GEORGE NATEMBEYA

GOVERNOR TRANS NZOIA 2022

MANIFESTO

UKOMBOZI UMEFIKA

Making Trans Nzoia Great Again

OUR VISION:

"A Prosperous County Providing Equal Opportunities for All"

OUR MISSION:

"To Facilitate Transformative Development for Improved Welfare of Trans Nzoia County Residents" -

Table of Contents

1. PREAMBLE

My fellow county men and women, as you are aware, our county is a land of great potential and enormous opportunities. The massive resource endowment it possesses coupled with diverse ethnic composition makes it have comparative advantage in many fronts such as favorable climate, strategic location, rich ecosystems and abundant natural resources. The county is christened "Kenya's Bread Basket" due to its good climate and fertile soils which have made it a leader in maize production among other crops.

Despite all the endowments and riches, Trans Nzoia still remains a county of great potential but a perennial underachiever. In addition, the advent of devolution, whose essence is to promote social and economic development and ensure provision of proximate, easily accessible services to the residents has not transformed the county as expected. Poor leadership and bad governance underpins this under-achievement. My fellow county residents, we must reverse this trend. To make the county realize its full potential, we have come up with a six-point agenda manifesto focusing on strengthening governance and improving service delivery to the residents, creation of employment and economic empowerment for the people and ensuring development initiatives are felt in Mashinani (Wards and the Villages) as per the objectives of devolution.

This will be achieved through pursuing the six-point agenda of enhancing access to quality healthcare, increasing agricultural productivity and value addition, ensuring access to clean water, building modern physical infrastructure, provision of quality education and training to promote skills development, strengthening governance and entrenching devolution.

Trans Nzoia is strategically situated as a gate way to Southern Sudan and shares a border with the Republic of Uganda. There exists unlocked potential for transit trade which will transform Kitale and other upcoming towns into commercial hubs. In this regard we purpose to provide basic infrastructure and enabling environment through pursuing favourable policies that will spur trade and industrial development.

We are well aware that sound governance systems will be the driver to the achievement of our development aspirations. The County Executive Committee (CEC), the County Assembly (CA) and the County Public Service Board (CPSB) are distinct and inter-dependent. The independence and harmonious functioning of these arms of county government is pivotal to effective public service delivery.

Furthermore, in the Spirit of making devolution work, and pursuant to the requirement of Kenya Constitution 2010, effective public participation by the county citizenry will be a key tenet in implementing our development agenda. For this reason, we plan to strengthen and further

As a result Trans Nzoia will no longer be the sleeping giant.
God Bless Trans Nzoia, God Bless Kenya.

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George Natembeya
Governor Trans Nzoia County

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 TRANS NZOIA COUNTY PROFILE

Trans Nzoia county covers an area of 2,495.6 square kilometers. It has a population of 990,341 comprising of 489,107 males and 501,206 females (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019). According to the population census data, fifty one percent of the county population is below the age of 18 years while the youth comprise 28 percent of the population. Projections indicate that the population will rise to 1,103,256 in 2022 and about 1.5 million people by 2030. (Source; County planning office, 2022).

Agriculture is the main stay of the county economy and employs over 80 percent of the population. As more young people enter the workforce, the pressure on available employment opportunities is expected to grow. Though the county is blessed with good climate and abundant natural resources, it bears the marks of one of Kenya's worst set of health indicators and high poverty rate of 34 percent compared to the national poverty rate of 36.1 percent (Kenya Integrated Household Budget survey 2015/16, KNBS). The county food poverty rate is 33.3 percent which is higher than the national food poverty of 32 percent yet Trans Nzoia is generally regarded as being Kenya's bread basket.

The major roads transversing the county are Webuye-Kitale–Lodwar-South Sudan Border international trunk road, Eldoret-Kitale, Kitale- Endebess-Suam Border, Kitale –Kachibora roads as well as class D and unclassified county roads. Additionally the county has one functional airstrip at Kambimiwa which requires expansion and modernisation. However the 23 km old colonial railway line that connects from Eldoret and terminates at Kitale is non-functional.

