



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**BUSIA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2002—2008**



Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction

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**BUSIA  
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Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction**



## FOREWORD

The 7<sup>th</sup> Busia District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Busia DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6<sup>th</sup> Busia District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7<sup>th</sup> Busia DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire Project/Programme planning process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACMVD	African Cassava Mosaic Virus Disease
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Fund
BOG	Board of Governors
BUTETE	Busia/Teso Teachers Cooperative Society
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CWSMP	Community Water Supply Management Programme
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DHMB	District Health Management Board
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DO	District Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRC	District Roads Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FEWs	Frontline Extension Workers
FTCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute
KNLS	Kenya National Library Service
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
LADP	Local Authority Development Programme
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
LM	Low Midland
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOLHRD	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource development
MOLS	Ministry of Lands and Settlement
MORPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry

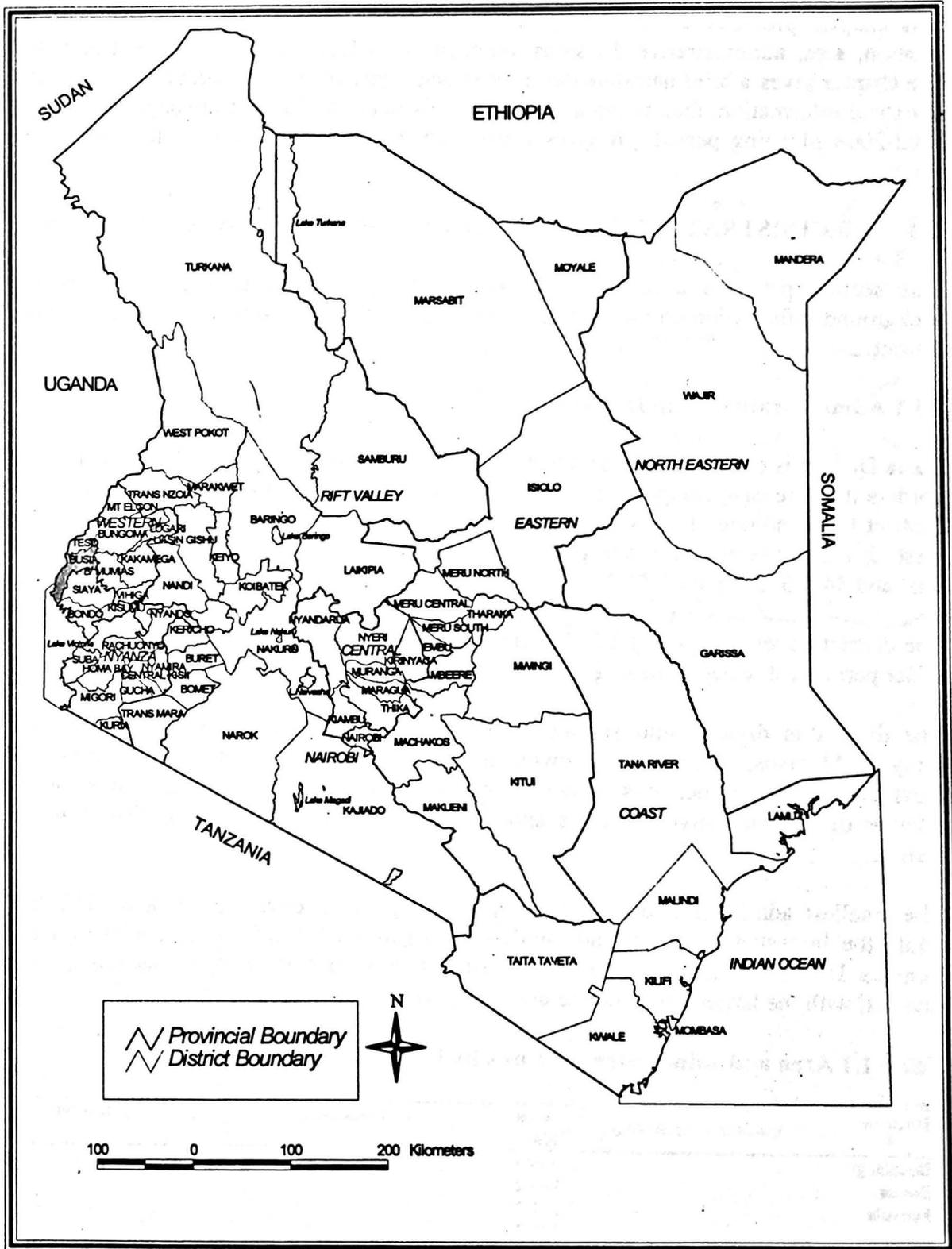
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
OOP	Office of the President
OVPMHAHS	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports
PANS	Participatory Approaches to Nutrition Security
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents and Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TTI	Technical Training Institute
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VSCU	Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**

# LOCATION OF BUSIA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and settlement patterns. The chapter gives a brief narrative description and a fact sheet consisting of the district's statistical information, facilitating a view of the district at a glance at the beginning of the 2002-2008 planning period. It gives a basis on which to build a case for addressing poverty.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a narrative description of the district profile. It gives the background information on location, main physical features and settlement patterns of the district.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Busia District is one of the districts that form Western Province. Butere/Mumias District borders it to the east, Bungoma District to the northeast, Teso District to the north, Siaya District to the southeast, Bondo District to the south and the Republic of Uganda to the west. It lies between latitudes 0° 1' 36" South and 0° 33' North and longitudes 33° 54' 32" East and 34° 25' 24" East.

The district covers an area of 1,261.3 km<sup>2</sup>. This includes an area of 137 Km<sup>2</sup>, which is under permanent water surface. The permanent water surface is that of Lake Victoria.

The district is divided into six administrative divisions namely Budalang'i, Butula, Funyula, Matayos, Nambale and Township. These divisions are further divided into 30 locations and 99 sub-locations. Table 1.1 shows the area of each of the divisions and the number of administrative locations and sub-locations in each of the divisions in the district.

The smallest administrative division is Township, which covers an area of 22.2 km<sup>2</sup> while the largest division is Budalang'i with an area of 306.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions have a water surface of 120 km<sup>2</sup> and 17 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively. The division with the largest land surface area is Funyula with an area of 264.2 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division**

Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Locations	Sub-locations
Budalangi	306.5	6	18
Butula	245.2	6	21
Funyula	281.2	7	29
Matayos	173.7	5	15
Township	22.2	1	2
Nambale	232.5	5	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261.3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>99</b>

Source: CBS (1999) Population and Housing Census (Volume I) and District Commissioner, Busia.

The district has five local authorities, namely, Busia County Council, Busia Municipal Council, Nambale Town Council, Port Victoria Town Council and Funyula Town

# BUSIA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Council. The jurisdiction of Busia Municipal Council covers the entire Township Division and parts of Teso District while Nambale Town Council, Port Victoria Town Council and Funyula Town Council cover parts of Nambale, Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions respectively. Busia County Council covers the entire Butula and Matayos Divisions and areas in the other divisions, which are not covered by the other local authorities. Table 1.2 shows the area of the local authorities and the number of electoral wards in each.

**Table 1.2. Local Authorities Area and Wards**

Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Wards
Busia County Council	1012.3	27
Busia Municipal Council	44	8*
Nambale Town Council	74	5
Port Victoria Town Council	79	6
Funyula Town Council	52	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261.3</b>	<b>52</b>

Source: Respective Local Authorities, 2001

\*Four wards are in Busia District and four wards in Teso District

The district has four constituencies namely; Budalang'i, Butula, Funyula and Nambale. Budalang'i Constituency covers Budalang'i Division, Butula Constituency covers Butula Division, Funyula Constituency covers Funyula Division while Nambale Constituency covers Nambale, Matayos, and Township Divisions.

### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Busia District falls within the Lake Victoria Basin. The altitude varies from 1,130m above sea level on the shores of Lake Victoria to 1,375m above sea level in the central part. Butula and Nambale Divisions occupy a plain characterised by low flat divides. These are often capped by laterites and shallow incised swampy systems. The peneplain has fertile soils suitable for growing maize, robusta coffee and sugar cane.

The southern part, which covers parts of Matayos Division, Funyula Division and the northern part of Budalang'i Division is covered by a range of hills comprising the Samia Hills, which run from northeast to southwest culminating at Port Victoria. In the extreme south of the district is found the Yala Swamp. The area forms a colony of papyrus growth broken by irregular water channels and occasional small lakes with grassy islands.

**Climate:** There are two rain seasons in the district, the long rains and the short rains. The long rain season starts in March and continues into May, while the short rain season starts in late August and continues into October. The dry spells are from December through February and June/July. The mean annual rainfall for the district is 1,500mm with most parts of the district receiving between 1,270mm and 1,790mm. The driest part of the district receives between 760mm and 1,015mm of rainfall annually and is found along the lakeshore. The mean annual rainfall in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions is between 1,020mm and 1,270mm.

The climate supports two cropping seasons during the year. However, crops are grown all the year round. During the long rains, such crops as maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, Soya beans, cowpeas, green grams and beans are grown in most parts of the district. The

same crops are grown during the short rains but with an addition of such quick maturing crops as kales, simsim and sunflower. The climate also supports crops that grow all the year round or have long gestation periods such as sugarcane, robusta coffee, cassava, avocados, oranges, bananas and various types of vegetables.

The annual mean maximum temperatures ranges from 26<sup>0</sup>C and 30<sup>0</sup>C while the annual mean minimum temperatures vary between 14<sup>0</sup>C and 18<sup>0</sup>C. Due to the proximity of district to Lake Victoria, the district records high rates of evaporation of between 1,800 mm and 2,000mm per year. Thus, humidity is relatively high.

**Land and Soils:** Most of the soils in the district are moderately deep, generally rocky and stony consisting of well-drained red clays which have a low natural fertility. In parts of Nambale and Butula Divisions there are soils that are well drained, deep, brownish and sandy with moderate water holding capacity. In the parts of Budalangi and Funyula Divisions that adjoin Lake Victoria, soils are poorly drained and mainly of clay type due to frequent flooding. In the swamps, there are heavy clay types, which are very difficult to cultivate, both when it is dry and wet. The district has approximately 924,200 hectares (924 km<sup>2</sup>) of agricultural land. The relatively good soils of Nambale and Butula Divisions, together with the higher rainfall, promote production of a variety of crops, which are not prevalent in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions.

**Agro-Ecological Zones:** The district is in the Low Midland (LM) zone. It is divided into four agro-ecological zones LM1, LM2, LM3, and LM4. LM1 is the sugarcane zone and covers the larger part of Butula, Matayos, Nambale and Township Divisions. LM2 is the marginal sugarcane zone and is found in parts of Butula, Nambale and Funyula Divisions. LM3 is the cotton zone and covers the larger part of Funyula Division and parts of Nambale and Budalang'i Divisions. LM4, the marginal cotton zone, covers parts of Funyula and Budalang'i Divisions that adjoin Lake Victoria from Sio Port to Osieko.

**Water:** The district has numerous sources of water. There are two main rivers, which drain into Lake Victoria. They are River Nzoia and River Sio. There are numerous streams, springs and dams. The potential for ground water is good in Nambale and Matayos Divisions and moderate in Butula Division. However, the potential in Funyula and Budalang'i Divisions is very low. There are a wide variety of sources of water for domestic, livestock and industrial use in the district, especially in Nambale, Butula and Matayos Divisions. These sources require conservation and development to sustain increased population.

**Forests:** The gazetted forest area in the district covers approximately 579 hectares. This forest area, comprising various hills is in Budalang'i Division. There are also forestry resources on the farms through agro-forestry practices and preservation of individual woodlots. These provide the bulk of the forest products for domestic use in the district.

**Fisheries:** The district is well endowed with fisheries resources both aquaculture and capture. Fishing is mainly undertaken in Lake Victoria, River Nzoia, in the Yala swamp and other marshy areas. Fish farming is practised in Nambale, Butula and Funyula Divisions, while capture fisheries is concentrated in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions. Some of the major fish caught include Nile perch, tilapia and omena. Fishing is currently the major income earner in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions.

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns of people in the district is largely evenly distributed within the divisions with minor concentration in the main urban areas of Busia, Port Victoria, Bumala, Nambale and Funyula. The hilly areas in Funyula and Budalang'i Divisions and the wetland areas especially in the southern part of Budalang'i have a low concentration of people. Table 1.3 highlights Population distribution and density by division.

The major influences to the settlement pattern are the potential of the land for agricultural production and ease of accessibility by road. Consequently, in-migration is higher to the rural areas of Nambale, Matayos and Butula Divisions, which have a higher potential, and a better road network.

**Table 1.3 Population Densities By Division**

Division	1999			2002		2008	
	Area	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Budalang'i	306.5	53,356	174	58,363	190	69,836	228
Butula	245.2	95,489	389	104,450	426	124,970	510
Funyula	281.2	73,875	263	80,808	287	96,687	344
Matayos	173.7	55,186	318	60,365	348	72,227	416
Nambale	22.2	67,544	291	73,883	318	88,401	380
Township	232.5	25,158	1,133	27,519	1,240	32,926	1,483
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,261.3</b>	<b>370,608</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>405,389</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>485,047</b>	<b>385</b>

Source: CBS, Population and Housing Census 1999 Volume 1 and District Statistics Office, Busia, 2001

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet provides summarised data about the district. These include, the area, topography and climate, demographic and population profiles and socio-economic indicators. Additionally, it provides data on agriculture, cooperatives, water and sanitation, education, facilities, health, energy, transport facilities, communication, trade, commerce and tourism.

<b>Area</b>		
Total area		1,261.3 km <sup>2</sup> .
Arable land		924 km <sup>2</sup> .
Non arable		337.3 km <sup>2</sup> .
Water mass		137 km <sup>2</sup> .
Gazetted forest		5.8 km <sup>2</sup> .
Urban area		249 km <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Topography and Climate</b>		
Altitude:	Lowest	1,130m above sea level
	Highest	1,375m above sea level
<b>Rainfall by station</b>		
Butula Mission		1,404.4mm
Wakhungu		777.1mm
Magombe		776.0mm
Rainfall:	Mean annual rainfall	1,500mm
	Rainfall range	760mm to 1,790 mm
Temperature:	Average temperature	26 <sup>o</sup> C
	Mean temperature range	22 <sup>o</sup> C to 30 <sup>o</sup> C
<b>Demographic and Population Profile</b>		
Population size 2002		405,388
<b>Population Structure (2002)</b>		
Number of females		214,656
Number of males		190,732

Female/Male ratio	100:89
Youthful population (15-25)	85,950
Primary school-going age (6-13)	99,699
Secondary school-going age (14-17)	41,305
Total labour force	183,514
Reproductive age (Female)	93,225
Dependency ratio	100:119
Population growth rate	2.89%
<b>Density</b>	
Highest density Township Division	1,240 km <sup>2</sup>
Lowest density Budalang'i Division	190 km <sup>2</sup>
Average density	321 km <sup>2</sup>
Rural population at the start and end of plan period	2002 - 272,282      2008 - 326,738
Number of Towns	5
Urban population at the start of plan period	154,348
Busia Municipality	48,360
Funyula	31,792
Nambale	27,380
Port Victoria	25,168
Bumala	21,648
Crude birth rate	42/1000
Crude death rate	23/1000
Life expectancy	Female - 52.7    Male - 52.8
Infant mortality rate	75/1000
Under five mortality rate	111/1000
Total fertility rate (1998)	7.1
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>	
Number of households	81,697
Average household size	4.5
Number of female headed households	27,522
Number of disabled persons	6,173
Absolute poverty	65.99 %
Food poverty	61.4 %
Hardcore poverty	50.64 %
Contribution to national poverty	2.43%
Average household income (monthly)	Kshs. 5,141.8
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	35.4%
Rural self employment	3.3%
Wage employment	45.3%
Urban self employment	7.7%
Other	8.3%
Number of unemployed 2002	126,087
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	2.5 ha
Average farm size (large scale)	N/A
Farm holdings	44,000
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cassava
Main cash crops produced	Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco
Total acreage under food crops	58,165 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	4,935 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	On-farm granaries and stores
Population working in agriculture sector	81.1%
Main livestock bred	Zebu, crosses, poultry, shoats
Land carrying capacity	0.7 hectares per livestock unit
Main species of fish catch	omena, tilapia and Nile perch
Population of fish farmers	311
Number of fish ponds	468
Number of landing beaches	23 (gazetted)
Size of non-gazetted forests	Nil
Main forest products	Fuel wood and timber

<b>Co-operatives</b>			
Number of active co-operatives	15		
No. Inactive co-operatives	37		
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Annual Turn-Over (Ksh.)</b>
Savings and credit	17	4986	10,740,567
Cotton	10	5100	Nil
Fisheries	3	2121	2,019,364
Coffee	3	950	Nil
Dairy	2	5041	4,411,000
Handicraft	1	197	Nil
Consumer	1	70	278,000
Jua kali	3	-	Nil
Multi-purpose	3	-	78,600 (1999)
Other	7	-	78,600 (1999)
Unions	2	14	Nil
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Number of households with access to piped water	18,785		
Number of households with access to potable water	48,312		
Number of permanent rivers	7		
Number of boreholes	292		
Number of protected springs	162		
Number of wells	358		
Number of dams	12		
Average distance to nearest potable water point	1Km		
Coverage of VIP latrines	71%		
<b>Education Facilities</b>			
<b>Pre-Primary</b>			
Number of pre-primary schools	319		
Total enrolment rates (boys)	41.3%		
Total enrolment rates (girls)	39.6%		
Total drop-out rates (boys and girls)	Not available		
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:42		
Average years of school attendance	2		
<b>Primary</b>			
Number of primary schools	228		
Total enrolment rates by sex (boys)	92.2%		
Total enrolment rates by sex (girls)	91.02%		
Total drop out rate by sex (boys)	9.93%		
Total drop out rate by sex (girls)	12.03%		
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34		
Average years of schools attendance by sex	6		
<b>Secondary</b>			
Number of secondary schools	28		
Total enrolment rates by sex (boys)	21.6%		
Total enrolment rates by sex (girls)	17.2%		
Total drop out rates by sex (boys)	4.96%		
Total drop out rates by sex (girls)	5.63%		
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:16		
Average years of school attendance by sex	3		
<b>Tertiary</b>			
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnic etc)	11		
Main type of training institutions	Youth Polytechnic, T.T.I.		
<b>Adult Literacy</b>			
Number of adult literacy classes	36		
Enrolment by sex (Male)	661		
Enrolment by sex (Females)	2252		
Dropout rates by sex	N/A		
Literacy levels by sex (Males)	76%		
Literacy levels by sex (Females)	55.3%		
<b>Health</b>			
There most prevalent diseases	Malaria, RTI, diarrhoea		
Doctor/patient ratio	1: 41,200		

