

PEOPLE SALVATION PARTY OF KENYA(PSP-K)

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PART I. PART PARTICULARS



Party: People Salvation Party of Kenya

Abbrev: PSP-K

Symbol: Stadium in a circle

Slogan: Meli ya Ukombozi

Party Leader: Simon Wakwabubi Wanyonyi

Founder: Simon Wakwabubi Wanyonyi

Founded: November 2024

Headquarter: Ukombozi House, Ndemi Road, Nairobi

Address: P.o box 16202-00100

Website: info@psp-k.co.kn

Ideology: Social Liberation

Political Position: Center Left

Colours: party colours shall be; Purple, green, White

Purple; represents a mix of different ideology and progressive liberal movements mixing the best ideas that are rarity to move our country forward.

Green; symbolizes our abundance of nature, good health and vitality, harmony and prosperity desirable

White; illuminates new beginning of political purity and peace.

PART II. PARTY ESTABLISHMENT, POLITICAL& IDEOLOGICAL SPECTRUM

PART 2.01. STATEMENT OF IDEOLOGY

People Salvation Party of Kenya is a social liberal that believes in the principle of sovereignty of the people of Kenya, as anchored in the Constitution .PSP-K will faithfully implement programs that nature and support individuals, social development, restore sanity in the management of the economy and public affairs of our Nation and fidelity to our constitution.

PART 2.02 REASON FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARTY

The People Salvation Party of Kenya, hereinafter referred to as PSP-K is a national grassroots social liberal party that aims to achieve good governance for economic prosperity and social justice.

PSP-K will always endeavour to create and realize;

- a. national reconciliation and healing;
- b. resolving all historical injustices;
- c. refining our constitution to strengthen devolution including sharing and transfer of more functions and resources to the County Governments; achieve a more inclusive electoral system
- d. realizing the equality principles and goals entrenched in Article 27 of the Constitution through programmes to achieve equal treatment of women, youth and persons with disability, marginalized communities and groups in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres;
- e. realizing social and economic rights as enshrined in article 43 of the constitution We are committed to work with all Kenyans to develop a National Identity that;
- f. will include the collective aspirations and values of our people considering our diversity.
- g. is rooted in the philosophy of Pan-Africanism and the integration of our region and continent
- h. is based on Kenya becoming a good citizen of the world, exercising its sovereignty responsibly, while seeking to establish international relations based on national interest, respect and justice. We believe that our National Identity is the foundation of our social cohesion.

PART 2.03 GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Recognizing that on such hard-won fight lies the foundation of a just and democratic government, deriving its powers from the consent and general consensus of the people;

Aware of the tremendous burden borne daily by the ordinary Kenyan, in supporting national and devolved governance of this nation, in order for us all to attain the status of a developed country;

Committed to support devolution to foster democratic and accountable exercise of power for national unity by recognizing diversity through provision of alternative leadership opportunities;

Ensuring the achievement of equality of all Kenyans and recognizing the need for equitable opportunities for all citizens;

Appreciating the indisputable fact that the prosperity of our nation and its people lies in their increased economic empowerment, equity and social justice, and that Kenya is a country blessed with an abundance of resources sufficient for all its citizens to enjoy a high standard of living;

Convinced of the importance of agriculture, intellectual property rights, manufacturing and sustainable development in creating employment and wealth for the people of Kenya.

Committed to the cause of gender equality, which is critical for social inclusion and women empowerment;

Dedicated to the promotion of the youth agenda on education, talent development, employment, enterprise and leadership;

Party values

- a. Supremacy of Party members;
- b. Social and economic justice;
- c. Respect for constitutionalism and the rule of law;
- d. Respect for individual and people's rights and freedoms;
- e. Freedom with responsibility;
- f. Empowerment of the marginalized groups or sections of society;
- g. Sustainable use of the environment;
- h. Positive and mutually beneficial international relations; and
- i. Avail equal opportunity irrespective of gender, race, tribe, religion, physical abilities, etc.

