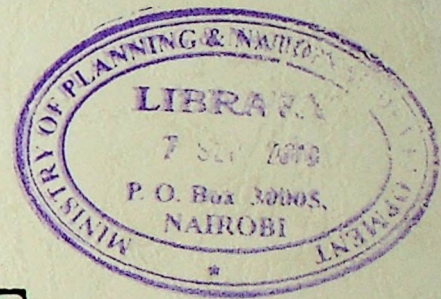




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030



BUTERE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

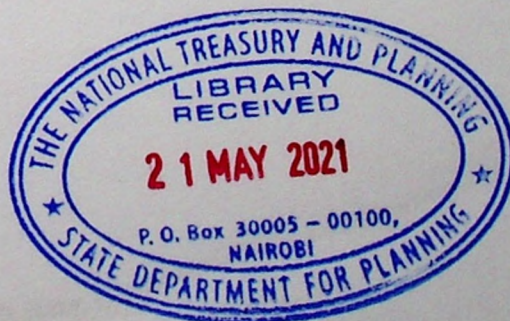
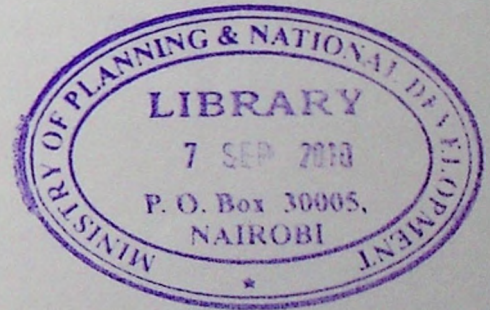
2 BUT

20211135

2010-6844

08A073

**BUTERE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2008 – 2012**



DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION:

To be a self-sufficient, food producing district for local consumption and export.

MISSION

To ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources through promotion of competitive agriculture, value addition, proper marketing and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

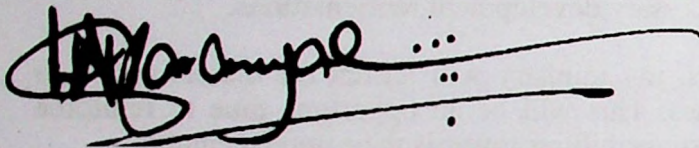
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides 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 for development.

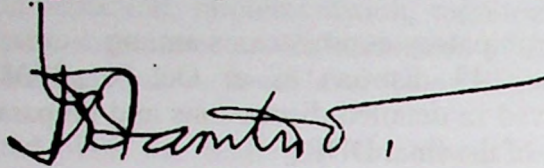
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION.....	iii
FOREWORD.....	v
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
LIST OF MAPS.....	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvi
CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT	1
1.1.1 Position and Size	1
1.1.2 Administrative and political Boundaries.....	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features	5
1.2.2 Climatic Conditions.....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE	10
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	10
1.4.2 Trade Tourism and Industry	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	11
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	12
1.4.5 Human Resource Development.....	12
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	12
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	13
1.4.8 Public Administration	13
1.4.9 Special Programmes.....	13
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	13
CHAPTER TWO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	27
2.1 REVIEW OF 2002 – 2008 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	27
2.2 CONSTRAINTS	29
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT	29
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	30
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	31
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges.....	31
2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues.....	33
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	38
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	45
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	45
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	45

3.1.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	45
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	46
3.1.5	Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	46
3.1.6	Projects/Programmes.....	47
3.1.7	Cross-sector linkages.....	52
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues.....	52
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	53
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.2.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	53
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	53
3.2.5	Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	54
3.2.6	Projects and Programmes	54
3.2.7	Cross-sector linkages.....	57
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues.....	58
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	58
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission	58
3.3.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	58
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	58
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	59
3.3.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	59
3.3.6	Projects and Programmes	60
3.3.7	Cross-sector linkages.....	65
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION.....	65
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission	65
3.4.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	66
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	66
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	66
3.4.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	66
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes	67
3.4.7	Cross-sector linkages.....	69
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues.....	69
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	69
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission	69
3.5.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	69
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	69
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	70
3.5.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	70
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes	71
3.5.7	Cross-Sector Linkages.....	75
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	75
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.....	76
3.6.1	Sector Mission and Vision	76
3.6.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	76
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	76
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	76
3.6.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	77

3.6.6	Projects/Programmes.....	77
3.6.7	Cross- Sector Linkages.....	79
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	79
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR	79
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission	79
3.7.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	80
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	80
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	80
3.7.5	Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	80
3.7.6	Projects/Programmes.....	81
3.7.7	Cross-Sector Linkages.....	83
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	83
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	84
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission	84
3.8.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	84
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	84
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	84
3.8.5	Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	85
3.8.6	Projects and Programmes	85
3.8.7	Cross-Sector Linkages.....	86
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	86
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR	87
3.9.1	Sector Mission and Vision	87
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	87
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	87
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	88
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	88
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes	89
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages	92
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	92
 CHAPTER FOUR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION.....	95
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT	95
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	95
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	95
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry	98
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure.....	100
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	101
4.2.5	Human Resource development.....	104
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology	105
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	106
4.2.8	Public administration.....	107
4.2.9	Special Programmes	108
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	109

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division	3
Table 2: Mean Annual Rainfall	6
Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort	7
Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups	8
Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas	10
Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division.....	10
Table 7: District Fact Sheet	14
Table 8: Implementation of Projects, 2002-2008 Plan Period.....	29

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Mumias District in the Map of Kenya2

Map 2: Mumias District Administrative Boundaries.....4

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AED	Academy for Educational Development.
AIA	Appropriation in Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral
AP	Administration Police
BCC	Behaviour Communication Change
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBC	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CORPS	Community resource persons
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Society
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income generating activity
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEMSA	Kenya medical supplies agency
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KFS	Kenya forestry Service
KNASP	Kenya National Aids Strategic Plan
KPLC	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KWAHO	Kenya Water for Health Organization.
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOCO	Mumias Out growers Company
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MOSSACO	Mumias Sugar Savings and Credit Cooperative
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural & Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NHSSP	National health services strategic plan
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REA	Rural Electrification Authority.
REP	Rural electrification programme
RMLF	Roads maintenance levy fund
ROP	Rural Outreach Programme
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SoE	State of Environment
SWOT	Strengths Weakness Opportunities and Threats
TOTS	Trainer of trainers
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WKCCD/FMP	Western Kenya Community Driven Development & Flood Mitigation Programme
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District covers an area of 353.1 Km². Administratively; the district is divided into 5 divisions, 15 locations and 45 sub-locations. The district has one Local Authority namely Butere- Mumias County Council.

The District comprises of two Constituencies namely Butere and Khwisero. The district falls under the Butere-Mumias County Council. The community felt needs, projects /programmes and future visions are presented in a simplified and straight forward manner following the latest MTEF institutional sector arrangements. Emphasis has been put on inclusion of flagship projects of Kenya's Vision 2030 relevant to the district. The projects/programmes are also in tandem with aspirations of MDGs. Cross cutting issues such as ICT, Concerns of people with disabilities, the Youth, climate change, Environmental issues and HIV/AIDS are ably mainstreamed in the plan.

The plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Presents the district profile, which is essentially the administrative, geographic and physical description of the district. It also contains a detailed district fact sheet that gives a summary of all essential inter-sectoral indicators.

Chapter Two: provides details on the district development analysis. It contains a review of the 2002-2008 district development plan and provides insight findings on constraints faced and lessons learnt. It also contains information on the current plan linkages with Kenya's Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other national policies. Further it looks at major development challenges and cross-cutting issues in the district including district Vision and Mission statements, district potentials and a summary of issues, causes, development objectives and identified development strategies.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the plan and contains the district development programmes /projects both ongoing and new ones proposed by the beneficiaries and development stakeholders. The plan takes cognizance of the dynamic beneficiary's priorities. The programmes/projects listed are varied to reflect the beneficiary wishes.

Chapter Four provides details on Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be followed during implementation to report on progress and impacts of projects/programmes intervention. It also gives key performance indicators for the key subsectors.

This chapter provides the background information on the district in terms of its location, key geographical features and the level of Socio-economic development of the district. This is followed by the next part of indicating the district resource potential and other vital data for planning purposes. This chapter will also cover the sector analysis highlighting key sectors in the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Location and Size

Butere District is one of the 19 districts in Western Province. Butere district was as a result of splitting Butere/Mumias district in January 2007.

It borders Kakamega South district to the East, Bungoma to the South and Mumias District to the West and North. The District covers an area of 353.1 Km². As per the 1999 census, the district had a population of 199,871 people composed of 105,565 female and 94,306 male populations. The current projected population is 246,379 people. The annual growth rate is 2.3%. The density is 704 per Km².

CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

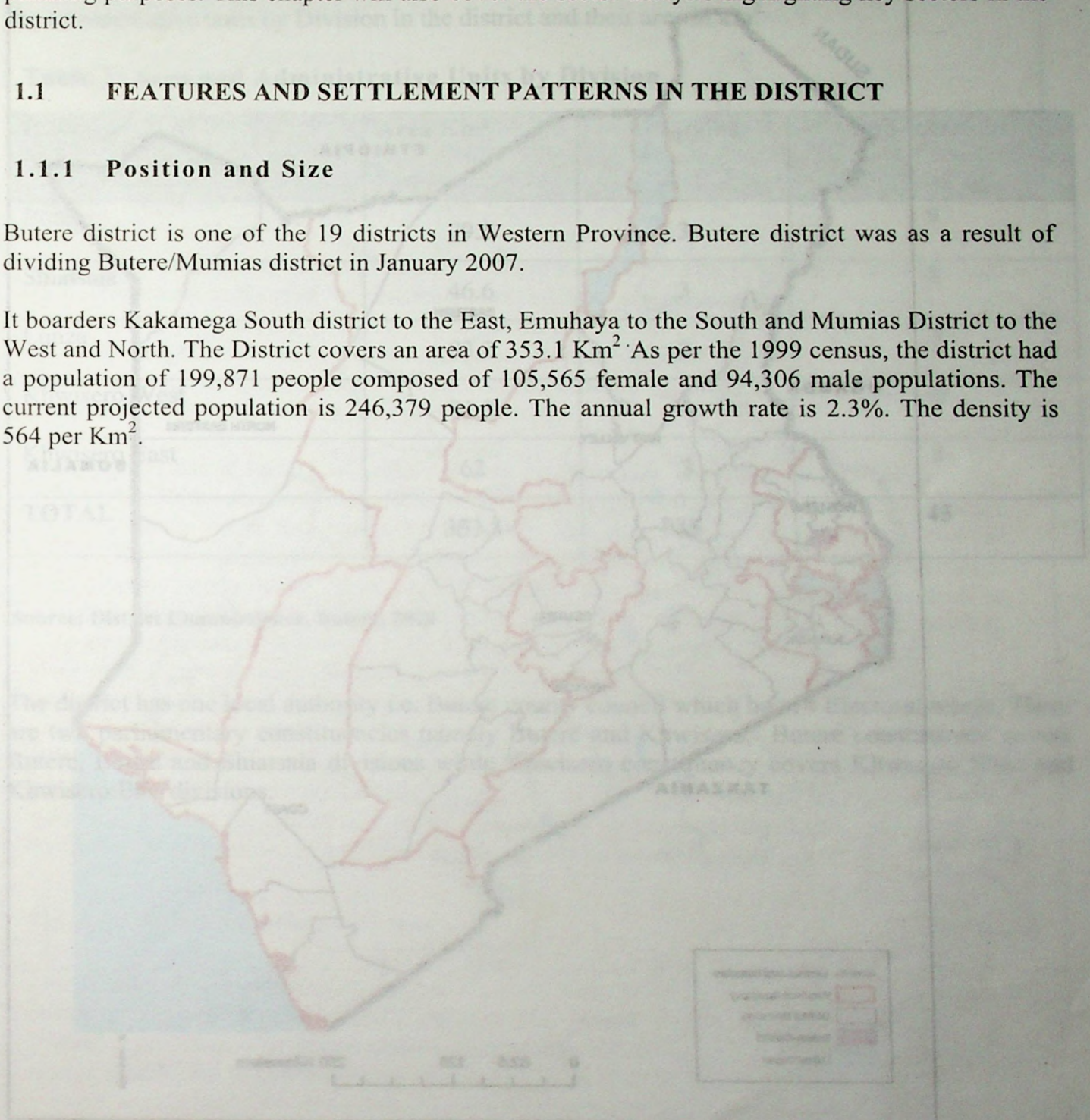
This chapter provides the background information on the district in terms of its location, key geographical features and the level of Socio-economic development of the district. This is contained in the fact sheet indicating the district resource potential and other vital data for planning purposes. This chapter will also cover the sector analysis highlighting key sectors in the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

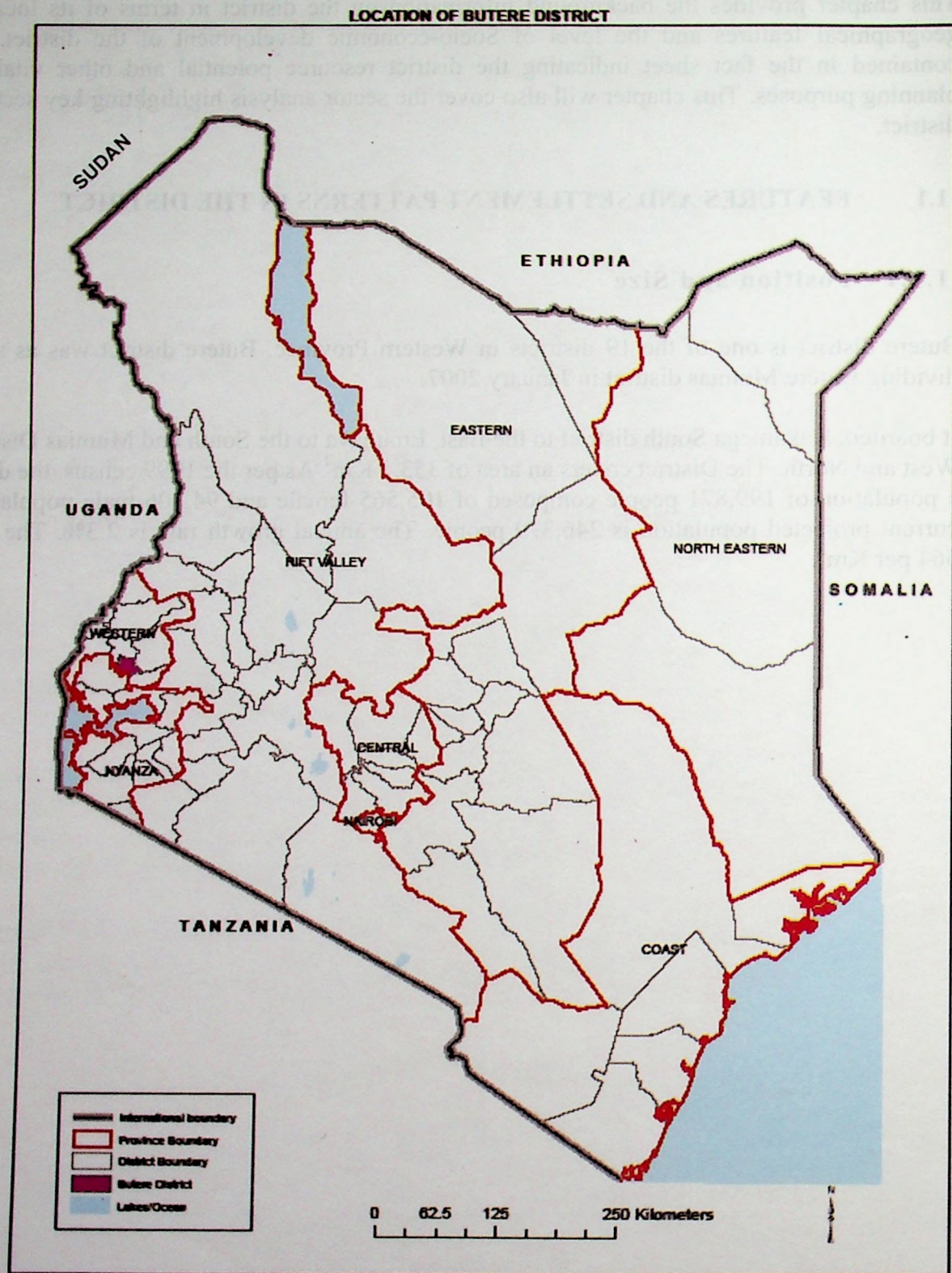
1.1.1 Position and Size

Butere district is one of the 19 districts in Western Province. Butere district was as a result of dividing Butere/Mumias district in January 2007.

It borders Kakamega South district to the East, Emuhaya to the South and Mumias District to the West and North. The District covers an area of 353.1 Km². As per the 1999 census, the district had a population of 199,871 people composed of 105,565 female and 94,306 male populations. The current projected population is 246,379 people. The annual growth rate is 2.3%. The density is 564 per Km².



Map 1: Location of Mumias District in the Map of Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and political Boundaries

The district is divided into five administrative divisions, 15 locations and 45 sub – locations. The divisions are Lunza, Butere, Shiatsala, Khwisero East and Khwisero West. Table 1 below shows the administrative units by Division in the district and their area in km².

Table 3: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area Km ²	Locations	Sub-locations
Butere	79.5	3	9
Shiatsala	46.6	3	8
Lunza	83.7	2	8
Khwisero West	81.3	4	12
Khwisero East	62	3	8
TOTAL	353.1	15	45

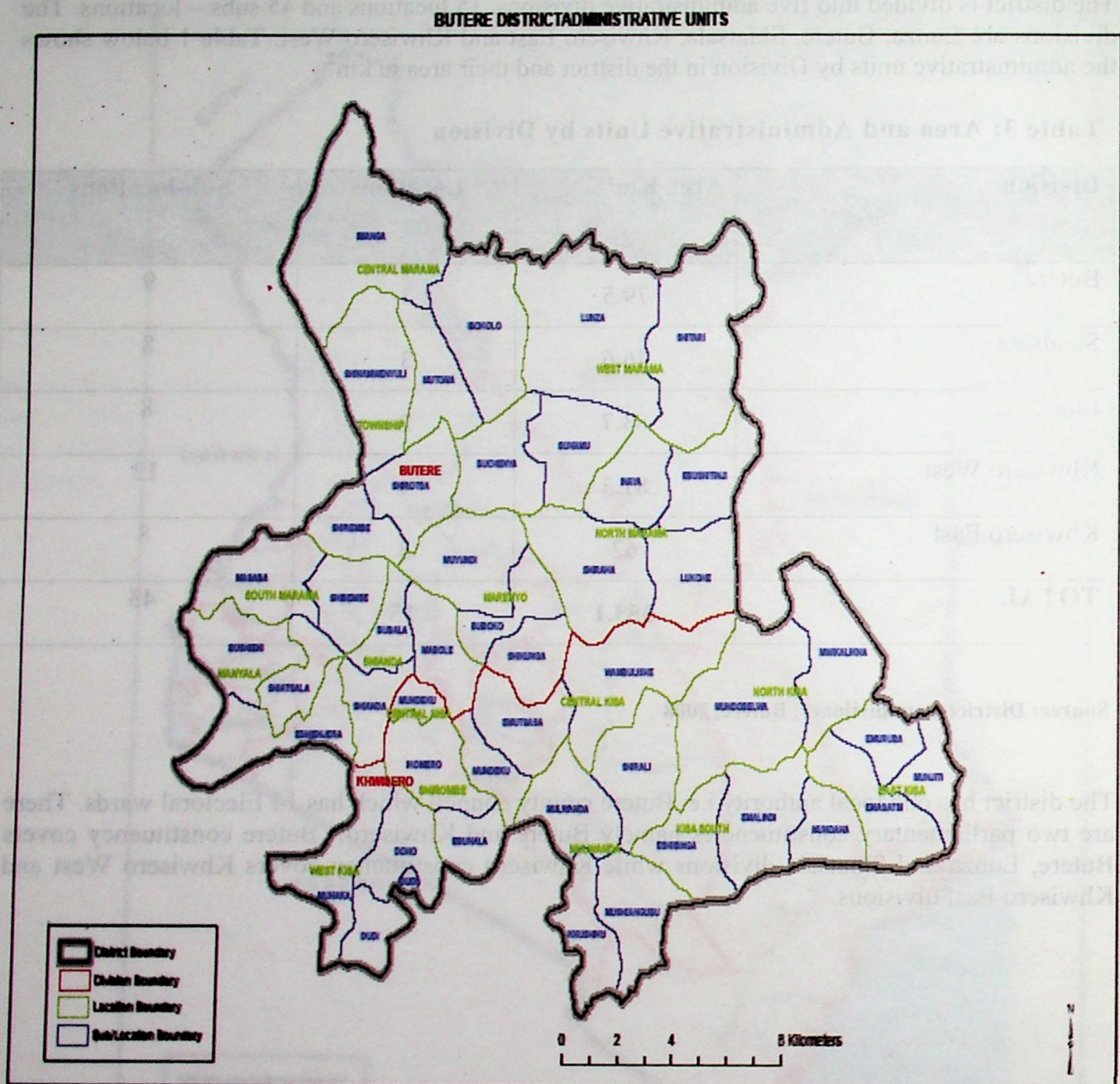
Source: District Commissioner, Butere, 2008

The district has one local authority i.e. Butere county council which has 14 Electoral wards. There are two parliamentary constituencies namely Butere and Khwisero. Butere constituency covers Butere, Lunza and Shiatsala divisions while Khwisero constituency covers Khwisero West and Khwisero East divisions.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

The district has high rainfall almost all year round. However, the rainfall is less in intensity between December and February. The annual rainfall ranges from 1111mm to 2949mm per year. The temperatures range from 23^o C to 29^o C. Table 2 shows mean annual rainfall for selected areas in the district from 1997 to 2007.