Number of hospitals	5				
Number of health centres/dispensaries	21				
Average distance to health centre	4 Km.				
<b>Energy</b>					
Number of trading centres with electricity connection	22				
Number of households with electricity connections	2700				
% Households using firewood	96.2%				
% Households using charcoal	1.6%				
% Households using kerosene/gas or biogas	2.1%				
<b>Transport Facilities</b>					
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth murrum (RAR) by division	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Other	Total
Budalang'i	--	90.7	27.1	--	117.8
Butula	6.0	76.0	20.5	--	102.5
Funyula	--	94.8	50.7	2	145.5
Matayos	14.0	17.0	8.0	--	39.0
Township	7.0	10.0	14.6	0.8	32.4
Nambale	31.6	89.0	23.9	--	144.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>585.9</b>
Number of waterways	2				
Number of airstrips	2				
Number of ports	2				
<b>Communication</b>					
Number of households with telephone connections	447				
Number of private and public organisations with telephone connection	204				
Mobile coverage	Busia Town and environs				
Number of post offices	7				
sub-post offices	9				
Number of telephone booths	46				
Number of households without radios	N/A				
Number of cyber cafes	2				
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>					
Number of trading centres	55				
Number of tourist class hotels	2				
Main tourist attractions	Landscape, beaches, lake-related activities				
Number of registered hotels	8				
Number of licensed businesses	3860				
Number of informal sector enterprises	490				
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>					
Number of Banks	2				
Number of other financial institutions	Nil				
Number of micro-finance institutions	1				
Volume of credit during plan period	Kshs. 38,016,000 (From 1998 to May 2001)				

**NB.** The information that is provided in this fact sheet is for the year 2001, unless specified.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES  
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the development performance of the district over the 1997-2001 plan and attempts to look in broad terms whether the expectations of the plan were met and shows the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the plan and other planning and policy papers and instruments. It finally looks at the major development challenges that the district is likely to face in the plan period and then analyses cross cutting issues relevant to the district.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN PERIOD

The theme of the 1997-2001 Development Plan was "Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development". To realise industrialisation, strategies were formulated on the basis of constraints to development in the district. These were: inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

The strategic interventions for rapid industrialisation were to lessen the effects of the identified constraints. In broad terms, the current situation is as follows: -

**Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities:** The condition of the roads remains poor with the exception of the now completed tarmacking of the Busia to Mumias Road. Consequently, the flow of produce is still constrained. The telephone services have not efficiently penetrated the rural areas and are not accessible due to high costs. Electricity supply was expanded but not to the small rural markets and some strategic investments and public utilities.

**Development of Human Resources:** The rate of utilisation of primary and secondary schools is still low. Similarly, utilisation and equipping of youth polytechnics is still poor. Prevalence of human disease is still high, including the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. There is no marked increase in the acquisition of skills to promote self-employment.

**Improvement of Marketing System:** Marketing of farm products, fish and handcraft has not improved. Consequently, the benefits associated with a good marketing infrastructure were not realised. However, the efforts initiated should be able to achieve some progress during the current plan period.

**Improvement of Accessibility to Credit:** The loan portfolio from Micro-Finance Institutions increased during the plan period. However, the access was still limited by high interest rates and poor penetration into the rural areas.

The desire for industrialisation is still unmet and the constraints identified at the beginning of the last plan period still exist. These constraints will be addressed during the current plan period. The results of industrialisation, which were increased and improved welfare standards were not generally realised.

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

There were 50 on-going and 150 new projects proposals in the 1997 – 2001 plan. Due to inadequate consultations with other stakeholders in the plan preparation, the projects and programmes were earmarked only for implementation by government ministries and departments. The projects were distributed among 29 departments. A general analysis of the implementation of the 1997-2001 plan is as shown in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Implementation of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan by Department**

Department	No. of Projects		No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Rate
	On-going	New		
Provincial Administration	1	6	0	0.0
Civil Registration	1	2	1	33.3
Registration of Persons	1	3	2	50.0
Kenya Police	0	4	0	0.0
Probation	0	2	0	0.0
Judiciary	0	4	0	0.0
Planning	0	5	4	80.0
Agriculture	0	13	8	40.0
Livestock	2	3	2	40.0
Veterinary	4	0	4	100
Forestry	2	2	1	25.0
Water	5	10	5	33.3
Cooperatives	4	4	3	37.5
Environment	0	6	1	16.7
Fisheries	5	12	5	29.4
Lands	1	2	1	33.3
Works	3	15	3	16.7
Energy	5	5	5	50.0
Busia Municipality	1	10	4	33.4
Busia County Council	3	7	5	50.0
Social Services	2	4	1	20.0
Culture	0	2	1	50.0
Adult Education	0	4	0	0.0
Labour	2	0	0	0.0
Education	1	6	6	85.7
Health	3	10	3	23.0
Trade	2	1	2	66.7
Jua Kali	1	6	2	28.6
Information	1	2	2	66.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34.3</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Busia, 2001

The overall rate of project implementation was 34.3 per cent. The actual rate of project implementation is much lower given that some of the implemented projects did not achieve 100 per cent rate of physical implementation.

The low rate of project implementation was due to the reliance of funding from government. During this period, the government experienced a major reduction in funding of development projects as a result of the re-organisation of government planning and financial management systems and reduced donor funding.

Some projects that were not in the plan were also implemented during the plan period. These included programmes financed under; the El-Nino emergency programme, Community Development Trust Fund, UNICEF, Community Water Supply Management

Programme, Non-governmental organisations, Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme and through community initiative, especially in schools.

It is important that an information management system is established to consolidate all the information on projects and programmes to appreciate the diverse sources of development initiatives. Decentralising monitoring and evaluation and enhancing the capacity of the District Planning Unit and DIDC may achieve this.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The theme of the 2002-2008 Development Plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction". To realise the two-pronged goals of sustainable growth and poverty reduction, the district will focus its efforts at optimally utilising the abundant natural and human resources. Increased food security and the ability to secure an adequate income for basic requirements for life will be central during the plan period. Increasing the incomes of the population will be achieved by exploiting the comparative advantage the district has in cotton growing, maximising returns to the fisher folk and sugarcane farmers and introducing, reviving or intensifying rice and horticulture growing in the low-lying areas and in the river valleys.

This plan is prepared as a medium term linkage between the 3-year PRSP/MTEF and the 15 year National Poverty Eradication Plan. The Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism was the first post-independence policy document to formally define and prioritise the basic problems of under development – poverty, ignorance and diseases. The plan sets the priorities and strategies for the district to realise sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. These priorities and strategies incorporate the programmes and plans developed by: Local Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, religious organisations and other development agents.

The plan recognises the existence of several policy documents and sessional papers that set broad sectoral agenda. The plan harmonises all these and will be the guiding document for development programming in the district. The DDP is a benchmark for translating national policy objectives as provided in the National Development Plan (NDP) and other policy documents into tangible district specific programmes and projects. Hence the link is solidified when the DDP's projects and programmes implement the NDP objectives.

The existing planning documents highlight the following as critical interventions areas for the development of the district: -

Building the capacity of the people to undertake and manage community development programming and to enhance the capacity of the individuals to be resourceful and economically independent. This will promote efficient management of the resources and increase exploitation of existing opportunities; achieving efficiency in the allocation and utilisation of the resources of the Local Authorities so as to improve service delivery; promoting micro financing by strengthening the capacity of the co-operative societies and community-based organisations to facilitate increased access to farm inputs and credit services; upgrading the condition of the roads to facilitate opening up of the hinterland and the lakeshore region to enhance exploitation of the enormous potential in the fishing

industry, horticulture and in general trading and commercial activities; Intensifying the rural electrification programme to increase access by small-scale entrepreneurs to a cheap source of power for artisan work and other commercial purposes; increasing enrolment, retention, completion and transition rates in the school system so as to move towards the goal of universal primary education, and promoting primary health care and increased access to health care services. Mitigating the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic will be a core activity in the district.

## **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

The major development challenges that the district will face during the plan period include increasing levels of poverty, static levels of agricultural production and increased threat to food security, increasing school drop-out rates, low enrolment and low levels of achievement in the education sector, poor condition of the roads limiting access to production areas and markets, increasing spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS scourge, increased inability to access credit facilities and increasing levels of unemployment among the youth and their inability to acquire employable skills.

Sufficiency in food production is central in the development agenda of any district. The food insecurity in the district is due to the static and declining trend in crop and livestock production. This is compounded by the limited opportunities for earning an income. As a result, poverty levels are high and increasing in the district. The district heavily relies on importation of staple food items from Uganda. Every day, the volume of bicycle and motor vehicle traffic transporting cereals from Uganda into the district is very heavy. Though the climatic conditions are favourable to many crop enterprises, farming in the district is largely undertaken as a routine. Consequently, little land is put to productive use. At the same time, the high cost of farm inputs has further depressed the production process. Pressure on land due to increase in population is also increasing and the land can no longer sustain traditional agriculture and livestock keeping practices.

The high cost of education resulting from the cost-sharing arrangement will deny many children a chance to gain formal education. Further the low levels of achievement in the national examinations limits the chances for higher education and acquisition of skills. The number of unskilled school leavers is increasing and will further increase the dependence ratio.

### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The size of the population, its structure, growth and distribution in a district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. This section presents population characteristics of Busia District.

**Population Size:** The population of Busia District was 370,608 in 1999. This population comprised 174,368 males and 196,240 females. Growing at a rate of 2.89 percent per annum, this population is expected to increase to 485,047 (228,211 males and 256,836 females) by the end of the plan period. It is anticipated that the rate of population increase will remain stable during the plan period. However, developments such as the completion of tarmacking of the Busia-Mumias Road and the construction of the proposed Busia Sugar Factory may accelerate the rate of settlement in Matayos and Nambale Divisions. A significant proportion of these settlers will be moving from other

parts of the district. Table 2.2 gives the population of the district by age cohorts in 1999 and the projections for 2002 and 2008.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts**

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	33,265	33,836	36,449	37,050	43,611	44,330
5-9	28,555	28,300	31,299	30,996	37,449	37,087
10-14	28,479	27,697	31,185	30,331	37,312	36,291
15-19	21,054	21,479	23,059	23,526	27,592	28,149
20-24	12,900	17,503	14,152	19,190	16,933	22,961
25-29	9,042	12,711	9,956	13,953	11,913	16,694
30-34	7,613	10,671	8,373	11,720	10,018	14,023
35-39	6,742	9,324	7,382	10,239	8,832	12,252
40-44	5,392	7,280	5,952	8,007	7,120	5,980
45-49	4,308	5,985	4,749	6,590	5,682	7,885
50-54	3,894	5,275	4,291	5,817	5,135	6,960
55-59	2,974	3,925	3,300	4,336	3,948	5,188
60-64	2,877	3,923	3,185	4,315	3,811	5,162
65-69	2,427	3,432	2,708	3,799	3,241	4,546
70-74	1,882	1,899	2,117	2,125	2,533	2,543
75-79	1,224	1,097	1,373	1,245	1,643	1,490
80+	1,047	1,250	1,202	1,417	1,438	1,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,368</b>	<b>196,240</b>	<b>190,732</b>	<b>214,656</b>	<b>228,211</b>	<b>256,836</b>

Source: CBS Population and Housing Census 1999 and District Statistics Office, Busia, 2001

Due to the high poverty levels in the district, the increase in the population of the district during the plan period poses a threat to the development process. A lot of development effort will be lost to maintenance of existing services and standards.

**Age/Sex Structure:** The sex ratio of females to males in the district is 100:89. The ratio is different for various age categories. The most significant change in the sex ratio is that of 100:103 for age group 10-14 to an average of 100:73 for the age group 20-69. The latter sex ratio may be attributed to the higher migration of men to areas outside the district in search of employment opportunities. In age group 55-59, the ratio is 100:69 a slight increase from the preceding age groups. This is related to the period of retirement when men return to the district upon retirement from paid employment.

The sex ratio shows that women are more than men and therefore the former should be given a greater role and their capacity enhanced in decision-making on production activities, promotion in their income activities and their ability to provide for the family.

**Primary School Going Age:** The primary school going population of age 6-13 was 91,146 in 1999. This population will rise to 119,421 by the end of the plan period. The total enrolment in primary schools in 1999 was 86,144. This gives a gross enrolment rate of 94.5 per cent. The rate for boys and girls is 92.2 per cent and 91.02 per cent respectively. There is no marked disparity in the enrolment of boys and girls at this level. With a total of 228 primary schools and a capacity to enrol approximately 108,800 students, there is sufficient institutional capacity to enrol all primary school going children up to the end of the plan period. However, this capacity can only be fully utilised with increased staffing of teachers and adequate provision of teaching and learning resources. Table 2.2 gives the population of selected age groups.

**Table 2.3 Population for Selected Age Groups**

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Pry. Age)	45,876	45,270	50,181	49,518	112,366	60,042
14-17 (Sec. Sch.)	19,239	18,522	21,045	20,260	45,552	25,180
15-64 (L/Force)	73,919	94,353	80,614	102,899	95,877	122,381

Source: CBS Population and Housing Census 1999 and District Statistics Office, Busia, 2001.

**Secondary School Going Age:** The secondary school going age group of 14-17 had a population of 37,761 (19,239 boys and 18,522 girls) in 1999. In the same year, the enrolment was 7,327 comprising 3,179 girls and 4,148 boys. This gives a gross enrolment rate of 19.4 per cent (17.2 per cent for girls and 21.6 per cent for boys). This indicates a very low transition rate between primary and secondary education. There is an existing capacity for 8,800 students in the secondary schools. If the rate of enrolment increases, this capacity will need to be increased during the plan period. Access to secondary education is limited due to the high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. Increasing the number of day school opportunities and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access.

**Labour Force:** The labour force (15-64) in the district in 1999 was 174,854 comprising 76,796 males and 98,058 females. The labour force is expected to increase to 218,258 by the end of the plan period. The rate of unemployment in the district is 70.7 per cent. This implies that the majority of the labour force is not gainfully employed. With an industrial sector, which is not developed, and a production system, which is not productive, the rate of unemployment is bound to rise during the plan period. Approximately 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged on family farms. The remaining 30 per cent are distributed over other economic activities such as fishing, trading and employment in the formal and informal sectors.

**Urban Population:** The urban population in the district is 133,106 (excluding the area of Busia Town which is in Teso District) in 2002 and is expected to increase to 158,309 by the end of the plan period. Busia Town is the largest urban area in the district. For planning purposes, the population of the entire Busia Municipal Council is taken into account. Consequently, the urban population is 154,348 and is expected to rise to 184,678 by the end of the plan period. The other urban areas are Funyula, Port Victoria, Nambale, Port Victoria and Bumala. The projected population for these towns is given in Table 2.4 except for Busia Town. The majority of this urban population actually live in the rural areas, which are incorporated into the local authorities. The local authorities will be called upon to improve the planning and allocation of their resources to serve the residents of the towns.

**Table 2.4 Urban Population**

Centre	1999	2002	2008
Busia Municipality	44,211*	48,360	57,863
Funyula Town Council	29,064	31,792	38,039
Nambale Town Council	25,030	27,380	32,760
Port Victoria Town Council	23,009	25,168	30,114
Bumala Town	19,791	21,648	25,902
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,105</b>	<b>154,348</b>	<b>184,678</b>

Source: CBS Population and Housing Census 1999 and District statistics Office, Busia, 2001.

\*25,158 are in Busia District while 19,053 are in Teso District.

### 2.4.2 Poverty

Busia District has a very high prevalence of poverty. According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS III) of 1997, the prevalence of overall poverty in the district was 65.99 per cent of the population. The prevalence of food poverty and hardcore poverty was 61.4 per cent and 50.64 per cent respectively. The major causes of poverty in the district are:

Low utilisation of the agricultural land; very modest use of superior technology for land preparation; low levels of farm labour provision by men and youth; inaccessibility to credit for farm development and business; poor soil fertility and low levels of utilisation of manure, fertilisers and certified seed; collapse of the cotton industry; low returns from sugarcane farming and fishing; low levels of investment in commerce and trading activities; destruction of the cassava crop by the cassava mosaic disease; lack of organised market for farm and off-farm produce and high cost of education leading to disposal of land to meet fees and other education requirements.

The district does not have any geographically pronounced pockets of poverty. However, Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions record higher levels of poverty due to frequent crop failure as a result of drought. Budalang'i Division also experiences the problems of flooding, wildlife menace and inaccessibility, which increase the extent of poverty. In all the divisions, poverty is higher among widows, AIDS orphans, the subsistence farmers with large family sizes, the landless, the elderly-especially those without children in employment and the destitute children.