PART2.04 Relationship between guiding principle and values

A nation without values is one without identity. The preamble to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognises the aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law.

The Constitution gives prominence to national values and principles of governance. Article 10 (2) of the Constitution provides the national values and principles of governance as follows:

- a) Patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people.
- (b) Human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized.
- (c) Good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability.
- (d) Sustainable development. Article 232 of the Constitution further provides for the principles that inform public service which include;
 - a|) High standards of professional ethics
 - b) Efficient, effective and economic use of resources
 - c) Responsive, prompt, effective, impartial and equitable provision of services
 - d) Accountability for administrative acts;

- e) Transparency and provision to the public of timely, accurate information;
- f) Fair competition and merit-based appointments and promotions;
- g) Public participation in policy making processes;
- h) Representation of diverse communities; and
- i). Affording adequate and equal opportunities for appointment, training and advancement at all levels of public service of men and women; the members of all ethnic groups; and persons with disabilities. These principles are binding on all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them applies, or interprets, the Constitution; enacts, applies or interprets any law; or makes or implements public policy decisions.

PART 2.05 RELEVANCE OF PARTY PARTICULARS:

The party intends to liberate Kenyans in new leadership blood hence people salvation party of Kenya hereinafter referred to as PSP-K. The party symbol of stadium inscribed in a circle is an expression of national identity, cultural practices and where public life and political discourse intersect. The party colours of Purple, Green and white symbolizes progressive and mixing best ideas, nature and its abundance, prosperity, good health, peace and new beginning. Establish nationhood, lasting peaceful co-existence and narrowing the gap between the haves and have-nots on the fundamental basis of equality, social economic empowerment and humanity.

PART 2.06 POLITICAL SPECTRUM

PSP-K political position is centre left, with social liberalism ideology believes that as a grassroot national political party to promote and actualize the ideas and aspiration of the people of Kenya of unity, equity, social justices, gender parity, wealth creation, democracy, good governance, accountability, devolution and sustainable development.

PART 2.07 PARTY IDEOLOGY COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

Psp-k ideologies shall be in accordance and adherence to laws of Kenya and party constitution and any other applicable laws in the future.

PART III. POLICY PREFERENCE

PART 3.01 LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agriculture

Increasing agricultural productivity will be a key focus of our strategy going forward to ensure that Kenya becomes food secure. We will reduce reliance on rain fed agriculture through irrigation, increase mechanisation, provide input support to farmers, add value to our produce and expand markets locally, regionally and internationally. Psp-k will address fundamental land ownership issues given that 67% of the land in the country is community owned and only 20% is privately owned, with the rest 13% owned by government.

And Psp-k will continue to protect and nurture our environment for future generations. The natural beauty of our country is one of our most valuable resources.

Agriculture being the backbone of our economy, contributing half of Kenya's GDP, a quarter directly and another quarter in directly. Two-thirds of Kenyans derive either all or part of their incomes from agriculture.

Agriculture well developed translates to food security which is a serious concern for our Nation and highly undermined by high population growth, rampant poverty, the constant climate changes, Poor Markets for farm produce and the threat of competition from Regional Markets.

As the foundation of the economy, many of the challenges that we are experiencing can be traced to agriculture, either directly or indirectly. The role of agriculture to the cost of living is related since Food accounts for 54 per cent of household expenditures, but the poor spend 60 per cent or more. Agricultural productivity has not kept up with population growth, resulting in higher dependence on food imports.

For instance, at the dairy sector, the biggest challenge that farmers face is the cost of animal feeds. As Psp-k we know that nutrition impacts on milk production. With a dairy herd estimated at 3 million lactating cows in Kenya, an increase in average productivity by 0.5kg per cow translates to 401 million kilograms of milk with a value of kshs 16 billion at kshs 40 a kilogram.