Map 2: Butere District Administrative Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district has very high population density of 564 people per Km². Settlement patterns in the district are determined by the fertility of the soils, availability of productive resources such as land, other natural economic & general production capacity, the level of economic development e.g. location of Industry & Urbanization.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district has a varying topography with a few hills and valleys dissected by a number of small streams. The district has an extensive undulating peneplain that dips southwards from about 1240m to 1641m above sea level to a further 1360m to the West. The lowest part of the district stands at about 1240m above sea level.

Granite rocks cover more than half of the district roughly North of Bukura – Butere road. The geological rocks give the district a good mining potential with gold prospecting and mining activities having been carved out from the 1930s. There is also a possibility of finding Sulphide deposits within the district near Bukura markets. Other mineral resources include granite rocks which may be cut and polished to produce ornamental slabs and hardcore for use in the building industry.

The district has a variety of soils. Butere constituency has soils ranging from sandy loam, clay loams and well drained loam soils. Khwisero constituency has predominantly shallow sandy loams that are highly eroded. The Eastern parts of Khwisero have red soils. The loamy soils do support various crops such as sugarcane, pulses and cereals. The shallow sandy loams need a lot of conservation in order to support crops such as sorghum, millet and oil crops like groundnuts. The red soils are suitable for tea growing. The good and well – developed soils in Butere has let to farmers devoting almost 60% of their arable land on cane production. The poor soils in Khwisero division have led to poor crop development hence higher levels of poverty.

The district is dissected by a number of stream and rivers giving it ample surface water resources. The major rivers include River Lusumu, Yala and Viratsi. This combined with good climate and the underlying rocks offer a high potential for harnessing the rivers for hydropower generation, in addition to their use for domestic purposes.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

The district has high rainfall almost all year round. However, the rainfall is less in intensity between December and February. The annual rainfall ranges from 1111mm to 2949mm per year. The temperatures range from 23⁰ C to 29⁰C. Table 2 shows mean annual rainfall for selected areas in the district from 1997 to 2007.

Station	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Namasoli Pri. Sch	2057.4	1662.8	1690.2	1312.3	1629.8	1645.7	1663.3	1477.3	1578.5	2128.3	1278.5
Butere HC	2297.4	2171.9	2002.3	1659.1	1663.0	1916.8	2014.8	1675.8	1850.9	2066.8	1323.9
Bukura FTI	2044.9	2094.1	2675.5	2760.3	2949.8	2340.3	1909.2	1697.6	174.3.0	2234.7	1641.0
Shiraha p	2093.0	2210.8	1686.0	1666.2	1723.2	2055.3	1619.6	1489.9	1872.7	2144.0	1480.0
Lunza	2310.6	2178.1	1819.1	1847.2	2056.2	2431.1	1980.1	1536.3	1894.4	1797.6	1584.2
shitsitswi	1907.7	1818.3	1382.9	1129.9	1220.2	1256.2	1266.0	1111.9	1194.0	1399.0	1201.0

Source: Mumias sugar co. meteorological report, 2007

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Exploring the population in the district, the table below shows the projected population figures for selected age groups for 2008, 2010 and 2012 using 1999 as a base year.

Table 3 gives the district population projections for 2008, the beginning of the plan period, midterm period and the population at the end of the plan period, 2012. The total population of the district as per 1999 census stood at 200,308 people. The district has a high population density of over 564 persons per Km² as indicated in chapter one. The increase in population growth rate is 2.3%. The high percentage increase in population has not been matched with subsequent increase in resources, social amenities and other factors of production i.e. capital and entrepreneurship. This has led to various problems. The high increase in population has put great pressure especially on health and education facilities. Private and public resources, which could have otherwise been utilized elsewhere, have now been diverted to meet the health and education needs leaving very little for investment. The high population density has seriously affected agricultural production. The high density has led to sub – division of land into smaller uneconomic parcels.

It is evident that the population has been increasing and the projections show increases over years in the plan period. From the table above, it is clear that the young population constitutes a higher proportion of the total projected population as compared to middle aged people. The aged comprise of a smaller proportion as confirmed by the few numbers in the higher age groups. Table 4 shows the population projections for selected age groups.

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total
0-4	17,138	19,327	36,465	21,080	23,772	44,852	22,072	24,891	46,963	23,111	26,063	49,174
5-9	14,083	15,882	29,965	17,322	19,534	36,856	18,137	20,454	38,591	18,991	21,417	40,408
10-14	14,171	15,981	30,152	17,430	19,657	37,087	18,251	20,582	38,833	19,110	21,551	40,661
15-19	10,791	12,170	22,961	13,273	14,968	28,241	13,898	15,673	29,571	14,552	16,384	30,936
20-24	8,051	9,080	17,131	9,903	11,168	21,071	10,369	11,694	22,063	10,857	12,245	23,102
25-29	5,793	6,534	12,327	7,126	8,037	15,163	7,461	8,415	15,876	7,813	8,811	16,624
30-34	4,752	5,359	10,111	5,844	6,592	12,436	6,119	6,902	13,021	6,407	7,227	13,634
35-39	4,226	4,766	8,992	5,198	5,862	11,060	5,443	6,138	11,581	5,899	6,227	12,126
40-44	3,357	3,787	7,144	4,129	4,658	8,787	4,324	4,876	9,200	4,527	5,106	9,633
45-49	2,786	3,142	5,928	3,427	3,865	7,292	3,588	4,047	7,635	3,757	4,237	7,994
50-54	2,207	2,490	4,697	2,715	3,063	5,778	2,843	3,207	6,050	2,976	3,358	6,334
55-59	1,703	1,921	3,624	2,094	2,363	4,457	2,193	2,474	4,667	2,296	2,591	4,887
60-64	1,540	1,738	3,278	1,895	2,137	4,032	1,984	2,238	4,222	2,077	2,344	4,421
65-69	1,390	1,568	2,958	1,710	1,929	3,639	1,790	2,020	3,810	1,875	2,115	3,990
70-74	864	976	1,840	1,064	1,200	2,264	1,113	1,257	2,370	1,166	1,316	2,482
75-79	595	672	1,267	732	827	1,559	767	865	1,632	803	906	1,709
80-84	419	495	914	497	728	1,225	503	727	1,230	526	761	1,287
85+	252	298	550	299	437	736	302	484	786	316	506	822

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2008

Age group	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	4,396	4,337	8,733	5,407	5,334	10,741	5,662	5,586	11,248	5,928	5,848	17,776
Under 5 years	18,212	18,254	36,466	22,400	22,452	44,852	23,455	23,509	46,964	24,559	24,616	49,175
Primary school age(6-13)	23,546	23,464	47,010	29,223	29,122	58,345	30,660	30,554	61,214	32,949	32,835	65,784
Secondary age(14-17)	9,926	9,843	19,769	12,320	12,217	24,537	12,925	12,817	25,742	13,890	13,774	27,664
Youth (15-29)	23,413	29,601	53,014	29,059	36,739	65,798	30,487	38,545	69,032	32,763	41,423	74,186
Female Reproductive age (15-49)		40,315	40,315		50,036	50,036		52,496	52,496		56,415	56,415
Labour force(15-64)	42,134	51,029	93,163	52,293	63,333	115,626	54,864	66,447	121,311	58,960	71,407	130,367
Above 65 yrs	3,512	4,022	7,534	4,320	4,947	9,267	4,523	5,180	9,703	4,736	5,424	10,160

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2008

Under 1 Year: These are infants whose numbers stand at 10741 comprising of 5407 males and 5334 females at the beginning of the plan. Their numbers are expected to increase to 5662 males and 5586 females adding to 11248 by mid plan period .The projections indicate that males will be 5928 and 5848 females adding up to 17776 by the end of the plan period. These increases will exert pressure on existing amenities.

Under 5 Years: This comprises of pre-primary population which currently stands at 22400 males and 22452 females adding up to 44852 at the beginning of the plan. These numbers will increase up to 46964 comprising of 23455 males and 23509 at mid plan. There will be 24559 males and 24616 females adding up to 49175 at the end of the plan period. These increases will strain the available social amenities and other facilities.

Age 6 -13 Years (Primary School Going Age): The population in this age group is expected to increase from 58345 at the beginning of the plan period to 65,784 in 2012. The growing number of this age group calls for establishment of more primary schools to cater for the increase: The District fact sheet in Chapter one recorded a high enrolment rate in Primary schools of 116.8% for both boys and girls. It is therefore mandatory that the necessary facilities are provided for in the relevant educational Institutions if this level is to be maintained and even enhanced during the plan period. This will be in line with strategies to reduce the high levels of illiteracy through promotion of Universal Primary education.

Age 14 – 17 Years (Secondary School Going Age): The number is projected to increase from 24,537 in 2008 to 27,664 in 2012. Ideally, the whole of this age bracket ought to be in secondary schools. However,

as indicated in the fact sheet, only 30.9% are actually in school. The high dropout rate at the transition level can be attributed to high poverty levels; hence parents cannot afford secondary school fees. The stakeholders will therefore, need to provide bursaries so as to lower secondary schools fees and attract high enrolment and enhancement of income generating activities during the plan period through well thought out pro - poor strategies for exploitation of the districts key resources to promote growth. Free tuition is also expected to improve the situation.

Age 15 – 29 Years (Youth): This is a very key group in the population. The number is projected to increase from 65798 at the beginning of the plan period to 69032 at midterm and to 74186 at the end. Programmes need to be developed for this sensitive population in terms of basic education and higher education. Youth polytechnics need to be revamped. Health facilities need to be expanded and leverage given to preventive health since this is the most vulnerable group to sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS. Youth empowerment centres need to be established as well as recreational facilities to tap and sharpen their talents.

Age 15 – 49 Years (Female Reproductive): This comprises of women who are capable of giving birth and are yet to reach menopause. Their population is projected to increase from 50036 at the beginning of the plan to 52496 in 2010 and 56415 at the end of the plan. Health facilities need to be expanded and maternal as well as child health given priority. Preventive health is key in achieving the millennium development goals of reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Age 15 – 64 Years (Labour Force): This is projected to rise from 115626 to 130,367 by the end of the plan period. It is therefore necessary that the economy develops fast enough to absorb this labour force as well as to reduce the dependency ratio currently standing at 100:111. It is therefore important that the district should be able to cater for this increasing youthful population during the plan period especially in term of employment, education and acquisition of skills.

Age 65 and Above: This comprises of a smaller population of 9267 at the beginning of the plan. It is projected to increase to 9703 during midterm and 10160 at the end of the plan period. Strategies need to be developed to improve life expectancy and longevity of this vulnerable group. A serene environment is vital for the establishment of income generating activities and other reliable sources to support those who are out of formal employment at this age.

The district has few urban centres. Table 5 shows the population projections for Shirotsa and Shirembe centres at the beginning of the plan, midterm and at the end of the plan period as the designated urban centres. The population is projected to grow during these periods.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas

Urban centres	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	total	M	F	total	M	F	total	M	F	total
Shirotsa	3,036	3,226	6,262	3,734	3,968	7,702	3,910	4,155	8,065	4,094	4,350	8,444
Shirembe	1,714	1,795	3,509	2,108	2,208	4,316	2,207	2,312	4,519	2,311	2,421	4,732
Total	4,750	5,021	9,771	5,842	6,176	12,018	6,117	6,466	12,584	6,405	6,771	13,176

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2008

Table 6 shows the population distribution and density of the five divisions of Butere District. Khwisero West division has the highest density with 826 persons per square kilometre whereas Lunza division has the lowest density of 610 persons per square kilometre. This implies that the parcels of land have been sub-divided into uneconomic units and hence the need to diversify farming as well as none farming activities.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Butere	44,370	558	54,683	688	57,256	720	59,947	754
Shiatsala	25,726	552	31,751	681	33,245	713	34,805	747
Lunza	41,541	496	51,203	611	53,613	640	56,131	671
Khwisero West	54,574	671	67,233	827	70,398	866	73,594	905
Khwisero East	33,660	543	41,509	670	43,463	701	45,617	736
Total	199,871		246,379		257,975		270,094	

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2008

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This part gives a precise insight into sector characteristics, main issues and potentials that exist in each sector.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The composition of this sector in the district includes; agriculture, livestock and fisheries, lands, forestry and Wildlife and the cooperative sub sector. Generally land use in the district is below optimal level although the land is extensively cropped. There is 182.5

km² of arable land. Agriculture accounts for 90.8% of household incomes with 65% of the people employed in agriculture. The total population working in Agriculture comprises 181,550 people. The total acreage under food crops is 8571 hectares while 4900 hectares are under cash crops. The main food crops include maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, millet and groundnuts. The main cash crop grown is sugarcane. There is great potential in horticulture farming through green houses and organic farming. The livestock potential has not been fully exploited. The main livestock bred are the zebu cattle approximated at 25450 animals with approximately 4360 dairy cattle only. The indigenous poultry are estimated to be 42,2000 with very few hybrid layers which are estimated to be 9550. There are also emerging livestock in the district such as guinea fowls and quails (6900). The value from eggs is estimated at Ksh.8,197,900, from poultry meat, 1,017,900 and from pork is Ksh.1,360,800. Honey production is picking up with increasing production. Currently approximately the district produces 900,500 kilograms of honey with a value of Ksh.1,80100. Fish farming is performing poorly with few farmers picking it up. There is great potential in fish farming. The co-operative sub-sector has fairly done well with its main potential in dairy co-operative societies. The total turnover is Ksh. 2,372,855 for SACCOs and Ksh. 3,513,830 for marketing societies. There is potential in value addition on milk, Soya beans, and sugarcane among others. The district does not have any gazetted forest. However, 7.7% forest is non-gazetted. There is a rise in the number of seedling being produced. People are being encouraged to take up agro-forestry to improve from the current 1 per cent.

1.4.2 Trade Tourism and Industry

The district has 32 trading centres with only 2,600 registered retail traders. There are few wholesalers and hotels. There are only two village banks and only one micro-finance institutions. Furthermore, there has been an increase of small scale traders, jua kali artisans. There is a general view that more cottage industries should be established in the district to provide employment opportunities and products for the rising population.

There is a potential for tourism in Misango hills though there are inadequate tourist hotels and the physical infrastructure needs to be improved to boost the sector. The district has few small scale industries but lacks bigger industries. There is potential in value addition industries on agricultural products.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The length of road is 523.9 km with only 1km of bitumen. There is an on-going project to extend the tarmac road from Ekeru to Ebuyangu (53km) and Butere-Musanda-Ugunja.

Most of the roads are in poor condition due to heavy rains, spillage of cane, overloading by cane trucks and limited funding.

The district also has a 10 km stretch of railway which is under-utilized. There are 3 post offices and the mobile network coverage is 80%.

Furthermore, only 2.4% of households and 18% trading centres are connected to electricity. 94.2% of households use kerosene. Solar energy has not been fully exploited. Only 1.1% of households use solar energy.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

There are 4 permanent rivers which can be harnessed for clean water supply. Only 5.8% of households are accessible to piped water. The average distance to nearest water point is 800metres. There are initiatives such as shallow wells, boreholes and protection of springs to ensure clean and safe water for households. There is potential in rain water harvesting and also in water kiosks. Springs are a major source of water.

Sanitation in the district needs improvement. 89% of households use pit latrines. A paltry 3.8% distribution of public garbage heaps which then exhibit potential investment opportunities in garbage collection. Projects are now being subjected to EIA and the existing ones are subjected to regular environmental audits. Quarrying has been restricted in the district though with some resistance from a section of the developers and contractors.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This is one of the vital sectors in the district and the country as a whole. There are 250 ECD centres, 130 public primary schools, 3 private primary schools, 24 public secondary schools and one private school. There are six unregistered secondary schools. Generally, there has been an increase in enrolment due to FPE funds and CDF bursary. There are 27 adult literacy classes with a literacy rate of 56.9%. The teacher/pupil ratio is 1:25 for pre-school, 1:51 for primary and 1:31 for secondary.

The district requires proper health care for the general development. There are two hospitals, one sub-district hospital, ten dispensaries, nine private clinics and two nursing homes. The HIV/AIDS prevalence is 9.5% and a doctor-population ratio of 1:123,190. There is need for expansion of the existing facilities and staffing. A medical training college is also viable. CDF and LATF funds have been used to provide and renovate health and education facilities in the district. However these facilities require adequate medical personnel to serve the community.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Higher education is yet to be developed in the district. There is great potential for the establishment of constituent universities and a teacher training college. The three youth polytechnics need to be revamped and the fees subsidized to ensure equitable access to skills.

The sector has not been fully exploited as it should be the case. The few cyber cafes available cannot meet the demand of the public. With the government's efforts to establish digital villages in every constituency, it is envisaged that the public will access this facility. However, investors should be encouraged to venture into this sector.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

There have been reduced cases of insecurity due to community policing, participatory barazas and children's officers and the district resident magistrate court has improved efficiency in governance and justice. There is one police station, five police patrol bases and two police posts. There are 93 regular police and 104 Administration police. The district has 15 chiefs camps that have AP camps. The district has only one court with two magistrates; proposal is being developed to establish Khwisero law courts. Assault cases in crime rates are at 156 as compared to murder and rape. Main critical issues that affect beneficiaries and service providers in the sector include; inadequate housing for security staff, political interference, low pay especially for low ranked security and junior officers, poor co-ordination of functions and roles and institutional bureaucracy. Others include; inadequate security personnel, inadequate transport facilities, infiltration of small arms through boarder points, low levels of funding for projects reforms programmes, corruption , crime sophistication, drug and substance abuse, poverty and unemployment.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There is good dissemination of the vision 2030 and the first Medium Term Plan. Millennium Development Goals are also being mainstreamed. The monitoring and evaluation of projects is being undertaken though it is hampered by inadequacy of funds. The various Project Management Committees (PMCs) have been trained to ensure proper implementation of projects. CDF projects have been improved and are felt on the ground. There is need for a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and a new vehicle to enhance monitoring of projects.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector is faced with challenges such as marginalization of vulnerable groups, low participation of the youth and women in development. Capacity building is key in mainstreaming these challenges. There are 256 households with OVCs under Cash – Transfer Programme. There are CBOs such as BUSHE who take care of OVCs There are 1000 community based projects undertaken by the active youth and women groups. WKCDD/FMP is being undertaken to capacity build the community to ensure the people participate in development through mobilization. The sector suffers various challenges such as inadequate budgetary allocation; weak labour policies, inadequate support from stakeholders, and inadequate focus on issues of the physically challenged. Others include inadequate capacity to deal with disasters, shortage of aid agencies, shortage of technical personnel and low ICT adoption levels.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a summary of key statistical facts including topography and climate of the district is given, population profiles and its structure and density are also indicated. All the nine sectors are covered in brief starting with the Productive sector.