The manifestation of poverty in the district is diverse: malnutrition among children; poor housing condition; inability to sustain payment of fees in schools and hospitals; poor health of the people; low incomes; few assets; land that barely assures subsistence; few or no livestock; borrowing with little or no intention of repaying; many dependents; migration to escape poverty; child labour and chronic unemployment and underemployment; limited access to social, legal and information rights; selling of land; brewing and partaking of illicit brews; inability to assert legal and political rights and loss of faith in the future.

### 2.4.3. HIV/AIDS

The district is faced with high rates of HIV infection. The overall HIV infection in the district is 33 per cent. The basis for information on the trends in HIV infection is the sentinel surveillance system. The trend of infection among pregnant women at the Busia District Hospital was 30 per cent in 1998, 34 per cent in 1999 and 22 per cent in 2000. In

2000, there were 444 STD cases tested for HIV and 42 per cent were HIV infected. The number of HIV/AIDS patients admitted at the Busia District Hospital, the major referral facility in the district, is estimated at around 50-60 per cent of the total admissions. It is difficult to estimate the number of deaths as a result of AIDS. However, Busia District Hospital records approximately 10 deaths per month from AIDS related infections.

Despite an awareness level of 98 per cent, environments and practices conducive to the spread of HIV are thriving in the district. These include extensive brewing and consumption of chang'aa in the villages, wife inheritance, night dances, high mobility of migrant labour which separates spouses for long periods, inability (especially of women) to negotiate for safer sex practices, commercial sex workers and the cross-border transport route from Mombasa to Kampala through Busia Town.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is already pronounced in the district. It is greatest in the following ways: it denies children an opportunity to be educated and get relevant skills, decreases productivity in agriculture and in the district is labour intensive, increases child prostitution, child labour, orphans and children with deviant behaviour, increases in the number of homes headed by grand parents who have taken over parental responsibilities.

The greatest challenge in dealing with HIV/AIDS is changing the human behaviour, especially sexual behaviour. This is because 90 per cent of all infections are sex related. Behavioural change may be achieved more easily by targeting segments of the population that have not yet sexually active. Thus it is important to equip the young people with knowledge and information to enable them to make responsible decisions, including the option of postponing and delaying sexual activity. The measures to contain the spread, eliminate the stigma and support the infected and affected include integration of HIV/AIDS messages in the school curriculum and enhanced peer education in schools, information, education and communication activities targeting the youth in and out of school, commercial sex workers, teachers and other public workers, early and effective treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, promotion of condom use, replacement of the individual patient-relative blood supply in hospitals, enhancement of the confidential Voluntary Counselling and Testing, general public education, preventive clinical care for those who have tested positive for HIV and home based care to enhance the support to the affected patients and their families.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

The contribution of the females in sustaining the economy of the district is enormous. Women provide almost all the farm labour. Women form the bulk of the small trade in various wares to earn an income and it is the women who mainly organise themselves into groups to implement community programmes and set up income generating concerns. Many households in Busia are headed by females due to the high out-migration of men in search of employment. The level of gender awareness in the district is quite low. The traditional position of the man and woman in the society and at household level is largely maintained. During the consultation for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (in February 2001) it was acknowledged that the levels of poverty could be lower if adult men and the male youth played an increased role in agricultural production. It was also observed that only a few men invested returns from sugarcane, farming and fishing (the major income earners) into the family.

The provision of education facilities and opportunities exhibits gender biases. At primary school level, the boy and girl are initially given equal opportunities. However, in cases of stressed financial conditions, more favour is given to the education of boys. The society has also inadvertently exhibited this bias at secondary school level. When decisions were arrived at to separate mixed secondary schools, it was always the girls who moved to interior schools. This happened in Mundika Secondary School, Butula Secondary School and in Busia Township Secondary School. The quality of the education of the girl-child may not have been addressed when these decisions were being made. To be able to achieve gender equity, it is proposed that increased civic education, an event only associated with elective politics, be enhanced in the district

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

There are four frequent and recurrent forms of disaster in the district. These are floods, fires, lightening and drought. Floods and fires cause heavy destruction of property and displacement of people. All these causes of disaster deny many households their means of livelihood.

Floods mainly occur in Budalang'i Division, while the fires are common in the sugar cane growing areas of Butula, Nambale and Matayos. Flooding is either due to collapse or overflow of water over the dykes along River Nzoia. Rehabilitation of the dykes by reinforcement and raising its height is the strategic intervention for flood control. After the El-Nino rains, partial rehabilitation was done which greatly improved the effectiveness of the dykes.

Fires are common in the sugarcane growing areas of Butula, Nambale and Matayos. The origin of the fires are either bush clearing or as a result of malicious intentions. Increased education to the public on the destruction of investments will be the strategic intervention. The Busia Sugar Company, the Busia Out Growers Company and the local authorities will also be encouraged to provide fire-fighting engines.

Lightening is usually very sporadic. Installation of lightening arrestors in institutions and on high-rise buildings will stem the incidence of lightening.

Drought, as a result of occasional failure of rain occurs in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions. These divisions have the major rivers flowing through them and have hills that can be utilised for gravity run irrigation schemes. It is worth noting that even during the periods of rain failure, the available precipitation is adequate to sustain early maturing and drought tolerant crops. Consideration will therefore be made during the plan period to promote utilisation of the hills and rivers and to promote early maturing varieties of crops.

#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management**

Environmental conservation and management promotes the sustainable use of the natural resources to meet the needs of the present population while preserving their ability to meet the needs of future generations. There are several environmental issues in the district. These are:

**Land Use:** The land use practices often disregard the need to conserve the soils and renew the soil fertility. This leads to various forms of erosion that depress yields in crop production, increase siltation in rivers and dams and contributes to increased poverty levels.

**Water Catchments Areas and Wetlands:** Increased desire to open up additional land for crop production has led to destruction of water catchments areas and wetlands. This has destroyed ecosystems and reduced the number of springs.

**Environmental Pollution.** This is prevalent in the urban areas through unplanned sinking of shallow wells and VIP latrines, indiscriminate dumping of garbage, poor drainage systems and malfunctioning sewerage systems. Pollution of rivers and the lake is also prevalent.

During the plan period promotion of management of the environment by all sectors will be done. Measures to sensitise stakeholders on the need to observe environmental quality standards will be enhanced.

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**  
**AND PRIORITIES**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the plan presents the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. While it is imperative that all sectors make a contribution to economic growth, there are pockets of people within the district who will be specifically targeted to cushion them against relapsing into hopelessness, to make them make a significant contribution to improvement in their welfare status and general position in society and to enable them reap benefits out of the resultant growth.

The sectoral strategies are given under the following broad sectors:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Physical Infrastructure
- Human Resource Development
- Information Communication Technology
- Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order
- Tourism, Trade and Industry

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The national sector vision for this sector is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilisation of natural resources”.-

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district will contribute to the sector vision and mission by promoting increased utilisation and productivity of agricultural land for production of food and cash crops, decreasing the incidence of crop and livestock diseases, improving the quality of the livestock, promoting sustainable fishing methods, increased processing of primary produce and increased access to wholesome water.

Through these means, the district will be able to achieve increased food production, increased incomes and general improvement in the welfare status of the population.

#### **3.1.3. Importance of the Sector in the District**

This is the single most important sector in the district. Agriculture employs approximately 78 per cent of the district’s labour force and generates an annual income of approximately Kshs. 1.42 billion. Though the district is a net importer of foodstuffs, food crop production is extensive and the district has potential for food self-sufficiency. Also in this sector is the fisheries sub-sector, which is important in the production sector in the district.

Table 3.1 indicates the quantity and value of the fish that was harvested by the district during the previous plan period:

**Table 3.1. Fish Production Trends, 1996 - 2000**

Year	Production (Tons)	Value (Kshs.)
1996	13,310	483,917,158.00
1997	15,082	402,536,337.00
1998	6,536	193,002,896.00
1999	5,223	155,220,444.00
2000	8,296	280,789,939.00

Source: District Fisheries Officer, 2000

The Forestry sub-sector contributes approximately 98 per cent of the cooking energy needs of the population in the form of firewood or charcoal. The Water Sub-Sector, apart from developing the resources for use by the community, ensures that available water resources are not depleted or polluted through appropriate water catchments protection and pollution control measures. Water can assist the community to engage in economic activities like poultry keeping, zero grazing, brick making which require very low investment.

#### 3.1.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The individual households make the greatest stake in this sector. However, there are many other stakeholders who play a critical role in sustaining this sector, which is considered as the highest contributor to growth, poverty reduction and improved welfare standards in the districts. The roles of the principal stakeholders are as follows:

Stakeholder	Role
Households	Deciding and planning for production; Provision and access to land; Provision of labour and other factors of production.
Central Government	Land administration and registration; Extension services and community mobilization; Regulation and co-ordination; Provision of infrastructure; Research-extension liaison; Training.
Local Authorities	Provision of infrastructure; Community mobilization.
Co-operative Societies	Credit services; Increased access to inputs; Primary processing; Organisation of marketing; Savings mobilization.
Community Based Organisations	Capacity building; Promotional activities.
Non Governmental Organisations	Capacity building; Promotional activities; Micro-financing; Farmers training.
Research Organisations	Improved varieties of inputs.
Private Sector	Sale of inputs, implements, drugs, and marketing produce

### 3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The general impediments to a vibrant agriculture and rural development sector include the following: the bad condition of the roads, especially the feeder roads which are impassable during the rainy season; a poor market information system, high incidence of pests and diseases; high cost of farm inputs; unfavourable weather conditions and inaccessibility to credit facilities. Highlighted below are priorities, constraints and strategies in the sub-sectors:

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	<p>Increase availability of ACMVD tolerant varieties of cassava.</p> <p>Improve marketing of cotton.</p> <p>Increase returns to sugarcane farmers.</p> <p>Increase rate of utilization of soya beans.</p> <p>Promote increased production of cereals.</p> <p>Promote increased production of sunflower.</p> <p>Promote horticultural crops development.</p>	<p>Infestation by African Cassava Mosaic Virus Disease (ACMVD).</p> <p>Poor market organisation.</p> <p>Low rate of payment to farmers.</p> <p>High cost of pesticides.</p> <p>High cost of transportation of sugarcane to the factory.</p> <p>Limited knowledge on utilisation.</p> <p>Striga weed infestation.</p> <p>Limited use of improved seeds and fertilizers.</p> <p>High pest and disease incidence.</p> <p>Poor crop husbandry practices.</p> <p>Limited acreage.</p> <p>Poor marketing system.</p> <p>Lack of capital for investment in horticultural development.</p> <p>Lack of on-farm processing.</p> <p>Poor market organization.</p>	<p>Rapid multiplication of ACMVD tolerant varieties.</p> <p>Strengthening the co-operative societies.</p> <p>Establish a factory in Nambale Division.</p> <p>Enforce weighing of cane at farm gate</p> <p>Intensify promotion activities and extension services.</p> <p>Increase training of farmers.</p> <p>Promote mechanised land preparation methods.</p> <p>Increased extension and research linkages.</p> <p>Establishment of small scale processing plants.</p> <p>Foster linkages with HCDA for increased market information.</p> <p>Promotional campaigns.</p>
Livestock Development	<p>Improvement of genetic material and husbandry practices of cattle.</p> <p>Promotion of poultry, pigs, bee-keeping</p>	<p>Limited genetic potential of the zebu herd</p> <p>Poor animal nutrition due to inadequate roughage.</p> <p>Inadequate extension coverage.</p> <p>High incidence of animal disease.</p> <p>Poor market organisation.</p> <p>Traditional animal husbandry practices.</p> <p>Limited access to poultry vaccines.</p> <p>High cost of feeds for poultry and pigs.</p> <p>Lack of credit facilities.</p> <p>Non-availability of standard bee hives (KTBH) and equipment.</p> <p>Poor market organisation for honey and other apiary products.</p>	<p>Promote farmers' participation in decision-making committees.</p> <p>Provide support to farmers who need to purchase grade animals.</p> <p>Enhance training programmes.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the dairy cooperative societies.</p> <p>Promote the participation of private animal health providers.</p> <p>Promotion of homemade rations.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of the staff and farmers on husbandry practices and disease control.</p> <p>Promote the participation of the private sector in distribution of inputs, drugs and equipment</p> <p>shoats, pig and poultry.</p>

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Water Supply	<p>Improve performance of existing piped schemes.</p> <p>Improve existing sources and increase number of boreholes and shallow wells.</p> <p>Protection and conservation of springs.</p>	<p>Poor management.</p> <p>Old machinery and reticulation systems.</p> <p>Limited funds for operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Vandalism.</p> <p>Environmental pollution.</p> <p>Poor management.</p> <p>Destruction of water catchments areas</p>	<p>Capacity building for management committees.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and augmentation of water schemes.</p> <p>Intensify revenue collection.</p> <p>Promote roof catchments.</p> <p>Capacity building for management committees.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of dilapidated points.</p> <p>Intensify revenue collection.</p> <p>Promote spring protection and afforestation.</p> <p>Promote wetland conservation</p>
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	<p>Enforcement of development plans.</p> <p>Computerise records and services.</p>	<p>Unplanned growth of urban areas.</p> <p>Low rate of enforcement of physical plans.</p> <p>High cost of transfer of land.</p>	<p>Compliance with development plans of markets and towns.</p> <p>Upgrade the quality of management in local authorities.</p> <p>Reduction in cost for survey and transfer of land.</p> <p>Increase efficiency in information management in land administration offices.</p>
Co-operative Development	<p>Revive and improve the management and funding of cotton.</p> <p>Upgrade dairy Facilities.</p> <p>Improve management and establish fish processing plant.</p> <p>Revive and improve coffee management.</p> <p>Enhance marketing and product quality of handicrafts.</p> <p>Revive Savings and credit and multi-purpose societies.</p>	<p>Little cotton produced.</p> <p>Inefficient management.</p> <p>High levels of indebtedness.</p> <p>Delays in payment to farmers.</p> <p>Lack of cooling facilities.</p> <p>Increased competition from hawkers.</p> <p>Exploitation by middlemen.</p> <p>Lack of storage facilities.</p> <p>High turnover of management teams</p> <p>Limited production of coffee.</p> <p>Lucrative informal cross-border business.</p> <p>Lack of credit</p> <p>Poor organisation for marketing</p> <p>Inefficiency in utilisation of members funds.</p> <p>Poor organisation of members.</p>	<p>Capacity building for management committees and members.</p> <p>Promote increased cotton production.</p> <p>Install systems of internal control.</p> <p>Promote textile manufacturing.</p> <p>Increase the population of grade animals.</p> <p>Facilitate prompt payments to the members who deliver their milk to dairy societies.</p> <p>Install cooling and fish processing facilities.</p> <p>Improve the condition of the roads.</p> <p>Forge direct linkages with strategic markets for handicrafts.</p> <p>Introduce a rural SACCO for fishermen to save and acquire credit to improve their fishing gear.</p> <p>Intensify training of members to use their co-operative societies to market their robusta coffee.</p> <p>Increase acreage under coffee.</p> <p>Re-organize coffee co-operatives.</p> <p>Instal hulling machines.</p> <p>Promote establishment of a co-operative society to tap the potential in marachi sofa</p> <p>Revive Magombe multipurpose co-operative society by encouraging members to source for credit to revitalise the irrigation scheme</p>
Irrigation Development	<p>Increased Community involvement</p>	<p>Poor community organisation</p> <p>Lack of funds</p>	<p>Community mobilisation and capacity building.</p>
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	<p>Increased access to credit</p>	<p>High rates of interest.</p> <p>Low risk taking population.</p> <p>Inadequate credit-offering institutions.</p>	<p>Promote credit services amongst community-based groups.</p> <p>Community mobilisation and capacity building.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment Management	Increased awareness and involvement of communities in environmental conservation	Low level of environmental awareness. Declining soil fertility. Opening up of wasteland areas for agriculture.	Enhance extension services. Promote the participation of all stakeholders in afforestation and agro-forestry activities. Carry out environment impact assessments for all developments on wet lands.
Fisheries	Improve infrastructure and promote marketing	Destructive fishing methods. Exploitation by middlemen. High cost of fishing gear, nets and accessories. Lack of storage, cooling and processing facilities. Poor marketing infrastructure. Inappropriate fish handling facilities.	Improvement of fish landing sites and beaches. Promote fish processing. Enhance the capacity of the co-operative societies to undertake competitive marketing. Mobilisation and capacity building for the fishing communities to do surveillance and undertake sustainable fishing.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name Division/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme District wide	To strengthen the extension management structure, promote farmers' institutions and promote the participation of private extension providers	Extend the programme to 12 new focal areas in the next 2 years	Training of farmers and dissemination of technical packages
Busia Sugar Factory Nambale Division	To increase the incomes of the sugar cane farmers, create employment and stimulate economic growth.	Construct one white sugar processing plant at Nasewa in Nambale Division	Construction of a white sugar-processing factory.
Farmers Field Schools District wide	To educate farmers and promote crop and livestock production, increase household incomes and reduce hunger and poverty.	Sustain the operations of the 231 schools. Increase the field schools to 600.	Training of farmers' groups on selected enterprises
Cassava Multiplication Production and Processing District wide	To increase the production of cassava and enhance food security by distributing clean planting materials.	Increase the participation of NGOs in promotion of multiplication. Increase the area under cassava to 10000 ha. by 2008	Multiplication of African Cassava Mosaic Virus Disease tolerant varieties. Distribution of planting materials.
Irrigation and Drainage Programme District wide	To increase the utilisation of the low lying and river line areas for food production. Food security.	Increase the hectareage under irrigation to 520 hectares in 10 irrigation schemes by the end of the plan period.	Design and construction of drainage systems and implementation