PSP-K purpose to propose an estimated total cost of 10 billion as working capital for our dairy farmers, which would boost production and impact positively on the cost of living in Kenya. The cost of living that we are experiencing can only be resolved by raising agricultural productivity. The battle is between farmers targeting high income returns and consumers who want low.

PSP-K shall strive to transform this sector and build long-term stocks of quality food reserves on regional basis to deal with threats of famine. Our food and cash crop production strategy will also address food scarcity in the region. Psp-k will put in place more informed, well balanced policies that ensure the sustainability of farm enterprises and emergence of transparent and more practicable markets that are competitive enough for all the players in the sector. We will advocate for diversification of agricultural production and seek more development funds in other agricultural sectors that have not been receiving attention in that field. Psp-k shall transform systems of quality and quantity production in agriculture, Livestock and fisheries through:

Implementation strategy

Short term

- Encourage use of certified quality seeds and other farm inputs
- Widespread use of professional extension services
- Fair market systems
- Dispersed and serviceable storage facilities for cash and subsistence produce
- Improved transport and communication networks
- Electrification of rural areas to attract investment
- Survey of export markets for Specialized means based on scientific classification of soils to determine crop suitability.
- sectoral produce to earn foreign exchange

- The transformation of the Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries policies into a major poverty alleviation strategy in the country.
- Provide adequate affordable working capital to farmers through well-structured farmers organizations;

Medium term

- Transformation of all agro-based firms into support /conveying systems for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries industries.
- Boost tea value chain (blending & branding).
- Deploy modern agricultural risk management instruments that ensure farming is profitable and income is predictable, such as was provided for scheduled crops by the Guaranteed Minimum Returns (GMR) Scheme in the 1970s. These instruments include crop and livestock insurance schemes, commodity market instruments such as forward contracts, futures contracts and price stabilization schemes.
- Transform over three million poor farmers from food deficit to surplus producers through input finance and intensive agricultural extension support, with a target to generate a minimum productivity target of Sh60,000 revenue an acre
- Raise productivity of key value food chains and other value chains (maize 8-15 bags an acre, dairy 2.5kg- 7.5kg a cow a day, beef carcass weight from 110kg - 150kg);
- Reduce dependence on basic food imports by 30 per cent (domestic oil crops production from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, rice from 18 per cent to 40 per

Long term

- Revamp underperforming and collapsed export crops while expanding emerging ones (coffee, cashew nuts, pyrethrum, avocado, macadamia nuts)

Energy

Kenya's energy sector is characterised by a captive generation capacity of 1,200MW. Hydro-electric power generation caters for more than 75 per cent of total generation capacity. There is a growing policy shift towards diversification of energy sources, including from geothermal, wind, solar and nuclear. The country has the potential for 7000MW of geothermal power, located mainly within the Rift Valley.

Electricity is a vital economic and social service, critical to production, essential services such as health and security and quality of life of citizens. While generation capacity has increased considerably in recent years, our electricity is expensive and unreliable. This ought not to be the case, given that we are blessed with considerable geothermal, solar, wind and water resources that can provide cheap environmentally friendly power. One of the key contributors to both the cost and quality of power is the aging transmission and distribution network. The investment required to upgrade the network is considerable, more so in the difficult financial situation the country is in, but it is imperative.

The Last Mile Connectivity programme the ambitious programme of previous government changed this to connecting people first and recovering the connection charges from the customer's monthly bills. The connectivity

drive has come with some challenges. Consumption has not risen as expected, while the operational costs have increased, and this has affected Kenya Power's financial performance. Partly as a result of these challenges, Kenya Power's responsiveness to consumers has deteriorated.

Kenya struck oil recently in the north-western part of the country, in Turkana. More oil-exploration activities must be done to ascertain the commercial viability and coverage of the oil deposits. Exploration for hydrocarbon gases is also other prolific exploration that must be done along the Indian Ocean coastline. Petroleum, which is Kenya's single largest import, will remain an important fuel for several decades. Price volatility is a challenge for consumers and economic stability. It has been observed rightly that tax is a major factor in the high cost of petroleum products.