Table 7 : District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
Area (Km²)	353.1
Arable Land	182.5
Non Arable Land	123.8
Total Urban Areas	46.8
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude (M)	1240
Highest	1641
Temperature range: °C	
High	29
Low	23
Rainfall (mm)	
Low	1111
High	2949
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Total Population	246379
Total male population	115790
Total female population	130589
Sex ratio	0.89
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	257,975
End of plan period (2012)	270,094
Infantile population:	
Female	5213
Male	5284
Total	10497
Population under five:	
Female	25545
Male	25514
Total	51059
Pre – school population	
Female	5007
Male	4943
Total	9950
Primary school age group	
Female	29122
Male	29223
Total	58345
Secondary school age group	
Female	12217
Male	12320
Total	24537
Youthful population	
Female	36739
Male	29059
Total	65798
Labour force:	
Female	63333
Male	52293
Total	115626
Aged population:	
Female	4834
Male	4221

Information Category	Statistics
Total	9055
Eligible voting population	
Butere	30,343
Khwisero East	23,020
Lunza	28,408
Shiatsala	17,594
Khwisero West	37,321
Total	136,686
Urban Population	
Female	6035
Male	5710
Total	11745
Rural population	
Female	120856
Male	107647
Total	228503
Population Density	
Highest	740
Lowest	640
District	680
Crude Birth rate	46.4
Crude Death rate	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	132.1
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	204
Life expectancy (Av.)	48.5
Total number of households	49,244
Average household size	5.2
Female headed households %	31
Dependency ratio	106.9
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour (%)	38.2
Orphans	19,460
Number of the physically handicapped (%)	
Lame	20.6
Blind	1.1
Deaf	1.0
Dumb	9.1
Mental	2.1
Paralyzed	9.1
Other	66.1
Child – Headed households	138
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	51.3
Number	123247
Contribution to national poverty	0.45
Urban poor:	
Percentage	34
Number	3322
Rural poor:	
Percentage	64
Number	153758
Food poverty:	
Percentage	47
Number	108,324

Information Category	Statistics
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income: (%)	
Agriculture	90.8
Rural self-employment	2.1
Wage employment	5.1
Urban self-employment	2.0
Number employed per sector: (%)	
Agriculture	65
Rural self-employment	20
Wage employment	5
Urban self-employment	5
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale) (acres)	3.5
Average farm size (large scale) (acres)	5
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	37
Total acreage under food crops(ha)	8571
Total acreage under cash crops(ha)	4900
Main storage facilities (NCPB) bags	180,000
Population working in agriculture	181,550
Livestock farming:	
Main livestock bred (No.):	
Dairy cattle	4360
Zebu	25450
Meat goats	9500
Milk goats	34
Indigenous hens	42000
Hybrid layers	9550
Local sheep	8700
Donkeys	95
Emerging livestock	
Guinea fowl	10
Quails (nos)	6900
Quantity(kgs)	14,600
Value(kshs)	878,200
Mutton production	
Quantity (Kg)	11,160
Value (Ksh.)	2,008,800
Egg production	
Quantity (No/ 000')	1,649,380
Value (Ksh.)	8,197,900
Poultry meat production	
Quantity (MT)	6.8
Value (Ksh.)	1,017,900
Honey production	
Bee hives(No.)	
Quantity (Kg)	900,500
Value	1,801,000
Pork production	
Quantity (Kg)	7,560
Value (Ksh.)	1,360,800
Fish farming	
Fishermen	123
Number of fish farming families	250
Fish ponds	24
Stocked	8

Information Category	Statistics
Not stocked	16
Forestry	
No. of Non-gazetted forests (%)	7.7
No of people engaged in forestry (%)	1
Seedlings production	295032
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed	1
Number of environmental audits executed	3
Number of hill tops and slopes protected	2
Number of quarry sites rehabilitated	1
Co-operative societies	
Collapsed societies	2
Total Registered membership	
Saccos	221
Marketing	429
Total turn – over (Kshs)	
Saccos	2,372,855
Marketing	3,513,830
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	2
Sub-district hospital	1
Nursing homes	2
Health centres	5
Dispensaries	8
Private clinics	9
Beds capacity;	
Public health facility:	
District hospital	70
Sub-district hospital	24
Sub Total	94
Mission/NGO health facility:	
Hospitals	20
Health centers	10
Sub Total	30
Total	124
Number of doctors	2
Doctor/population ratio	1:123,190
Number of nurses	73
Nurse/population ratio	1:3,375
HIV prevalence %	9.5
Number of PMTCT sites	15
Number of VCT sites	4
Number of trained counsellors	36
Number of HBC sites	3
Number of institutions offering ARVs	4
No. of HIV/AIDS support groups	17
Number of PLWHA	2112
Number of people requiring ARVs	366
Number of paediatrics on ARVs	16
Number of people on HIV/AIDS care	1628
Number of paediatrics on care (HIV/AIDS)	115
Average distance to health facility (km)	12
Antenatal care (ANC)	63
Health facility deliveries (%)	23.4

Information Category	Statistics
Place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	15.1
Health centre	7.5
Dispensary/Clinic	0.8
Maternity home	0.0
At home	72.6
Other	2.8
Do not know	1.2
Delivery Assistant (%)	
Doctor	3.7
Midwife/Nurse	20.1
TBA	16.9
Trained TBA	33.4
Self	8.8
Other	15.6
Do not know	0.0
Contraceptive acceptance	19
Children vaccination	69.7
No of CHWs	20
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Health facility;	
0.5-1km	12.9
1.1-2.9km	1.9
3-4.9km	35.9
5 or more kms	49.2
Proportion of population who slept under a bed net	29.1
Proportion of children(0-59 months) who slept under a bed net;	
Treated	36.4
Untreated	44.3
Five most prevalent diseases (%);	
Malaria	35.8
Flu	12.8
Headache	9.8
Stomach ache	8.9
Respiratory(lower- chest/lung)	5.2
Education	
Pre-school	
No of ECD centers	250
No of ECD teachers	410
Males	3
Females	407
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Total enrolment	10,417
Drop – out rate (%)	5
Average years of attendance	3
Transition rate (%)	90
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	
Public	130
private	3
Total	133
Number of teachers	
Males	561

Information Category	Statistics
Females	763
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:51
Number of classes	1785
Enrolment:	
Boys	34,318
Girls	34,193
Total Enrolment	68,511
Transition rate	69
Drop – out rate (%)	5
Average years of attendance	9
School gross attendance ratio:	
Boys	111.1
Girls	123.2
Average	116.8
School net attendance ratio	
Boys	75.7
Girls	83.0
Average	79.2
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Public primary school	
500 metres or less	1.6
0.5-1km	17.0
3-4.9km	2.7
5 or more kms	78.7
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	31
Public	24
Private	1
Unregistered (Public)	6
Number of teachers	245
Males	176
Female	69
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31
Enrolment	
Boys	3,900
Girls	3,716
Total	7,616
Transition rate	25
Drop – out rate (%)	9.56
Average years of attendance	14
School gross attendance ratio	
Boys	40.0
Girls	22.0
Average	30.9
School net attendance ratio	
Boys	16.0
Girls	10.9
Average	13.4
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Public Secondary School;	
500 metres or less	1.6
501metres-1km	12.1
1.1-2.9km	23.3
3-4.9km	29.2
5 or more kms	33.8

Information Category	Statistics
Tertiary institutions	
No. of polytechnics	3
Adult literacy	
Number of adult Literacy classes	27
Enrolment	312
Male	77
Female	220
Attendance	297
Literacy rate (%)	56.9
% distribution of population(15 yrs and above) by ability to write:	
Can write	80.2
Cannot write	19.7
Not stated	0.1
% distribution of population(15 yrs and above) by ability to read;	
Can read	81.3
Cannot read	18.6
Not stated	0.1
% distribution of population(15+ years) by ability to read and write;	
Can read and write	80.2
Cannot read and write	18.6
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water (%)	5.8
Households with access to potable water	68,300
Number of permanent rivers	4
No of shallow wells	310
No of protected springs	373
No of boreholes	100
% distribution of Communities by main source of drinking water;	
Pond	8.9
Stream/river	6.5
Spring	41.6
Well	20.1
Borehole	20.7
Piped	2.1
% distribution of households by main source of drinking water:	
Piped into dwelling	0.7
Piped into plot	3.2
Public tap	1.9
Borehole with pump	3.9
Protected dug well	17.5
Protected spring	47.1
Rain water collection	0.7
Unprotected dug wells/springs	12.4
River/ ponds/streams	12.1
Trucks/vendors/tankers	0.6
Average distance to nearest water point (m)	800
% distribution of households by time taken to fetch	

Information Category	Statistics
<i>drinking water:</i> (Time in minutes-one way)	
0	5.2
1-4	18.3
5-14	43.1
15-29	26.3
30-59	7.1
% distribution of households by type of main toilet facility;	
Flush toilet	2.0
VIP latrine	5.4
Pit latrine	89.0
Bucket	0.0
None	2.0
Other	1.5
% distribution of households by type of waste disposal;	
Collected by private firm	1.1
Garbage pit	47.6
Burning	2.7
Public garbage heap	3.8
Farm garden	44.7
Energy	
Households with electricity connection (%)	2.4
Trading centers connected with electricity	50%
Trading centres without electricity	50%
Health facilities with electricity	40%
Health facilities without electricity	60%
Primary schools with electricity	18.2%
Primary schools without electricity	81.8%
Secondary schools with electricity	88%
Secondary schools without electricity	12%
% distribution of households by main source of cooking fuel;	
Firewood	92.1
Paraffin	1.1
Electricity	0.8
Gas/LPG	0.4
Charcoal	5.5
% distribution of households by main source of lighting fuel;	
Firewood	2.3
Paraffin	94.2
Electricity	2.4
Solar	1.1
Transport Communications	
Road length: (Km)	592.1
Bitumen surface	1
Gravel surface	323.8
Earth surface	267.3
Total	592.1
Railway line length (km)	10
Railway stations	1
Halts	3
Number of telephone connections	305

Information Category	Statistics
Mobile network coverage	80
No of cyber café	1
No of private courier services	1
No of post offices	3
Licensed stamp vendors	1
Trade ,Tourism & Industry	
No of Trading centers	32
Registered Retail traders	2,600
Registered wholesale traders	5
Hotels	9
Micro-finance Institutions	1
Village banks	2
Jua kali Artisans	3,271
Security	
Number of police patrol bases	5
Number of police stations	1
Number of police posts	2
Number of regular police	93
Number of administration police	104
Chief camps with APs	15
Number of law courts	1
Number of community policing committees	16
Crime rate by type	
Assault	156
Rape	22
Murder	21
Housing	
Percentage distribution of households by wall main material;	
Stone	0.9
Brick/block	9.6
Mud/wood	86.4
Mud/cement	2.8
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1
Other	0.3
Percentage distribution of household by main roofing material;	
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1
Tiles	1.1
Concrete	1.2
Grass	29.2
Tin	0.7
Other	0.3
Percentage distribution of household by main floor material;	
Cement	13.3
Tiles	0.1
Earth	86.5
Other	0.1
Community Development and Social welfare	
Number of active women groups	120
No. of Self Help groups	200
Number of community based projects	1000
Number of youth groups	80
No. of households with OVCs under Cash-	

Information Category	Statistics
Transfer Programme	276
Sports	
Number of registered clubs	67
Kenya Football Federation	130
Kenya Netball Association	48
Kenya Volleyball Association	18
Kenya Darts Association	8
Kenya Athletics Association	3
Kenya Cycling Association	2
Kenya Boxing Association	2
Kenya Referees Association	2
Kenya Ajua Association	65
Kenya Youth Centres for positive change	6

CHAPTER TWO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan (DDP). It gives the performance of various sectors during the period. The chapter provides the linkages between the district plan and the policy documents such as; the National Development Plan, the National Poverty Eradication Plan, the Vision 2030, MTEF, ERS, MDGs and other national and sectoral policy documents. It also outlines how the 2009 – 2012 DDP will be implemented. The major development challenges the district is likely to face the plan period have also been discussed in this chapter as a setting for the sectoral strategies discussed in chapter three.

2.1 REVIEW OF 2002 – 2008 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Butere District was formed towards the end of the 2002-2008 Plan period. However the planned activities were carried out as indicated except for the few areas which were implemented by the other district carved out of the larger Butere/Mumias district. During this review period there was an increase in devolved funding courtesy of the Constituency Development Funds. This therefore led to more projects being implemented far above the planned ones. The Health sector, Education sector, Roads and Water sub-sectors had many projects initiated. However, some projects were not implemented due to funding problems and changing needs and growth in demand. Other projects were implemented by stakeholders including the government, Non-governmental organization, civil societies and individual effort.

CHAPTER TWO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Under the Plan, the District Development Office (DDO) was established in Butere during the period in this sector. This is attributed to the increase in devolved funding. KAPP was brought on board with various components targeting common interest groups. In the livestock sub-sector, an office was completed during this plan period. Veterinary sub-sector as well as Agriculture too completed their offices in Butere with funding from their respective ministry's development funds. During this period, the veterinary sub-sector was able to build two new slaughter slabs in Butere and Manyulia. Thirteen thousand, seven hundred and nineteen animals were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease. Fourteen thousand, three hundred and seven cows were vaccinated against Anthrax while four thousand one hundred and ninety six cows were served with A.I.

A total of 30,016 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were headed and trained whereas 30 service providers were engaged. Activities undertaken includes improved sweet potato production, soya bean production, commercial tissue culture banana production, dairy goat production, groundnut production, fish farming, bee-keeping and commercial tree nursery.

The District Headquarters administration block and the DDO's house in Butere division were not constructed as planned due to lack of funding. However, chiefs offices were constructed, most of them in Khwisero East and west divisions which received funding from the CDF. AP lines were improved in the district with funding from the government of Kenya.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan (DDP). It gives the performance of various sectors during the period. The chapter provides the linkages between the district plan and the policy documents such as; the National Development Plan, the National Poverty Eradication Plan, the Vision 2030, MTEF, ERS, MDGs and other national and sectoral policy documents. It also outlines how the 2009 – 2012 DDP will be implemented. The major development challenges the district is likely to face the plan period have also been discussed in this chapter as a setting for the sectoral strategies discussed in chapter three.

2.1 REVIEW OF 2002 – 2008 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Butere District was formed towards the end of the 2002-2008 Plan period. However the planned activities were carried out as indicated except for the few areas which were implemented by the other district carved out of the larger Butere/Mumias district. During this review period there was an increase in devolved funding courtesy of the Constituency Development Funds. This therefore led to more projects being implemented far above the planned ones. The Health sector, Education sector, Roads and Water sub-sectors had many projects initiated. However, some projects were not implemented due to funding problems and changing needs and growth in demand. Other projects were implemented by stakeholders including the government, Non-governmental organization, civil societies and individual efforts.

Under the Productive sector, a number of projects were implemented during the last plan period in this sector. This is attributed to the increase in devolved funding. KAPP was brought on board with various components targeting common interest groups. In the livestock sub-sector, an office was completed during this plan period. Veterinary sub-sector as well as Agriculture too completed their offices in Butere with funding from their respective ministry's development funds. During this period, the veterinary sub-sector was able to build two new slaughter slabs in Butere and Manyulia. Thirteen thousand, seven hundred and nineteen animals were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease. Fourteen thousand, three hundred and seven cows were vaccinated against Anthrax while four thousand one hundred and ninety six cows were served with A.I.

A total of 30,016 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were funded and trained whereas 30 service providers were engaged. Activities undertaken includes improved sweet potato production, soya bean production, commercial tissue culture banana production, dairy goat production, groundnut production, fish farming, bee keeping and commercial tree nursery.

The District Headquarters administration block and the DO's house in Butere division were not constructed as planned due to lack of funding. However, chiefs offices were constructed, most of them in Khwisero East and west divisions which received funding from the CDF. AP lines were improved in the district with funding from the government of Kenya.

Security in the district improved immensely. This is attributed to the increase in the number of security officers and the establishment of community policing committees district wide.

The Butere district hospital received a good number of equipments to some satisfactory level. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 10% to 9.5% attributed to the multi-sectoral approach embraced by all stakeholders. The X-ray machine has been acquired though the building is still under construction through CDF. Eshinutsa dispensary in Khwisero was constructed. Other dispensaries were constructed four in Butere and the other four in Khwisero division with funding from the CDF. However, due to shortage of the medical personnel, these facilities are not fully operational. It is expected that during the current planning period, all of them will be functional so as to serve the community as was intended.

During this period, the medical personnel were increased. However, demand for services is overwhelming and hence need for more staff. A theatre was constructed with funding from the CDF. However, the project is not yet completed. Delayed funding by the NACC to groups undertaking activities in HIV/AIDS posed a great challenge which saw the prevalence of HIV/AIDS stagnate at 9.5% far above the national average of 4.6%. Towards the end of this period, the government released funds under the TOWA Programme which will help in curbing the epidemic in the next planned period.

The water sub-sector completed some of the projects which were on-going during the review period. 3No. boreholes were sunk and equipped with submersible pump in Butere division. Khwisero community water supply was rehabilitated to improve on service delivery. Other projects planned were implemented through the CDF. A number of springs were protected courtesy of CDF and LATF.

Due to lack of funding, the proposed construction of the administration office is yet to be done. It is envisaged that this will be accomplished this planned period. Other projects continued receiving funds from the Community Development Trust Fund and other donors and individuals.

One of the major roads earmarked for tarmacking i.e. Road C33 Ekero – Ebuyangu is now undergoing tarmacking. This will increase kilometers of paved roads from 1km to 31km by year 2010. Sigalagala – Butere – Sidindi roads were only graveled and it is anticipated that they will be tarmacked under the current period. This was due to lack of funding. The other roads were all gravelled as planned. Others were opened. With increased funding from the CDF, LATF and Fuel levy, most of the roads were maintained district wide. Mumias Sugar Company through cess also maintained some of these roads.

The Judiciary department had its court premises constructed during the period under review though it was not proposed in the plan.

Precisely, during the 2002-2008 Plan period, a total of 969 projects were proposed to be implemented with 765 projects being on-going while only 204 were completed. These projects covered all sectors in the district. By the end of the plan period, some projects,

which were not in the plan, were also implemented. Status on implementation of projects proposed for implementation in 2002-2008 is shown in Table 7.

Table 8: Implementation of Projects, 2002-2008 Plan Period

Sector	Sub-sector	Proposed projects	Completed	Status (%)	Total allocations	On-going Projects	Stalled projects
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	8	2	25	6,688,000	19	NIL
Environment, Water and Sanitation	Water	19	9	47.4	24,813,433	7	NIL
	Environment	1	1	100	200,000	5	NIL
Physical Infrastructure	Roads	55	38	67.9	284,281,854	11	NIL
	Energy	26	12	46	9,178,882	10	NIL
Human, Resource Development	Health	17	4	23.5	35,810,000	15	NIL
	Education	813	118	14.5	98,616,382	4	NIL
Trade, Tourism and Industry	Trade, Tourism and Industry,	2	2	100	180,400	6	NIL
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Security	28	20	71.4	11,115,000	3	NIL

Source: District Development Office, Butere, 2008

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The main constraints noted include poor project documentation in some departments, lack of adherence to the DDP by most stakeholders and non completion of on-going and new projects. There was also low involvement of the community in project implementation and lack of training in the few incidences where they were involved. However, one major constraint that cut across all sectors was that of inadequacy of funds.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

The main lesson learnt is the need to involve all stakeholders in the preparation of the plan so as to make it usable to all. In order to improve on overall project implementation, there is need for increased resource mobilisation at the community level by initiating community capacity building programmes that enhance the capacity of the community to initiate, plan and implement their projects and thereby increase ownership.

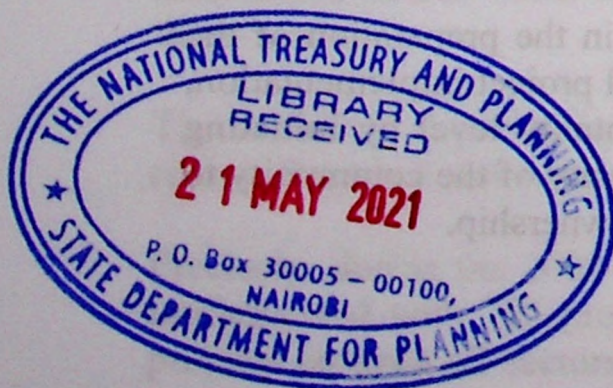
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues-based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.



2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

a) Population pressure

Population growth is estimated to be at 2.3%. The increase in population has led to increased demand for ownership of farms and subdivision of land into smaller uneconomical farms. This has led to reduced farm production and is leading to poverty.

Sensitization on the importance of having smaller families is to be emphasized

a) Poor Road Network

The district has a road network of 592.1 kilometers. Majority of these are gravel surface covering 323.8 kilometers. The bulk of these unpaved roads are in bad condition thereby hindering effective market access and reducing mobility of factors of production.

Farmers too are forced to incur huge losses while transporting their produce to markets. The extra costs are then transferred to the final consumer in the form of increased food prices that further aggravates the poverty situation in the district.

Roads need to be tarmacked, priority given to strengthening the management of RMLF and other funds meant for roads maintenance. Proper monitoring and evaluation need to be emphasized and contractors noted to perform shoddy maintenance and construction works should be blacklisted and forced to legally refund the misused public funds or redo the job.

b) Inadequate clean and safe water

The district's household with access to potable water stands at 68,300 while the percentage of households with access to piped water is a paltry 5.8%. Springs are the main source of water with 41.6% of households obtaining their water from them. 47.1% are unprotected. The rest of the district populace depends on water sourced from boreholes and shallow wells. This exposes the people to the risk of contracting various water borne diseases.

Women and children suffer most since they are forced to walk for long distances in search of water. This consumes a lot of productive time and schooling hours. This leads to worsening of illiteracy rates and reduces family income since time that would have otherwise been used to engage in productive ventures is spent in search for water. The problem further makes the district less attractive to potential investors because of the perceived high costs of sourcing water and the risks of contracting water borne diseases.

There is need for construction of a water treatment plant and encourage construction of joint school-community water projects as a strategy proposed by stakeholders to solve this problem.

c) Food Insecurity

The district has a food poverty rate of 47%. The district is mostly agricultural and most farmers grow sugarcane. Food crops are grown on a low scale once per year. About 69%

... maize crop is harvested while still green for home consumption. This reduces the final tonnage of maize harvested thereby exposing many households to early incidences of food insecurity.

Sugar growing zones of the district allocate close to 100% of their land to the cash crops. This leaves most of these families with little or no land to grow food crops. Furthermore, payment for the cash crops harvested is low and is delayed for close to a year thus exposing the families to early incidences of hunger and malnutrition.

The proposed strategy to solve this problem is to encourage farmers to diversify food crops planted to include traditional varieties. Farmers should be given training on on-farm value addition to produce. Sustainable land use management practices should be disseminated to farmer groups for replication. Farmers should be sensitized on the need to farm two seasons as opposed to the current single in a year and the importance of growing early maturing and disease resistant food varieties.

d) Inadequate Health Personnel and Facilities

The district has 124 health facilities. With the district population of 248,780 persons, these facilities cannot adequately serve the population. Moreover, the district has only 2 medical Doctor giving the doctor: population ratio of 1:123,190. The nurse; population ratio is 1:3375. These staff constraints coupled by shortages and irregular supply of drugs poses a serious development challenge and mitigates against efforts to fight common illnesses such as malaria, cholera and common cold.

The proposed strategy to solve this problem is to encourage continued investment of devolved funds in the construction of community dispensaries with full knowledge of the Ministry of Health. This will allow for the registration of the facilities and subsequent posting of staff and supply of drugs.

e) High dependency Ratio

The official dependency ratio for the district is 106.9. The few working family members are forced to cater for both their immediate families and extended family members including far blood relatives.

The dependency syndrome is further displayed when it comes to community projects. Most believe that their social costs should be paid from the available devolved funds. The aspect of community contribution has been eliminated. Most are unable and this reduces community ownership of projects and exposes many community projects to failure which causes underdevelopment.

The proposed strategy to solve this problem is to encourage formation of community groups and sensitize on need to obtain seed capital from Youth and Women enterprise funds for initiating income generating activities.

f) Weak Industrial Development

The district has a weak industrial base. There are few value addition plants in agriculture such as ground nuts and sweet potato and milk.

The district lacks the requisite types and quantities of raw materials necessary to attract agro-based firms. The proposed strategy to solve this problem is to encourage establishment of light firms such as milk, tomatoes, onions and cereals processing firms

2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

a) Poverty

The overall poverty level in the District stands at 51.3% of the Districts population. This means that more than half of the Districts population is in some state of poverty. This high level of poverty has implications on the districts efforts in development initiatives since no meaningful development can take place with over half of the population still unable to meet their basic needs. The District's contribution to National poverty is about 0.55 per cent.

The causes of increased poverty are diverse and include poor farming methods, overdependence on one cash crop – sugarcane, lack of high yielding livestock, high population density, poor infrastructure, inaccessibility to medical facilities and high rate of death due to HIV/AIDS.