According to the CIDP (2018-2022), Trans-nzoia county has 715 ECDE centres (public and private), 648 primary schools, 261 secondary Schools, 1 national polytechnic, 3 technical training centres, 2 medical training Colleges, 31 vocational training Centres, 4 private accredited Colleges, 1 teacher training college for P1 and 16 ECDE training Centres. The county has no university.
Two of Kenya's five water towers, Mt.Elgon and Cherangany are found in the county. Mt. Elgon the second highest mountain in Kenya, is an important ecosystem shared between Trans Nzoia and Bungoma counties in Kenya and the Republic of Uganda hence it is a unique resource for environmental and wildlife conservation. Additionally, river Nzoia which drains into lake Victoria originates from Cherangany hills. The river catchments and its tributaries are however threatened by encroachment and other human activities.

The largest natural forest cover in the county is found in Mt. Elgon and the Cherang'any hills. However, continued pressure from human activities has significantly affected the forest cover. The county forests are critical to the climatic conditions of the territorial boundaries of the county and beyond as they are the water catchments for lakes Turkana and Victoria.
The county has high potential for tourism with several tourism attractions. There are two national parks (Mt Elgon and Saiwa), Kitale national museum, heritage sites (community cultural centres, historical sites, community landscapes and sceneries). The parks fall within the western Kenya tourism circuit that the Kenya Vision 2030 has identified in the underutilized parks initiative.

3. ALIGNMENT OF OUR MANIFESTO TO THE KENYA VISION 2030

This Manifesto is aligned to the country's development blue print (Vision 2030) that aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, globally competitive and middle income country with a high quality of life for Kenya Citizens by the year 2030. The Vision 2030 has three pillars and enablers which are the foundations for Kenya's economic transformation.

The economic pillar intends to improve the prosperity of all Kenyans through an economic development programme aimed at achieving an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum from the year 2012. The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims to realise a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society.

The economic, social and political pillars of Vision are anchored on macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation (STI); land reform; human resources development; security as well as public sector reforms. These are the enablers that provide the foundation for the attainment of the vision. (Source: The Kenya Vision 2030).

This Manifesto provides a platform through which the national development objectives as set in the Vision 2030 and its attendant medium term plans are translated into county specific actionable projects and programmes. It seeks to enhance economic transformation of the county.
To achieve the goal of economic transformation, the manifesto has laid emphasis on 6 point agenda areas. These are improving access to quality healthcare, increasing agricultural productivity and value addition, provision of quality education and training, building modern physical infrastructure, ensuring access to clean water and strengthening governance and entrenching devolution. These thematic agenda areas are in agreement with the prioritized sectors in the Vision 2030 of increasing value in agriculture under the economic pillar; and health, education, training, environment, water and sanitation under the social pillar. Similarly, the manifesto has identified building modern physical infrastructure, strengthening governance and entrenching devolution as key to achievement of county economic transformation. This is in conformity with the political pillar and the foundations of the Vision which have singled out infrastructure, human resources development as well as public sector reforms to be among the key enablers for attainment of the vision.

It is our agenda to strengthen devolution through deepening our governance systems to grass roots levels in the sub county, ward and village levels to enhance service delivery and citizen participation. We also seek to improve efficiency through streamlining and strengthening county public service.

4. OUR SIX POINT AGENDA TO DRIVE CHANGE IN THE COUNTY

Our manifesto is anchored on 6 agenda areas which shall be drivers of change for the county economy;
1. Access to quality healthcare.
2. Increase agricultural productivity and support value addition.
3. Provide quality education and training.
4. Building modern physical infrastructure.
5. Access to clean water.
6. Strengthen governance and entrench devolution

5.OUR PROMISE

5.1 TRANSFORM AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR.

Our objective: To increase agricultural productivity, promote value addition such as establishment of agro-processing industries and entrench Agri-business practices for improved income to our farmers.

Situational Analysis

Agriculture employs directly and indirectly about 80% of county population. Trans Nzoia is endowed with natural conditions that favour growing of a variety of crops and rearing of livestock. However, the sector faces many challenges including high cost of fertiliser and other farm input, inadequate value addition, inefficient marketing (middle men), low prices for farm produce, pests and diseases, diminishing sizes of agricultural land and poor extension services among others. For the livestock sub sector the challenges include lack of veterinary and AI services, poor breeds, livestock diseases and limited value addition on livestock products.