Recent fuel price escalation is a combination of two factors, global price shock and failure of the price stabilization mechanism, the latter on account of fiscal distress. Global prices are out of our control. As noted, Kenya is well-endowed with cheap renewable power resources. Accelerating transition to electric vehicles is a win-win proposition in terms of contributing to Kenyans emission reduction commitment, cheaper transport, and leveraging on the large local and regional motorcycle market (~500,000 units a year) to build an electric vehicle industry.

Turn around Kenya Power. Psp-k will delink Government development initiatives, leaving Kenya Power to operate on commercial principles. A policy, regulatory and financing framework for off-grid community-owned development projects (mini and micro-grids) will be instituted. Improve reliability; bring down the cost of electricity. Psp-k will institute a three-point plan to bring down the cost of power namely;

Implementation strategy

Short term

- Source more resources needed to revamp and upgrade the transmission and distribution network countrywide.
- Fast-track geothermal resources development.
- Maximize the Development of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility in Mombasa, with a view to phasing out Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) from the power generation portfolio.

This will also contribute to meeting Kenya's emission reduction commitments.

- Enforce transparency and public accountability of the electricity sector. Require the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) to publish quarterly system, financial and operational performance reports.
- Put measure to make Kenya power a zero tolerance zone to corruption.
- Streamline procurement processes in Kenya power and make them competitive

Medium term

- The ERC has the mandate to deal with consumer protection issues
- Enforce consumer protection a cross-cutting issue
- establishment of a single Consumer Protection Oversight Agency for all utilities and regulated industries.
- Continue expanding electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure in all urban areas and along the highways

- Provide financial and tax incentives for public service vehicles and commercial transporters to convert to electric vehicle.

Long term

- Leverage the financial support that will be provided to the *boda boda* sector, through the special set aside funds in that sector, to develop the nascent electrical vehicle (EV) and motorcycle assembly industry.
- Create incentives for adoption of electric mass transit systems in all cities and towns.

PART 3.02 FOREIGN POLICY

As Africa struggles to shake off the negative effects of historic wars and conflicts, for a time, policies on the Indian Ocean and the red sea has been fueling hostilities and complicating international relations. Political upheavals in the Arab League and incessant civil strife in some neighbouring countries has always disrupted our existing Domestic and Foreign policies.

The dumping of nuclear waste in our regions by developed countries who double as our development Partners, the effects of the post-election violence of 2008, the internal push and strife countrywide by Gen Z outrage of Mid 2024, the genetically modified foods in our system are still controversies to be critically relooked and a big domestic headache for Kenya to amicably address going forward.

Our significance in world affairs is demonstrated by the fact that we are considered an anchor state in the Eastern African region. It hosts the only United Nations headquarters in the Global South (United Nation Environmental Program and Habitat), serves as a hub for international organizations, and is a key player in peace and security initiatives in the region.

PSP-K will ensure that the country is respected and valued abroad. It will promote friendly relations with our Neighbours, play a leading role in regional and pan-African affairs, collaborate with our international partners, and uphold our commitment to the international community. Psp-k will become a key player in peace keeping and conflict resolution and will support such operations in Somalia under the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), facilitate the signing of peace agreements in South Sudan and Central Africa Republic.

No country stands alone. To fully achieve our desired social, economic transformation and political stability Psp-k must work firstly with our neighbours within the EAC, with the rest of Africa and with the rest of the world. Psp-k will remain an active member of regional and multilateral organisations and support regional and continental integration, with an emphasis on intra-African trade as a cornerstone of our socio-economic strategy.

PSP-K is alive to the fact that there are about 3million Kenyans living in various parts of the world and constitute Kenya's diaspora community. This population continues to form an integral part of the Kenyan economy and social fabric. PSP-K therefore, intends to engage the Kenyan Diaspora in a more constructive and productive manner to unlock and unleash their full potential.