Initiatives to alleviate poverty include: Agriculture and livestock extension programme, establishment of the District Poverty Eradication Fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya and Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project. However, they suffer from constraints such as inadequate staff, inadequate funds, high demand for loans which are not efficient, failure to repay loans and late disbursement of funds.

SWOT: Analysis-poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Prudent management of district resources Effective implementation of pro-poor strategies Promotion of small and medium enterprises Income generating activities	Inadequate gainful employment opportunities; Inadequate resources to increase acreage under irrigation; Slow adoption of new technology.	Poverty Eradication Strategy Papers Support From GOK Devolved Funds Appropriate Strategies Such As Agro Forestry	High levels of illiteracy Poor health Resistance to family planning Harmful traditional cultures and practices

b) HIV/AIDS

The current district HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 9.5% which is high than the national prevalence rate of 5.1% .On gender basis, females are relatively more affected as compared to males. The impact of this disease on the districts population and the economy is enormous and disastrous.

The challenges in trying to combat it will be in prevention of new infections, mitigation of the socio – economic impact and improvement of quality of life of the infected and affected. Efforts will also be directed towards promoting and encouraging CHWs, CBOs, and government departments and local Authorities to play a more leading and positive role in the fight against the pandemic. Behavioural change and discarding of retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices will be targeted in the campaign. JAPR is held annually,

DIU and CACC have been established, more CBOs have been engaged, increased funding, IGAs have been started through TOWA, Establishment of networks of implementing agencies and formation of BCC Committees has been done. These initiatives experience constraints such as stigma, inadequate capacity of implementing agencies, few VCT sites, poverty and low male involvement.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Life expectancy has improved ARV readily available Presence of NACC structures in the district Trained staff Strong community participation KNASP 2005/06-2009/10 in place.	Lack of transport for DTC and CACCs for effective M and E Unknown level of funding from NGOs unavailable. NACC takes long to fund the approved proposals. CACC / DTC operation funds not regular Inadequate number of VCT sites. Low male turn out. Low staffing levels in health institutions	Presence of stakeholders and other development partners. Political good will. Mobile VCT and PMTCT services Availability of BCC committees Home based care programmes Establishment of youth friendly centres	Stigma Lack of involvement of men Long distance to VCT centres. Lack of IGAs to enhance sustainability for orphans and the infected Increasing number of OVCs

c) Information Communication Technology

Development of the District is facilitated through access to new information about changing technology within the country and at the international level. With more people able to access the world through the internet, globalisation is a reality that needs adaptation to avoid being left behind while the level of adoption of ICT in the District is low, the establishment of cyber cafes is picking up and should enable more people to access these vital services. Most households own radios which have demonstrated a great potential to serve communities with content that reflects their specific needs and characteristics and to pass on information about human rights, government and socio – economic development issues. This enables wide spread and cost effective information sharing channel that is widely accessible among the rural communities.

There has been increased usage of mobile telephones, rural electrification, school computer programmes and establishment of more cyber cafes. There are several setbacks encountered by these initiatives. Such include lack of electricity in some small urban centres and its low pace of expansion. In addition there is a low computer literacy level among the population.

SWOT Analysis: Information, Communication Technology

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Harmonised provisions of information and communication services Qualified and experienced staff Ability to synergise with other sectors District network for news gathering and dissemination that increases access to information Increased support from the government	Lack of electricity in rural areas and small urban centres Vandalism of cables Few computers available High illiteracy levels Corruption Lack of funds	Liberalization and privatization of the sector Increased use of ICT External support Increased stakeholders participation Potential regional market Advances in technology	Poor communication network Inadequate funds Internal ethnic strife Ignorance to changes in ICT

d) Gender Inequality

The District population is largely rural in settlement with women forming almost 70% of the population in rural areas. The main economic activity in the District is agriculture where most participants are women, forming almost 80% of the farm work force. Women however own less than 1% of family wealth. This is because land ownership and control over wealth within a family in the District is still controlled by men, while women produce most of the family income, which is farm production based.

The main challenges under gender include gender equity, access and control of production resources. Most women in the District are overburdened by many roles, which are culturally defined. Culture has gone all the way in specifying women roles, some of which can easily be redefined to ease the burden on women. Such cultural specifications end up in shaping the altitudinal orientations hence is responsible for the decline in economic involvement of men in certain activities such as farming resulting in lower economic productivity in the District.

Programmes have been started such as involvement of women in all development committees, increased access to credit (women enterprise fund and KWFT). Land ownership and high interest rates on loans are constraints in these programmes.

The enrolment rate for girls and boys is almost the ratio of 1:1 in both pre – primary and primary levels. It is important to note that as the children progress to higher levels including secondary schools, there is a tendency for more girls to drop out of school. This may be attributed to various factors such as apathy over education due to high school leaver unemployment rates and early marriages for poverty stricken families.

HIV/AIDS has had more impact on the girl child and women than on men and boys. As a result of high poverty levels, men use their earnings from sugarcane to lure young girls into early sex. In view of this situation, there is need to focus more on educating the girl child on the dangers of engaging in early sex and on protection from HIV/AIDS and other diseases. There is also need to reduce the period of various cultural festivities such

as funeral rites, *Obukoko* and memorials, which provide avenues of indiscriminate and unprotected sexual activities in the District.

Sports department promotes and sustains a sporting culture among the districts population for healthy living and active participation in development activities. The government through the department of culture coordinates the activities and related services of the sub – sector. These include promotion of arts, traditional foods, positive moral ethics and development of national image and identity.

SWOT Analysis: Gender inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Widespread campaigns and sensitizations against gender inequality Support from Ministry of Gender and Children. Capacity building of women and youth groups Promotion of IGAs	Inadequate data on gender issues Inadequate financing of gender programmes Inadequate sensitization and trainings on gender issues Resistance of communities to change Weak legal environment	Affirmative action Promotion of girl child education Women and youth enterprise funds Public service rule on 1/3 employment of women	Low education levels for women Masculine society Discriminative cultures Weak legal framework on gender issues

e) Youth

The youth by definition are the population that lies between the ages of 15 to 30 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and in the district the population represents 35.2% of the total population in the district. The youth in most cases, form a crucial part and play a vital role in development. The youth stand to benefit from almost all long term development initiatives that are being started in present day. However in recent times the age group has been neglected despite the factors mentioned above. In the previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes. lot has been done such as 900 youths groups have been registered, 28 groups have been funded, training of youths in health issues, involvement of youths in meaningful economic activities, involvement in development committees and the revival and equipping of youth polytechnics. However, lack of awareness on business preparations, negative attitudes by some leaders on loans to youths, inability of the staff to reach the youths in far areas, inadequate staff of the Ministry, drug abuse and inadequate entrepreneurial skills have affected negatively.

SWOT Analysis: Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Enactment of youth enterprise fund Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics Formation of youth councils Provision of tools and equipments to the youth	No office accommodation Inadequate funding due to many groups Delays in release of funds Disproportionate group composition Inadequate technical skills Poor record keeping	An informed youth population Existence of youth councils Enactment of national youth policy Support from the local leaders Existence of organized and registered youth groups Political	Dependency syndrome Lack of financial base High youth mobility Natural hazards Bias towards IGAs, as opposed to social

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
polytechnics Routine inspection programme of the youth polytechnics	Discrimination against youth with special needs	good will Availability of new technologies	activities. HIV/AIDS Drug abuse among youth

f) Physically Challenged Persons

This category of the population constitute of 1.3% of the total population. They have been marginalized in all sectors of development for a long time. People who are physically challenged have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. In the previous plan period, there has been a national campaign to recognize that people with physical challenges are not treated with contempt but should be given equal opportunities as other minority groups such as women and the youth. A challenge that faces this group is data pertaining people who are physically challenged. Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of physically challenged in power structures and decision making.

g) Environmental degradation

The District depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This has led to clearing of forests, thus affecting water catchments. The rivers are also drying up due to farming on river banks, causing siltation.

Uncontrolled brick making is on the increase especially along the road reserves, wetlands and on arable crop land. The burning of bricks requires large amounts of fuel wood and this leads to increased felling of trees because of the high demand. Brick making also creates craters / galleys, which can be a hazard to children as well as being a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Charcoal burning is rampant due to poverty and a high rate of unemployment. This has mainly affected the indigenous tree species, which are hard to come by these days. Alternate sources of energy are also expensive for many average residents of the District.

District Environment management committee has been set up and education programme on Environmental conservation measures is being done. Constraints include lack of sewage system in Butere town and inadequate dumpsites.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Operational and effective District Environmental office Regular trainings and demonstrations on	Inadequate technical staff Inadequate office space and equipment Inadequate staff and community trainings	NEMA guidelines and strategic plan Agro-forestry Ministry of environment and natural resources Devolved funds to support conservation efforts	Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources High population growth rates Poor land use management techniques

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
sanitation Support from stakeholders	on conservation methodologies		Over reliance on wood fuel

h) Disaster Management

The District faces several disasters some of which can be attributed to manmade factors, while others are caused by nature. Regardless of the cause, disaster preparedness is an important element in the District development efforts. For instance, the District is vulnerable to cane fires during the dry season. This lowers the proceeds from the cane and severe loss on premature canes. It also leaves farmers households without abode as houses are burnt to ashes.

The occurrence of accidents from the numerous trailers transporting sugarcane to the factory, the boda boda business since they form the larger proportion of those affected.

The district Disaster management committee is in the process of formulating a District Disaster Management Plan with clearly defined roles by various stakeholders in the District both in government and private sector. A first step will be to strengthen the committee and identify members to be trained to form the initial response team to any disaster within the district.

The District Disaster Management Committee has been established though there is inadequacy of funds for the programmes. There are no fire stations in the district.

SWOT Analysis-disaster management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Effective and operational District Management Committee Strong support from stakeholders Regular trainings on disaster management Swift response from provincial administration	Inadequate disaster management technical staff Inadequate funding of mitigation strategies Poor reporting channels Lack of early warning systems Unpreparedness of relevant agencies Inadequate response equipment	Devolved funds Flood mitigation project Establishment of the Ministry of special programmes Proposed district disaster fund Training of CORPS and TOTs	Brain drain of technical staff Un-harmonized strategies lack of funds for identified strategies Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events Unsustainable exploitation of available resources

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low prices of agricultural products.	Most products sold in raw form	To add value to 80% of products through processing by 2012.	Acquisition of value additions processing	Collaboration with donors to fund purchasing of the

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			machines.	processing machines
Lack of ready market.	High competition from competitors. Production of similar goods. Low incomes poor road network Perishability of goods	To capture 70% share of existing market by 2012. Diversification of production by 2012. -To improve the road network from 21% to 35% by 2012.	Promotion of products & good public relations. Product advertisement	Training of management committees & members on marketing skills.
Poor governance.	Inadequate leadership skills.	Training 100% of the management committees by 2012.	Conduct seminars & workshops.	Increase management skills awareness.
Mismanagement by cooperative management committees.	Dishonesty	Enforcement of Cooperative Act & Rules to reduce mismanagement by 2012.	Intensify extension services by the Ministry staff.	Training ministry staffs on ethics & governance issue & other legislations.
Poor management of livestock farming.	Lack of technical skills by farmers.	To increase extension staff by 10% by 2010. To increase the capacity of the markets to 80%.	To at least reach out on 10% livestock farmers.	Increase facilitation of livestock extension officers to reach many farmers as possible. Engage private extension service providers.
High rate of unemployment 70% in the district.	Lack of funds for small businesses. Land ownership & utilization. Traditions/cultures	Empower youths to be self-reliant 60% by 2010. Sensitization of parents on need to provide space to youths for economic activities to reduce unemployment from 70% to 40% by 2012. Discourage retrogressive culture.	Increase funds to be loaned to youths for business.	Capacities build through seminars to manage funds. Increase campaigns against retrogressive cultural practices by partnering with stakeholders.
Increase use of drugs & substances abuse by youths 40% in the district.	Peer influence Hand outs Idleness Laxity in law enforcers.	Reduce drug abuse by youths from 40% to 15% by 2012	Peer counselling campaigns, Instil a sense of responsibility through sensitization meetings. Offer youths opportunities for casual labour on road construction. Joint community policing campaigns & awareness.	Increase funds support to youths to engage in meaningful activities. Discourage handouts by providing tangible activities. Recognizing youth's contribution in community.
Prevalence of	Peer influence	Reduce HIV/AIDS	Enhance	Increase supply of

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
HIV/AIDS 9.5%	Drugs abuse. Irresponsible sexual behaviour.	prevalence rate from 9.5% to 5.5% by the year 2012	counselling among peer groups. Encourage visit to VCTs. Promote home based care services	condoms. Funds for mobile VCTs
High illiteracy levels; 56.7%	Low number of adult teachers No funding to construct proper learning centres. Poor information on what adult literacy really is. Inadequate funds to purchase teaching & learning materials.	To reduce illiteracy levels from 56.7% to 30% by 2012.	Expand access and increase participation in ACE classes. Improve quality & efficiency of ACE programmes. Disseminate policies of ACE programmes. Improve literate environment	Increase the number of learning centres at least two centres per every sub-location. Recruit more adult education teachers. Provide more teaching/learning materials. Disseminate policies on ACE programmes. Mobilize resources from other department, NGOs & FBOs. One CLRC for every location. Training of adult teachers.
High incidence of poverty levels of 56%	Population increase Diminishing resource base.	Reduce poverty levels from 56% to 30% by 2012	Support community prioritized investment projects to improve livelihood. Build capacity for local level development at the community and district levels.	To strengthen the decentralized district level system & structures designed to support development of the communities within the project area. To train & transfer skills to communities, enabling them to manage & sustain investments. To empower communities by strengthening existing & new safety net approaches to protect the most vulnerable members of the community.
High incidences of malaria infections; 35.8%.	Poor drainage	Reduce malaria incidence from 35.8% to 25% by 2012.	Reduce incidence of malaria infection.	Promoting the use of information, education & communication (IEC). Scaling up the use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITN) & treatment. Promoting indoor residential spraying
Child neglect	Poverty	To facilitate &	Create awareness	Increase awareness on

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Marital problems Lack of awareness on the rights of children for many parents & caregivers. Socio-cultural issues (where fathers pay wealth before they get their children)	promote alternative care services for children district wide by 2010.	of children's rights Provide guiding & counselling for parents for parents & children. Encourage parents/guardians to start income generating activities to support their families.	the rights of children at all levels in the district.
low transition rates to secondary schools and university	Inadequate human and financial resources	To increase transition rates to 35% by the year 2012.	Strengthen school management committees, heads teachers and district Education officers. Supervision of teaching and learning activities to improve on performance and ensure quality curriculum delivery. Sensitize the community on the importance of educating a child	Ensure quality learning process which is relevant to the needs of the society. Provide support to low cost secondary education. Fight against discriminative cultural practices by enhancing affirmative action to gap the inequalities in vulnerable groups.
Poor road network; 21% in fairly good condition.	Inadequate communication devices. Inadequate equipment for construction. Poor maintenance of roads, Inadequate trained, personnel poor soils and drainage patterns	To Improve the roads fairly in good condition from the current 21% to 35% by the year 2012.	Sensitize the community on the usefulness of not encroaching road reserves. Regular Maintenance of the existing feeder roads.	Providing good transport network facilities to the community. Engender new communication technology and review on the old technology.

This chapter deals with the implementation of district strategy, which covers the water supply strategy through the implementation of various programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of the district.

The strategies are categorized under the following sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, and Special Programmes in accordance with the new MTEF guidelines.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is one of the key sectors in the district. It comprises of the following sub-sectors: agriculture, livestock development, fisheries development, forestry and wildlife, lands and cooperative development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The sector vision is to be an agricultural and rural development sector that is modern, productive, sustainable, profitable and inclusive. It will be achieved through the implementation of various development programs and projects that will improve the living standards of the people in the district.

3.1.1 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

For efficient development, it will be required that various projects and programmes are initiated in the district. These will include food production, high yielding livestock rearing and intensive cash crop farming among others. Reducing poverty by half will be achieved by increasing agricultural productivity hence providing avenues for employment. This will in turn lead to the improvement of the general welfare of the people in the district.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the most important sub-sector in the district as it accounts for over 40% of the total earnings in the district. Most people in the district are employed either directly or indirectly in the sector. The district is a food deficit area. This gives rise to the need to develop high yielding varieties of food crops. High yielding cash crops are also necessary for the district population which has a high dependence on agriculture.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the translation of district strategic objectives into sector specific strategies through the implementation of projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities.

The strategies are categorized under the following sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and, Special Programmes in accordance with the new MTEF guidelines.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is one of the key sectors in the district. It comprises of the following ministries; agriculture, livestock development, fisheries development, forestry and wildlife, lands and cooperative development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector Vision' is to be an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector''.

The mission is to "improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife."

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

For effective development, it will be important that sustainable projects and programmes are initiated in the district. This will include food production, high yielding livestock rearing and intensive cash crop farming among others. Reducing poverty by half will be achieved by increasing agricultural productivity hence providing avenues for employment. This will in turn lead to the improvement of the general Welfare of the people in the district.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the most important sub-sector in the district as it accounts for over 65% of the total earnings in the district. Most people in this district are employed either directly or indirectly in this sector. The district is a food deficit area. This gives rise to the need to develop high yielding varieties of food crops. High value cash crops are also necessary due to the high population density, which has put immense pressure on land.

The co-operative movement permeates almost every sector of the District. The movement is particularly important for mobilization of savings and their utilization for on – lending to farmers, procurement and supply of farm inputs, marketing and processing of farmers produce and procurement of land for settlement or cultivation by members. Land administration policies have a direct bearing on agricultural productivity. Formulation of a comprehensive land use policy and legislative framework will facilitate production and optimum land use which will lead to alleviation of poverty.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Research Institution (KARI, ICIPE, KESREF etc)	Livestock and crop research
Kenya Dairy Board	Regulation of milk marketing
NGOs (ROP, HIK)	Extension service and micro finance
Finance Institutions	Avail credit
SAIPEH	Mitigation of the socio – economic factors
Mumias Sugar Company	Provides market for cane Provides market directly and indirectly to a large number of people.
MOCO & MOSACO	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Community members	Manage private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.
Farmers Organizations	Extension and community mobilization.
CBO	Mobilize people to form economically viable groups.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil society	Management and promotion of good governance.
Milk collection centres	Collection and marketing of milk.
Ministry of Agriculture	Create enabling environment facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research.
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promote crop diversification Promote crop production Popularizing production of indigenous vegetables. Provision of credit facilities to farmers	Continued land division to uneconomic sizes Low management levels Prevalent use of uncertified seeds. Unavailability of seeds. Overdependence on sugar cane. Low yields. Lack of credit facilities	Discourage sub – division of land. Strict control measures on control and production of clean planting material. Access quality seeds and other farm inputs. Development of village seed banks. Crop diversification

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	especially outside the sugar belt zone. Development efficient marketing channels. Development of high yielding variation.	especially for farmers outside the sugar belt area. Lack of proper marketing channels and exploitation of farmers by middle men. Lack of high yielding varieties of cash and food crops.	Plant hybrid seeds and use fertilizers. Encourage development of community based microfinance institutions. Promotion of other cash crop. Encourage formation of co-operatives. Intensify research for better varieties.
Livestock and Fisheries Development	Promote livestock farming Minimize disease outbreaks and incidence. Increase milk and meat production. Stocking of dams Creating awareness on fish farming. Construction of more ponds. Equipping the field staff.	Lack of sufficient good quality livestock breeds. High incidences of tick borne diseases and Newcastle diseases. Lack of qualified extension agents. Lack of transport to reach areas that cannot be reached by public transport. Farmers are ill informed about fishing techniques. Lack of equipment for the field staff.	Promote high quality breeds. Improve farmers' management skills through training and extension. Training of fish farmers Providing transport and equipment for field staff. Promoting fish eating culture.
Lands	Land adjudication and registration. Prevent sub – division of land.	Succession laws cumbersome. Pressure on land Sub – division of land into small uneconomic units.	Review succession laws. Intensive cultivation and land use. Discourage sub – division of land.
Co-operative development and Marketing	Improve management	Poor management of societies. Poor marketing skills	To train members and leaders on management. Educate members

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension-NALEP	To train 2000 farmers every year for 3 years.	To provide and facilitate pluralistic & efficient extension services by 2012	Public extension services to meet the demand of the farmers.
Research Liaison District wide	To provide all farmers with disease tolerant cassava seeds by 2010.	Multiplication of clean and disease tolerant cassava; improve production and increase food security by the 2010	Development bulking and distribution of mosaic tolerant cassava planting materials
Crop development District wide	To Raise incomes, food security and to Increase the acreage under vegetables and other horticultural crops by 50% by 2012.	Train farmers; increase ha under vegetables and other horticultural crops	Organise the training Hold demonstrations on the horticultural crops Provide execution services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Farm visits
NMK	To give grants to 19 Community groups. To support school meal programmes in 4 schools and 1 NGO by 2012.	19 groups. 4 schools. 1 NGO.	Trainings.
NAAIAP	To improve farm inputs access and affordability for 100 poor families small holder to enable food security at the house hold level and generate income from sale of surplus yearly.	100 poor families yearly.	purchase farm inputs
KAPP	To improve livelihood of rural communities in 2 locations through the development acquisition and application of improved technologies by December 2008.	2 locations i.e. Marama West & Eshrombe.	Formation of CIGs Stakeholder mobilisation. Training of CIGs.
Farmers Field School	Promote food security	District wide trainings By 2010	Demonstrations, trainings and Field days

B. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office construction Butere Division	1	To complete the construction of the Butere divisional office by Dec 2008.	Completion by end of 2008.	Construction.
Introduction of Modern Agriculture Technology programmes to focus on Vision 2030, first MTP and MDG quick wins (District Wide): Greenhouse Farming, value addition on agricultural products, improved livestock production and Training Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Focal Area Development committees (FADCs) in kitchen gardening.	2	To Increase agricultural productivity by 2012.	To Train 1000 Trainer of Trainers (TOTs) by 2012.	Trainings, Demonstrations, sensitization programmes on utilization of improved seeds, fertilizer application, and kitchen gardens
Vision 2030 flagship projects Disease Free Zones Fertilizer cost reduction programme	3	Improve crop productivity	Establish 2 zones by 2010, avail affordable fertilizer by	Disease surveillance, elimination of pests and vectors,

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Wide			2009	subsidy on fertilizer.
Mainstream Agro forestry Concepts in Household Farming District Wide	3	Promote Sustainable Land Use Management Practices	Train 70% of households on effects of climate change, food and fuel security.	Establishment of Agro forestry Training Centres, incorporating Agro forestry training in formal and informal education, field days and demonstrations lack training on Sustainable Land use Management practices

A. On-going projects/programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name/ Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Dips District Wide	Tick control Reducing incidence of tick borne diseases	All Dilapidated dips	Renovations and dipping
Crush pens in all divisions	Tsetse fly control Trypanosomiasis control	Crush pens in all divisions	Crush pen spraying of livestock
Veterinary Hygiene District wide	Assuring food safety	All slabs , meat carriers , cattle inspected	Meat inspection Slaughter slabs Hygiene Maintenance
Veterinary Disease control District wide	Increase district herd Reduce incidence of Rabies	All livestock	Diseases surveillance Vaccinations Livestock movement control Dog biting
Hides and skins improvement and leather industry District wide	Value addition Training of flayers and traders	All flayers, Hides and skins.	Training of flayers and traders
Artificial Insemination District wide	Product superior livestock breeds Reduce incidence of breeding diseases	60 Inseminations	Artificial insemination Public education
Extension services District wide	Maintain animal health and improve production	Field days – 4 Extension packages 4 Barazas – 24	Public educations
Branding of animals District wide	Identification of animals	5,000 H/C	Branding of cattle
Inspection of agro- vets and supervision of agro-vets District wide	Provision of professional dispensing of vet drugs and rendering of veterinary services	All of Agro-vets All private AHA's	Inspection Supervision.