Our Action Plan;

1. Set up 2 milling plants to promote value addition for maize.
2. Promote crop diversification to enhance food security and bolster farmers' incomes.
3. Supply subsidized fertilizer to farmers.
4. Establish produce aggregation centres to cushion our farmers against middlemen.
5. Promote small-and-medium enterprises for value addition of agricultural produce.
6. Promote contract farming.
7. Operationalise 5 grain driers and grain stores to address post harvest losses.
8. Construct 1 Irish Potato cold store in Saboti sub county.
9. Acquire more specialised agricultural machinery and equipment to subsidise cost of accessing mechanized agriculture to farmers.
10. Construct 25 modern cattle dips and rehabilitate the existing ones.
11. Support milk cooperative societies with coolers and facilitate milk processing.
12. Strengthen the cooperative movement through capacity building and requisite infrastructure.
13. Revitalize agricultural extension services by employing and facilitating extension officers.
14. Establish agricultural training college (ATC).
15. Strengthen and support provision of veterinary services and subsidized AI service.
16. Promote livestock production including indigenous poultry
17. Promote fish farming and value addition.

5.2 QUALITY HEALTHCARE

Our objective: To provide affordable, accessible and quality health care

Situational Analysis

The county is faced with myriad challenges as far as provision of health services to our people is concerned. The health infrastructure is dilapidated and most health care facilities lack essential drugs, health personnel and equipment for effective service delivery.

The sorry health is also grappling with the rising burden of both communicable and non communicable diseases (NCDs).

Specifically, county health service provision in line with the seven universal building blocks of health financing, infrastructure, leadership, information systems, human resource, products and technologies has not been achieved.

Our Action Plan;

1. Improve maternal health care by rolling out "Boresha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto" (NateCare).
2. Revamp the 6 sub county hospitals of Kitale county hospital, Saboti, Endebess, Matunda, Kapsara and Kachibora.
3. Scale up annual investment in medicines and non-pharmaceuticals.
4. Increase health sector financing by implementing county health services facility improvement Act to ring fence health funds.
5. Construct / rehabilitate 25 model dispensaries and /or health centres.
6. Procure 6 Grade A ambulances to improve health emergency referral services.
7. Strengthen the county medical supply chain so that all health facilities have adequate supply of drugs and other essential commodities.
8. Enhance primary health care.
9. Support community health volunteers (CHVs) by paying them monthly stipend.
10. Support universal health care insurance scheme.
11. Enhance preventive health care and promote public health awareness and healthy living through education in schools, other public institutions and communities.
12. Ensure optimum staffing for health sector through appropriate recruitment.
13. Enhance early diagnosis and sensitize communities on NCDs.
14. promote labour relations with health unions and implement collective bargaining agreements (CBAs)

5.3   QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Our Objective: To improve access to quality education and training

Situational Analysis

We take cognizance of the fact that education is one of the primary drivers of economic development. It improves the quality of lives and leads to broad social and economic benefits to individual and society. Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancement. Education also plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution. The early years of schooling play a critical part in modelling the learners.

According to Schedule 4 of Kenyan constitution 2010, the mandate of the county government is on pre-primary education and vocational training. However the high needs in primary and tertiary education cannot be overemphasized. The county has inadequate ECDE and vocational training infrastructure such as classrooms, office block, workshops, learning materials and

Our Action Plan;

1. Construct and equip 2 model ECDE Centres of excellence per ward.
2. Recruit 400 ECDE care givers/teachers.
3. Procure ECDE teaching and learning materials
4. Institute ECDE feeding and fresh milk program.
5. Increase the elimu bursary kitty from 50M to Kshs.150M.
6. Introduce the Ukombozi Scholarship scheme for bright needy students.
7. Expand and equip the 31 vocational training centres.
8. Employ 100 VTC instructors to improve the instructor to learner ratio.
9. Provide matching funding to supplement the national government conditional grant.
10. Establish internship programme for fresh graduates.
11. Link county students to foreign university scholarships and exchange programs.
12. Spearhead establishment of a university in the county.
13. Provide capitation for VTCs.

5.4   ROADS AND MODERN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Our objective: Improve accessibility of county road network.

Situational Analysis

This sector is an enabler and critical in facilitating growth and development. In line with the mandate bestowed upon county governments, the county is mandated to manage county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking, and public transport.
Aside from the bituminous standard roads that have been developed by the national government, the county government intervention in this area has been inadequate. Accessibility is a major challenge both for the rural and urban areas of the county due to poorly maintained earth and gravel roads. In addition some sub counties like Saboti do not have any inch of tarmac road. Kitale town, the county's commercial centre has inadequate parking facilities and lacks non motorized transport (NMT).