Implementation strategy

Short term

- Improve delivery of government services through decentralizing services and functions of Kenyan missions abroad.
- Establish a diaspora forum which will review progress of national government services to the diaspora and make the necessary recommendations.
- Establish new and enhance trade and investment channels in order to promote further local investment by Kenyans living in the diaspora.
- Facilitate accreditation and endorsement of Kenya's qualifications and skills with those of foreign countries for easy access into higher education and foreign jobs by Kenyans living in the diaspora.
- Create a Ministry for Diaspora Affairs

Medium term

- Establish a social welfare system for Kenyans living in the diaspora, by exploring and implementing the portability of social protection.
- Enhancing democratic principles and practices to respect rule of law and the will of Citizens in electoral and Governance systems
- Engage our sportsmen and women and other eminent Kenyans to promote patriotism and social cohesion in Kenya and globally.
- Promote the Kenyan brand and appoint brand ambassadors who will market Kenyan services and products and equally increase the global market share of these services and products.

Long term

- Signing clean economic agreements with partners.
- Consolidating fundamental principles of Freedom, equity, peace, justice, and sovereignty in Global Governance systems.
- Making Kenya a safe, stable and attractive tourist destination.
- Promoting national, Continental, and International peace and Unity.
- Participating in Humanitarian interventions in Conflict and Disaster ravaged regions.

PART 3.03 DECENTRALIZATION AND DEVOLUTION

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 ushered in a devolved system of government. PSP-K will spearhead the process towards devolution and will continue to provide stewardship towards its realisation. Each county will be expected and supported to embrace the policies and legislation as a point of reference for developing home-grown policies and legislation to guide county operations. PSP-K will collaborate with the constitutional commissions and offices and the county governments to provide the necessary required capacity for formulating county-level enabling policies and legislation.

The establishment of the counties moves Kenya away from centralised government where citizens have limited say or input in decision-making. Devolution empowers citizens and puts them at the centre of development. PSP-K is dedicated to Article 1 of the Constitution, which gives sovereign power to the people of Kenya. Chapter 11 of the Constitution provides pillars for realising devolved government, of which “giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing the participation of the people in exercise of powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them” is a provision that PSP-K intends closely to observe.

Doing this will require appropriately structured platforms for citizen engagement, to ensure they play a role in the conceptualisation of local development, in the planning for use and management of resources, right from ward to County level .

Implementation strategy

Short term

- Complete transfer of all functions constitutionally earmarked to counties within six months

Medium term

- Develop a framework for ensuring that State-owned firms carrying out devolved or shared functions adhere to the principles of governance and ensure that the principle of funding-follows-functions is adhered to with respect to all devolved functions.
- Improve county governments' capacity to generate their own income and reduce their over-reliance on transfers from the national government

Long term

- Ensure that shareable revenue is transferred to counties in a timely and predictable manner and in accordance with the law.
- Transfer funds owed to the beneficiary counties and communities under the Mining Act 2016 and the Petroleum Act 2019 within six months, and work with county governments to increase the capacity of the communities to benefit from extractive resources

PART 3.04 TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Kenya is a celebrated pioneer in ICT innovation in Africa. Kenyans are enthusiastic innovators who daily are developing creative solutions to everyday problems. A strong ICT market is a critical component of competitiveness in a global market and often enables other industrial sectors. Not only are technologies such as business ICT services or mobile communication important for reducing costs but they also provide efficiency of operations that allows Kenyan industry including SMEs to leapfrog and keep up with the rest of the world

Kenya has a highly talented youth on a diverse spectrum of creative work, including music, theatre, graphic design, digital animation, fashion and craft, among others. The digital revolution, buttressed by Kenya's good connectivity has opened up opportunities for this sector to be a significant economic actor in its own right.