Project Name/ Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training District wide	Informed staff and traders	No. of groups to be trained in value addition In-service training of all staff members	Training
Staff supervision District wide	Effective, timely and efficient services rendered	No. of Staff Supervisors	Supervisions
Licensing District wide	Ensure legal trade	All slabs, Meat containers, Hides and skins Premises and Flayers.	Supervisions
Fish Farming Extension Programme District Wide	Promote fish farming, Improve incomes, Nutrition and create employment opportunities.	Train all Fish farmers in the district	On-farm visits ,field days, demonstrations to disseminate modern fish farming techniques

A. On-going projects/programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of district veterinary office	To complete the construction of the district veterinary office by June 2008 Provide enough space to increase productivity of the technical staff	Complete the office by June, 2008	Completion of the office

B. New Project Proposals: Veterinary Services

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of offices at divisional level	1	To Construct 5 offices to Provide office space to technical staff to improve service delivery by 2012.	Construct 5 offices in; a) Khwisero East b) Khwisero West c) Shiatsala d) Butere e) Lunza	Complete office construction

New Project Proposals: Fisheries Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fish Farming Extension Programme	Promote fish farming, Improve incomes, Nutrition and create employment opportunities.	Train all Fish farmers in the district	On-farm visits ,field days, demonstrations to disseminate modern fish farming techniques
Rehabilitation of fish ponds and drainage system	Improve water supply to the ponds and maximize production surface area	Install new water supply system and cid-off drains by	Reinforcing dam walls, Desilting and repairing drainage systems,

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency			
		2010	Excavation of channels, pipe laying and backfilling.

A. On-going projects/programmes: Lands

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Div/Location			
Land Registration Whole district	Develop an inventory of land ownership, usage and size	Register all parcels by 2009	Official search and registration
Surveys and Mapping Whole district	Develop updated land maps for planning purposes	Annual surveys	Purchase and repair of EDM machines
Land adjudication and settlement of matters District wide	To resolve land matters in amicable manner	District wide	Sensitizations on land policy, official search and issuance of title deeds

A. On-going projects/programmes: Forestry and Wildlife

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
Gazettement of forests	To increase area under forests, improve management of the areas as forest zones; conservation of environment and biodiversity.	Complete gazettement.	Survey and gazette Misango hills.

B. New Project Proposals: Forestry and Wildlife

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency				
Office block	1	To construct 1 office block to Improve staff efficiency by 2012.	Construct 1 office block.	Construction of office.

A. On-going projects/programmes: Co-operative Development and Marketing

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
Education training and information district wide.	To conduct annual trainings to empower cooperatives with knowledge for proper and effective management.	To conduct annual training for cooperative societies.	To conduct training for information dissemination to cooperative societies.

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
	management.		
Diversification of cooperative activities district wide.	To improve capital base of all societies by introducing one new activity in every cooperative society annually.	Introduce one new activity in every cooperative society annually.	Encourage cooperatives to diversify income generating activities such as micro credit programmes and store for re-sale.
Value addition	To improve produce product by value addition by 2012.	To ensure all dairy cooperative societies process the milk before sale.	Purchase processing plant for milk and installation.

B) New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development and Marketing

Project name	Location/division Constituency	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Intensive cooperative training and education	All divisions	1	To improve the understanding of cooperative principles.	Cooperative society members, management committees and other stakeholders.	Holding workshops

3.1.7 Cross-sector linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector highly depends on other sectors as Physical Infrastructure, human resource development, research, innovation and technology and the Governance, Justice, Law and Order. There is need to have proper communication and infrastructure networks such as roads and telecommunication network for effective marketing of agricultural products. It is necessary to have proper market information system to support farmers. The road and railway network will need to be maintained for easy access to the market. There is also need to improve the literacy levels through adult education and reductions in school dropout rates as literate farmers usually find it easy to adopt new production techniques. Governance, Justice, Law and Order provide security for the Sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The agriculture and rural development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development, land reforms, forestry and wildlife as well as fisheries. The forestry department is a major player in this sector and is involved in mainstreaming environmental issue in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and tourism sectors efforts are made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is to have "a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders."

The mission is to "facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development."

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve this more is to be done in ensuring that the western tourism circuit is on course. The rehabilitation of Misango hills and putting up tourist resorts has been prioritised.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The small scale and Jua Kali enterprise create employment opportunities, especially, for youth and school leavers and provides economic security for members of their immediate families. The informal sector is characterized by ease of entry and exit, low capital requirement for establishment and operation, dependence on local resources and recycled waste, family ownership, employment of simple technologies that are easy to adopt, labour intensive production technique, low cost skill acquisition mainly outside the formal system, ability to operate under a highly competitive market conditions and creating demand as well as supply because 90% of the rural enterprise products are marketed directly to rural households. Tourism is a very important aspect of development. It is a foreign exchange earner and employer.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Dairy Board	Regulation of milk marketing
NGOs (ROP, HIK)	Extension service and micro finance
Finance Institutions	Avail credit
SAIPEH	Mitigation of the socio – economic factors
Mumias Sugar Company	Provides market for cane Provides market directly and indirectly to a large number of people.
MOCO & MOSACO	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Community members	Manage private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.
Farmers Organizations	Extension and community mobilization.
CBO	Mobilize people to form economically viable groups.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil society	Management and promotion of good governance.

Milk collection centres	Collection and marketing of milk.
Stakeholder	Role
Hotel industry	Provides accommodation for the tourist Industry.
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.
Parastatals Organisations	To promote establishment of tourism.
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Create an enabling environment for industrial growth. Ensure the harmonisation of process by government and local Authorities to hasten the licensing for traders.	Lack of easy and accessible credit following collapse of institutions such as KIE etc. Lack of entrepreneurial skills. High tariff, in the form of local taxes and levies by various bodies e.g. central government and local authorities. Lack of information on requirements by local Authorities on establishment of businesses especially for the Jua Kali Sector resulting in conflicts. Lack of and inadequate infrastructure for the informed sector. Prohibitive loan conditionality.	Provide easy and accessible credit by strengthening the co-operative movement especially traders SACCO. Review the existing policies governing interest rates on loans. Promote the growth of MFIs Harmonize levies and reduce traffic charged through consultation with relevant government bodies. Provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to mould the industries. Promote and maintain supporting infrastructure e.g. rural power, Jua Kali sector, improved road net work etc. Review loan conditionalities to make credit accessible. Train traders and Jua Kali practitioners on entrepreneurial skills.
Tourism	Encourage would be investors in the tourism sub – sector to venture into joint partnership with local investors.	Undeveloped tourist attractions in the district. Poor infrastructural facilities hindering development of tourist attractions eg roads, power etc.	Promote development of tourist attractions to extend the tourism circuit. Develop and improve infrastructure that will attract investors into the sub – sector. Preservation of cultural heritage of the local community.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A) On-going projects: Trade

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Management of joint trade development loans.	Promote growth and development of micro, small and medium scale	Give 200 traders loans per financial year	Repayment collections, identification of deserving applicants and loan

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District wide	enterprises (MSMEs)		disbursement
Provision of Business Development Services (BDS) District wide	Develop capacity of traders to manage businesses profitably	Train 500 traders annually	Trainings, Seminars and extension services

A) On-going projects: Tourism

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cultural Tourism	Promote positive community culture	Reach 500 visitors per year	Cultural day and celebrations
Conference tourism	Enhance the capacity of the district as a centre for conference tourism	Accommodate 5000 visitors per year	Meetings, Seminars and Workshops

A) On-going projects: Industry

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mapping of Natural resources	Determine existence of minerals for industrial use	District wide	Soil Surveys and studies
Industrial training	Develop capacity of investors to manage industries	Train 1000 entrepreneurs per quarter	Meetings, Seminars and Workshops

B) New Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vision 2030 Flagship projects: Certification of home stay-sites Niche products initiative	1	Promote cultural and Eco-tourism	Certify 50 home-stay sites by 2010	Establishment of attraction sites, construction of accommodation facilities
Community tourism initiative and HIV/AIDS programme District wide	2	Promote cultural tourism	Identify one community conservatory site by 2011	Identification of cultural artefacts, establishment of communal tourism sites
Comprehensive District Tourism development programme focusing on Vision 2030 and MDGs quick wins to entail; Training of tour operators; Development of village scenic sites; Development of tourism circuits; Construction of conference	3	Promote growth of a vibrant tourism sector	Develop identified potential by 2010	Establishment of attraction sites, improvement of infrastructure, advertising services, enhancement of security construction of accommodation facilities

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
tourism facilities; Development of eco-tourism through a forestation and restocking scenic hills.				

B) New Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Division/Location	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vision 2030 projects; Wholesale hub Small and Medium Enterprises industrial parks.	Flagship	1	Promote growth of a vibrant wholesale and manufacturing businesses	Retail, wholesale and SME traders	Trainings, issuance of business loans
Comprehensive development services to focusing on MDGs quick wins entailing: Provision of credit to potential; entrepreneurship training schools/colleges; Construction of Jua kali sheds and modern markets; Introduction of table banking; Establishment of entrepreneurship development centres; Establishment of wholesale and retail outlets (supermarkets, hardware); Development of cross border trade; Establish Business Initiative and Management Advisory Services.	Trade	2	Enhance development of entrepreneurial culture	1000 potential entrepreneurs by 2010	Business management training, credit access and training, table banking
Establish a District Business Solution Centre at the District headquarters.		3	Provide information on available business opportunities to potential entrepreneurs	Potential Entrepreneurs	Business Training. Provision of Business start-up advice, Provision of consultancy services
Strengthen Management of joint loans board District wide		4	Promote growth and transformation of micro and small businesses	Business community	Screening of applicants, issuance of loans

Project Name	Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Business Development Services	District wide	5	Impart modern business management skills to traders	Business community	Training, Provision of consultancy services

B) New Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name	Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Industrial resource mapping		1	Develop up to date resource data for the district by 2010	Potential entrepreneurs	Terrestrial and satellite mapping
Comprehensive industrial development plan.		2	Promote growth of small and medium scale industries by 2011	Potential entrepreneurs	Industrial trainings, credit provision, technology sourcing
Establishment of light factories/industries focusing on Vision 2030 and MDG quick wins in the Construction of a molasses plant and sweet processing plant; Horticulture product value addition. crushing of bones for glue production; mineral water processing and packaging Food packaging; Construction of waste recycling plant and fertilizer manufacturing; Processing of vegetable oils, Milling of grain; Production of Tapioca from cassava; Production of leather; Processing of paper from sugar cane biogases; Construction of bakeries; palm oil processing.		3	Promote growth of small and medium scale industries by 2011	Potential entrepreneurs	Industrial trainings, credit provision, technology sourcing and value addition

3.2.7 Cross-sector linkages

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector highly depends on other sectors as Physical Infrastructure, Education, science and technology and the Governance, Justice, Law and Order. There is need to have proper communication and infrastructure networks such as roads and telecommunication network for efficiency. It is necessary to have proper market information system to market tourism. The road and railway network will need to be maintained for easy access to the market and tourist sites. There is also need to improve the literacy levels through adult education and reductions in school dropout rates as literate people may act as guides.

Forest department provides raw material for jua kali sector and provide wood fuel for energy sector. Governance, Justice, Law and Order provide security for Productive Sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through promotion of trade and tourism. Through trade, tourism and industry sectors efforts are made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Provision of adequate and well – maintained infrastructure network is crucial for the overall development of the district. The people of the district view this sub – sector as important but most of it is in deplorable state. This has affected the marketing of farm produce and reduced possibilities of growth of urban and rural employment opportunities.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is to “provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030.”

The mission is to “provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable Economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and Effective management of all infrastructure facilities.”

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will achieve its vision of providing cost-effective, world class infrastructure facilities and support vision 2030 through continuous maintenance and gravelling of roads, use of alternative energy, increased connectivity of electricity, improved housing and efficient works. This will promote economic growth.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Infrastructure facilities and services support all sectors of the economy. Roads bring in agricultural inputs and implements, facilitate extension services, bring access to manufactured goods, create access to basic social services such as education and health and most importantly, provide access to markets for farm produce. The road network, therefore, provides a link between producing and consuming centres. Moreover, the process of constructing and maintaining roads using local resources and labour – intensive technology can make a significant contribution to poverty alleviation by creating employment opportunities.

Rail transport is particularly important for the carriage of bulky goods, especially over long distances.

Access to adequate and reliable supply of water is crucial to stimulating economic growth. Availability of, and access to water for human consumption and for productive use would contribute significantly to poverty reduction and food security. The district being rural in nature depends on agriculture, livestock farming for which water is an essential input.

The provision of adequate and reliable energy is an important pre-requisite for rapid economic development. It contributes positively to industrial development and influences the cost of production. The rural electrification programme promotes development and expansion of off-farm enterprises where it has been implemented.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Mumias Sugar company	Maintain sugar roads Water supply
Butere / Mumias CC	Maintain unclassified roads, Put up new river crossings Open new roads, Spring protection.
Department of Public works	Maintains roads, controls axle load
Kenya Roads Board	Prioritises and budgets for roads maintenance.
Communities	Maintenance of rural access and feeder roads communally.
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of existing roads network (gravelling, grading, spot, improvement, bush clearing, culverts) Open up new roads Construction of new bridges and maintenance of existing ones.	Inadequate funds Inadequate plant and equipment. Lack of skilled personnel. Lack of capacity in the private sector to undertake contractor.	Solicit for adequate funding Undertake minor works by MORPW especially grading. Contract out those major works. Promote local contractors.
Housing	Design and supervision of government buildings projects. Lowering costs of building.	Expensive construction material. Lack of sufficient funding. Insufficient housing. Expensive rental houses.	Encourage use of locally available building materials. Provide credit for housing and affordable building materials.
Energy	Enhancement and expansion of the Rural electrification programme Expand the distribution and coverage of electricity. Enhance distribution of energy including solar energy. Facilitate private sector production and distribution.	Lack of competition in the transmission and distribution of electricity. Lack of information for technology on alternative sources of energy including solar, wind etc. Poor management and lack of transparency and	Diversification of sources of energy. Liberalization of transmission and distribution of energy Proper management in transmission and distribution of generated energy.

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		accountability especially in the implementation of REP. Discouragement of potential consumers due to initial high investment costs.	Greater involvement of consumers, potential consumers and other stakeholders on the prioritization of REEP.
Transport	Encourage local Authorities to provide the necessary facilities for the smooth operation of transport services in their areas of jurisdiction.	Lacks of provision of facilities by local Authorities that will enhance the growth of transport activities within the district e.g. bus parks. No clear policy on operation of bicycle and motorcycle taxis (boda boda) in urban centres by both local Authorities and Traffic department.	Lack Authorities to plan and put up bus parks in the major urban centres. To promote organized public transport and generate revenue. Promote bicycle / motorcycle taxis by providing them with lanes on major roads and credit for expansion and train uses on traffic rules.
Local government	Construction of bridges and feeder roads. Rehabilitation of water projects. Acquisition of land to open up new markets and other community based projects. Fencing and market development. Rural electrification on major markets.	Lack of enough funds Lack of machinery egg heavy plants. Lack of expertise Lack of land located strategically Lack of manpower.	Make good use of LATF and cess monies. Rehabilitate and protect existing water points. Requisition of land Community to donate part of land for proposed community based projects. Fence all major markets Provide security lighting of markets.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road C33 Ekeru-Ebuyangu (31 km)	Promote economic development by increasing the km of paved roads by 31km by 2010.	To increase the km of paved roads	The road was initially gravelled at a cost of Kshs 109 million
Road 0260/E390 Sabatia-Butere-Musanda-Ugunja-Ukwala 55km	To Increase the length of gravelled roads by 55 km by 2010 to Promote economic development	To Increase the length of gravelled roads	The road was gravelled and completed in 2008 at a cost of Kshs 143,000,000
Road D260/E360/0249 Sigalagala-Butere-Sidindi.	To Increase the length or paved roads Promote economic development by 2012.	To Increase the length or paved roads	The designs for upgrading have been completed, awaiting funds for upgrading.
Road D266 Ibokolo-Shianda-Malaha	Improve mobility by gravelling ibokolo-	Gravelling	Part of the road between Malaha and Shianda has

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	shianda-malaha road by 2009.		been gravelled, the rest is under maintenance.

B. New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Road D260/E390/D249 Sigalagala –Sidindi (53km)	1	To upgrade 53km of the road from earth to bitumen to improve Mobility, linkage and development by 2012.	Bitumen	Upgrading the road from earth/ground to bitumen.
D260-Butere-Musanda- Ugunja	2	To tarmac Butere-Musanda- Ugunja road by 2012.	Bitumen	Upgrading the road to bitumen standards
D249/D262 Shiatsala- Manyulia-Liboyi-Akatsa	3	To gravel shiatsala-manyulia- liboyi-akatsa road by 2012.	gravelling	Full gravelling of the road
E1162/D262 Emako- Ekonjero-Kilingili (39km)	4	To gravel 39 km of Emako- Ekonjero-Kilingili road by 2012.	gravelling	Full gravelling of the road
D263 Khwisero-Eshibinga	4	To gravel Khwisero – Eshibinga road by 2012.	gravelling	Full gravelling of the road

A. On-going projects/programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Shiatsala Market	To Provide electricity by 2009	Provide to adjacent areas.	Survey and put power lines
Shitsitswi Market	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Imanga Market	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Ebuboko market	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Manyala hospital	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Ematsatsi Market/ Shinutsa secondary school	To Provide electricity by 2009.	Provide electricity by 2009	Survey and put power lines
Ikolomani Market/ Namasoli health centre	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Khumailo market	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Ekambuli Secondary school	To Provide electricity by 2009.	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Luanda Dudi secondary school	To Provide electricity by 2009	.Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines

B. New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Khwisero constituency				
Khumusalaba/Eshibinga Market/Emalindi complex	1	To Provide electricity to the market by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Mulwanda/Ebukwala health centre	2	To Provide electricity to the health center by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Mundeku/Emutsatsa health centre	3	To Provide electricity the health center by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Emasatsi/Munjiti health centre	4	To Provide electricity to the health centre by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Mundeku/Shirotsa water supply/Khusukuti market	5	To Provide electricity to water supply and market by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Butere Constituency				
Shiraha secondary school/shiraha health centre/Shiasa Market	1	To Provide electricity shiraha sec, shiraha health centre and shiasa market by 2010.	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Mabole health centre	2	To Provide electricity to Mabole health centre by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Shimukoko health centre/Bulanda market	3	To Provide electricity to shimukoko healthcentre and Bulanda market by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
Lukohe community health centre	4	To Provide electricity to Lukohe health centre by 2010.	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines
St Paul Shikunga secondary school/Marenyo market	5	To Provide electricity to shikunga sec and Marenyo market by 2010	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Survey and put power lines

A. On-going projects/programmes: Butere/Mumias County Council

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mushitsetse –mulufu R/C and Road- Khwisero Division	To install culverts to open up areas and reduce distance to urban areas by	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads.

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
	2008.		
Reconstruction of Eshirombe-Mushiangubu R/C Khwisero division	To install culverts to reduce distance between Eshirombe and Mushiangubu by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation
Mulwanyengo –Emako R/C and road Khwisero division	To install culverts to reduce distance between Mulwanyengo and Emako by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation.
Manyala-Khulwanda R/C & road. Butere division	To reduce distance to market centres by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation.
Eshikholobe R/C & road. Butere division	To reduce distance to market centres by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation.
Shianda-Emuhaka R/C & road. Butere division	To reduce distance to market centres by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation.
Efichina R/C. Butere division	To reduce distance to market centres by 2008.	To finish by 2008	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads and road rehabilitation.
Mulwanda dispensary Khwisero division	To construct an outpatient block at Mulwanda dispensary to improve provision of health care by 2012.	At least every ward to have a health facility	Construction of outpatient block
Elwangale Dispensary Khwisero Division	To construct an outpatient block cater for the increased number of patients by 2008.	At least every ward to have a health facility.	Outpatient block
Emalindi Dispensary Khwisero Division	To construct an outpatient block to Improve community health by 2012.	At least every ward to have a health facility.	Outpatient block.