Our Action Plan;

1. Upgrade to bitumen standards 50 Km of road in Kitale municipality and other urban centres.
2. Lobby the National Government to upgrade to bitumen standards and maintain all the key roads under their jurisdiction.
3. Grade and gravel county roads and ensure continuous maintenance.
4. Employ labour based methods for roads maintenance to promote employment for youths.
5. Develop Non Motorized Transport (NMT) including pedestrian walk ways and cycling lanes.
6. Develop a lorry parking facility in Kitale town and construct bus parks in sub counties.
7. Install additional street and highmast lights and maintain existing ones.
8. Construct new boda boda sheds and refurbish existing ones.
9. Open up drainage channels, install culverts and construct footbridges at strategic points across the county.
10. Acquire 2 modern fire engines and equip the firefighting department.
11. Train fire services personnel.
12. Construct additional street parking lots in kitale town.

5.5 CLEAN WATER AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Our Objective: To increase access to clean water and protect environment.

Situational Analysis

According to the 2019 Kenya population and housing census report only 20.1 percent of the county residents have access to piped water as compared to the national average of 34.2 percent. The urban areas of the county experience erratic water supply due to inadequate infrastructure and the inefficiencies in water distribution. The water situation in the rural areas is dire with most of the residents relying on unimproved sources of water. Our women suffer the most from the scarcity of water since they have to travel long distances to fetch water.

The two major forests of Mt.Elgon and Cherangany straddle the county. These two features are key water catchments for the county and lake Victoria basin. Mt.Elgon is a trans boundary ecosystem shared with neighbor country, Uganda. The riparian areas in the county include streams in Cherangany and Mt.Elgon catchments; Nzoia, Machinjoni and sabwani rivers and the wet land areas of Saiwa swamp.

Solid waste management in kitale municipality and major urban centres is poor and inefficient. In addition, the solid waste management facilities are inadequate and the current Machinjoni dumpsite is in deplorable state.

Our Action Plan;
1. Double the county water coverage.
2. Provide distribution network (last mile connection) for the Kiptogot-Kolongolo pipeline to cover Kwanza and Endebess sub Counties.
3. Expand and improve the capacity of the Kabolet gravity scheme from current ten million litres per day to fifteen million litres, lay additional line to serve Kitale municipality and another to serve the communities along Kabolet pipeline line in Cherangany sub county.
4. Partner with the national government to install 9,000m3 per day sewerage line to serve 15,000 Households in Kitale municipality.
5. Develop 10,000M3 Sosio-Teldet water supply system to serve Saboti and Kiminini sub counties.
6. Sink and equip a total of 125 Boreholes in the 25 Wards.
7. Protect 100 community springs.
8. Establish and operationalise Trans Nzoia water and sewerage company (TRAWASCO) to enhance efficiency in water supply.
9. Rehabilitate all the existing water supply schemes.
10. Promote use of hydraulic ram (Hydram) green energy water systems for supply of water and water for irrigation.
11. Rehabilitate and secure county dams.

Environmental protection;
1. Partner with the National Government to conserve the Cherangany and Mt.Elgon water towers.
2. Partner with stakeholders to grow 1,000,000 tree per year to increase the county tree cover from 17 percent.
3. Construct 50 public toilets to cover all market centres.
4. Sensitize community members on green energy and invest in green energy technologies.
5. Protect wetlands, riparian and water catchments areas.
6. Establish integrated solid waste management system and use PPP framework in solid waste management.
7. Acquire land for sanitary fill and waste management.
8. Procure waste management equipment including skip loaders, side loaders, bulk bins and refuse containers.
9. Rehabilitate and fence the 10 acre Machinjoni dumpsite.
10. Coordinate climate change management in the County.