**B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development**

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Cotton Development project District wide	1	To increase the area under cotton, increase cotton production and processing.	To increase the hectareage under cotton from 200 ha. to 13,000 ha. Construct one yarn processing plant at Luanda in Funyula Division. Establish a soap, oil and cake manufacturing plant at Luanda and Nambale	Acquisition and distribution of cottonseed. Planting of cotton. Ginning and yarn production. Manufacture of soap, oil and cake. Provision of credit. <b>Justification:</b> To increase income generation and employment opportunities.
Oil Crop Production and Processing Project Nambale/ Butula Division	2	To increase production of sunflower and other oil crops.	Increase hectareage under sunflower to 5,000 ha. Establish oil-processing plants at Nambale and Bulemia in Butula.	Plant oil-producing crops and establish oil-processing plants.  <b>Justification:</b> Increase incomes and employment.
Reclamation of Yala Swamp Budalang'i Division	3	To utilise the expansive Yala swamp for food production and horticulture for income generation.	Establish 2000 ha. under rice and 1000 ha under horticulture.	Environmental impact assessment. Design and construction of drainage system. Production of rice and horticultural crops. <b>Justification:</b> Utilise the high potential of the swamp for food production.
Fruits Production and Processing Project Funyula Division	4	Promote fruit production, and add value to the produce.	Increase hectareage under fruits to 2,000 ha. Establish fruit processing plant at Funyula.	Plant various fruits and establish processing plants. <b>Justification:</b> Increase incomes and create employment opportunities.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District wide	<p>To improve the genetic potential of the Zebu stock for increased milk production.</p> <p>To reduce mortality of animals due to vector borne diseases</p> <p>Raise levels of technical knowledge by means of field-days and on-farm demonstrations</p> <p>To increase the protein level of roughage for increased milk production.</p> <p>To ensure sufficient feeding of dairy cattle throughout the year for increased milk production.</p> <p>To enhance the farmers skills and build in them the necessary technical capacity in dairy farming.</p> <p>To strengthen the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at grass roots level in order to ensure institutional sustainability of results at farm level.</p>	<p>20 new bull service scheme established by the year 2002</p> <p>22 old bull scheme maintained.</p> <p>Have 4,800 services recorded.</p> <p>Have 3,500 off springs born.</p> <p>42 bulls screened against breeding diseases.</p> <p>4 Cattle dips rehabilitated.</p> <p>Community maintained animal health assistance scheme started.</p> <p>2 foot pumps distributed.</p> <p>62 traps procured and installed.</p> <p>3 communal spray crushes installed.</p> <p>72 contact farmers recruited</p> <p>5 fodder demo plots established</p> <p>6 fodder conservation sites established.</p> <p>Establish 6 on -farm agro-forestry nurseries.</p> <p>Distribute 5800 agro-forestry seedlings.</p> <p>Establish 4 bulking plots.</p> <p>Continuous access by 60 farmers to clean nappier planting materials.</p> <p>75 tons of silage conserved.</p> <p>300 bales of hay made.</p> <p>3000 kg of on-farm feed formulated.</p> <p>Carry out 50 training sessions on tailor made topics and train 1890 farmers.</p> <p>Carry out 18 tailor made short courses and workshops in the district to train 106 technical staff.</p>	<p>Upgrading and improved management of local cattle.</p> <p>Rehabilitation, distributes pumps, procure, install traps and construct crushes.</p> <p>Recruitment and training of contact farmers.</p> <p>Establishment of on-farm agro-forestry nurseries and integration of food and fodder crops</p> <p>Planting of fodder crops and trees.</p> <p>Training of farmers</p> <p>Staff training</p>
Poultry Development District wide	<p>To promote poultry rearing as an income generating activity through proper housing, feeding and disease control.</p> <p>To reduce mortality</p>	<p>Conduct 10 on-farm training sessions and 6 field days annually.</p> <p>Reduce mortality by at least 40%.</p>	<p>Training of farmers.</p> <p>Vaccinations against new castle disease.</p>
Pig Development District wide	<p>To strengthen the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at grass roots level in order to ensure institutional sustainability of results at farm level.</p>	<p>Carry out 6 on-farm training sessions and establish 6 demonstration units annually.</p> <p>Establish at least one piggery unit per division.</p>	<p>Training of farmers, demonstration and provision of credit.</p>

Dairy Goat Project Funyula Division	To promote dairy goat rearing as an income generating activity through proper housing, feeding and disease control to reduce mortality.	Acquire 5 breeding bucks and establish 1 on- farm multiplication centre annually.	Promotion and rearing of Toggenberg bucks.
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### B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Name of Project Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy Development Programme District wide	1	To ensure a sustainable milk marketing channel is put in place with proper quality control system	Conduct 20 tailor- made courses	Training of raw milk vendors.
		To enhance the technical skills for FEWs.	Carry out 6 tailor-made courses and staff workshops. Train 20 officers at the Dairy Training Institute (DTI).	Training of frontline extension workers (FEWs).
		To ensure proper milk storage and handling facilities and structures are established at selling points.	Support 20 raw milk vendors with credit facilities. That,6 milk kiosks/bars are professionally operating in the district.	Provision of credit to raw milk kiosks and bars.
		To ensure sufficient feeding of dairy cattle at all times of the year.	20,000 bales of hay made. 600 tons of silage made 36 silage demos carried out.	Motorized hay and silage making for increased fodder conservation. Demonstration on silage making.
		To increase the genetic potential of the zebu herd in milk production. To sustain the genetic potential of already existing grade cattle for increased milk production.	60 Bull scheme established 2880 services registered. 1730 offspring's born.	Breeding of dairy cattle (bull scheme).
		To ensure that only clean bulls are used for breeding for a sustainable herd health.	60 bulls screened twice a year.	Bull screening.
		To improve the farmers skills on general technical knowledge. To empower the community for increased participation in development activities. Increase production of fodder and provide relevant training to farmers to boost the dairy industry and incomes.	60 PRAs carried out.	Training of farmers. <b>Justification:</b> To strengthen extension services at the farm level; increase distribution of milk; improve production and quality standards
Bee Keeping District wide	2	Increase availability of beehives and beekeeping equipment. Improve husbandry	Conduct one training, establish a honey refinery and a demonstration	Production of beehives and related equipment and construction of a honey refinery.

		practices and marketing and increase honey production.	apiary per year.	<b>Justification:</b> Diversify income sources And create employment.
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### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control District wide	Increase arable land and animal population. Increase community involvement in tsetse control activities.	Increase arable land by 80% through tsetse-habitant destruction by cultivation. Reduce fly density by 75%. Reduce Trypanosomiasis prevalence by 60%. Reduce human sleeping sickness by 100% Open up 50% of the tsetse infested areas.	Tsetse control through deployment of impregnated traps targets and pours- on by the local communities.
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Promotion of proper animal husbandry and sound breeding management. Prevention of outbreaks of livestock disease. Ensure hygienically wholesome animal products and by-products. Prevent emergence of zoonotic diseases.	Cover over 70% of all animals in the district. Vaccinate 80% of all cats and dogs over 6 months of age. Bait 80% of roaming cats and dogs in the district. Decrease calf mortality by 75%.	Livestock movement control and disease surveillance. Vaccinations. Tick and pest control. Proper meat and hides inspection. Prompt treatment of sick animals.
Cattle Dips District wide	Reduce incidence of tick borne diseases and improve production.	Increase dipping by 40% and reduce disease incidence by 60%.	Cattle cleansing
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	Use improved semen for improved dairy animals and increased milk yield.	Increase milk yield to an average of 10 litres per cow per day. Reduce breeding diseases by 40%.	Privatisation of A.I. services in the district.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	To prepare and produce high quality hides and skins free from defects or blemishes for local and international markets and promote rural leather industry.	Train hides and skins producers, butcher men, traders, on good animal husbandry practices and methods of preparing hides and skins with view of producing over 75% 1 <sup>st</sup> grade. Train form four graduates on leather utilization.	Construction of a hides and skins drying shed. Revive rural tannery.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Nzoia Flood Control Dykes Budalang'i Division	To mitigate the perennial incidences of flooding in the low-lying areas of the division.	Ensure that the embankments are rehabilitated to safeguard the lives and property of approx. 10,000 people.	Reconstruction of damaged sections of dyke. Training of community in dyke management.
Rural Water Supply District wide	To raise the service level of the schemes. Ensure availability of safe water for domestic use.	Implement at least two projects per division per year. Improve supply to 10,000 consumers per year.	Rehabilitate and sink boreholes and shallow wells and equip with submersible pumps, replace old pipelines and electrify as necessary, protect springs.
Urban Water	Raise service level	Rehabilitate 2 schemes	Augment source, sink

Supply Busia Municipality, and Nambale Town	before handing over to Local Authorities.	Sink and equip at least one borehole in each of the towns. Improve water supply to 60,000 consumers.	boreholes and equip with submersible pumps. Improve pipelines, repair or replace old leaking tanks.
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### B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Nzoia Flood Control Dykes Budalang'i Division	1	To mitigate the perennial incidences of flooding in the low-lying areas of the division.	Ensure that the embankments are rehabilitated to safeguard the lives and property of approx. 10,000 people.	Raise dyke levels, re-align and extend as necessary. Train community in dyke management. <b>Justification:</b> Protect lives and property.
Urban Water Supply Busia, Nambale, Bumala, Port Victoria, Butula	2	Raise service level before handing over to Local Authorities.	Implement at least one water supply per year for each of the 5 urban areas	Replacement of defective pumping units Piping in the distribution area Repair or replacement of old and leaking tanks. <b>Justification:</b> Ensure reliable source of water.
Rural Water Supply District wide	3	To ensure availability of safe drinking water. Increase the access by communities to water sources thus increasing the time available for other production activities.	Construct five water points and one small piped water scheme per division, per year to benefit an additional 2000 people per year especially in Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions.	Construct new water points, roof catchments facilities and small community based piped water supplies. <b>Justification:</b> Increase access to clean wholesome water.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Increase milk production and yield per animal.	Increase the milk production by 50% annually. Increase milk production per animal from 8 litres to 15 litres per day.	Provision of cows, inputs and implements. <b>Justification:</b> To boost food security and increase incomes.
Bunyala Fisheries Improvement Project Budalang'i Division	Create a hygienic environment for handling of fish. Undertake fish preservation and processing. Increase the market value of the fish.	Construct a fish landing beach, an ice making plant and cold storage plant.	Purchase of a plot and construction of a septic tank. Construction of sanitary facilities Provision of water and sewerage facilities and electrification. Construction of landing beach, ice plant and cold storage. <b>Justification:</b> Enable fishermen to negotiate for higher prices and therefore increased incomes.
Construction of BUTETE Sacco Building Township Division	To provide a banking hall for quasi-banking services for its members and the public Provide rental offices.	Construction of the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors completed.	Construction of a 5-storey building. <b>Justification:</b> Provide an additional income source to the members of the society.

## B: New Project Proposals: Co operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Filleting Factory Budalang'i Division	1	To add value to fish, realize increased income and sustained employment opportunities	Construct one fish filleting plant Process and package all fish destined for the local and overseas market from the district.	Construction of a factory for filleting and packaging of fish for export and local hotel industry. <b>Justification:</b> Middlemen who offer minimal prices exploit the fishermen.
Co-operative Management Programme District wide	2	To enhance the capacity of the co-operative societies in achieving their objectives.	Organise one training per year for management committee members Carry out one member education day per society per year.	Training of management committees, members and co-operative officers. <b>Justification:</b> The Cooperative societies are unable to offer efficient services to the members due to inadequate institutional capacity.

## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bumbe Beach Improvement Project Funyula Division	Undertake fish preservation and processing. Increase the market value of the fish.	Sanitary facilities constructed. Water available at the beach. Construct an ice making plant and cold storage plant.	Construction of sanitary facilities Provision of water and sewerage facilities and landing beach, ice plant and cold storage. <b>Justification:</b> To enable fishermen to negotiate for higher prices and therefore increased incomes.
Wakhungu fish ponds Funyula Division	To promote fish farming by providing a source of fingerlings.	600 fish farmers have a continuous supply of fingerlings.	Rehabilitation and stocking <b>Justification:</b> Increase protein production.
Omena Beach Funyula Division	To facilitate hygienic handling of "omena" fish.	One beach established 1,400 tonnes of omena handled annually.	Vegetation clearance. Construction of racks. Fencing. <b>Justification:</b> Promote exploitation of a wider market

## B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Beach Improvement Programme Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions	1	To facilitate hygienic handling of fish.	Establish a landing beach and jetty at Osieko, Sio Port and Bukoloma beaches	Construction of landing depots and jetty. <b>Justification:</b> Promote exploitation of a wider market.
Beach Roads Improvement Programme Budalang'i and Funyula Division	2	To facilitate easy access to the beaches for transportation of fish.	Grade 100 km annually	Grading of all roads leading to the beaches. <b>Justification:</b> Improve exploitation of fisheries resources.

**A. On-going Project/Programmes: Forestry**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Afforestation Programme Port Victoria Forest Station, Budalang'i Division	Conservation of the forested area and provision of forest produce.	Achieve at least 10 hectares of planting annually.	Establish plantation areas.
Rural Afforestation Programme District wide	To promote soil conservation and increase availability of forest produce to households.	To have at least 10% of farm land under forestry for all farmers.	Intercropping of trees and crops on farmland.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment Conservation**

Project Name/ Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation of Lake Victoria Wetlands.	To collect and disseminate wetlands information. Sustainable utilization of Wetlands.	Survey all wetland resources in the district. Disseminate wetland information to reach 60% of the local communities.	Generation and dissemination of information on Lake Victoria basin wetlands.
	To demonstrate sustainable and wise use wetland practices.	Establish three sustainable and wise use wetland practices in three divisions.	Sustainable and wise use wetland practices.
	To increase income for wetland products artisans.	Train 60 wetland products artisans from 3 wetland areas on wise use of products.	Improvement of wetlands products quality.
	Promote use of wetland for wastewater treatment.	Establish 1 research site in Busia.	Research on buffering process and potential of Lake Victoria basin, wetlands to provide a buffer to the Lake.
	Economic use of wetland and environmental Conservation.	Establish two micro-projects in two divisions.	Micro project Implementation.

**3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The performance in this sector is directly dependent upon the performance of all the other sectors in the following ways:

Physical Infrastructure and Social Services	Good condition of the road network Cheap supply of energy for processing Reliable water supply
Tourism, Trade and Industry	Financial services for promotion of agriculture Vibrant commercial services Small scale processing plants
Human Resource Development	Sufficient knowledge and skills for production Provision of labour
Information Communication Technology	Efficient communication services e.g. telephone
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	Mobilisation of people A stable political and secure environment Enact laws, regulations and incentives that promote production

## **3.2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision and mission of this sector is that "for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to make a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development."

### **3.2.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

A well-developed and maintained physical infrastructure is central to economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. In the medium term, the district hopes to attain the following:

**Roads:** To provide continuous and reliable access to all parts of the district by making all major roads motorable.

**Electricity:** To increase the penetration of the national grid to the rural market centres in the district.

**Air transport:** Maintain the condition of the airstrips to make them usable throughout the year.

**Buildings:** Enforce compliance to building standards in the urban areas.

**River Nzoia dykes:** Rehabilitate and raise the level of the dykes.

### **3.2.3. Importance of the Sector in the District**

The district has a fairly well distributed network of roads. There is a total of 377.5 km. of classified roads and 147km. of unclassified roads. Similarly, the network for electricity is also extensive, covering all the major towns and markets in the district. The only major sewerage works in the district is in Busia Town. The other major forms of infrastructure are the dykes along the River Nzoia and buildings, both private and public.

The roads are very critical to the development of the district. Production of horticultural crops is constrained by poor condition of the roads, especially during the rainy season. Similarly, the fisher folk cannot easily access markets due to the poor state of roads. Access to electricity is important in generating employment opportunities in the rural areas and thus stemming migration from the rural areas to the urban areas. Without electricity in the rural markets, migration to the up-coming urban areas may increase causing a strain to the existing facilities and the proliferation of unplanned urban centres. The condition of the dykes along River Nzoia usually determines whether flooding will occur in the district. When any flooding occurs, massive destruction of property and loss of means of a livelihood is experienced.

### 3.2.4. Role of Stakeholders in The Sector

The Government and its agents drive this sector. The central government and the local authorities will plan and allocate sufficient resources to make the infrastructure available in good condition for common use, all year round.

### 3.2.5. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Upgrading the roads.	Low financing of road maintenance works. Poor state of the roads. Low efficiency in use of funds. Poor linkage of roads.	Upgrade the road network. Increased consultation on utilisation of roads funds. Increased construction of bridges .
Energy	Strengthen rural electrification. Use alternative sources of energy.	High cost of connection to the national grid. Lack of exploitation of alternative sources of energy.	Increased rural electrification. Promotion of alternative sources of energy.