B. New Project Proposals: Butere/Mumias County Council

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
AP Houses Mahondo market	1	To construct AP house at mahondo by 2009 to improve the general morale of the officers. Service closer to people.	By end of 2009	Construction of AP houses at Mahondo.
Chief's office Imanga market	2	To construct the chief's office at	By end of 2009	Construction of chief's office.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		Imanga market by 2009 improve the general work performance & service to wananchi.		
AP Houses Bukhoko Market	3	To construct AP Houses at Bukhoko by 2009 to improve the general morale of the officers.	By end of 2009	Construction of AP Houses at Bukhoko.
Bridge construction Muchibir River crossing	4	To construct a bridge across Muchibir river by 2009 to Interlink urban centre to ease communication to promote economic development.	By end of 2009	Construction of bridge across the river. Whenever it rains.
Chief's & Assistant's office Musanda market.	5	To construct a chiefs office at Musanda market to improve efficiency in service delivery by 2009..	By end of 2009	To construct chief's office.
Purchase of computer/typewriter/copier	6	To purchase a computer, typewriter and a copier by 2009 to improve efficiency	By end of 2009	Purchase of computer, typewriter & copier.
Construction of a disposal site.	7	To construct a dumping site and fencing it by 2009 To improve refuse management.	By end of 2009	Construction of a dumping site & fencing the area.
Purchase of office furniture	8	To purchase office furniture to Improve efficiency and management to boost staff morale by 2009.	By end of 2009	Purchase of office furniture
Mundalo bridge & road construction	9	Improve the condition of the bridge and road by 2009 to foster growth.	By end of 2009	To Construct a bridge across The river & rehabilitation of the road.
Mundeku polytechnic Mundeku market	10	To Construct Mundeku polytechnic to absorb the high number of school leavers by 2009.	By end of 2009	Construction of polytechnic.
Construction of 2 classrooms Shirembe primary	11	To Construct 2 classrooms To increase enrolment & reduce burden on parents by 2009.	By end of 2009	Construction of 2 classrooms
Construction of Shirombe	12	To construct	By end of	Construction of

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
river crossing		Shirombe river crossing to improve communication of people proximity to urban centres to promote economic development by 2009.	2009	bridge across the river.
Construction of 2 classrooms Emwiru Sec. school	13	To Construct two classrooms at Emwiru Sec. school To cater for increased number of students by 2009.	By end of 2009	Construction of 2 classrooms.
Nursery block Munjeche primary	14	to Construct a nursery block To cater for increased number of pupils by 2009.	By end of 2009	Construction of nursery block. school
Resource centre Shibinga market	15	To Construct resource centre at Shibinga by 2009 to keep the public informed & educated.	By end of 2009	Construction of resource centre.
Purchase of official pick-up	16	To Purchase a pick up by 2009 to boost collection of revenue.	By end of 2009	Purchase of pick-up
Installation of intercom.	17	To install intercom to improve communication by 2009.	By end of 2009	Installation of intercom.

3.3.7 Cross-sector linkages

Good infrastructure ease transport to facilitate agricultural produce to reach the market. Ease in mobility also reduces time wasted while travelling hence improving productivity. Availability of water reduces incidences of diseases. Therefore the sector is strongly interlinked with Productive sector, Tourism and Wildlife, trade and Industry and Education, Science and Technology.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all. The mission is to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for

enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

For effective development, it will be important that sustainable projects and programmes are initiated in the district. Environmental Impact Assessment on all This will include food production, high yielding livestock rearing and intensive cash crop farming among others. Reducing poverty by half will be achieved by increasing agricultural productivity hence providing avenues for employment. This will in turn lead to the improvement of the general Welfare of the people in the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environmental management is important for the achievement of sustainable development. The need to conserve, sustain utilization and management of environment and natural resources must be emphasized. Water is a resource that is factor considered in establishment of cottage industries, irrigation farming, fish farms and for household utilisation. Good sanitation boosts public health.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs(KWAHO)	Drilling of water points, toilets. Establishment of biogas units.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit
Community members	Construction of toilets and spring protection.
CBO	Mobilize people to form economically viable groups.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil society	Management and promotion of good governance.
NEMA	Environmental audit, EIAs.
Water Department	Drilling of water points, installation of meters

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment and Natural Resources	Enhance compliance and enforcement of environmental regulations; Enhance environmental Education for sustainable development; Promote sustainable development; Use of indigenous knowledge systems in conservation activities	Inadequate personnel to oversee enforcement as well as monitoring; Inadequate funds to organize seminars, workshops, environmental lectures and public brazes; High cost of switching to newer environmental friendly technologies; Rapid erosion of cultural values as a result of modernity	Involve District Environment Committee, Law enforcement agencies and NEMA legal department; Dissemination of environmental information; Encourage adoption of environmental friendly technologies; Infuse indigenous knowledge in both formal and non-formal environmental education.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and irrigation	Enhance operational capacity of water supply to meet the increased water demand Provide water for both domestic and livestock use. Ensure reliable and safe water to consumers and increase safe water coverage in the district. Development of irrigation schemes	Inadequate funding Expensive chemicals. Low personnel capacity. Poor irrigation network.	Encourage community funded projects. Encourage roof catchments and boreholes. Train community to manage the supplies. Complete all the incomplete water projects. Increase pumping and piping. Improve on irrigation and drainage.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: NEMA

Project/Programme	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations	To mitigate adverse environmental effects of development projects.	All proposed development projects	-Review of EIA reports. -Monitor the implementation of mitigation measures.
Enforcement of Environmental Audit (EA) Regulations.	Ascertain performance of existing projects in relation to environmental conservation.	All operationalised projects.	-inspections -issuance of improvement orders.
Enforcement of Environmental (waste management) Regulations.	To promote sustainable solid waste management.	All solid waste handlers.	-issuance of licences.
Enforcement of Environmental (water quality) Regulations.	To abate pollution of water bodies.	All significant effluent discharges.	-issuance of licences. -sampling and testing.
Rehabilitation of Degraded Ecosystems.	To abate environmental degradation.	Misango hills.(one site)	-community mobilization. -Afforestation. -Apiculture.
Environmental Education.	To educate the public on sustainable environmental management.	The general public.	-Barazas. -Distribution of awareness materials.

New Project Proposal: NEMA

programme	priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Control of Noise Pollution Regulation.	1	To abate noise pollution.	Commercial areas. Bus parks. Residential areas. Worship places.	-issuance of relevant licences.

programme	priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Control of Air Pollution Regulation.	1.	To abate air pollution.	Industries	Issuance of relevant licences.
Implementation of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme.	1	To promote sustainable environmental management practices.	-learning institutions. -Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).	-meetings -workshops -initiating environmental enhancement activities.
Implementation of the Keep Kenya Klean (3K) Campaign Programme.	1	To enhance willingness to comply to sound environmental practices.	-learning institutions. -local authorities. -general public	-clean-ups -consultative sector meetings -promoting recycling -Enhance adoption of waste bins.

Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere water supply	To Increase water production to 460m ³ from 380m ³ by 2009.	Increase water production to 460m ³ from 380m ³ .	Rehabilitation of 3 bore holes, purchase & installation of bulk and consumer water meters augmentation of distribution.

B. New Project Proposals: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Butere water supply (urban)	1	To Equip two bore holes. Purchase of 1000 meters by 2012.	Equip two bore holes. Purchase of 1000 meters.	Drilling and equipping bore holes.
Sidindi- Malanga water project (Butere side)	2	To rehabilitate main distribution line & storage tank Replace pipeline fittings Install 100 No. meters by 2012.	rehabilitate main distribution line & storage tank Replace pipeline fittings Install 100 No meters	Rehabilitation of main distribution mains. Rehabilitation of storage tanks.
Shikunga community water project.	3	To rehabilitate pump house and storage tanks and Install 40No. meters by 2012.	Improve intake weir rehabilitate pump house and storage tanks Install 40No. Meters	Improvement of intake weir. Rehabilitation of pump house.
Khwisero community water supply.	4	To equip the borehole sources and extend electricity by 2012.		Equipping of borehole source. Extension of electricity.

3.4.7 Cross-sector linkages

The Environment, Water and Sanitation sector highly depends on other sectors as Physical Infrastructure, human resource development, research, innovation and technology and the Governance, Justice, Law and Order. There is need to have proper communication and infrastructure networks such as roads and telecommunication network for accessibility to water. It is necessary to have proper information system for households for redress. There is also need to improve the literacy levels through adult education and reductions in school dropout rates as literate inhabitants will take care of their environment and protect catchment areas easily and adopt new conservation measures. Governance, Justice, Law and Order provides security for the Sector.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector plays key role in addressing poverty through promotion of conservation and protection of the environment. Proper exploitation of the mineral resources leads to employment opportunities and regular source of revenue. Quality sanitation improves public health through reduced water borne and communicable diseases.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

The mission is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the mission and of the sector, health facilities without staff will be staffed whereas the existing facilities will be expanded and upgraded. HIV/AIDS awareness creation, management of HIV/AIDS cases and VCT will be enhanced. More sites will be established to assist the increasing number. Education is to be improved with schools being turned into centres of excellence. Education facilities are to be improved and more facilities established to ease congestion. More teachers to be employed. Efforts will be made to improve access to education for all children and raising enrolment rate. SMC will be strengthened so as to improve school management. Various programmes to improve school performance will be initiated.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector endeavours to ensure a healthy population through curative, preventive and promotive health care. Education is important in moulding the necessary human resource

to foster development. Education is a basic human development indicator that is very crucial in determining the quality of human life. It is the key to empowering individuals and communities with awareness and knowledge to make informed decisions about themselves and the world around them.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs(e.g. Habitat Aid Initiatives)	To provide some infrastructure and services to the community. Also Offer reproductive health services, capacity building and prevention of communicable diseases.
Community	To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing.
Ministry of Education	Employ staff, improve school infrastructure, and issue bursaries.
CDF	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursaries to needy students.
CDTF	School and health infrastructure improvement
Local Authority	Provide grants for school infrastructure development Ensure adequate environmental sanitation. Establishment of health facilities
District Education Board	Coordination of Education activities in the district.
Church	Namasoli & Mwiwila mission hospital offer integrated health services.
Government	Ensure that the health services are available to the population and they are both affordable and accessible.
Civil society	Support the sector by adopting and implementing key health practices crucial for the sector development.

3.5.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Malaria prevention and treatment. Reproductive health HIV/AIDS /TB Prevention and management. Expanded programme for immunization. Control and prevention of major environmental health related communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery as well as food safety. Promotion of family planning and mother to child health care programs.	In adequate funding of health sector. Under utilization of human resources due to lack of working tools and space. Inadequate supply of drugs. Lack of inadequate personnel. Lack of transport. High prevalence of disease incidences. Lack of knowledge on family planning. Lack of VCT centres. Few health facilities.	Ensure the equitable allocation of resources to reduce disparities. Increase the cost effectiveness and cost efficiency of resource allocations. Supplement drug supply with facility improvement funds. Recruit more personnel. Procure transport for all health facilities. Carry out community based health care programmes by training community extension health workers and staff. Educate the community on importance of family planning and materials child health care. Establish VCT Centres. Improve access to essential health services.
Education	Improve physical infrastructure and	Lack of physical facilities in schools such as laboratories,	Construct and equip educational facilities in the District.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>provide learning materials. Provide bursaries and text books. Improve enrolment rates. Establish special units in the existing primary schools to cater for the disabled children. Train more teachers especially science and English teachers.</p>	<p>classrooms, science rooms. Lack of enough funds to provide bursaries. Lack of community self help bursary kits. Poverty – low enrolment rates. Lack of sponsorship. Undergraduate special schools in the District. Lack of middle level colleges in the District. Inadequate awareness by the stakeholders. Understaffing experienced in 70% of primary schools in the district. Lack of parental support in the district. Conflict experienced between sponsors and school administration.</p>	<p>Encourage community bursaries improve bursary kit through harambees. Encourage existing schools to set up special units. Encourage sponsorship from Churches and NGO's. Encourage Churches and other Institutions to set up vocational centres. Sensitization meetings across the district. Provision of quality services to increase confidence of stakeholders. Provision of policy guidelines on operation of institutional sponsors. Utilization of stakeholders' participatory approach to solving problems.</p>
Labour and human resource development	Promote development of effective human resources	<p>Shortage of training funds; Rampant cases of child labour; Limited dissemination of new labour laws; Inadequate staff and technical support.</p>	Encourage recruitment of multi-skilled workers, Adoption of ICT.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere district hospital	<p>-To enable the District hospital provides theatre & x-ray services by 2009. To construct and equip wards to expand existing bed capacity and Improve health services by 2012.</p>	To complete the work by 2009	Completion and equipping operating theatre; construction and equipping x-ray facility; construction and equipping wards.
Elwangale dispensary	To complete the dispensary block under construction with funding from CDTF by 2009.	Complete by 2009	Completion of construction of the dispensary block; -construction of 2 staff houses
Ekambuli health centre	To complete the health centre block, equip it improve access to health	Complete by 2010	Completion of health centre block under construction by CDF

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	services by 2010.To construct 2 staff houses by 2010.		-construct 2 staff houses -equipping of the facility
Lukoye health centre	To complete health centre block and equip it by 2010 to improve access to health services. To construct 2 staff houses by 2010.	Complete by 2010	-Complete the health centre block under construction by CDF. -equipping the facility -construct 2 staff houses
Mabole health centre	To improve access to health care services by 2009.	Complete by 2009	Complete construction of health care block under construction -construct 2 staff houses -drill water in the facility.
STI/ HIV/AIDS program District wide	To reduce prevalence rate & stigmatisation from 9.5% to 4.0% by 2010.	To reduce prevalence of HIV/ AIDS from 9.5% to 4.0% by 2010	Educating people on management of STI/ HIV/ AIDS.
Malaria prevention and treatment – district wide.	To reduce incidence and prevalence of malaria in pregnancy from 35.8% to 25% by 2010.	90% of ANC attendance to be served; 80% clinicians to be trained and updated; at least 100 BI sites or community pharmacies to be initiated within the plan period; 80% of household access and use insecticide treated nets; 90% reporting coverage attained.	Provide intermittent treatment (ITP) for ANC mothers; increase capacity for integrated management of childhood illness in both health facility and community levels.
Promotion of safe motherhood	To Improve utilization of reproductive health services by 2010.	Update all health workers on safe motherhood practices.	Family planning services; safe and clean deliveries.
Expanded immunization coverage	Reduce mortality and morbidity by 2010.	Extend coverage to the whole district	Immunization activities integrated disease surveillance.
Environmental health management - project district wide.	Reduce incidence and prevalence of environmental health related diseases by 2010.	Water borne, vector borne and related disease reduced.	Hold barazas to sensitize community on the importance safe water and sanitation facility as well as waste management.
Community mobilization District wide	Create awareness on disease control and food hygiene	All food handlers	Trainings, Supervision and review meetings
Food inspection District wide	Reduce food borne diseases and unsanitary conditions	90%food premises, issue 700 hygiene licenses annually	Inspections of food premises and issuance of hygiene licences

B. New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Khwisero health centre Khwisero	1	To expand the capacity of the facility by 3 wards to provide a wider scope of services and to serve a larger catchment population by 2009.	Complete by 2009	Construct and equip 3 wards (male, female, paediatrics)
Manyala Sub-district hospital	2	To expand the capacity and variety of services to the level of a sub-district hospital (level 3 facility) by 2009.	Complete by 2009	-Construct and equip modern operating theatre. -Construct a youth friendly centre. -construct and equip a modern mortuary. -water installation
Muhaka dispensary	3	Improve the physical infrastructure by constructing and equipping one ward and one maternity unit by 2010.	Complete by 2010	Construction and equipping of ward and maternity unit
Shisaba dispensary	4	To construct wards and equip 2 observation wards to ensure capacity for inpatient services according to guidelines by 2010.	Completion by 2010	Completion and equipping of 2 observation wards done by CDF
Eshinutsa dispensary	5	To construct a modern health facility and expand its service delivery by 2011.	Completion by 2011	Construct a modern health centre block and two staff houses
Shitsitswi health centre	6	To avail 24hr health care provision by 2012.	Complete by 2012	Construction of 2 staff houses -installation of water to the facility
Emutsetsa dispensary	7	Improve staff welfare by constructing 2 staff houses by 2012.	Complete by 2012	Construction of 2 staff houses
Butere District hospital –Laundry unit	8	To provide clean and safe linen to clients and improve safety for laundry staff by constructing a laundry unit and installing a laundry machine by 2009.	Complete by 2009	Construction of laundry unit and installation of the laundry machine.
Butere district hospital-mortuary unit	9	To ensure safe storage of human remains by 2010.	Complete by 2010	-construction of mortuary unit -procurement and installation of cold room equipment
Butere district hospital-male ward	10	To ensure appropriate in-patient care is availed for males by 2011.	Complete by 2011	Construction and equipping of a new male ward

A. On-going projects/programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
SEP – school improvement programme	To help primary heads improve teaching and learning in their schools by 2009.	Train all heads by 2009	Distance education. Learning course NINE themes on school development.
SBTD – school based teacher development (district wide)	To improve teaching and learning by 2012.	To train key resource teachers in English, Maths, Science, guidance and counselling and social studies by 2012.	Distance education learning.
Strengthening Mathematics and Sciences in Secondary Education	To improve performance of maths & sciences by 2012.	To induct all teachers teaching these subjects.	Induction of teachers on better teaching methods.

B. New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of DEO's office.	1	To Provide a conducive working environment for better performance by 2009.	Complete construction by 2009.	Construction of an office block.
Construction of new secondary schools and expand existing facilities.	2	To provide space for teaching and learning by 2012.	Complete classrooms.	Construction of classrooms and administration blocks.

A. On-going projects: Labour and Human Resource Development

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Resolving industrial disputes District wide	Create conducive environment	Handle 500 cases per month	Meetings, Group and individual training, identification of causes, institutional and organizational changes
Labour/place of work inspection	Monitor compliance to labour laws	Quarterly	Site Visits, interviews, data collection
Guiding and counselling of school leavers on job opportunities District wide	Offer school leavers an opportunity to identify their potentials	Annually	Group and individual guiding and counselling

Project Division/Location	Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Developing data bank of job applicants and advertised vacancies District wide		To maintain an updated register of job applicants verses the available opportunities for decision making	Monthly	Data collection, analysis and interpretation
Advisory and consultancy services District wide		To provide the required on-job guidance and development	Quarterly	Regular Monitoring and Evaluation, Meetings, Guest speeches
Health and safety training District wide		To equip workers with relevant health/safety knowledge and skills	Quarterly	Training and education
Investigation of occupational incidences District wide		To ascertain number and causes of job related incidences	Monthly	Site visits, interviews, formal investigations

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector is widely linked to other sectors. Physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to educational services. Information Communication and Technology sector is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and e-mail and internet. In order to support ICT in schools, the energy sub-sector will play a key role in expanding the electricity coverage to institutions of learning. Public administration, safety law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. All the other sectors depend on this sector for a skilled manpower.

The sector is of importance in the Agriculture and rural Development sector since the health status of the community will be very key for increased production. A good road network will save time on those seeking medication from the health facilities. A literate population will easily understand issues of health and hence respond as required.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Through the public health department the sector ensures environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people who are physically challenged, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of all the interests groups. It this sector that carries out awareness campaign on the importance of using family planning methods.

The sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on them. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the Free Primary and Secondary education. The sector will also establish schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The vision is to achieve excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

The mission is to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to have personnel in the key departments trained in ICT. The district will also form a DIDC. Rural electrification program will be speeded up as ICT development depends on availability of electricity. The private sector will be encouraged to venture in the provision of internet services.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information and communication technology will help farmers' access information to improve productivity and market their farm products. It will assist in getting fast accurate and efficient services in registration of births, ID Cards and also help members of public channel information to Provincial Administration, Police, Judiciary and prosecution with confidence. It will also enable businesspersons' access information on trade, tourism and Industry for use in upgrading their business among others

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To create an enabling environment for the growth of ICT in the District and to equip the public with IT and Its personnel.
Local Authority	To promote the growth of ICT through faster licensing of outlets.
Private sector	To provide a leading role in investing in the sector.
Educational Institution	To encourage IT adoption at an early age among students to raise computer literacy levels.
NGOs	To enhance technology transfer through ICT equipment.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information communication technology	<p>Create an enabling environment for the adoption of ICT in the district by the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Re – organise the DIDC to be a resource centre for all district's IT data needs by seeking the participation of all stakeholders in the district.</p> <p>Promote capacity building on IT for public sectors staff.</p> <p>Call for a standardised curriculum for training on IT. Liberalization of Air waves</p>	<p>Lack of electricity in some areas and its slow pace of expansion.</p> <p>Lack of telecommunication services in some areas.</p> <p>Low awareness on the advantages of computer technology.</p> <p>Low computer literacy levels among the population.</p> <p>Lack of qualified staff to maintain the DIDC.</p> <p>Lack of equipment</p> <p>Lack of policy on training of public sector staff on IT especially in the Districts.</p> <p>Mushrooming of IT training institutions that offer sub – standard education.</p> <p>Weak legal framework</p>	<p>Emphasize on the need for faster REP.</p> <p>Expansion of telecommunication services to all areas of the district.</p> <p>Create awareness on the advantages of computer technology from an early age.</p> <p>Enhance computer literacy among the population.</p> <p>Introduce computer education in schools to create an interest in computers at an early age.</p> <p>Encourage use of ICT in public and private offices.</p> <p>Create an environment for the spread of ICT bureaus in the District.</p> <p>Use DIDCs for training of public sector staff on IT.</p> <p>Provide resources for acquisition of data storage and retrieval e.g. computers, internet etc. Strengthen policy</p> <p>License private practitioner</p>
KNBS	Provision of quality & reliable statistical data for effective planning	Inadequate staff and financial allocation Limited ICT interconnectivity	Employ competent staff Solicit for funding for ICT connectivity
Directorate of E-Government	Promotion of ICT adoption in GOK departments	Limited financial & technical resources	Solicit for adequate funding Seek public private partnerships
GOK IT services	Provision of technical support to GOK departments on ICT	Inadequate staff and financial allocation	Solicit for adequate funding
Department of Resource surveys and Remote sensing	Promote collection and use of quality geo-information for planning and decision making	Limited ICT interconnectivity, Inadequate technical staff	Seek public private partnerships, Employ multi-skilled workers

3.6.6 Projects/Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information news coverage District wide.	To increase news coverage to the public by 2012.	Balanced coverage of information from all divisions.	Collection and dissemination of news making items.
Purchase of vital equipments (All	To Improve	To store	Purchase of computers,

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency departments)	efficiency, storage and retrieval of information with other departments by 2012.	information and retrieve it effectively.	printers and fax machines.
Computerisation of Immigration and registration of persons records	To achieve efficiency and improve service delivery	Computerise by 2009	Procurement of computers, installation of relevant software
Issuance of National registration documents	To keep an updated record of births and deaths	Issue documents to all deserving cases	Identification of cases to be registered, issuance of documents through Provincial Administration
Dissemination of public information	To keep the public informed	Cover entire district	Public barazas, posters, public films

B. New projects Proposals:

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of digital villages.	1	Increase access to ICT infrastructure	Villages, schools, and urban centres	Identification of suitable sites, procurement of requisite facilities, installation of electricity and construction
Vision 2030 flagship projects	2	Enhance ICT adoption and utilization	Schools and institutions	Procurement of requisite facilities, sourcing of appropriate technology
Establishment of Divisional Websites and multipurpose ICT centre. All Location Headquarters'	3	Enhance access to ICT facilities	4 centres constructed by 2010	Develop data for website construction of centre installation of necessary facilities
Tax incentives programme for private investment in community cyber cafes programme	4	Promote ICT investments in rural areas	Willing investors to be given tax holiday of 1 year	Preparation of investment inventory Provision of water & electricity Grading of access roads
Public libraries and statistics resource centres at divisional Hqs All Divisional Headquarters'	5	Disseminate ICT knowledge to grassroots	5 pioneer centres established by end of 2009	Construction & installation of necessary facilities
Expansion of computer for schools Kenya programme District Wide	6	Encourage more people to purchase and own computers	Proposals to be factored in 2008/09 Budget	GOK to waive duty on computer appliances
Computer hardware/software subsidy programme	7	Enhance usage of ICT	Low income earners.	Enable most people to afford computers and related appliances Construction installation of shelves & relevant furniture Stocking with reading

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of a Booster station for Telkom wireless	8	Increase wireless connectivity	Booster station constructed by 20101	Identification of suitable sites Erection of mast
Extension of fibre optic cable towards the district headquarters.	9	To enhance communication among government departments and also the public.	All government departments at the district and all divisions.	Installation of cables and connections0.

3.6.7 Cross- Sector Linkages

Information and communication technology will help farmers' access information to improve productivity and market their farm products. It will assist in getting fast accurate and efficient services in registration of births, ID Cards and also help members of public channel information to Provincial Administration, Police, Judiciary and Prosecution with confidence. It will also enable businessmen access information on trade, tourism and Industry for use in upgrading their business among others.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Through the public health department the sector ensures environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people who are physically challenged, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of all the interests groups. It this sector that carries out awareness campaign on the importance of using family planning methods.

The sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on them. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the Free Primary and Secondary education. The sector will also establish schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of

elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the vision and mission of the sector, the district will endeavour to put in place an enabling environment where each and every sector will be able to realise its potential and achieve its set goals and objectives. This will be achieved through offering adequate security and managing the available resources efficiently.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The children's department ensures neglected children are provided for with basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing and education. Probation department performs rehabilitation work so as to reduce crime rate and supervise community service offenders to perform work which benefits the community and this reduce congestion in penal institutions while checking government expenditure.

Prudent management of public affairs – Institutions resources and process is a prerequisite for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. The nature and functioning of Institutions of governance, the level of awareness of community groups, and a sense of social responsibility within the private sector and important considerations in the renewed fight against poverty.

The Provincial Administration greatly improves internal security though curbing livestock thefts, mediating in various conflict situations, arresting and prosecuting the offenders. The sector also ensures proper financial management through reinforcement of checks and balances, supports development by disseminating policies coordinating development planning and ensuring fairness for all through proper administration of Justice.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Civil Society Organizations	Civic education
Community	Community policing
The Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills.

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construction of district headquarters; construction of houses for administration police officers ,provision of	Inadequate funds	Transport and funds to construct district HQ and AP houses to be provided by GOK

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	transport		
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors ;	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Probation Services	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	inadequate funding; lack of transport;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department.
Local Governance	Strengthen revenue collection; improve financial management;	Inefficient financial management	Improve service delivery of services by the council
Registration of persons	To register as many applicants as possible who have attained 18 years and above	Insufficient publicity from provincial administration; ignorance from the public; laxity from the community to register.	Mobilize more resources to go into publicity; sensitize the community on the importance of registration; educate the public on the need to have the ID.
Justice, National Cohesion & Constitutional Affairs	Co-ordination of GJLOS reform programme	Resistance of reforms Politicization of issues Suspicion and tribalism	Aggressive Education programme wide consultations
National Audit Office	Promote transparency and accountability in management of public resources	Collusion with auditors Inadequate technical staff	Provide adequate remuneration & motivation to public affairs
Parliament	Formulation of laws	Created political capacity	Consensus building
Electoral commission	Preside over free and fare elections	Tribalism, selfishness, illiterate voters, corrupt electrical officials	Enact institutional reforms
State law office	Draft efficient and reliable laws	Limited consensus on issues ,politicization of issues	Involve all stake holders
K.A.C.C	Enhance ,control/prevention of corruption	Resistance of reforms; Politicization of issues; Suspicion and tribalism.	Enact institutional reforms

3.7.6 Projects/Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Immigration and Registration of Persons (Civil Registration)

Project Division/Location	Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Issuance of National Identification Documents such as birth and death certificates		Register all deserving cases for proper identification	Register 500 persons per quarter	Vetting and Registration
Community sensitization/Training		Provide training on management of public resources	Community, development stakeholders	Trainings

B. New project proposal: Immigration and Registration of Persons (Civil Registration)

Project Name Location/Division Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Civil registrar office	1	To Improve office space by 2008.	To construct offices.	To construct offices for effective delivery of services.
Computerization of registration services	2	To reduce time for processing of birth & death certificates by 2012.	To purchase computers and computerize data.	Purchase of computers and computerize all data for registration.
Motor vehicle procurement project.	3	To enhance issuing of birth and death certificates to all by 2012.	Increase number of people registered.	Purchase vehicle for effective supervision.
Capacity building for school leaver's district wide.	4	To increase number of cases registered by 5000 by 2010.	Register 5000 school leavers to capacity build.	To sensitize them on the importance of registration.

A. On-going projects/programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D.O's Office Butere Division	Provide appropriate office space for the Division staff by 2010.	To complete construction in two years.	Finishing works on the main building.

B. New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District headquarter administration block.	1	To increase office space to improve performance by 2011.	Complete construction by 2011.	Construction of office blocks.
AP lines district wise.	2	Improve AP house units to boost staff morale by 2012.	Complete construction by 2012.	Construction of AP lines.
D.O's offices Shiatsala, Lunza, Khwisero East.	3	To provide office space for 3 divisions by 2012.	Complete construction by 2012	Construction.
DC's residence.	4	To provide a decent housing for the DC by 2009.	Complete construction by 2009.	Construction of DC's house.
DO's houses Butere, Khwisero East, Shiatsala, Lunza	5	To provide housing for 5 officers in divisions by 2012.	Complete 5 houses 1per division for the officers	Construction.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	activities
Location/Division/ Constituency			by 2012	
Training of community policing committee members	6	To conduct 6 annual trainings to Improve efficiency and provide secure environment.	To conduct 6 trainings annually	Hold trainings at locational levels.
Training of Administrators District wise.	7	To conduct 4 trainings annually to Improve efficiency and provide them with skills in Disaster Management & conflict resolution.	Conduct four trainings annually.	Hold training for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.

B. New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency				
Construction of office building.	1	To administer criminal justice through probation services by reducing case in prison custody by 2012.	Provide counselling to criminal offenders placed under probation supervision	Construction of office block.

3.7.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector requires good physical infrastructure in order to perform well. Maintenance and improvement of roads and telecommunication network in the district will enable law enforcement staff to respond quickly to incidences of insecurity. Theft cases especially of farm products and animals will reduce drastically. Investors will always invest in an environment that is safe and secure.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Through the public health department the sector ensures environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people who are physically challenged, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of all the interests groups. It this sector that carries out awareness campaign on the importance of using family planning methods.

The sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on them. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the Free Primary and Secondary education. The sector will also establish schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is to be "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management."

The mission is to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve this vision and mission the relevant sub-sector will be expected to play their various roles in the overall achievement of the objective of the sector. On development planning, the bottom up approach will be the basis of planning. Project identification and implementation will be undertaken in consultation with the beneficiaries. LDCs will be trained to make them more responsible to community needs.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Mechanism that ensures transparency, accountability and community involvement in decision making in management of funds will be put in place. Fiscal, monetary and economic planning is important for ensuring macroeconomic stability and socio – economic development. On Development planning, the bottom up approach and DFRDS which is inclusive, information consultative and participatory will be the basis of planning. Project identification and implementation will be undertaken in consultation with the beneficiaries local Development committees will be trained to make them more responsive to community needs.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial & Technical support
Staff of line ministries and departments	Implementation of sector policies
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Formulation and implementation of sustainable planning & Dev policies
Private Sector	Promotion of private enterprises and competition
Civic Society	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

Stakeholder	Role
	welfare of works
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Finance	Ensuring proper financial management in all sectors.	Mismanagement of funds by various organizations.	Initiate tougher control, inspection and auditing for all organizations.
Development planning.	Effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs.	Lack of adequate funds for the office.	Improve funding. Improve implementation of plans.
Office of the Prime minister	Supervision and coordination of government ministries	Inadequate technical staff, politicization of issues	Consensus building
Ministry of local government	Provision of water, roads and sanitation services and infrastructure.	Mismanagement of devolved resources. Budgetary constraints Political disagreements	Enact institutional reforms
Public Service	Ensuring professionalism & equality in public recruitment	High No. of Job seekers. Political influence. Budgetary limitations	Promotion of small and medium scale business enterprises; Sensitization on public sector reforms

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Management of CDF	Ensure that the public obtains value for public money	CDC committee members	Training CDC members on new procurement act and government financial regulations
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ensure effective project/programme implementation	All publicly funded projects/programmes	Site visits, Supervision
Financial management and training	Sensitize staff on Government accounting procedures	Train all staff by 2010	Trainings

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Development Office block and DIDC District Hqs	1	To accommodate the DDO & Staff for efficiency in the District planning process	Computer construction of office block by 2010	Construction of office block & DIDC jointly. To be funded by GOK & Development
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms District Wide	2	Enlighten the Public on new service delivery standards	80% coverage by 2009	Convening f community Meetings, Chiefs Barazas, Stakeholders forums
Procurement of Vehicle District Hers	3	To ease movement of the DDO & other Ministry personnel	Purchase 1 vehicle by 2010	Procurement of one Toyota /Isuzu pick up double cabin

3.8.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The core function of this sector is administrative coordination of the operations of all sectors. The sector also disseminates government policies and guidelines. It also links with Physical infrastructure sector in mobilizing the local communities to implement the government policies. The linkage with the Information and Communication Technology sector is vested in the policy dissemination aspect in which the ICT provides the relevant medium.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Through the public health department the sector ensures environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people who are physically challenged, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of all the interests groups. It this sector that carries out awareness campaign on the importance of using family planning methods.

The sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on them. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the Free Primary and Secondary education. The sector will also establish schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

3.9.1 Sector Mission and Vision

The vision is to have sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district there has been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process through community mobilizations as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, and other disadvantaged groups. This has been done through social grants by the gender and social services department, the youth enterprise fund and community driven development.

On Culture and Social Services, the focus will be training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts towards fighting against early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centers and literacy promotion efforts. The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee, District Steering Group among others.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management, promotion equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors on national development.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Development Committee	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development	Support educational institutions for People with Disabilities
NGOs (AED, Alpha Support,)	Orphan support
CBOs (BUSHE)	Orphan support

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Group development (women, youth and self help groups); Community development projects to increase food security and income.	Inadequate database in the field; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Low real family income; Marketing problems; Limited micro-financing; Inadequate supervision from the department.	Development group action plans; Develop follow-ups; Develop M&E indicator; Improve financial management of groups; Employ multi-sectoral approach; Table banking
Sports	Football, netball and volleyball development; Facilities and equipment development; Create HIV/AIDS Awareness; Other sports introduced	Shortage of sponsors; Shortage of technical personnel; Shortage of funds; High poverty incidence; Shortage of facilities	Technical training ; Establish youth centres for football development; Create more awareness on HIV/AIDS among sportsmen/ women.
Culture	Registration of cultural festivals; Cultural research; Cultural exhibition.	Not many are willing to register due to lack of awareness and fee of registration; Delay in obtaining certificates from Nairobi; Lack of funds to organize the festivals, transport and upkeep of participants ; Lack of incentives and interest in festivals; Lack of facilities such recording equipment and transport; Mobilization of	To sanitize the community on the importance of being registered with the government ; Encourage income generating projects to raise the registration fee; decentralize the issuance of the certificates to the district; Create awareness on the role of the music festival; identify sponsors; Familiarization method to be applied, more awareness to be created; Start the exhibitions at the divisional level to cut down on

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constrajnts	Strategies
		participants is a difficult exercise due to lack of funds, transport and limited staff.	transport costs; Look for donor/ sponsors.
Special Programmes	Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community	Staffing levels should be increased Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic revitalization, Youth participation in development committees.	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels	Improve staffing levels , Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Health centers.
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level	Inadequate personnel and funding; Harmful cultural practices Lack of office space.	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs Bursary provision.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Regional Development Authorities

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supervision and coordination of programmes District wide	Ensure adoption of public sector reforms and implementation of projects/programmes	Supervise all programmes by 2009	Supervision, Review meetings
Mapping and Developing existing potential in the district District wide	Maximise productive capacity of the district	Map all potentially productive areas by 2010	Site visits, Surveying, Soil Testing, Water catchment area protection
Prudent Management of Natural Resources District wide	Promote sustainable utilisation of available resources	Conduct extensive trainings and field extension activities on sustainable natural resource use to cover 80% of farm families by 2010	Field days, trainings, demonstrations

Butere District Development Plan 2008-2012

A: On-going Projects Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme	To assist women in two constituencies access credit facilities by 2012.	Reach all women in business in the two constituencies.	Disbursing funds
Financing & capacity building of Registered groups. District wide	Enhance capacity of groups to manage resource effectively.	to be completed by 2010	Trainings. Demonstrations and Financing

B. New project proposals: Gender and Children Affairs

Project Division/Location	Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Capacity building and Financing of Self Help Groups District Wide		1	Enhance capacity of groups to manage resources effectively	Women, Youth and SHGs	Trainings and Financing
Construction of a District Women Empowerment centre District Headquarters		2	To reduce gender disparities and empower women to get involved in National Construction	Centre constructed by 2010	Construction of one multipurpose and well furnished women empowerment centre

B. New Projects Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community sports ground	1	To provide one training facility in the district by 2012.	One playground that will have a football pitch.	Acquiring, levelling, fencing and marking of the playgrounds.

A. On-going Projects/programmes: Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
The youth enterprise fund (YEDF)	To empower the youth economically as alternative address to unemployment challenges by 2012.	Registered youth groups in Butere district	Disburse funds to groups who are carrying out income generations activities (IGAs)
Youth & Environment	Promotes the formation of environmental clubs for the youth	Schools, youth- groups, youth polytechnics	Mobilize youths construction of youth polytechnics

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Train youth on the importance of tree planting, Mass clean-ups
Youth & Sports All the locations in Butere.	Engaging youth leisure recreation and community services as they contribute to this personal development	Youth out of schools Youth with disabilities Street children Youth infected with HIV/AIDS Female youth	Mobilize them (youth) Formation of steering committees
Youth & Health All locations in Butere District.	To facilitate international policies and programs at local level that include life skills – based , HIV/AIDS information that would empower young people to make choices and decisions about their health status	Youth out of the school Youths in polytechnics Youths infected and affected.	Mobilize youths from the whole Divisions of Bungoma West District. Facilitate them on drug abuse, positive living with HIV /AIDS. -Enhance facilities at the Chwele friendly youths Corner.
Youth & Employment All divisions	Creation of job opportunities for unemployed youth and focus funding on potential that can be harnessed by the youths.	-Youth out of school	-Attend DO's and DC's Barazas.
Gender Mainstreaming District wide	Engendered development program and policies to create a level field for both young men and women to participate in National Development	Youth out of school	Solicit support from local leaders to encourage participation in development projects

B: New Projects/programmes Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Construction of an office block	1	To construct one office block by 2010 for meaningful monitoring of youth groups in the District	The construction to start immediately funds are availed.	Construct office block.
Provision of a vehicle for the District Youth Office	2	To ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of the all the activities of the youth group by 2009.	Provision of vehicle by 2009	Provision of vehicle
Youth information resource centre	3	To construct youth information resource centre by 2012.	Create one immediately an office block is constructed	To purchase computers, install internet connection.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of office.	1	To provide office space for Improved service delivery by 2012.	Reach needy children	Construct offices.
Children's rescue centre	2	To offer protection to 100 children in need of special protection by 2012.	To reach 100 children's with special needs.	Construct rescue centre.

B. New Project Proposals: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
WKCDD/FMP	1	To empower local communities to participate in development.	Poor local communities	Capacity building workshops and trainings. Development of proposals and resource mobilisation.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Through cultural centres, sports activities, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND

EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter specifies Programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

In order to improve the rate of project implementation during the plan period, monitoring and evaluation will need to be conducted at different levels with clearly defined roles to boost ownership and sustainability.

At the community level, the location development committees, sub-location development committees, project committees and other development partners will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Effective monitoring and evaluation at this level, will, in addition to ensuring sustainability of community initiated projects, provide early warning signs of any possible breakdowns in implementation. At the community level, communities will be encouraged to prepare Community Action Plans against which they could actively participate in monitoring and evaluation of projects at this level. Capacity building will need to be undertaken for this purpose.

At the divisional level, the divisional monitoring and evaluation committees will be encouraged to actively take part in project implementation within the divisions to back up the community led committees.

At the District level the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will widen its mandate to not only focus on public sector programmes but also on NGO and CBO funded projects. This partnership of all stakeholders in the development process in the district will be extended down to the locational level for wider ownership and sustainability.