5.6 TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION, MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Our Objective: To promote growth of micro, small and medium enterprises and provide incentives for industrial development.
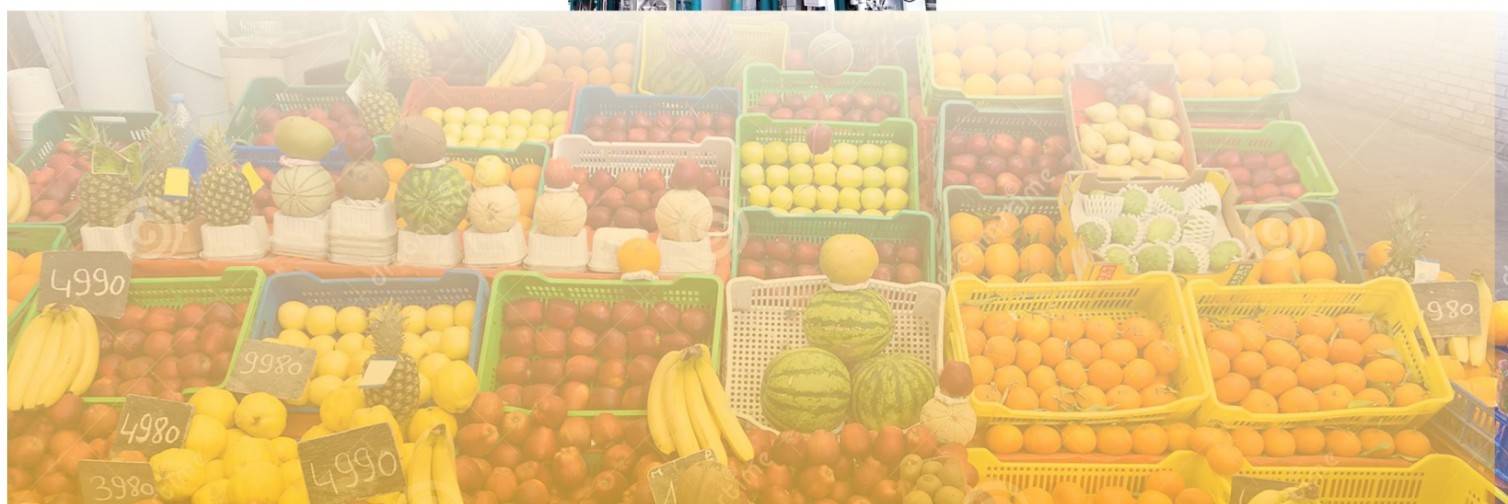
Situational Analysis

According to the 2016 MSME survey basic report, there are 16,300 micro, small and medium enterprises operating in the informal sector in the county employing 168,000 persons. Despite the critical role the MSMEs play in our economy, the sector has been neglected with majority operating in unfavorable environment and have limited access to affordable credit. Furthermore, despite the county being a leader in agricultural production, there is limited value addition to our products.

Our Action Plan;

1. Construct a modern wholesale and retail market in Kitale town.
2. Construct modern markets in all sub-counties.
3. Create space, zones and conducive environment for hawkers, boda boda riders, small traders and kiosk owners to do their business.
4. Set up a revolving business fund (Inua Biashara Fund) to provide capital and promote the growth of MSMES.
5. Construct and operationalise jua kali sheds in Kitale town and other centers.
6. Promote cottage industries through industrial incubation centres.
7. Enhance consumer protection and fair trade practices.

We will also seek to partner with the National Government in areas including:

1. Lobby the national government to provide land for creation of Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
2. Promote agricultural value addition and establish agro-processing industries.

5.7 ENTRENCH DEVOLUTION AND STRENGTHEN GOVERNANCE

Our Objective: To strengthen governance and devolved structures for effective service delivery.

Situational Analysis

The spirit of the constitution 2010 was to ensure that services are brought closer to the people. It is a requirement that the county residents are involved in decision making especially in identifying the development priorities. This is only possible through a strong governance system and well established structures that are entrenched upto the grassroots level. Over the past ten years this has not been achieved. For instance, service delivery has not been rolled out beyond sub county and ward level and as a result county residents travel longer distances to access services. Similarly, there is limited funding for field services and this affects service provision.

The governance issues that have undermined county development are inadequate coordination between the county and the national government, inadequate monitoring and evaluation, poor inter-governmental relations and inadequate public participation. In addition, inadequate staff, skills and office space have also hampered service delivery.

