institutions, for instance Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, whose mandate is to deal with and control the spread of corruption, yet corruption rages on unabated. It is worth noting that even the laws that have been enacted to stamp out corruption have not comprehensively defined and addressed the nature and various manifestations of corruption in Kenya. As to dealing with the problem, there are cases where the perpetrators of corruption have been known yet no action has been taken against them. In certain cases prosecutions have been brought up against certain individuals only to be withdrawn later.

This shows that the legislative framework for combating corruption is ineffective and does not provide viable structures for combating corruption. It is on the above motivation that this study explores the complex nature of corruption in Kenyan society. The study explores the various ways in which corruption manifests itself. This study investigates the phenomenon of corruption and the reasons why legal and other institutions are unable to tackle corruption effectively. framework that informs this study is a combination of ethical egoism, utilitarianism and the common good. In perspective, the argument is that morality is based on human concerns for purposes of the well being of the entire society. It manifests itself in the Kenyan society. The causes include favoritism, bribery, forgery and theft of intellectual property, abuse of office,tribalism/nepotism among others.

If we as Kenyans won’t change now things will be harder as time goes by and that’s why some NGO’s are leaving Kenya because they fear to be corrupt.

STATES

It is predictable that in the coming years all the states will be merged so that we be one for example the use of one similar curreny.