### 3.2.6. Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ejinja-Butula-Mumias-Funyula-Rwambwa (C30) Butula, Funyula and Budalang'i Divisions	1	To ease the flow of vehicles.	Tarmac the 63.1 km. road	Upgrading of the road to bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> Open up and exploit the rich potential of the lake region.
Nangina-Mundere (D250) Budalang'i and Funyula Divisions	2	To ease the flow of vehicles.	Tarmac the 19 km. Road	Upgrading of the road to bitumen standard <b>Justification:</b> Open up and exploit the rich potential of the lake region
Namalo-Port Victoria (D251) Budalang'i Division	3	To ease the flow of vehicles.	Tarmac the 11 km. Road	Upgrading of the road to bitumen standard <b>Justification:</b> Open up and exploit the rich potential of the lake region
Matayos-Nangina (D254) Matayos and Funyula Divisions	4	Make the road motor-able all year round	Gravel the 16km. road Install 3 lines of culverts	Re-gravelling and installation of culverts. <b>Justification:</b> Open up cotton going area.
Segero-Butula D256 Nambale and Butula Divisions	5	Improve the transportation of sugar cane and other farm produce	Improve to gravel standard the 23km. road and ensure the road is passable all year round	Gravelling of the road. <b>Justification:</b> Ease transportation of farm produce.
Nambale-Mundika E151 Matayos and Nambale Divisions	6	Improve the transportation of sugarcane and other farm produce	Improve to gravel standard the 22km. Road.	Re-gravelling of the road to all weather standards. <b>Justification:</b> Ease transportation of goods.
Minor and Unclassified roads	7	Improve access to	Ensure that the	Spot improvement and

District wide		the rural areas,	roads are maintained and in good condition all year round.	periodic maintenance. <b>Justification:</b> Stimulate production and increase access to markets.
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## B: New Project Proposals: Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sigiri Bailey Bridge Budalang'i Division	1	Provide easy linkage between the southern and northern part of River Nzoia.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge across River Nzoia to replace ferry. <b>Justification:</b> Currently there is no bridge.
Madendé Bridge (River Walatsi) Nambale Division	2	Improved access to health centres and schools.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge across River Walatsi. <b>Justification:</b> There is no bridge.
Lupida Bridge (River Kapina) Nambale Division	3	Improve transportation of people and goods to market centres.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> The bridge will link the market centres.
Koteko Bridge (River Kipina) Nambale Division	4	Provide easy linkage with the Malaba-Bungoma road.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> The bridge will link Malaba-Bungoma road
Emukhuyu Bridge (River Walatsi) Nambale Division	5	Improve access to schools.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> The bridge will make schools accessible.
Sianda River Bridge Nambale Division	6	Improve transportation of sugarcane.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> Will facilitate transportation of sugarcane.
Busibwabo Bridge Matayos Division	7	Improved access to health centres and schools.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> Health centres and schools will be accessible.
Namabasa Bridge Butula Division	8	Improved access to health centre, market, cattle dip and schools.	Complete one bridge.	Construct a bridge. <b>Justification:</b> Access to health centres, market, cattle dip and schools will be improved.

## B: New Projects Proposals: Causeways

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bulwani-Osieko- Usenge Budalang'i Division	1	Facilitate the movement of people through the marshland areas and open up the area for increased resource exploitation.	Gravel 17.5 km. of causeway.	Construction of causeway. <b>Justification:</b> Transportation will be made easy and more area will be put to use economically.
Mubwayo-Buongo Budalang'i Division	2	Facilitate the movement of people through the marshland areas	Gravel 17.5 km. of causeway.	Construction of causeway. <b>Justification:</b> Transportation will be

		and open up the area for increased resource exploitation.		made easy; resources in this area will be exploited.
Mukhobola-Bukhuma-Maduwa Budalang'i Division	3	Facilitate the movement of people through the marshland areas and open up the area for increased resource exploitation.	Gravel 12 km. of causeway.	Construction of causeway. <b>Justification:</b> People will be able to go through the marshland; this area will be exploited for agricultural production.
Rukala-Siumwa Budalang'i Division	4	Facilitate the movement of people through the marshland areas and open up the area for increased resource exploitation.	Gravel 3.3 km. of causeway.	Construction of causeway. <b>Justification:</b> Transportation will be made easy; the area will be exploited agriculturally.

### B. New Project Proposals: Airstrips

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Busia Airstrip	1	Facilitate access by light aircrafts.	Tarmac the runway and maintain the airstrip.	Tarmac the run-way and Carry out maintenance. <b>Justification.</b> Ease access to the district

### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District Wide	To increase access to a cheap and reliable source of power for domestic and industrial use.	Connect the following markets and their environs, including public utilities, homes and institutions to the national grid: Ganjala, Nyakhobi, Namboboto, Luanda Ginnery, Muramba, Ojibo Water Supply, Nanderema, Busijo Funyula <b>Division.</b> Bumutiru, Bulemia, Lugulu, Bulwani, Muruka, Siribo, Tingolo, Buhuyi, Bumala 'B' <b>Butula Division.</b> Omena Beach, Bukoma, Mudembi, Bumadeya, Budubusi <b>Budalang'i Division.</b> Buriang'i, Bugeng'i, Mujuru, Busibwabo, Nasira, Mnazi moja, Busende, Igara, Lung'a, Mabunge, Nasewa, Siebuka, Muyafwa, Mundulusia, Nambale and Matoyos <b>Divisions.</b>	Extension of the national grid to cover more rural markets and their environs.
Alternative Energy Sources District wide	To promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the energy mix and lessen the cost of energy.	Conduct one public demonstration per month on alternative energy sources and energy conservation practices.	Training of community members on alternative energy sources.

## A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Urbanisation

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Local Authority Development Programme District wide	To rationalise the investment programmes of the Local Authorities.	Prepare and approve. Local Authority. Development Programmes for the 5 local authorities. Implement programmes approved in the LADP.	Prepare and approve Local Authority Development Programme.
Urban Infrastructure Development District wide	To provide the basic infrastructure in the urban areas to facilitate organised growth and increased service provision.	Establish street lighting in all the towns. Establish bicycle lanes on all major roads. Renovate markets and provide sanitary facilities. Upgrade the roads.	Provision, maintenance and improvement of basic urban infrastructure.
Bumala Town Butula Division	To provide for the planning and organisation of the growth of the town to promote business and income generation opportunities.	Ensure that the town is elevated to town council status.	Elevation to town council status.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance in this sector is linked with the other sectors in the following ways

Agriculture and Rural Development	Increased production for maximum utilisation of the infrastructure.
Tourism, Trade and Industry	Accelerated trade and industrialisation and exploitation of tourism potential depend on the efficiency of the infrastructure.
Human Resource Development	Provision of skilled and unskilled labour
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	Mobilisation of people. A stable political and secure environment Improved efficiency and transparency in the utilisation of voted funds.

## 3.3. TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.3.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.”

### 3.3.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will contribute to the realisation of the sector vision and mission by:

Supporting private sector investment in the industrial and commercial sectors and facilitating the development of competitive local industries; regularly identifying and preparing studies on potential projects for investments in the lead sectors so as to achieve

industrial growth of at least 10 per cent per year; increasing the participation of indigenous entrepreneurs by organising sensitisation, training and awareness workshops for at least 2000 entrepreneurs per year; enhancing the capacity of the artisans and entrepreneurs in product development for a wider market; minimising the levies charged on businesses by regulatory bodies; provide and expand access to credit for business and industrial undertakings; ensuring that weighing and measurement equipment in use are verified at least once a year and identifying and develop exportable products, in order to expand the export products base.

### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The district is basically an agricultural district. Land is the greatest resource in the district. With an increasing population, there is a remarkable reduction in land holdings and therefore most people are turning to commercial, industrial and informal sector activities for their livelihood.

Due to its agricultural base there is great need for agro-based industries to process products being produced in order to add value. At the same time this will also create employment, increase income and provide backward and forward linkages. The sector also provides protection to both the consumer and the producer or trader by ensuring accuracy of weights and measurements and sale of quality products. The tourism potential in the district has not been exploited.

### **3.3.4 Role to the Stakeholders in the Sector**

There are many stakeholders in this sector. The government provides the regulatory and policy framework while the other stakeholders also play critical promotional roles. These are done in various forms such as: -

Providing credit facilities to informal sector and other groups; WEDCO, National Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank, Co-operative Societies (SACCOS), Kenya Small Traders Association, Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme supported Financial Service Associations, ICDC, Community Based Organisations and Joint Loan Board  
Marketing Information: Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Jua Kali Associations.

Training: Kenya Institute of Business Training, KIRDI, K-MAP and KIE.

Provision of land: Local Authorities

Technology information: KIRDI

Standardization and quality assurance: Kenya Bureau of Standards.

Other stakeholders that provide support in this sector include; clearing and forwarding firms, transportation, insurance and traders associations.

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase access to credit. Improve market access and promote exportation. Expand training opportunities and access to information.	Poor infrastructure especially roads, telecommunication and electricity. Outdated domestic and international marketing strategies and export production. Insecurity; unpredictable regional and international market environment. High cost of doing business. Over reliance on one line of business. Inadequate Financial services. Poor quality products (Jua Kali). Liberalization of trade. Limited space of doing business in the urban areas and harassment by the local authorities.	Product development and market access especially through AGOA, ACP/EU, EAC and COMESA. Establishment of dialogue network between the Department of Trade and private sector organizations. Facilitate provision of credit services. Encourage the formation of business savings and credit co-operative societies. Identify and develop exportable products in order to diversify exports. Capacity building and entrepreneurship development. Encourage the local authorities to set a side land or space for conducting informal trading. Encourage local authorities to lower licence fees and expedite issuance of licences. Facilitate the organisation of trade shows and exhibitions. Establish Trade Information Centre and business directory for the district. Continuous monitoring of trade business programmes and practices. Formation of a committee to facilitate small cross border trade.
Industries and Small Scale Enterprises	Increase access to credit, skills and information.	Poor infrastructure e.g. electricity, Telecommunications, roads and water. High cost and limited access to credit. Inadequate managerial, technical and Entrepreneurial skills. Poor linkage with research	Provide the physical infrastructure. Formation of associations to facilitate flow of information, credit, training and support services.
Tourism	Promote the tourism potential of the district	Poorly developed tourism Infrastructure facilities. Lack of promotion of the district as a tourist destination.	Packaging the tourism potential of the district. Promote the establishment of traditional and cultural facilities and events.
Financial Services	Increase access to financial services	The high cost of credit. Inaccessibility to financial credit services. Poor management of the loan-able funds. Poor repayment of loans by the micro and small and Jua Kali enterprises. Lack of financial institutions to promote thrift and saving.	Encourage the small/micro and medium and Jua Kali enterprises to form SACCO's for funds mobilization and improve thrift. Improve networking with Micro-finance Institutions and avail information to the business community and the rural based business activities. Improve management of the Joint Loan Board. Promote access to finances through the different credit providers. Offer training on the management of loan funds

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board All Divisions	Promote business growth, increase the capital base of the small-scale business entrepreneurs, increase access to loan-able funds, boost their incomes and increase employment opportunities.	Issue Ksh. 15m annually to business people throughout the district. Organise three board meetings per year. Provide counselling services to every loanee at least ones every two months on loan fund management.	Disbursement of financial resources to business people. Management of the credit scheme.
Training and Business Counselling All Divisions	Impart business skills to the business people, promote managerial capability and reduce the bankruptcy rate of small and micro enterprises.	Conduct at least two traders' seminars per division per year to train 100 business people per division per year on various business skills.	Training of business people.
Micro Credit Programme All Divisions	Increase access to loanable funds by informal businesspersons	Train entrepreneurs and informal business persons Issue credit.	Training of entrepreneurs Management of credit programmes.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurial Training Programme District wide	1	To provide skills to the potential and existing entrepreneurs.	Train 200 entrepreneurs per year	Training business-men on business management skills <b>Justification:</b> Increase their performance and sales.
Promotion of Cross Border Business Township and Budalang'i Divisions	2	To establish Efficient small-scale cross-border business.	Form committees in Busia Town and Port Victoria town and conduct at least 4 meetings annually	Establish trade facilitation committees and hold meetings. <b>Justification:</b> Increase business opportunities and reduce unemployment
Trade and Industry Information Centre Busia Town	3	Avail information to both potential and current business people.	Acquire and avail current newsletters, journals and trade enquiries	Establishment of a trade and industry information Centre. Gathering, documentation and dissemination of business information. <b>Justification:</b> Increase exploitation of existing business opportunities.

Construction of Office Block Busia Town	4	To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, harmonise sharing of facilities and save Government funds currently being used to pay rent.	Complete the construction by the end of financial year 2002/2003.	Construct an office block to accommodate all the departments of the Ministry. <b>Justification:</b> Ease service delivery to the public.
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#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Weight and Measures

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Verification of Weights and Measures District wide	Promotion of fair trading practices and uniformity of measurement, maintenance of accurate standards.	Ensure all weighing machines are tested and standardized.	Standardization of weights and measures, testing of traders' equipment, verification of equipment and inspection.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Industries and Small Scale Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Busia Jua-kali Association Busia Town	To develop entrepreneurship and promote rural industrialisation.	To provide accommodation to 200 artisans.	Complete the construction of ablution block. Construction of sheds. Perimeter fencing.
Murumba Jua Kali Association Butula Division	To promote the marketing of the "marachi sofa" so as to increase sales, income and employment opportunities.	One showroom constructed and in use by the artisans.	Construction of showroom

#### B: New Project Proposals - Industries and Small Scale Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	1	To provide enabling environment for the growth of the Jua Kali sector.	To ensure that there are six Jua Kali sheds to cater for one thousand two hundred artisans at Nambale, Matayos, Butula, Funyula and BudaLang'i.	Construct Jua Kali sheds, site offices ablution block and fencing for various associations. <b>Justification:</b> Promote small-scale entrepreneurs.
Youth Development Programme District wide	2	To increase the relevance of the courses offered, increase enrolment.	Ensure all youth polytechnics are adequately equipped. Organise one training per division per year for management committees; Introduce computer training and other courses in the institutes. Increase enrolment to 1000 trainees.	Replacement of defective tools and equipment used in the technical training institutes. Training of youth polytechnic management committees. Diversification of courses. <b>Justification:</b> Offer relevant skills for employment generation.



### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A vibrant trade, tourism and industry sector relies on the performance of the following sectors:

Sector	Linkage
Agriculture and Rural Development.	For production of raw material.
Physical Infrastructure and Social Services.	Ease of access to markets.
Information Communication Technology.	Increased communication and market opportunities.
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.	Community and resource mobilization, security for business.
Human Resource Development.	Development of increased entrepreneurship, labour.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is “to achieve sustainable development and utilisation of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans.” The mission of the sector is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved capabilities, effective human power utilisation and socio-cultural enhancement”.

### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the people of the district to effectively participate in the development process, there is need for investment in the development of the human resources. The district will contribute to achievement of sustainable development and greater utilisation of the human resource for improved quality of life by expanding access to and retention in education in primary and secondary schools, strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary levels, improving the management of the public health care system; mitigating the high prevalence and consequences of HIV/AIDS, enhancing the capacity of the youth polytechnics to offer marketable skills, promoting community participation and management in development projects and programmes, enhancing the capacity of communities to plan and implement sustainable social development activities towards the improvement of nutritional security and reduced poverty, and improving the status of women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly, orphans through relevant training, programme intervention, counselling and guidance.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

An underdeveloped human resource limits the utilisation of all the factors of production to efficiently produce goods and services and constrains improvement of welfare standards. Most of the primary schools in the district are under-utilised due to low enrolment and high dropout rates. The level of performance in the schools is also low limiting the access to higher levels of education and training. The youth polytechnics are poorly equipped and inefficiently managed limiting further the acquisition of skills.

The district has many Community-Based Organisation (CBOs) such as women groups, youth groups and self help groups. The main activities of these groups are welfare oriented. With enhanced capacity, these groups can constitute vehicles for community organisation and participation in development programmes.

Poor health greatly affects the development of the human resource. The district records high levels of poverty, implying inaccessibility to proper feeding and health care. This has been compounded by the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The district has a high incidence of diseases such as malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, which compromises the health status of the population and affects labour productivity.

#### 3.4.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are many stakeholders in this sector. All organs of society play very significant roles. The role of the key stakeholders in this district is as follows:

**Government:** Provision of staff for community mobilisation, health care and teaching, provision of bursary and grants and provision of regulatory and policy framework.

**Local Authorities:** Provision of community mobilisation staff.

**ACTION AID and ICS (NGOs):** Community mobilisation, support to Community Based Organisations, provision of physical facilities, books and equipment, training in public health and training of management committees.

**Communities:** Provision of physical facilities and management of institutions.

**Elected Leaders:** Mobilisation of financial resources.

**Donors:** Provision of programme funds.

**Religious bodies:** Community mobilisation and establishment and management of institutions.

#### 3.4.5. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Reducing the rate of infection and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.	High rate of denial. Extensive brewing and consumption of chang'aa in the villages. Wife inheritance. High prevalence of night dances. High mobility of migrant workers, which separates families for long periods. Inability (especially of women) to negotiate for safe sex practices.	Intensify advocacy and social mobilization. Promote Voluntary Counselling and Testing. Prompt treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections. Mobilise resources for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Increase the capacity of the communities to formulate interventions. Provide support to orphans and widows.

Education and Training	Increased enrolment and retention and improved quality of education and training	High cost of education. Inadequately equipped education and training facilities. High dropout rate. Low levels of competitiveness. Low rate of fees payment. Inadequate inspection.	Intensify provision of textbooks and laboratory equipment. Enhance collaboration with NGOs and the private sector in provision of facilities. Intensify supervision and management. Promote day schooling at secondary school level.
Health and Nutrition	Strengthening preventive and promotive health services and increasing the efficiency in the management of the health care system.	High cost of health care. High incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Inadequate food production and intake.	Improve efficiency in management of health facilities. Strengthen preventive and promotive services.
Community Development	Empowering the communities to manage the social and economic programmes for improved welfare standards and promotion of participatory and integrated approaches to community development.	Low levels of funding for outreach programmes. Limited focus on vulnerable groups in society. Lack of sustainability of development programmes.	Networking with other stakeholders to integrate and mainstream the concerns of the marginalized, vulnerable and special interest groups in development. Empower local communities; families, individuals and groups with knowledge, skills and attitudes that would enable them take positive action to improve their social, psychological and economic conditions. Enhance multi-sectoral approaches to community development.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Promote the rich cultural heritage and provide recreational facilities.	Low levels of funding for promotion. Inadequate facilities.	Promote the use of cultural values and practices and sports as a tool for positive behaviour change. Seek sponsorship for sporting and cultural events. Construct stadium and cultural centre.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Based Nutrition Programme Butula, Matayos, Funyula Divisions	To develop the capacity of the district and divisional teams to support communities in addressing their social development needs and nutritional security using participatory and multi-sectoral approaches. Enhance capacity of rural communities to plan and implement sustainable social development activities towards the improvement of nutritional security.	To establish and train: One district facilitation team, 5 divisional teams and 3 village development committees per division in 5 divisions At least 5 project committees in each village. Support communities to mobilise and implement activities in Community Action Plans. Fund community proposed projects at the rate of Kshs. 250,000.00 per village	Carry out baseline survey. Establish implementation structure. Carry out Participatory Rural Appraisal/ PANS. Develop community action plans. Train community resource persons (CHWS, TBA water committee, farmers groups, group leaders, Village Development Committees. Follow up, monitoring and supervision. Develop project proposals. Finance community initiatives.