Our Action Plan;

1. Deepen the structures of devolution and strengthen revenue generation and accountability.
2. Construct sub county and ward offices.
3. Construct a Trans Nzoia county government headquarters.
4. Support officers at ward and sub counties for effective service delivery.
5. Create and operationalize Governor's service delivery unit.
6. Strengthen county monitoring and evaluation unit.
7. Entrench the principle of public participation in service delivery.
8. Staff recruitment and capacity building.
9. Partner with national government in promoting security, social cohesion and ethnic harmony.
10. Create structures in wards and sub county for projects implementation.
11. Promote inter-governmental relations and coordination between county and national government.

5.8 LANDS, SETTLEMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

Our objective: To enhance land management, planning of physical spaces and development control.

Situational Analysis

The main urban centre of the county, Kitale, lacks land for expansion and development of important social amenities. The town is surrounded by Kenya railways, Kenya prison and three forest blocks that occupy prime land that would better be used for town expansion. Our other urban centres also face the challenge of unplanned development due to either lack of physical plans or ineffective enforcement of approved plans.

There are also incidences of landlessness, internally displaced persons, squatter problem and rising informal settlements. In addition, some settlement schemes within the county do not have title deeds, thereby, incapacitating the county residents in the use of land for personal development. Moreover, land grabbing and irregular processing of ownership documents for public land has also hampered development in the county and denied residents benefits derived from such facilities. Formally belonging to the defunct Kitale municipal council are currently being managed by national housing corporation (NHC) due to an outstanding debt hence denying the county government revenue from this stream.

Our Action Plan;

1. Enforce land physical plans to ensure urban centers are well organised.
2. Collaborate with the national government in land titling program.
3. Lobby the national government to provide land for development and expansion of Kitale town.
4. Acquire land for the settlement of squatters, internally displaced persons and other landless people in the county.
5. In collaboration with the national government, set aside part of the ADC land for establishment of a university.
6. Establish an economic zone on government land next to Nzoia centre.
7. Partner with national government to develop low cost housing units (slum upgrading).
8. Settle the outstanding debt owed to National Housing Corporation (NHC) to enable repossession and renovation of all the houses.
9. Implement the findings of the land task force report.

5.9 YOUTH, WOMEN, THE ELDERLY, BODA BODA AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Objective: To empower the youth, women, the elderly, boda boda and other vulnerable groups.

Situational Analysis

b. Key Issues Affecting the Youth and Special Interest Groups

According to the KPHC 2019, youths (18-35 years) form 28 percent of the county population. Seventy one percent of the county population is under the age of 30 while 51 percent is below the age of 18 years. This implies high dependency ratio.

Unemployment rate is high among the youths in the county while those undertaking economic activities are mostly in the informal sector of boda boda, jua Kali and small businesses.

The boda boda sector in the county is vibrant and accounts for nearly half of the jobs in the informal sector among the youths. The issues affecting the sector include inadequate capital, lack of regulation, unconducive business environment and inadequate training.

c. Key Issues Affecting Women

Women in the county are faced with numerous socio-economic challenges such as lack of income, gender inequality, gender based violence and inadequate representation. Many women, children, and adolescents continue to experience poor health services and die from preventable diseases and conditions. Access to quality reproductive, maternal, infant, child and adolescent health services remain a challenge across all levels of care. At the grass root level, economic inequities and social barriers persist. Women and youth are not yet fully included in the county's political economy and the one third gender rule has not been effectively implemented in governance and access to opportunities.

d) Elderly and other vulnerable groups.

According to Kenya Population and Housing census 2019, 34.5 percent and 2 percent of the population comprise the elderly and people living with disabilities, respectively. This segment of the population is vulnerable and lacks social protection to improve and sustain their livelihoods and welfare.

In the last ten years of devolution, much effort has not been made to improve the welfare of the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

Our Action Plan;

1. Create a county department dedicated to addressing issues of women, youth, elderly and other special interest groups.
2. Set up appropriate enterprise kitties to provide loans and grants.
3. Institute cash transfer programme for the elderly to supplement the national government programme.
4. Establish a county boda boda SACCO and Fund.
5. Partner with national government and other development partners to train boda bodas in road safety and entrepreneurial skills.
6. Ensure youth, women and PWLDs companies access government procurement opportunities (AGPO).
7. Provide access to credit for women, youth and PLWDs through a County Business Revolving Fund (Inua Biashara).
8. Mainstream issues of women and youth in all county government programs and projects.
9. Provide assistive devices and mobility aid equipment to PLWDs.
10. Construct new rehabilitation centres and strengthen Bahati children's home and home for the elderly.