Additionally, the creative industry can add value to Kenya's exports such as fashion, leather products and craft industries. A visit to the now ubiquitous "Maasai markets" will demonstrate potential that requires only very little support to grow into a significant craft export industry. Our Mobile telephone penetration and innovation has enabled Kenya to increase from a quarter to over 80 per cent of the population in less than two decades, making Kenya one of the world's leading users of mobile payments.

Konza Technopolis which has been in the works for two decades and seems no closer to becoming a reality than it was a decade ago when completed will play an important role as digital superhighway critically enabling us to make tremendous achievement in the other four pillars of Health, Agriculture, SMEs and Financing as well in enhancing revenue collection via automation of VAT systems. It will ameliorate challenges related to information asymmetry in market access and risk management. It also comes in handy in minimizing barriers to entry for new financial providers that are critical in downscaling access to the Funding schemes via Government risk mitigation mechanism through provision of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for all participants. Areas such as public procurement where digital transformation could have delivered huge gains are yet to be realized.

Established a strong ICT hub and provide fiber backbone network to all 47 counties. This will accelerate ICT development in rural areas and bring digital services to the doorsteps of all Kenyans. Increase digital literacy through the Digital Literacy Programmes which will prepare our children for the 21st century workforce and make Kenya a knowledge-based economy.

Implementation strategy

Short term

- Universal broadband availability throughout the country in the shortest time possible. We shall continue increasing and fast-tracking broadband connectivity across the country by completing the construction of national fibre optic connectivity network to cover the entire country.
- Enhance government service delivery through digitization and automation of all

government critical processes and make available 80 per cent of government services

- Establish Africa Regional Hub and promote development of software for export;
- The implementation of the Digital Master Plan will adhere to environmental agreements in which Kenya is a signatory;
- Reduce the cost of calls and data to allow affordability especially to the youth for entertainment, information and business;
- Work with stakeholders to expand the space for creativity, including freedom of expression and protection of intellectual property rights;
- Mainstream arts and culture infrastructure (theatres, music halls, art galleries) into the infrastructure development programme, and identified dedicated streams of resources for their development.

Medium term

- The Psp-k administration will strengthen Konza Technopolis to bring together industry, academic institutions and other innovators to co-invest in emerging technologies to create high-quality jobs that leverage on artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies and thus enhance our regional and global competitiveness
- Promoting arts and crafts galleries leveraging on existing public entities and institutions, including our embassies abroad.

Long term

- Establish a Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology Policy that will ensure a whole of government approach to technological development and use and build necessary capacities across government.

PART IV. IDEOLOGY COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION STRATEGY

PART 4.01 Citizens participation

PSP-K will strive to provide forum for public participation such as barazas, townhall, online, print media including screen media.

PART 4.02 Ideology publicity

PSP-K will publish its ideology in print media, party website and copies at various party offices .PSP-K will create a communication department that will be critical in dissemination of party communications.

PART 4.03 Communication of ideology to the public

PSP-K will create different ways to communicate its ideology to the public such as ;

- Organizing town hall meetings

- Contacting surveys and polls
- Engaging online forums and social media
- Participating in party primaries
- Utilizing media i.e tv, radio and newspapers

PART V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

PART 5.01 Criteria of measuring progress

Monitoring and Evaluation plays an important role for effective and meaningful implementation of plans, policies, programmes and projects. PSP-K will strive in Monitoring and Evaluation Policy that provides an overall guidance on the establishment and implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function in the public sector. PSP-K Policy on M&E in the country will articulate the party's commitment to accountability for development results.

To assess how effectively the psp-k activities, policies, and strategies are contributing to:

- National unity, stability, and development (**Nation Building**),
- Cultural, institutional, and behavioural change (**Society Transformation**),
- Tangible improvements in citizens' well-being (**Transforming Lives**).