## B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Response and Management of Social and Development Issues District wide	1	To improve service delivery and sustain community interest in community initiated projects.	Organise 1 training per month to train committees on community managed projects	Sensitisation and awareness creation Formation and revitalization of project committees Training project management committee. <b>Justification:</b> Improve project sustainability.
Odiado Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Odiado Location, Funyula Division	2	Enhance the capacity of the centre to provide targets with diverse skills and opportunities.	Increase centre utilisation from the current 20 trainees to 50 physically disabled men and women. Establish zero grazing units. Purchase 4 dairy animals. Upgrade existing livestock. Purchase 50 local birds.	Prospect for viable water source. Prepare proposal for project funding. Implement income generating projects and 5 cockerels. <b>Justification:</b> Increase the opportunities for disabled persons.
Revolving Credit Fund District wide	3	Improve access to financial services, promotion of income generating projects.	Form one group of persons with disabilities per sub-location by the end of plan period. Mobilize local savings through monthly share contribution. Initiate a formal revolving credit scheme in 300 groups annually.	Savings mobilisation. Establishment of revolving credit programme for women, youth and disabled persons. <b>Justification:</b> Improve the socio- economic status of the target group.
Rehabilitation and Integration Of Persons District wide	4	Mainstream disabled persons and their agenda in the development process.	Elections held at all administrative levels. Convene quarterly meetings for stakeholders with disability	Holding elections. Convene quarterly meetings for stakeholders with disability. <b>Justification:</b> Take affirmative action to promote the disabled.
Widowhood Support Programme District wide	5	Provide psychological, social, economical and legal support to widows. Enhance the capacity of widows and widowers in supporting families.	Register all widows and orphans. Form a district network for widows. Conduct one sensitisation meeting per division per year.	Registration, awareness creation, mobilization and support services to widows and widowers. <b>Justification:</b> Widows face many problems of access and control of resources.
Elderly Support Programme District wide	6	To improve on the welfare of the elderly by reviving traditional support mechanisms for the elderly, widowed and orphaned.	Register all elderly men and women without family support. Register elderly persons taking care of orphaned children.	Carry out situation analysis. Mobilise support and care for the elderly. <b>Justification:</b> The elderly have limited opportunities to improve their welfare.

Group Leaders Training District wide	7	To enhance management skills among women and youth group leaders.	Organise one training per month in all divisions, for 160 women and youth group leaders.	Train women and youth group leaders on group organisation and management, business management, gender and development and HIV/AIDS. <b>Justification:</b> Promote efficient management of their groups' programmes.
Grants to Women and Youth Groups District wide	8	Encourage income-generating activities for self-reliance among women and youth groups.	Provide 12 women and youth groups grants for income generation annually	Provide grants to groups of poor women and unemployed youths. <b>Justification:</b> Informal groups have limited access to credit.
Gender and Development District wide	9	Promote greater awareness and integration of gender concerns in the development process.	Hold one sensitisation meeting per division per year. Incorporate gender concerns in all programme planning.	Sensitisation on gender mainstreaming. Develop database on gender concerns. <b>Justification:</b> Promote active participation of all in development.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV/AIDS**

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Advocacy and Prevention Programme District wide	Prevent transmission and reduce prevalence.	Reduce prevalence by 5%.	Advocacy and social mobilisation.
Treatment and Support Programme District wide	Promote health and quality of life for people infected and affected	Establish social support mechanisms through NGOs, CBOs and families.	Home based care, clinical and nursing and counselling.
Mitigation Of Social and Economic Impact District wide	Reduce the negative social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS.	Ensure provision of assistance to survivors and affected to cope with the loss.	Training, mobilisation of funds, bursaries.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education**

Project Name Location /Division.	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Development Programme Funyula and Budalang'i Divisions	To promote early childhood education and increase access to transition to primary education.	Ensure that all teachers in the two divisions are trained. Provide basic learning facilities to all school.	Community mobilisation, training of teachers and support to ECD programmes.
Primary Schools Management Programme District Wide	To enhance management practices and curriculum delivery.	Train 203 head teachers for 1 week annually Train 25 newly appointed head teachers for 6 months each year. Train 300 deputy head teachers and senior teachers for one week annually. Carry out one meeting with parents in each school each year.	Training of teachers and school committees on management skills.
Enhanced Utilisation Of Secondary Schools District wide	To increase enrolment, retention and performance in secondary schools.	Ensure that each secondary school identifies and implements one project per year to support curriculum delivery.	Provision of additional facilities and equipment in the existing secondary schools

Bursary Programmes District wide	To ensure that children who are unable to pay school fees are given an opportunity to complete secondary or tertiary education.	Sustain the 4 constituency bursary programmes. Issue bursaries to all bright and needy children.	Provide bursary for bright and needy children.
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## B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Textbook Programme District wide	1	To improve performance in the national examinations.	Provide sufficient textbooks to all primary and secondary schools	Provision of textbooks to primary and secondary schools. <b>Justification:</b> Parents are unable to provide all the learning materials.
District Centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE) Township Division	2	To enhance early childhood development in the district	Establish one centre	Construct and equip the DICECE Centre <b>Justification:</b> The centre will provide training and materials for teachers and children.
Construction of Day Secondary Schools Funyula, Nambale, Butula and Matayos Divisions	3	To promote increased enrolment in secondary education.	Establish Nambale RC, Kingandole, Murende, Odiado, Nasewa, Esibembe, Nasira RC and Bumala Secondary Schools.	Establish new secondary schools. <b>Justification:</b> Many pupils do not proceed to secondary schools due to high fees in boarding schools.

## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Control Of Sexually Transmitted Infections District wide	To reduce morbidity and mortality related to HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV prevalence by 5% by the end of the plan period.	Create awareness on HIV/AIDS/STI. Carry out seminars and workshops on HIV/AIDS/STI. Promote use of condoms.
Malaria Prevention and Control District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality as a result of malaria.	Reduce morbidity from 51% to 25% Reduce mortality from 25% to 10%.	Promote the use of mosquito nets.
Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit (VSCU) District Hospital Busia Township	To improve family planning acceptance.	Ensure that the construction of the VSCU is 100% complete.	Complete the construction of VSCU theatre, which stalled in 1992/93 financial Year.
Nutrition programme District wide	Improve health status, through reduction in malnutrition.	Reduce prevalence of malnutrition by 10%.	Demonstrations and training on positive nutritional and breastfeeding practices.
Busibwabo Dispensary Matayos Division	Increase access to health care.	One dispensary opened.	Equip, staff and provide drugs.
Sisenye Dispensary Budalang'i Division	Increase access to health care.	One dispensary opened.	Complete construction, equip, staff and provide drugs.
Lupida Health Centre Nambale Division	Increase access to health care.	One health centre opened.	Complete construction, equip, staff and provide drugs.
Burinda Dispensary Butula Division	Increases access to health care.	One dispensary opened.	Complete construction, equip, staff and provide drugs.

**B: New Project Proposals: Health**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Busia District Hospital Township Division	1	To improve quality of services offered at the district hospital	Construct: 2 Isolation wards. 1 Paediatric ward. 1 Store administration block, pharmacy and casualty unit; 10 Category E staff houses.	Construction of additional facilities. <b>Justification:</b> The hospital experiences acute congestion of existing facilities.
Port Victoria Hospital Budalang'i Division	2	Expand the sub-district hospital to a district hospital to provide increased health care services	Construct: 1 Store. 1 Administration block. 5 Staff houses. 1 Sewerage line. Commission the use of kitchen and mortuary.	Expansion of facility. <b>Justification:</b> Increase the ability of the hospital as a referral facility.
Frontier health office Port Victoria Budalang'i Division	3	Provide adequate space for screening of travellers and monitoring of fish quality	Construct one office block	Construction of office. <b>Justification:</b> Enhance sanitary supervision at the border.
Nambale Health Centre Nambale Division	4	Improve variety and quality of services offered	Construct: 1 Observation room, kitchen, laundry and 3 wards	Construct additional facilities. <b>Justification:</b> Rapidly increasing population.
Kabwodo Dispensary Funyula Division	5	To improve access to health services	Establish one dispensary	Construct a new dispensary. <b>Justification:</b> The people travel a long distance to nearest facility.
Buduta Dispensary Funyula Division	6	To ensure that the health staff are adequately accommodated to provide health care services	One house constructed	Construct a new staff house. <b>Justification:</b> Rental housing cannot be obtained near the dispensary..
Busembe Dispensary Funyula Division	7	To ensure that the health staff are adequately accommodated to provide health care services	One house constructed	Construct a new staff house. <b>Justification:</b> Rental houses cannot be obtained near the dispensary.
Khunyangu Health Centre Butula Division	8	To provide increased health care and referral services.	Ensure the health centre is elevated to a sub district hospital. Construct additional facilities required in a sub-district hospital.	Construct more facilities required in a sub district hospital. <b>Justification:</b> Provide referral services to the nearby health facilities.

**A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports**

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Busia Cultural Centre Township Division	To preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the district.	Construct a cultural centre.	Construction and development of a cultural centre.

## B. New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Busia Stadium Township Division	1	To ensure availability of basic facilities for various sports and promote sporting activities	Construct one stadium complete with athletics track, open pitches, gymnasium and pavilion	Construction of a stadium. <b>Justification:</b> A lot of talent goes unexploited due to lack of adequate facilities for athletes.

## B. New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Community Learning Resource Centres District wide	1	To increase the opportunities for acquisition of life long learning skills and increase literacy.	Establish one centre in each division.	Construction and equipping. <b>Justification:</b> Many learners relapse because they have no access to reading materials.
Construction Of Divisional Offices District wide	2	To ensure effective supervision of the literacy programmes.	Four office blocks completed and equipped.	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> There are no offices in the divisions.
Informal Learning Programme District wide	3	To provide opportunity for children who are out of the formal school system to acquire literacy.	Enrol 50% of the eligible children.	Training of teachers Establishment of classes. <b>Justification:</b> Many children are unable to attend formal learning.

### 3.4.7. Cross Sector Linkages

The performance in this sector is dependent upon the other sectors in the following ways:

Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide food for the population to enhance education, health and labour provision
Physical Infrastructure.	Good condition of the road network to increase access to service points. Cheap supply of energy for service provision. Reliable water supply for domestic use.
Tourism, Trade and Industry.	To increase absorption of the human resource. For development of private service provision.
Information Communication Technology	Efficient communication services e.g. telephone
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.	Mobilisation of people Enacted of laws, regulations and incentives that promote growth and private sector investments.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 3.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies.” Its mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status.”

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will contribute to the vision by promoting the modernisation of information gathering, analysis, processing and dissemination. The district will also improve and develop the rural information infrastructure to provide increased access to information for the rural people. In telecommunication the district will strive to automate the manual exchanges and increase the coverage of the mobile phone providers.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in this district cannot be under-estimated because it enables people to access information, empowers them to make informed decisions on various issues affecting their lives, it influences people to form opinions and brings about change. Information is also a tool to fight social injustices, encourages debate and promotes alternative viewpoints. Information is a vital tool for sensitisation, education and entertainment

The emerging information and communication technology that has revolutionized the flow of information across the world is still unavailable to almost 100 per cent of the people in the district. While the Internet has increased the quality and quantity of information that one can browse, select and read, the majority of the people in the district cannot afford to connect to the internet due to the inaccessibility to telephone lines and high cost of connection.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders and their roles in this sector are as follows:

Government Ministries: Taking the lead and modernising the information and communication technology.

Telcom Kenya: Increasing the access to and penetration of telephone lines

Private sector: News gathering, processing and dissemination and establishment of cyber cafés

Community: Establishment of rural information and resource centres

### 3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Computerisation of all Public Offices, Training and revitalisation of the D IDC functions.	Obsolete equipment High cost on installation, operation and maintenance. Inadequate human resource capacity.	Upgrade the quality of equipment. Centralisation of information services. Promote private sector service providers. Increased training of government officers.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information And Documentation Centre District wide	Increase efficiency of officers, centralise information about the district and increase access to information	Train all government officers; Establish a website	Create a website for the district Training of officers
Modernisation Of News Gathering District wide	To increase the efficiency in news gathering and dissemination	Acquire: One electronic news gathering (ENG) equipment 1 laptop 1 cellular phone 1 satellite dish	Acquisition of equipment
Busia Telephone Exchange Township Division	To expand the capacity of the exchange so as to cater for more clients and improve communication	Expansion from 600 lines to 900 lines exchange capacity	Expansion of telephone exchange.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Libraries and Resource Centres. District Wide	1	Promote a reading culture and increase access to information.	Establish at least one community library/resource centre in each of the divisions.	Acquire building, books, and equipment. <b>Justification:</b> To facilitate informed decision-making.
Butula Exchange Butula Division	2	To improve the quality of telephone service and the telephone penetration in the district.	To convert the exchange from manual to automatic.	Automation. <b>Justification:</b> A manual exchange restricts the flow of communication.

### 3.5.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is key to growth of Information Communication Technology (ICT), which depend upon the quality of infrastructure. The current poor and inadequate infrastructure like roads, electricity supply, and telecommunication acts as a major constraint on development of ICT in the District.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “prudent management and governance in order to maximise the welfare of all Kenyans.” While its mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring

overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

### 3.6.2 · District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period the district hopes to promote continuous dialogue among all stakeholders on issues of development, administration and planning and sustenance of an environment conducive for investment.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is central to the development of the district. The resource potential in the district is under-exploited. The performance of this sector can provide the impetus for increased and sustainable resource exploitation. Being a border district, the opportunities and risks occur beyond the confines of the district and country. This calls for extra vigilance from law enforcement organs and greater efficiency from service providers so as to penetrate the expanded market.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

An informed citizenry is critical to the provision of services, which fall under this sector. The Government is the key player in the sector but the community through NGOs and CBOs have a duty to motivate the population to seek the services.

### 3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Administration	Efficient public administration. Provision of visionary development planning. Efficient management of human resources and capacity building. Promoting the involvement of communities in project planning and financial management. Providing an enabling environment for investment. Rehabilitation of offenders and abandoned children. Enlightening the communities on their civic responsibilities and rights. Efficient administration of justice.	Insufficient resource allocation to facilitate provision of services.	Increase the resources allocated to the service providers and building the capacity of the community to seek services.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Of Residential Houses Budalang'i Division	To provide a residential house to the D.O within the locality of Divisional office	One residential house completed	Construction of residential house

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administrative Police Armoury District Headquarters	1	To provide secure custody of firearms	One armoury constructed	Construction of armoury. <b>Justification:</b> The current armoury is not in a strategically secure place.
Construction Of Residential House Matayos Division	2	To provide adequate housing for the D.O.	One residential house constructed	Construction of house for District Officer. <b>Justification:</b> DO has no house.
Construction Of Divisional Office Township Division	3	To provide adequate office space and a conducive working environment.	One office block constructed	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> The divisional staff are not able to easily come together to plan for the division.
Renovation of District Commissioner's Office District Headquarters	4	To improve the condition of the house.	One office block renovated	Repairs and painting of building. <b>Justification:</b> The office block has developed cracks. Needs to be rehabilitated.
Construction Of Records Office District Headquarters	5	To provide enough space and convenience of retrieval of information as well as materials	One store constructed	Construction of building. <b>Justification:</b> Current office is crowded.
Construction of Chiefs' Offices District wide	6	To provide chiefs with adequate space and a reliable place for provision of services to the public.	Ensure that all locations have offices	Construction of buildings. <b>Justification:</b> Many chiefs do not have offices.
Computerisation Of Office District Headquarters	7	To improve on efficiency and ease of retrieval of information.	Purchase 4 computers and related accessories.	Purchase of equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Records management is very poor.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Busia Divisional Headquarters Township Division	1	To ease congestion at Busia Police station. Ensure that personnel are adequately housed.	Construct one divisional headquarters and staff houses	Construction of offices and staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> Current offices are congested.
Port Victoria Police Post Budalang'i Division	2	To modernise the present buildings and increase the number of houses to cater for the officers.	Renovate one building Increase staff houses by 20	Renovation and construction of houses. <b>Justification:</b> Existing facilities cannot

				allow for increased staffing.
Funyula Police Post Funyula Division	3	To modernise the present buildings and increase the number of houses to cater for the officers.	Renovate one building Increase staff houses by 17	Renovation and construction of houses. <b>Justification:</b> Existing facilities cannot allow for increased staffing.
Nambale Police Patrol Base Nambale Division	4	To provide adequate protection to the community of the fast-growing town and its environs.	Acquire land Construct office block and 23 houses.	Purchase of land and construction of a modern police post. <b>Justification:</b> Current premises insecure.
Bumala Police Post Butula Division	5	To provide adequate protection to the community of the fast-growing town and its environs.	Construct office block and 17 houses	Construction of offices and houses. <b>Justification:</b> For quick response to community needs.
Bwamani Police Patrol Base Township Division	6	To provide adequate protection to the community along the international border and its environs.	Acquire land Construct office block and 23 houses.	Purchase of land and construction of a patrol base. <b>Justification:</b> Borderline security check needs to be enhanced.