5.10 SPORTS, CULTURE, TOURISM, MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS.

Our Objective; To promote sports, culture, tourism, music and performing arts.

Situational Analysis

Despite the county having great potential for sports and having produced great sports men and women, the sports infrastructure is in a poor state. This is majorly due to inadequate investment in the sector and lack of talent nurturing. There is potential for high altitude sports training in Cherangany and Mt Elgon landscapes which has not been fully exploited.

Trans Nzoia county is home to all ethnic communities, thus, providing an opportunity for enhancing social cohesion. The county can tap knowledge and skills from this multi-ethnic composition to spur economic growth and development and show case its different cultures. It is also full of talented individuals in music and performing arts, an avenue for income generation especially among the youths.

There are two national parks (Mt Elgon and Saiwa) and 3 museums, namely Kitale National museum, the treasures of Africa Museums and the Wamalwa Kijana Mausoleum. The parks fall within the western Kenya tourism circuit that the Kenya vision 2030 has identified in the underutilized parks initiative. There are also a number of heritage sites such as community cultural centres, historical sites, community landscapes and sceneries such as caves and escapements and the two water towers of Mt Elgon and Cherangany hills.

Our Action Plan;

1. Construct and expand Kenyatta stadium in Kitale town to 20,000 capacity.
2. Construct 5 sports stadia (one per sub-county) and a play ground in every ward.
3. Provide sports equipment for various teams in the county.
4. Sponsor sports, music and performing arts events and competitions.
5. Establish a sports academy.
6. Construct a social/cultural/performing arts centre.
7. Preserve and conserve all the cultural heritage sites and monuments.
8. Partner with national government in the management of Mt Elgon lodge and rehabilitate Kitale museum.
9. Establish a fund to promote culture, music and performing arts.
10. Develop the county tourism profile and market Trans Nzoia as a tourism destination.
11. Support community cultural festival activities.

6. MANIFESTO IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Resource Mobilization and Financial Management Frame work

The realization of this Manifesto is hinged on mobilization of resources, proper planning, budgeting and prudent financial management.

6.1.1 Resource Mobilization

The county depends on equitable share allocation from the national government and own source revenues (OSR). However, these sources are inadequate to finance the development priorities given the many development needs. We shall come up with innovative approaches for resource mobilization and institute prudent resource management measures.

6.1.1.1 STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

We shall employ the following strategies for resource mobilization;

1. Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

Under this arrangement we shall explore a range of projects to undertake through PPP arrangements. The nature of the PPP model adopted will depend on the type of project. The following are the areas we shall consider for PPP arrangements;
• Integrated solid waste management
• Whole sale and retail market
• Medical equipment
• Development of low cost housing
• Construction and management of transport facilities like the bus parks.
• Milling plant
• Development of sports facilities for example Kenyatta stadium.

2. Grants and donations from development partners.

We shall develop proposals for funding by development partners in suitable areas for partnership including areas of training and capacity building.

3. Asset Financing

We shall explore use of asset financing model for acquisition of equipment and machinery for example medical equipment and other infrastructure.

6.2   Institutional Framework

The county government draws its roles and mandate from the fourth schedule of the constitution of Kenya, 2010. We shall adopt an institutional framework that will enhance effectiveness and efficiency in coordination of the devolved services in the county.
We shall strengthen the county's capacity to deliver by putting in place a responsive county executive with an optimal structure that will cost effectively deliver services. The county executive and assembly shall remain foremost institutions in spearheading the development of the county.

We shall design a result based county government structure including putting in place institutions to monitor service delivery. Specialized agencies/boards for management of health, environment, urban spaces, infrastructure as well as research and innovation shall also be established. We shall also astutely enforce the provisions of chapter 6 on ethics and integrity through strengthening ethics, governance and accountability systems in the county.

7. CONCLUSION

In order to actualize this manifesto and realize sustainable development, there will be continued engagement between the county government and other development actors. All stakeholders are expected to lend good will to the county government for the common good of the county residents, notwithstanding ideological and political diversity.
It is our commitment that we shall implement this manifesto to the letter. We shall endeavor to develop a detailed implementation matrix that will guide the execution of our manifesto.

UKOMBOZI
UMEFIKA