1. M&E Logical Framework Summary

Strategic Pillar	Society Transformation	Transforming Lives Outcomes (What to Achieve)	- Policy influence on national development
Nation Building		- Enhanced national unity & inclusive governance	- Improved civic engagement and accountability culture

Strategic Pillar Indicators (What to	Measure)	Indicators (What to	Means of Verification
	Outcomes (What to	Indicators (What to	Measure)
- Shift in social values (e.g., anti-corruption, equality)	- % increase in national cohesion perception - Representation of marginalized groups	- Public perception indices - Reports on corruption cases	- Policy reports - Parliamentary records
- Improve d access to basic services (education, health, jobs)	- # of party proposals adopted - Participation in national forums	- % of constituents reporting better access to services	- Electoral commission data - Attendance sheets
- Empowe rment of youth, women, and	- Voter turnout rates - # of civic education programs held	- # of programs targeted at these groups - Increase in Means of Verification	- Opinion polls - Anticorruption agency reports
Indicators (What to		- National surveys - Government data - Media monitoring	- Household surveys - Gov't service delivery reports
			- Program reports - Beneficiary interviews
Strategic Pillar	Outcomes (What to	Indicators (What to	
	vulnerable populations	income/jobs	

2. Key M&E Components

Inputs

- Party resources (human, financial, technical)
- Partnerships with NGOs, government, civil society

Activities

- Policy research & advocacy
- Community outreach & civic education
- Youth/women empowerment programs
- National dialogue forums
- Capacity-building for local leaders

✓ Outputs

- Number of programs conducted
- Number of people trained or reached
- Policies developed and proposed
- Advocacy campaigns run

✓ Outcomes

- Change in public attitudes and behavior
- Strengthened institutions
- Better service delivery at the grassroots

✓ Impact

- Increased national unity and political stability
- Empowered, engaged citizenry
- Improved quality of life

3. Data Collection Tools and Methods

Tool	Purpose
Surveys (baseline and endline)	Track changes in perception, access, behavior
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Understand qualitative shifts in communities
Key Informant Interviews (KIs)	Gain insight from policymakers, leaders
Administrative Data	Use existing gov't/NGO data for validation
Social Media Analytics	Measure reach, engagement, sentiment
Community Scorecards	Measure public satisfaction with services

31 4. M&E Cycle

Phase	Key Actions
Planning	Define indicators, assign responsibilities, set timelines
Baseline Assessment	Establish starting point for comparison
Data Collection	Use tools like surveys, interviews, and reports

Data Analysis	Compare against targets, identify trends
Reporting	Share with leadership, partners, and constituents
Learning & Adaptation	Adjust strategies and programs based on findings

5. Sample Indicators by Theme

Nation Building

- % of population expressing trust in national institutions
- Number of cross-regional peace initiatives supported by the party
- Representation of all ethnic/religious groups in party leadership

Society Transformation

- Number of anti-corruption or civic awareness campaigns held
- % change in public knowledge of civic duties
- **of legal/policy reforms initiated by the party**

Transforming Lives

- % increase in youth/women beneficiaries in programs
 - Number of people accessing party-supported services (health, education)
 - % of party-supported projects with positive livelihood impact
-

 **6. Reporting Format Example (Quarterly/Annually)**

Section	Details
Executive Summary	Key achievements, challenges, and next steps
Strategic Pillar Updates	Progress on Nation Building, Society Transformation, and Transforming Lives
Data Analysis	Trends, gaps, and success stories
Lessons Learned	What worked, what didn't, and why
Recommendations	For leadership, programs, and policies

PART VI. REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF IDEOLOGY

6.01 Process for initiating reviews

These statements of ideology may be amended and/or reviewed by the National Executive Council at least six (6) months before the date set for the general elections and the amended and/or reviewed ideology shall be filed with the Registrar of Political Parties, automatically replacing the pre-existing ideology, upon which they shall be applicable in all legal and other processes connected herewith.

6.02 The main ideology party is identified with

People Salvation Party of Kenya is a social liberal that is identified with the below policy preference;

1. Land and natural resources management
2. Foreign
3. Decentralization and devolution
4. Technology and innovation

Psp-k will also stride in Nation building, Society transformation and transforming lives