**B: New Project Proposals: National Registration Bureau**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices District Wide	1	To achieve safety preservation and security of records	Construction of one office in each of the divisions	Construction of the registration offices in all divisions. <b>Justification:</b> Current offices are not secure.
Mobile Registration District Wide	2	Promote increased registration of eligible Kenyans by educating and decentralising the registration exercise	Visit each division at least once a month	Visits to the division and locations. <b>Justification:</b> Many people are not able to seek services at district headquarters.

**B: New Project Proposals: Children's Department**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Children's Rescue Centres District Wide	1	To provide immediate shelter and basic care to children in especially difficult circumstances as a temporary measure to identifying a long lasting solution to their specific problems.	Establish a rescue centre in Budalang'i, Township and Funyula Divisions.	Establishment of rescue centres. <b>Justification:</b> Many children resort to the streets due to lack of a rescue mechanism.
Training of Advisory Committees and Volunteers District Wide	2	To enhance the knowledge of the trainees children's issues and their roles as committee and community members.	Organise one training per year at the district level and one per year in each of the divisions. Recruit and train one volunteer per location.	Training of District and Divisional Children's Advisory Committee members and volunteer children's officers. <b>Justification:</b> The rights of the children are denied due to ignorance.
Girl Child	3	To ensure these girls are	Baseline data	Identify child prostitutes and

Rehabilitation and Support Programme District Wide		rehabilitated and provided an opportunity to earn an income, provide them with training opportunities, guidance and counselling and sensitised on issues of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS/STDs.	collected in all the 6 divisions one support group formed in each location	mothers. Provision of training, care and support. <b>Justification:</b> Need to increase the position and condition of the girl in need of special attention.
Juvenile Remand Home Township	4	Provide temporary shelter for delinquent children, those in need of protection and discipline, those residing on the streets and through the legal justice system and provide them with the relevant rehabilitation services.	One juvenile remand home constructed.	Construction of juvenile remand home. <b>Justification:</b> Separate children from the adult persons in custody.
Baseline Survey on Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) District Wide	5	Establish the extent of the problem and develop programmes to meet those needs	Carry out one baseline survey, hold one dissemination meeting in each division. Promotion of interventions	Identify and train those who will carry out the survey. Prepare questionnaire to be used in the survey. Carry out the survey. Compile and disseminate the information collected. <b>Justification:</b> Information on the right of children in need is not readily available.

#### A: On- going Projects/Programmes: Probation and After Care Service

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Court Enquiries and Report Writing District wide	To give a complete overview of an offender and to assist the court in reaching a favourable decision before sentencing	Ensure that all court referrals for Probation Officers Report (P.O.R) and Community Services Orders (C.S.O) are visited and each report compiled promptly	Preparing of pre-sentence. reports to courts
Supervision Of Community Service Work District wide	To ensure that supervisees are performing work as per the C.S.O. and supervisors are carrying out their task diligently	Make impromptu visits once a week	Visits to work agencies
Home Visits And Follow Ups District wide	To offer guidance and counselling and rehabilitate offenders within the community.	Visit each offender at least once every two months.	Visits to probationers homes.
After Care Services District wide	To offer guidance and counselling and rehabilitate long term and special offenders within the community and utilise the skills acquired.	Visit each offender at least once every two months.	Supervision visits.
Outreach Centres District wide	Reach out to those clients who are unable to be served from the District Headquarter.	Ensure periodical visits are made.	Establishment of centres Visits.
Construction Of	To decentralise probation	Establish an office in	Construct offices.

Divisional Offices District wide	services and reduce cost and time of seeking services.	each of the divisions.	
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**B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration**

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of offices District Hqs.	1	To create sufficient space for serving the public and for keeping of records	One office block constructed	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> Current office space is too congested.
Registration Sensitisation and Monitoring District wide	2	To increase the level of awareness and the number of people registering.	One vehicle purchased; Regular meetings in the divisions held; Register 100% births and deaths	Purchase of vehicle Field visits Public meetings. <b>Justification:</b> Many people are not registered due to ignorance of the law.
Computerisation Programme District Headquarters	3	To ensure that records are efficiently managed	Ensure all officers are trained and the records management computerised	Training. Purchase of computers. <b>Justification:</b> Improve service to the public.

**3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The cross sector linkages between this sector and others are as follows:

Physical Infrastructure and Social Services	Good condition of the road network to facilitate outreach services
Human Resource Development	Sufficient knowledge and skills for service provision and planning
Information Communication Technology	Efficient communication services, access to more information and better records management

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING**  
**AND EVALUATION**

## **4.0. INTRODUCTION**

The success of any planning function depends on successful monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects and programmes. Therefore a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is critical in establishing the overall impact and appropriateness of the proposed strategies in contributing to poverty reduction.

Drawing from the lessons learnt during the implementation of the last plan, it is imperative that project implementation, monitoring and evaluation becomes more inclusive and is carried out in a consultative way. All projects and programmes proposed in this plan and those that will arise as annexes to this plan and approved by the DDC should be those that will contribute to improved service delivery and welfare status of the people of the district. Funding for projects and programmes will be derived from varied sources including; individuals, Community, Community Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, charitable institutions, religious organizations, international bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and the government both local and central. All these sources constitute the resource pool for financing of projects in the district as proposed and approved by the DDC.

### **4.1 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT**

The District Development Committee remains the central organ responsible in the district for planning and implementation of projects and programmes. In line with increased consultation and inclusion of all stakeholders, the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation will be structured and carried out at different levels. Emphasis will be laid at community level so as to enhance project ownership by communities and not the development agents or benefactors.

At the community level, the Project Management Committees composed of the beneficiaries of the project interventions will form the first line for M&E. The M&E will require that vertical sharing of information between financing organisations, the implementers and the project committees is enhanced. Further the capacity of the project committees in project cycle management will have to be enhanced.

At the divisional level, there shall be constituted a Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. This committee will be composed of the Divisional Departmental Heads and representatives of NGOs and CBOs. For the committee to be effective, there is need to build a strong spirit of consultation and communication among the stakeholders.

At the district level, the M&E function of the District Executive Committee will be expanded, institutionalised and enhanced. The expansion will involve inclusion of representatives of local NGOs and the private sector. The enhancement will involve capacity building and development of project and programme work plans that include performance indicators to facilitate systematic M&E.

The capacity of the District Information and Documentation Centre to process the data generated from the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function will also be enhanced. This will improve the information sharing between various development agents and increase access to project information by all interested stakeholders.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, and missions of collaborators will carry out Monitoring and Evaluation, which is external to implementation. Reports of these organizations will be available in the DIDC for access by all stakeholders.

#### 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation matrix giving the indicators for monitoring and evaluation is provided to give the way forward for the implementation of this plan.

##### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Costs (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Agriculture and Livestock Extension	70m.	2002-2008	No. field visits No. Trainings held No. Focal areas established No. Farmers served.	Field visits Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC	MOARD NGO's	GOK - Funding coordination. NGOs - Funding capacity building. Community - Implementation.
Busia Sugar Factory	250m.	2002	Existence of a sugar factory.	Reports.	Busia Sugar Company	GOK - Funding and implementation.
Farmers Field Schools	7m.	2002-2008	No. schools operational. No. schools established. No. farmers trained.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD NGO's	GOK - Funding coordination. Community - Implementation and management.
Cassava Multiplication Production and Processing	14m.	2002-2008	Acreage planted. Production.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD KARI NGO's	GOK - Funding, coordination. Community - Implementation and management.
Irrigation and Drainage Programme	35m.	2002-2008	No. schemes designed. No. schemes implemented. Acreage under crops. Production.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD NGO's	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Cotton Development Project	25m.	2002-2008	Acreage under cotton. Cotton production. Existence of a yarn processor. Existence of manufacturing plants.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD Private Investors. Cooperative Societies. Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Oil Crop Production and Processing Project	50m.	2002-2008	Acreage under sunflower. Sunflower production. Existence processing plants.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD. Private Investors. Farmers groups. Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Reclamation of Yala Swamp	100m.	2002-2008	EIA report. Design report.	Field visits, Monthly	MOARD. NGO's.	GOK - Funding, coordination.

			Existence of a scheme. Acreage under crops. Production.	reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.		NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Fruits Production And Processing Project	35m.	2002-2008	Acreage under fruits. Fruit production. Existence of a processing plant.	Field visits. Monthly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD. Private Investors. Farmers groups. Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	42m.	2002-2008	Milk production. Animal productivity. No. of bull service schemes established and maintained. No. of services recorded and off-springs born. No. of bulls screened against breeding diseases; No. of dips rehabilitated; Existence of community maintained animal health assistance schemes; No foot pumps distributed; No. traps procured and installed; No. communal spray crushes installed; No. contact farmers recruited; No. of fodder demo plots and conservation sites established; No. of agro-forestry nurseries; No. agro-forestry seedlings distributed; No. of bulking plots. No. of farmers with clean nappier planting materials; Tonnage of silage conserved; Bales of hay made; Volume of on-farm feed formulated; No. of staff and farmer trainings	Field visits. Monthly reports. Quarterly reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD. FITCA. NGO's. Farmers' groups. Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.

			carried out.			
Poultry Development	7m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings; No. of field days; Mortality reduced.	Field visits; Monthly reports; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD. NGO's. Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Pig Development	7m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings No. of demonstration units; No. of piggeries established.	Field visits; Monthly reports; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD NGO's Farmers	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Dairy Goat Project	14m.	2002-2008	No. of breeding bucks; Multiplication centre established.	Field visits Monthly reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MOARD NGO's Farmers	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Bee Keeping	21m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings; No. of apiaries; No. beehives made and used; Volume of production.	Field visits; Monthly reports, Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD NGO's. Private Sector Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Dairy Development Programme	42m	2002-2008	No. of courses and staff workshops; No. of officers trained; No. of milk vendors with credit facilities. Volume of hay; Silage demos carried out; No. of bull schemes established. No. of services registered; No. of off-springs born; No. of bulls screened; No. of PRAs carried out.	Field visits; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD. NGO's. Farmers; Vendors. FITCA.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/Management.
Tsetse And Trypanosomiasis Control	11m.	2002-2008	Arable land increased; Fly density reduced; Tsetse prevalence reduced; Human sleeping sickness reduced; Tsetse infested area opened up.	Field visits; Monthly reports; Surveys; Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD. NGO'S Farmers. KETRI. FITCA.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/management.
Disease and Pest control	7m.	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated;	Field visits; Monthly	MOARD. NGO'S;	GOK - Funding, coordination.

			commissioned.			building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Bujumba/ Burinda Water Project	3.5m.	2002	Pipeline laid; No. trained; No. served.	Field visits. Community group records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Lugulu/ Malanga Water Supply	1.2m.	2004- 2008	Pipeline laid; No. served; No. of facilities completed.	Field visits; Community group records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Munana Water Supply	2m.	2006- 2008	No. of facilities rehabilitated; No. trained; Community management in place.	Field visits; Community group records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Butula Water Supply	2m.	2003- 2004	Pipeline rehabilitated; Electricity installed; Pumping unit replaced.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community KPLC	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Busia Hills Water Supply	10m.	2002- 2003	No. of facilities rehabilitated; No. trained.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community NGO.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Sio Port Water Supply	7.5m.	2004- 2008	Intake relocated; Pipeline laid; Electricity installed; No. of consumers.	Field visits. Community group records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community KPLC.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Wakhungu Water Supply	5m.	2004- 2006	Pipeline rehabilitated; Electricity installed; Pumping unit replaced.	Field visits Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community KPLC	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Nasewa Community Water Supply	4m.	2008	No. of facilities completed; Pipeline laid; Electricity installed; No. served.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC	MENR Community KPLC	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community-

						Implementation/ management.
Buhuyi Water Supply	3.5m.	2005	No. of facilities rehabilitated; Pipeline laid; Steel tank installed; No. served.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Namonye Dam	2m.	2008	Dam rehabilitated.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Bunyala Fisheries Improvement Project	20m.	2002	Number of facilities installed; Market value of fish.	Field visits; Records of society; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Funyala Fishermen Coop society MOARD CDTF.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Construction of BUTETE Sacco Building	20m.	2002- 2004	Number of floors constructed.	Field visits; Records of society; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Teachers Coop society MOARD	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management
Fish Filleting Factory	15m.	2003- 2004	Number of facilities installed; Market value of fish.	Field visits; Records of society; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Bunyala Fishermen Coop society MOARD CDTF	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Co-operative Management Programme	7m.	2002- 2008	No. of Management Committees trained; No. of education days conducted. No. of participants.	Records of societies; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD Co-operative societies	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Bumbe Beach improvement Project	2m.	2002- 2004	Number of facilities installed; Market value of fish.	Field visits; Records of society. Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Coop society MOARD.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Wakungu Fish Ponds	2m.	2002	No. of ponds rehabilitated; Number of farmers receiving fingerlings; Volume of fish harvested.	Field visits; Fish farmers' records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MOARD Fish farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.

Omena beach	10m.	2002	Beach in existence; Fish handled annually.	Field visits; Records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Fishermen MOARD.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Beach Improvement Programme	10m.	2002-2006	No. of depots and jetties constructed.	Field visits. Records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Fishermen MOARD.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Beach roads Improvement Programme	14m.	2002-2008	Kilometres graded	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	Fishermen MOARD MORPW Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Afforestation Programme	1m.	2002-2008	Acreage planted; Acreage surviving.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management
Rural Afforestation Programme	1.2m.	2002-2008	Acreage planted; Percentage intercropping.	Field visits; Farmers records; Reports to DEC/ DDC.	MENR MOARD NGO'S Farmers.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Conservation of Lake Victoria Wetlands	20m.	2002 - 2008	Existence of rapid assessment report; Traditional production systems report completed; No. of demonstration activities; Volume of wetland products produced; Buffering capacity studied and modelled.	Office records.	MENR MOARD NGO's Community.	GOK - Funding, coordination. NGO - Funding and capacity building. Community - Implementation/ management.
Protection and Conservation of the Environment	4 m	2002-2008	District Environment management Committee (DEMC)	No. of management plans implemented.	Office records; Reports to DEMC/DDC	
District Environment Action Plan	1 m	2002-2003	District Environment management	An action plan produced	Report to DEMC/DDC; Office records	

			Committee			
Environmental Monitoring and Audit	6m	2002-2008	National Environmental Secretariat (NES)	Inventory list of point sources of pollution.	Environment monitoring schedule.	
Generation and dissemination of environmental information	4m	2002-2008	NES	No. of seminars. workshops: No. of participants: No. adapting environmental conservation skills.	Reports to DEMC/DDC.	
Construction of offices	1.5m	2002-2003	National Environmental Secretariat.	Office block constructed.	Field visit; Report to DEC/DDC.	
Procurement of vehicles	2m	2002	NES	Vehicle procured.	Office records.	

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Ejinja-Butula-MumiasFun yula Rwambwa Road (C30)	1.2B.	2003-2006	No. of kilometres tarmacked.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC	GOK – Funding, Implementing. Community –Funding, implementing. Private Sector, - Funding.
Nangina Mundere Road (D250)	380m.	2003-2006	No. of kilometres tarmacked.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC	MORPW; DRC.	GOK – Funding, Implementing. Community – Funding, implementing. Private Sector, - Funding.
Namalo-Port Victoria read (D251)	320m.	2003-2006	No. of kilometres tarmacked	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC.	GOK - Funding, Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector -- Funding.
Matayos-Nangina Road (D254)	90m.	2003	No. of kilometres gravelled	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Segero-Butula Road (D256)	110m.	2004	No. of kilometres gravelled	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Nambale-Mundika Road E151	100m	2004	No. of kilometres gravelled.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Minor and Unclassified Roads	200m.	2002-2008	No. of roads maintained; Length of road maintained.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector -

			road maintained.	Reports to DEC/DDC.		Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Sigiri Bailey Bridge	10m.	2003	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW-DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding
Madende Bridge (River Walatsi)	1m.	2004	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Lupida Bridge (River Kapina)	3.2m.	2004	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Koteko Bridge (River Kipina)	3m.	2004	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Emukhuyu Bridge (River Walatsi)	3.3m.	2005	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Sianda River Bridge	3m.	2005	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding
Busibwabo Bridge	3.2m.	2006	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Namabasa Bridge	3m.	2006	Existence of a bridge.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Bulwani-Osieko Usenge	10m.	2003	Length of causeway constructed.	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector -

Mubwayo-Buongo	5m.	2003	Length of causeway constructed	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	Funding. GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Mukhobola-Bukhuma-Maduwa	7m.	2004	Length of causeway constructed	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Rukala-Siumwa causeway	3.3m.	2004	Length of causeway constructed	Field visits; Reports to council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; DRC; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Busia Airstrip	3m.	2003	% of construction.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; OOP.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Nangina Airstrip	1m.	2004	% of construction	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC.	MORPW; OOP.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Rural Electrification Programme	80m.	2002-2008	No. of trading centres, public facilities and households connected.	Field visits; Records of KPLC; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Energy; KPLC Community.	GOK - Funding implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Alternative Energy Sources	6m.	2002-2008	No. of meetings held; No. of users of alternative sources.	Monthly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Ministry of Energy; MENR/MOARD; NGO's/ Farmers.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Local Authority Development Programme	2m.	2002-2008	No. of plans prepared and approved No. of projects implemented	Field visits; Minutes of council meetings. Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOLG; MOLS; Local Authorities; Communities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Urban Infrastructure Development	380m.	2002-2008	Number and % of projects implemented.	Field visits; Minutes of council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOLG; MORPW; Local Authorities Communities.	GOK - Funding Implementing. Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
Bumala Town	0.2m.	2002	Existence of town council.	Minutes of DEC/DDC.	MOLG; Busia County	GOK - Funding implementing.

					Council.	Community - Funding implementing. Private Sector - Funding.
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### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Joint Loan Board	140m.	2002-2008	Amount disbursed No. of meetings held No. of visits made to loanees	Minutes of JLB meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/ Annual reports.	MOTI; Local Authorities.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Micro credit programme	70m.	2002-2008	No. trained; Amount disbursed; No. of loanees.	Minutes and records of institutions.	MOTI; OVPMHAHS; MFIs; NGO'S/CBO's; Banks.	GOK -Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Training and Business Counselling	5m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held No. trained.	Monthly/ annual reports.	MOTI OVPMHAHS MFIs NGO'S/ CBO's Private sector.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - implementing.
Promotion of Cross Border Business	0.5m.	2002-2008	Existence of committees; No. of meetings held.	Minutes of meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/ Annual reports.	MOTI;0.4 M OOP; Private sector.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Entrepreneurial Training Programme	5m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No. trained.	Monthly/annual reports.	MOTI Private sector NGO's/CBO's	GOK -Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Trade and Industry Information Centre	0.4m.	2002-2008	Existence of center.	Field visits; Report to DEC/DDC.	MOTI.	GOK -Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Construction of office block	8m.	2003	Existence of building.	Field visits; Report to DEC/DDC.	MOTI	GOK -Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Verification of Weights and Measures	8.4m.	2002-2008	No. of machines tested; % of machines tested.	Monthly/annual reports Report to DEC/DDC	MOTI	GOK -Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Busia Jua-Kali Association	2m.	2002	No. of facilities completed	Field visits; Records of association; Report to	MOTI Jua kali Association	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing.

				DEC/DDC.		Community - Implementing.
Murumba Jua Kali Association	1m.	2002	Existence of facility.	Field visits; Records of association; Report to DEC/DDC.	MOTI MENR Jua kali Association.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Construction of Jua-kali sheds	10m.	2002-2008	No of sheds constructed No. of artisans housed	Field visits; Records of association; Report to DEC/DDC	MOTI; Jua kali Association.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.
Youth Development Programme	10m.	2002-2008	No. adequately equipped; No. trainings held; No. with new courses; introduced; No. enrolled	Field visits; Records of institutions; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOTI; MOLHRD; Management Committees.	GOK - Funding coordination. Private Sector funding implementing. Community - Implementing.

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Community Based Nutrition Programme	50m.	2002-2008	No. of committees formed No. PRAs conducted No. of village project committees formed. No of meetings held No. of projects implemented.	Field visits Minutes of meetings Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHS Community	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Community Response and Management of Social and Development Issues	7m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No. of trainees; No of active project; committees.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Minutes of meetings; Records of groups; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHS; NGO's/ CBO's; Community.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Odiado Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	1m.		Enrolment No. of IGAs established.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Records of institution.	OVPMAHS	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Revolving Credit Fund	14m.	2002-2008	No. of groups formed; No. of active	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports;	OVPMAHS NGO's/ CBO's	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO -

			members; Amount disbursed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	Community.	Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector – Funding.
Rehabilitation and Integration of Persons with Disabilities	7m.	2002- 2008	No. of groups formed; No. of active members; Support provided; Amount disbursed.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	OVPMAHS; NGO's/ CBO's; Community.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Widowhood Support Programme	7m.	2002- 2008	Register; Existence of a network and support; No. of meetings held; Attendance of meetings.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	OVPMAHS; NGO's/ CBO's; Community.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Elderly Support Programme		2002- 2008	Register; Existence of a network and support; No. of meetings held; Attendance of meetings.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	OVPMAHS NGO's CBO's Community	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Group Leaders Training	7m.	2002- 2008	No. of trainings held; Attendance of trainings; Groups practicing good management.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	OVPMAHS NGO's/ CBO's Community	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Grants To Women And Youth Groups	7m.	2002- 2008	No of groups getting credit Amount disbursed.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Records of groups.	OVPMAHS NGO's/ CBO's	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Gender and Development	1m.	2002- 2008	No. of programmes integrating gender concerns; No. of meetings held; Attendance.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC;	OVPMAHS; NGO's/ CBO's.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Advocacy and Prevention of HIV/AIDS	70m.	2002- 2008	No. of persons reached; Prevalence reduced.	Monthly/annual reports; Records Reports to DEC/DDC.	DACC/CACC NGO's/ CBO's Religious organizations.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community –

Treatment and Support Programme	20m.	2002-2008	No. of homes; No. of persons provided with home based care.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DACC/CACC NGO's/ CBO's Religious organisations
Mitigation of Social and Economic Impact	20m.	2002-2008	Register of survivors and affected; No. of support groups; Support provided	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DACC/ CACC; NGO's/ CBO's; Religious organizations.
Early Childhood Development Programme	7m.	2002-2008	% trained; % of schools; provided with facilities.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE NGO's/ CBO's Local Authorities. Private sector
Primary Schools Management Programme	5m.	2002-2008	No trainings held; No. trained; No. of meetings held.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE; School committees; NGOs.
Enhanced Utilisation of Secondary Schools	80m.	2002-2008	No. of projects implemented Enrolment Results of national examinations	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC; School records.	MOE; BOG/PTA.
Bursary Programmes	140m.	2002-2008	Existence of 4 bursary programmes; Amount disbursed; No. of beneficiaries.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC; Records of programmes.	MOE; BOG/PTA NGO's/ CBO's; Community.
Textbook Programme	70m.	2002-2008	No. of books provided; No. of schools with sufficient books.	Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC; School records.	MOE; BOG/PTA; NGO's/ CBO's; Community

District Centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE)	6m.	2002	Availability of a centre.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Construction of Day Secondary Schools	7m.	2002-2008	Enrolment; No. of schools established.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE, Community.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Control of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections	30m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No. of cases attended to; No. of cases promptly seeking medication; Reduced prevalence.	Records of SDPs; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	15m.	2002-2008	No. of latrines; No. of morbid cases; No. of demonstrations.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; UNICEF NGO's/ CBO's Religious Institutions Community	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit District Hospital, Busia Township	3m.	2003	Existence of the VSCU.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Nutrition Programme	8.7m	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations; % malnourished.	Field visits; Records of SDPs Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; OVPMHAHS MOARD; NGO's/ CBO's	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Busibwabo Dispensary	3m.	2002	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community records; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Sisenye Dispensary	3m.	2002-2003	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's	GOK - Funding/Coordination.

Lupira Health Centre	5km	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Arusha Health Centre	5km	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Port Victoria Hospital	1.5km	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Former health office Port Victoria	1.5km	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Namatale health Centre	1.5km	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Kabwoto Dispensary	5m	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	
Buduta Dispensary	0.5m	2002 2003	W.H. Community	Existence of a dispensary	

Community Education (DICECE)	6m.	2002	Availability of a centre.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Construction of Day Secondary Schools	7m.	2002-2008	Enrolment; No. of schools established.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE; Community.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Control of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections	30m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No. of cases attended to; No. of cases promptly seeking medication; Reduced prevalence.	Records of SDPs; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	15m.	2002-2008	No. of latrines; No. of morbid cases; No. of demonstrations.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; UNICEF NGO's/ CBO's Religious Institutions Community	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit District Hospital, Busia Township	3m.	2003	Existence of the VSCU.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Nutrition Programme	8.7m	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations; % malnourished.	Field visits; Records of SDPs Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; OVPMAHS MOARD; NGO's/ CBO's	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Busibwabo Dispensary	3m.	2002	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community records; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Sisenye Dispensary	3m.	2002-2003	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's	GOK - Funding/Coordination.

				records; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.		NGO Funding/ building Communi Implem Private Funding
Lupida Health Centre	3m.	2002- 2003	Existence of a health centre.	Field visits; Community records; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH NGO/CBO's	GOK - F Coordin NGO Funding buildin Comm Imple Private Funding
Artificial Insemination Busia District Hospital	50m.	2002- 2006	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH	GOK - Coord NGO Funding buildi Comm Imple Private Funding
Port Victoria Hospital	20m.	2002- 2004	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH	GOK - Coord NGO Funding build Comm Imple Priv; Funding
Frontier health office Port Victoria	0.25m	2003	MOH	Availability of an office.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC	GOK - Coord NGO capa Comm Imple Priv Funding
Namabale health Centre	15m	2002- 2004	MOH; Community.	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC	GOK - Coord NGO capa Comm Imple Priv Funding
Kabwodo Dispensary	5m	2002- 2003	MOH; Community.	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC	GOK - Coord NGO capa Comm Imple Priv Funding
Buduta Dispensary	1.5m	2002- 2003	MOH; Community.	Existence of dispensary.	Monthly/Annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC.	GOK - Coord NGO capa Comm Imple Priv Funding

District Centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE)	6m.	2002	Availability of a centre.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Construction of Day Secondary Schools	7m.	2002-2008	Enrolment; No. of schools established.	Field visit; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOE; Community.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Control of HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections	30m.	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No. of cases attended to; No of cases promptly seeking medication; Reduced prevalence.	Records of SDPs; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK -Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Environmental Health and Sanitation	15m.	2002-2008	No. of latrines; No. of morbid cases; No. of demonstrations.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; UNICEF NGO's/ CBO's Religious Institutions Community	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Unit District Hospital, Busia Township	3m.	2003	Existence of the VSCU.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH	GOK -Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Nutrition Programme	8.7m	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations; % malnourished.	Field visits; Records of SDPs Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH; OVPMHAHS MOARD; NGO's/ CBO's	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Busibwabo Dispensary	3m.	2002	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community records; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDC.	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's.	GOK - Funding/Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Sisenye Dispensary	3m.	2002-2003	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Community	MOH/MENR NGO/CBO's	GOK -Funding/Coordination.

				records; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.		NGO Funding/capacity building. Community Implementing, Private Sector Funding.
Lupida Health Centre	3m.	2002- 2003	Existence of a health centre.	Field visits; Community records; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH NGO/CBO's	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO Funding/capacity building. Community Implementing, Private Sector Funding.
Artificial Insemination						
Busia District Hospital	50m.	2002- 2006	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Port Victoria Hospital	20m.	2002- 2004	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/ annual reports; Reports to DEB/DEC/ DDC.	MOH	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Frontier health office Port Victoria	0.25m	2003	MOH	Availability of an office.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Namabale health Centre	15m	2002- 2004	MOH; Community.	No. of facilities constructed.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Kabwodo Dispensary	5m	2002- 2003	MOH; Community.	Existence of a dispensary.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Buduta Dispensary	1.5m	2002- 2003	MOH; Community.	Existence of dispensary.	Monthly/Annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community - Implementing, Private Sector -

District (for Early Childhood Education (DICEC)	Busembe Dispensary	1.5m	2002-2003	MOH; Community	Existence of a dispensary.	Field Visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC.	Funding. GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Construct Day Sec Schools	Burinda Dispensary	1m	2002-2003	MOH; Community	Dispensary operational.	Field Visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Control and Sex Transmi Infection	Khunyangu Health Centre	10m	2002-2006	MOH; Community	Status upgraded; No. of facilities constructed.	Field Visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC / DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Environ Health Sanitati	Busia Cultural Cetnre	6m	2002-2004	OVPMHAHS; Community	Existence of the facility.	Field visits; Monthly/annually reports; Reports to DHMT/DEC/ DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Volunt Surgica Contrac Unit Hospita Townst	Busia Stadium	50m	2002-2004	OVPMHAS; Municipal council.	Existence of the facility.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Council minutes; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Nutritic Prograr	Community Learning Resource Centres	2m	2002-2008	OVPMHAHS; MOLHRD; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	No. of facilities.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Busibv Dispen	Construct Adult Education Divisional Offices.	3m	2002-2005	MOLHRD.	No. of offices constructed.	Fied visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/ capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector - Funding.
Siseny Dispet	Non formal Learning Proramme	2m	2002-2008	MOLHRD; NGOs; CBOs;	No. of teachers trained; No. of classes	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports;	GOK -Funding/ Coordination. NGO - Funding/

			Community.	established; Enrolment.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	capacity building. Community – Implementing, Private Sector – Funding.
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#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Costs Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Information and Documentation Centre	7 M.	2002-2004	% officers trained; % of offices automated; Availability of a website.	Training reports; Office visits; Documents produced.	MOFP; DPM Officers.	GOK - Funding. NGO - Funding. Private Sector facilitation.
Modernisation of News gathering	5 M.	2002	No. of equipment acquired	Office records	MOTI	GOK -Funding
Busia Telephone exchange	1 M.	2002	No. of lines	Reports of company	TELKOM	GOK -Funding
Community Libraries and resource centres	7 M.	2002-2004	No. of facilities established	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC	Community; KNLS; NGO's/ CBO's.	GOK Funding. Community - Implementation/management.
Butula telephone exchange	10 M.	2002	Existence of automatic exchange.	Reports of company; Reports to DEC/DDC.	TELKOM	GOK - Funding

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Budalang'i Dos House	0.3m.	2002	Availability of a house	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK - Funding
Administrative Police Armoury	0.4m.	2002	Availability of an armoury	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Matayos DOs house	1m.	2002	Availability of a house	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Township Divisional Office	2m.	2003	Availability of an office	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Renovation of DCs Office	1m.	2003	Renovation undertaken	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Construction of Records Office	0.5m	2003	Availability of an office	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Construction of Chiefs' Offices	30m.	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Busia Divisional Police Headquarters	200m.	2003-2004	No. of offices/houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
Port Victoria Police Post	4m.	2003-2005	Renovation undertaken; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding

District (for Early Childhood Education) (DICEC)	Funyula Police Post	3.5m.	2004-2006	Renovation undertaken; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding
	Nambale Police Patrol Base	5m.	2002-2004	Land acquired Availability of office block No. of houses constructed	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP Community	GOK -Funding
Construction Day Sec Schools	Bumala Police Post	3.6m.	2002-2004	Availability of office block; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP Community	GOK -Funding
	Bwamani Police Patrol Base	2.1m	2002-2005	Land acquired; Availability of office block; No. of houses constructed.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP Community	GOK -Funding
Control and Sex Transm Infectic	Registration Offices	1m.	2003	Office block constructed.	Field visit Reports to DEC/DDC	OOP	GOK -Funding
	Mobile Registration	7m.	2002-2008	No. of visits Made; No. registered.	Office records Reports	OOP Community.	GOK -Funding
	Children's Rescue Centres	5m.	2002-2005	No. of centres; No. of children rescued.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP NGO'S/CBO'S Religious Institutions.	GOK -Funding
Enviro: Health Sanitat	Training of Advisory Committees and Volunteers	7m.	2002-2008	No. of volunteers recruited and trained; No. of meetings.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP; NGO's/ CBO's; Religious Institutions.	GOK -Funding
	Girl Child Rehab and Support Programme	15m.	2002-2008	Availability of baseline report; No. of support groups formed; No. trained	Field visits Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP NGO'S/ CBO'S; Religious Institutions.	GOK -Funding
Volunt Surgic Contra Unit Hospit Towns	Juvenile Remand Home	5m.	2003	Existence of a juvenile remand home.	Field visits; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS	GOK -Funding
	Baseline Survey On Children In Need Of Special Protection (CNSP)	0.5m	2002	Availability of baseline report; No. of meetings held; No of interventions formulated	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DCAC/DEC/ DDC.	OVPMAHS OOP; NGO's/ CBO's Religious Institutions	GOK -Funding
Nutrit Progr	Court Enquiries And Report Writing	5m.	2002-2008	% cases visited and reports written.	Field visits Court records Monthly/annual reports	OVPMAHS Judiciary OOP.	GOK -Funding
	Supervision Of Community Service Work	2m.	2002-2008	No. of visits	Field visits; Records/reports of agencies; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS Judiciary; OOP.	GOK -Funding
Siser Disp	Home Visits And Follow Ups	5m.	2002-2008	No. of visits	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports.	OVPMAHS Judiciary; OOP.	GOK -Funding
	After Cater	5m.	2002-	No. of visits	Field visits;	OVPMAHS	GOK -Funding

Services		2008		Monthly/annual reports.	Judiciary OOP	
Outreach Centres	5m.	2002-2004	No. of centres No. of visits	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHHS Judiciary; OOP; NGO's; Religious Institutions.	GOK -Funding
Construction Of Divisional Probation Offices	3m.	2003-2006	No. of offices Availability of office.	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OVPMAHHS	GOK -Funding
Construction Of Civil Registration Office	2m.	2003	Availability of office	Field visits; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding.
Sensitisation and Monitoring of Civil Registration	3m.	2002-2008	Availability of vehicle; No. of visits % registered.	Office records; Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	GOK -Funding.

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects/programmes in various sectors.

Category	Present situation 2001	Mid Term 2004	End of Plan Period 2008
Total area under cash crops	58,165 ha	62,000 ha	65,000 ha
Land carrying capacity	1.5 acres	1.3 acres	1.0 acres
Population of fish farmers	311	320	380
No. of fish ponds	468	480	500
No. of active crop societies	37	45	52
No. of households with access to potable water	48,312	52,312	56,000
No. of households with piped water	18,785	18,935	19,135
Average distance to nearest water point	1km	1km	0.8km
Enrolment rate in pre-primary: Boys	41.3%	45%	65%
Girls	39.6%	45%	65%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:42		
Enrolment rate in primary			
Boys:	92.2%	95%	98%
Girls:	91.02%	95%	98%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34	1:30	1:30
Drop out rate			
Boys:	9.93%	7%	5%
Girls:	12.03%	8%	5%
Transition from primary to secondary school	1:34		
Enrolment rates by sex in secondary			
Male	21.6%	26%	35%
Female	17.2%	24%	35%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:16		
Literacy by sex: Males	76%	78%	82%
Females	55.3%	58%	64%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:41,200	1:40,000	1:35,000
Average distance to nearest health facility	4km	4km	3.5km
Number of trading centres with electricity	22	28	35
% households using firewood/charcoal	97.8%	95%	90%
Earth road	147km	280km	350km
Gravel road	377.5km	393.5km	438.5km
Tarmac road	58.6km	111.7km	141.7km