In addition, the DMEC will work closely with the provincial Monitoring and evaluation committees respectively to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is adopted to monitor public sector projects through reports and joint inspections.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix of the various sectors in the district. The matrix provides vital information on the project details.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
National Agricultural Livestock and Extension Programme-NALEP	38m	1 year in shifting focal area approach each year for 3 years	No of farmers covered in the focal areas; No. of farms addressed.	Monthly and annual reports. Progressive supervision reports.	DAO/DLPO/ other stakeholder Other extension providers	Farmers NGOs MOCO Mumias Sugar company to support the

	(Ksh)	Period	Indicators	Agency	Stakeholder	
Research Liaison District wide	To be determined	2008-2012	No of farmers adopting technology	Monthly and annual reports. Progressive supervision reports	DAO/DLPO/ other stakeholder Other extension providers	programme through extension Farmers NGOs MOCO Mumias Sugar company to support the programme through extension
Food security	2.5	2008-2009	Tons of harvested food	Quarterly progress reports; reports of food security committee	DAO/DLPO KARI	MOCO/MUSCO/ Ministry of agriculture /Ministry of Livestock/Ministry of Fisheries support the food programme through credit and extension
Orphaned crop promotion	5m	2008-2009	No. of acreage under orphaned crops	Progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	DAO/CSOs	Provision of extension services
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	0.75m	2007-2012	No. of groups supported No. of schools under the school meals program No. of PSO funded	Quarterly progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	DSF/CSO/DEO	GOK support through funding
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme	6.2m	2008-2009	No. of farmers supported	Reports to DDC/DEC	DAO/DLPO	Ministry of agriculture/Ministry of livestock/donors support through availing credit.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project	20m	2008-2012	No. of CIGs formed No. of farmers supported	Quarterly progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC	DCU/DAO/DLPO /DFO	Provision of extension services and funding.
Farmers Field School	2 m	2008-2009	No of field days held No of farmers trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK Exchange visits, Provision of funds and technical support
Butere Agriculture Divisional Office	4m	2008-2009	Complete office block in Butere division	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits	GOK	Provision of funds
Divisional Veterinary offices	4m	2008-2009	Complete office block in Butere division	Reports to DDC/DEC Site visits	GOK	Provision of development funds
District Forest Office	3.5m	2008-2009	Complete District office block	Reports to DDC/DEC Site visits	GOK	Provision of development funds
Rural afforestation and extension scheme	5m	continuous	No. of tree nurseries. No. of farmers trained No. of seedlings planted and issued.	Progress reports; Material procurement records	Community, NGOs CBOs GOK	Establishment of nurseries and plant trees
Procurement of Vehicle and office equipment	5m	2008-2009	No. of purchased vehicles and equipment	Progress reports; procurement documents	GoK	GOK to provide funds
Disease control	1.5m	2008-2009	No. of animals	Reports to DDC/DEC	District veterinary officer	Department of veterinary services

Project Name	(Ksh.)	Frame	Indicators		Agency	Stakeholder
			vaccinated			to give technical support
Tick control	1.5m	2008-2009	No. of dips rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC	District veterinary officer/GOK/Community	Department of veterinary services to give technical support
Crush pens	2.5m	2008-2009	No of crush pens revamped No of crush pens operational	Site/M&E reports, Field reports, meetings, Surveillance reports visit Field Site	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Veterinary Hygiene	500,000	2008-2009	No of farmers and traders trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Hygiene training, Provision of funds and technical support
Veterinary Disease control	500,000	2008-2009	No of animals vaccinated	Field reports, beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, technical reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Disease surveillance, Provision of funds and technical support
Inspection of agro-vets and supervision of agro-vets	1.5 Million	2008-2009	No of agro vets trained	M&E/Site reports, Field reports, meetings, Supervision reports visit Field Site	MOA MOLD MOFD	Supervision, Provision of funds and technical support
Branding of animals	1Million	2008-2009	No of animals branded	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Veterinary officials reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Branding services, Provision of funds and technical support
Extension services	500,000	2008-2009	No of farms visited No of farmers trained	Farmer training reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Training TOTS, formation of ADGs and CIGs, Provision of funds and technical support
Artificial Insemination	2Million	2008-2009	No of licensed AI providers No of improved offspring	Beneficiary reports, technical surveys, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Registration of AI service providers, Provision of funds and technical support
Staff supervision	500,000	2008-2009	No of supervision visits No of staff inspected	Appraisal reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Supervision reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Staff training and promotion, Provision of funds and technical support
Licensing	700.000	2008-2009	No of AI Provides licensed	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Licensing, Provision of funds and technical support
Fish Farming Extension Programme	800,000	2008-2009	No of farmers trained	Departmental returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, meetings, Surveillance reports visit Field Site	MOA MOLD MOFD	Fisheries development training Provision of funds, post harvest technology and technical support
Hides and skins improvement services	0.75m	2008-2009	No. of stores increased	Licences records	District veterinary officer	Department of veterinary services to give technical support

	(Ksh.)	Frame	Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Introduction of modern Agric technology programme	50 Million	2008-2009	No of farmers adopting technology	Technical returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	M&E, Provision of funds and technical support
Vision 2030 flagship projects Disease Free Zones, Fertilizer cost reduction programme District Wide	60 Million	2008-2012	No of farmers able to afford inputs % increase in productivity	Vision 2030 M&E reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	GOK and Development partners	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Provision of funds and technical support
Mainstream Agro forestry Concepts in Household Farming	10 Million	2008-2012	No of on farm trainings No of farmers adopting techniques	M&E/Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	Bio-Carbon Fund VI-Agro forestry MOA.	Capacity building of farmer groups Provision of funds and technical support
Intensive cooperative training and education	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of training materials and venues, funds and technical support
Education & Training on fish farming and water catchment protection	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Rehabilitation of fish ponds and drainage system	3 M	2008-2009	No of ponds rehabilitated. No of ponds operational	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Dam development, M&E, Provision of funds and technical support
Review of land policy, processing fees and procedures programme	800,000	2008-2009	No of farmers with title deeds	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Introduction of land lease programme	1 Million	2008-2009	No of farmers practicing leasehold	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Identification and development of tourists' sites.	To be determined.	2008-2009.	No. Of sites identified.	Field reports.	Ministry of tourism.	Infrastructure improvement, Technical support, financing.
Management of joint trade development loans	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	M&E/Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Credit training, Provision of funds and technical support
Provision of Business Development Services (BDS)	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Training returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Entrepreneurial development training, Provision of funds and technical support
Cultural Tourism	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Sensitization, M7E, Provision of funds and technical support

Conference tourism	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	M7E/Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	and technical support
Mapping of Natural resources	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Mapping returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Resource mapping, Provision of funds and technical support
Entrepreneurship training	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	M7E/Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Vision 2030 Flagship projects: Certification of home stay-stay sites Niche products initiative	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	M&E, Provision of funds and technical support
Community tourism initiative	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Tourism surveys, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Circuit development, M7E, Provision of funds and technical support
Strengthen Management of joint loans board	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Establish a District Business Solution Centre	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Proposal submitted, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	M&E, Supervision, Provision of funds and technical support
Business Development Services	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Provision of funds and technical support
Vision 2030 Flagship projects; Wholesale hub Small and Medium Enterprises industrial parks	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Vision 2030 M&E reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Resource mobilization, M&E, Provision of funds and technical support
Industrial resource mapping	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Mapping reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Resource mapping, Provision of funds and technical support
Comprehensive industrial development plan	600,000	2008-2009	No of persons trained	Strategic plans, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	Development of strategic plan, M&E, Provision of funds and technical support

Roads

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Road C33 Ekero-Ebuyangu 31km	600m	2007-2009	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road 0260/E390 Sabatia-Butere-Musanda-Ugunja-Ukwala 55km	6m	2008-2009	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road D260/E360/D249 Sigalagala-Butere-Sidindi	800m	2008-2009	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
D260 Butere-Musanda-Ugunja	750m	2008-2010	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road D266 Shianda-Ibokolo-Malaha	6m	2008-2009	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road D249/D262 Shiatsala-Manyulia-Liboyi-Akatsa	7m	2008-2008	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road E1162/D262Ema ko-Ekonjero-Kilingili (39km)	6m	2009-2010	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
D263 Khwisero-Eshibinga	5m	2009-2010	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK

Energy

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Khwisero constituency						
Khumusalaba/Eshibinga Market/Emalindi complex	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of connections, No. of people supplied.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Mulwanda/Ebukwala health centre	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of connections, No. of people supplied.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Mundeku/Emutsatsa health centre	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of connections, No. of people supplied.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Emasatsi/Munjiti	To be	2008-	No. of	Reports to	Ministry of	GOK to provide

	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency	Role of Stakeholder	
health centre	determined.	2012	connections, No. of people supplied.	DDC/DEC, site visits.	energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Mundeku/Shirotsa water supply/Khusukuti market	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of connections, No. of people supplied.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Butere Constituency						
Shiraha secondary school/shiraha health centre/Shiasa Market	To be determined.	2008-2012	No. of facilities connected. No. of people supplied.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Mabole health centre	To be determined.	2008-2012	Complete connection to the facility.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of Energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Shimukoko health centre/Bulanda market	To be determined.	2008-2012	Complete connection to the facilities.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of Energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
Lukohe community health centre	To be determined.	2008-2012	Complete connection to the facility.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.
St Paul Shikunga secondary school/Marenyo market	To be determined.	2008-2012	Complete connection to the facilities.	Reports to DDC/DEC, site visits.	Ministry of energy, CDF, KPLC, Rural Electrification Authority.	GOK to provide funds, KPLC and REA to implement, community to support programme through cost sharing.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

NEMA

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Noise Pollution control Regulation	To be determined	routine	Number of licences issued	inspections	NEMA	Enforcement, monitoring
Air pollution control regulations	To be determined	routine	Number of licences issued	inspections	NEMA	Enforcement monitoring technical staff
Implementation for	2m	2005-	Rational	Institutional	NEMA	Implementation

development education (ESD) programme					Ministry of Education	monitoring
Implementation of Keep Kenya clean (3 K) campaign programme	650,000	routine	Enhance environmental management	Site visits	NEMA CSOs Local authorities	Implementation Monitoring

Water

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Butere water supply	54m	2008-2010	No. of boreholes sunk, Kms of piping No. of metres purchased No. of boreholes equipped	Site visits Contract agreements Reports to DDC/DEC, Procurement records	Ministry of water, Community Local Authority	Support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Sidindi-Malanga water supply	34m	2002-2008	Rehabilitation works; Kms of piping Turbines purchased	Site visits Procurement records	GOK Community	GOK to provide funds.
Shikunga community water project	7m	2002-2009	Works rehabilitated.	Designs Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of water CDF Community	Ministry provision of funds & technical advice. CDF for funding Community for maintenance
Khwisero community water supply	3.5m	2008/2010	Completed works	Designs Site visits Report to DDC/DEC	Community Ministry of water	GOK support funding and technical advice.
Mushinaka drainage	0.65m	2008/2010	No of ha Drained	Designs Site visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Community NEMA WRMA Ministry of agriculture CDF NGOs-NEHCIP, ROP, SAIPEH	Support funding and technical advice
Mulwanda drainage	0.5m	2009/2010	No. of ha drained	Designs Site visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Community Irrigation office WRMA NEEMA	Community to utilize rehabilitated land Irrigation officer to give technical support. NEEMA to do an E.I.A.
Eshitari drainage	0.55m	2009/2010	No. of ha Drained	Designs Site visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Community Irrigation office WRMA NEMA	Community to utilize rehabilitated land Irrigation officer to give technical support. NEMA to do an E.I.A.
Emukokho drainage	0.975m	2009-2010	No. of ha Drained	Designs Site visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Community NEMA Irrigation office GOK	Community to utilize rehabilitated land Irrigation officer to give technical support. NEMA to do an E.I.A.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING
LIBRARY RECEIVED
21 MAY 2021
DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

Butere/Mumias County Council

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Mushinaka mulufu R/C and Road	0.2m	2008-2009	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authority MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support
Reconstruction of Eshiombe-Mushiangubu R/C	0.75m	2008-2009	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authority MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support.

	(Ksh.)	Frame	Indicators	Inputs	Local Authority	Local Authority
Mulwanyengo – Emako R/C and road	0.65m	2009-2010	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOROPW GOK	Roads department to give technical support.
Manyala-Khulwanda R/C & road.	0.5m	2008-2009	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support.
Eshikholobe R/C & road	1.1m	2008-2010	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support.
Shianda-Emuhaka R/C & road.	0.75m	2009-2010	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support.
Efichina R/C.	0.45m	2008-2009	Completed work	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOROPW GOK	GOK to provide funds Roads department to give technical support
Mulwanda dispensary	1.5m	2008-2010	Completed out – patient block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW GOK	GOK to provide funds Public works to supervise
Elwangale Dispensary	4.5m	2008-2010	Completed out – patient block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW GOK	GOK to provide funds. Public works to supervise
Emalindi Dispensary	1.2m	2008-2009	Completed out – patient block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW GOK	GOK to provide funds Public works to supervise
AP Houses Mahondo market	2.5m	2008-2010	No. of units constructed.	Site visits Procurement records Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW Provincial Administration.	GOK for funding Public works to supervise
Chief's office Imanga market	1.75m	2008-2010	Completed office	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW Provincial Administration.	GOK for funding Public works to supervise
AP Houses Bukhoko Market	2.5m	2008-2009	No. of unites completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW Provincial Administration.	GOK for funding Public works to supervise
Bridge construction Muchibir River crossing	6m	2008-2009	Completed works	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding through MOR & PW for supervision.
Chief's & Assistant's office Musanda market.	3m	2008-2010	No. of units completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding through MOR & PW for supervision.
Construction of a disposal site.	1.2m	2008-2009	Completed disposal site	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding through MOR & PW for supervision.
Mundalo bridge & road construction	6m	2008-2009	Completed bridge Length of road constructed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding through MOR & PW for supervision.
Mundeku polytechnic Mundeku market	9m	2008-2010	Completed polytechnic	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Youth dept. Local Authority	GOK for funding MOR & PW for supervision. Youth dept. For technical advice
Construction of 2 classrooms Shirembe primary	0.75m	2008-2009	No. of classrooms completed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local authority, CDF.MOE.	GOK for funding MOR & PW for supervision. Youth dept. For technical advice
Construction of Shirombe river crossing	0.975m	2009-2010	River crossing completed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding Supervision Ensure completion
Construction of 2 classrooms Emwiru Sec. School	0.75m	2009-2010	No. of classrooms completed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW Local Authority	GOK for funding Supervision Ensure completion.
Nursery block	0.75m	2008-	Completed	Site visits	Local Authority	Provide funds

Munjeche primary		2009	Nursery block	Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR & PW	Supervision Ensure completion.
Resource centre Shibinga market	3m	2008-2010	Resource centre completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authority MOR & PW	Provide funds Ensure completion
Purchase of official pick-up	4.5m	2008-2009	Official pick-up purchased	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authority MOR & PW	Provide funds
Installation of intercom.	0.5	2008-2009	Installed intercom	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Local Authority MOR & PW	Provide funds Ensure completion

4.2.5 Human Resource development

Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Butere district hospital	23m	2008-2010	Completed X-ray and equipment	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	DMHT compliment funding Works & DEC to monitor implementation
Elwangale dispensary	6m	2008-2009	Complete dispensary block. No. of staff houses completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	DMHT compliment funding Works & DEC to monitor implementation
Ekambuli health centre	3.8m	2008-2009	Completion rate Type and quality of equipment installed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	DMHT compliment funding Works & DEC to monitor implementation
Lukoye health centre	4m	2008-2009	Completion rate Type and quality of equipment installed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	DMHT compliment funding Works & DEC to monitor implementation
Mabole health centre	4.5m	2008-2009	Completion rate Type and quality of equipment installed.	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	DMHT compliment funding Works & DEC to monitor implementation
STI/ HIV/AIDS program District wide	20m	2008-2012	No. of VCT Centres Reported cases of infection	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK CSOS	GOK to provide funds and drugs
Malaria prevention and treatment – district wide.	65m	2008-2012	Reported cases of malaria Morbidity	Reports to DDC Hospital records	MOH Community NGOs Private sector	GOK to provide drugs BDMI to train and supply ITNS
Promotion of safe motherhood	25m	2008-2012	No. of mothers & pregnant women attending MCH clinics	Clinic reports Records from MCH Clinics	MOH NGOs Private sector	GOK for funding Training of ANC mothers.
Expanded immunization coverage	30m	2008-2012	% covered No. of health education training sessions held.	Quarterly report. Records from the clinics & MOH	MOH WHO Private sector.	GOD to support staff and provide funds WHO to provide antigens.
Environmental health management - project district wide.	18m	2008-2012	No. of springs & wells protected. No. of food premises inspected. No. of incinerators constructed.	Reports to DDC/DEC Site visit reports Community reports	MOH	GOK to provide funds.

	(Ksh.)	Frame	Indicators	Tools	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Khwisero health centre-Khwisero	4.5m	2008-2009	No. of ward completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Manyala Sub-district hospital	6m	2008-2009	No. of wards completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Muhaka dispensary	3.5m	2008-2009	No. of wards completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Shisaba dispensary	4.5m	2008-2009	No. of wards completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Eshinutsa dispensary	4.5m	2009-2010	No. of wards completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Shitsitswi health centre	4.8m	2008-2009	No. of ward completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Emutsetsa dispensary	3.2m	2008-2009	No. of wards completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Butere District hospital –Laundry unit	6m	2008-2010	Completed laundry unit	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH	Provide funds
Butere district hospital-mortuary unit	18m	2008-2010	Completed and equipped mortuary	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure completion
Butere district hospital-Male ward	9m	2009-2010	Male wards completed	Site visits Report to DDC/DEC	MOH CDF	Provide funds Ensure implementation

Education

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
SEP – school improvement programme	28m	2008-2012	No. of head teachers trained	Reports to DEC/DDC Training records	MOE	Provide funds
SBTD – school based teacher development (district wide)	42m	2008-2012	No. of key resource teachers trained	Reports to DEC/DDC Training records	MOE	Provide funds
SMASSE	40m	2008-2012	No. of teachers trained	Training records	MOE	Provide funds
Construction of DEO's office.	17m	2008-2010	Completed building	Site visits Reports	MOE MOR & PW	Provide funds Monitor the implementation.
Putting up school infrastructure facilities	200m	2008-2012	Completion levels	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	BOG PTAs	PTAs to provide supplementary funds & do the purchases.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project/Programmes Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
Establishment of Divisional Websites and multipurpose ICT centre.	20 Million	2008-2010	No of computer centres established	Progress reports to DEC/E.DC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Establishment of digital villages.	20 Million	2008-2010	No of computer centres established	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion

Public libraries and statistics resource centres at divisional Hqrs	10 Million	2008-2010	No of libraries constructed	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, ensure completion
Computerisation of Immigration and registration of persons records	5 Million	2008-2009	Completed computerization	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Technology sourcing, supervision and provision of technical support.
Issuance of National registration documents	2.5 Million	2008-2012	No of documents issued No of people with documents	Departmental returns, Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, ensure completion
Dissemination of public information	2 Million	2008-2012	No. of people accessing public information	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, ensure completion
Computer hardware/software subsidy programme	60 Million	2008-2012	No of institutions with subsidized computers	Technical Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide electricity, Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, ensure completion
Expansion of computer for schools Kenya programme	100 Million	2008-2010	No of institutions with subsidized computers.	Beneficiary feedback, Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Mobilize resources, Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, ensure completion
Tax incentives programme for private investment in community cyber cafes programme	250 Million	2008-2009	No of institutions with subsidized computers.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK GTIS MOIRP	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, and ensure completion.
Construction of a booster station for Telkom wireless.	To be determined.	By 2010	Erected booster mast. Improved signal.	Reports to DDC.	Telkom Kenya	Provide electricity, land.
Extension of cyber optic cable towards the district headquarters.	To be determined.	By 2012	Connections at headquarters.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	GOK.	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support, and ensure completion.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Civil Registration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Civil registrar office	4m	2008-2009	Completed building	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MI& RP MOR & PW	Provide funds Ensure completion
Computerization of registration services	18m	2008-2011	No. of computers bought	Procurement records Reports	MI& RP	Provide funds

	(Kshs.)	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency	
Motor vehicle procurement project.	4m	2008-2009	No. of vehicles purchased	Procurement records Reports to DEC/DDC	MI&RP	Provide funds and resource persons
Capacity building for school leaver's district wise.	3.75m	2008-2012	No. of trained No. of sessions	Reports to DDC/DEC	MI & RP	Provide funds and resource persons.

Provincial Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District headquarter administration block.	45m	2008-2011	Completed district administration block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration. MOR & PW	GOK to provide funds Monitoring & implementation
AP lines district wise.	18m	2008-2012	No. of lines completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration, MOR & PW	GOK to provide funds Monitor implementations
DO's houses (Butere, Khwisero East, Shiatsala, Lunza)	12.8m	2008-2012	No. of houses build	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration, MOR & PW	GOK provide funds Monitor implementation
D.O's Offices (Shiatsala, Lunza, Khwisero East)	12m	2008-2012	No. of offices build	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration MOPW	GOK provide funds Ensure completion
D.C's residence	7m	2008-2010	Completed building	Site visit Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration, MOR & PW	Provide funds Ensure completion
Community policing committee training	0.75m	2008-2009	No. trained No. of training sessions	Training records Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration	Provide funds Ensure implementation
Probation Office construction	4.5m	2008/2009	Complete building	Site visits Report to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Home Affairs MOPW	Provide funds Ensure implementation

4.2.8 Public administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of District Dev Office block and DIDC	15Million	2008-2010	Completed Project	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Procurement of Vehicle	8 Million	2008-2010	Vehicle procured	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	Procure, Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
Training and sensitization programme on Public service reforms	5 Million	2008-2010	No of persons trained	Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOF MPND	Training, Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion

Special Programmes Projects

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
WKCCDD/FM project	75m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained No. of farmers assisted Poverty levels	Training records Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Special programmes community World Bank	Provide funds Ensure proper implementation.

Gender and Children Services

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Office construction	4.5m	2008-2009	Complete office	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Gender MOPW	Provide funds Ensure implementation
Children's rescue centre	25m	2009-2011	Complete resource centre	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Gender MOPW	Provide funds Ensure implementation
Construction of a District Women Empowerment centre	6.5 Million	2008-2010	Completed project components	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	M&E, Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Training and sensitization programme on group formation, management and career counselling.	3.5 Million	2008-2010	No of trainings No of groups financed	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	M&E, Provision of funds, technical and material support, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community

Youth and Sports

Project/Programmes Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of stakeholders
Procurement of vehicle	7 Million	2008-2010	Vehicle procured	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction of office block	To be determined.	2009	Complete office	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	M&E, Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction of Youth empowerment centres.	To be determined	2008-2010	Completed project components	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports,	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	M&E, Provision of funds, technical and material

Name	Estimates	Frame	Indicators	Tools		
				Community reports		support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Construction & Development of community sports grounds	20 Million	2008-2010	No of grounds developed	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports, Community reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	Construction, Provision of funds, technical and material support. Conduct M/E, Prepare progress reports, capacity build the community
Employment programme for social services Officers	30 Million	2008-2010	No of social officers employed	Progress reports to Min Hqrs, DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports,	MOSYA MOLHRD MOGCSS MSSP OVMNH	Provision of funds, technical and material support.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

The following are some of the indicators that will facilitate an assessment of the impact and performance of the various sectors in the district over the plan period.

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation	Mid-term projection	End-term projection
Health	HIV/AIDS prevalence	9.5	7.5	5.5
	Doctor/Population ratio	1:82437	1:80,000	1:78,000
	Average distance to health centres	12km	8km	3km
	Malaria incidence	35.8%	30%	25%
	Immunization coverage	69.7	72%	80%
Education				
Primary	Drop –out rates:	5%	3%	1.5%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:51	1:48	1:45
Secondary	Drop-out rates:	15%	12%	8%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:31	1:35	1:40
Agriculture	Maize (bags/ha)	20	30	40
	Beans (bags/ha)	2.5	7	12
	Cane yields per ha in tones	30	65	78
	Rate of adoption to new technologies	30%	40%	60%
Water And Sanitation	No. of households with access to piped water	13,934	15,000	17,000
	No. of households with access to potable water	68,300	70,000	72,000
Energy	% Households with electricity	2.4	3.5	5.5

		situation	projection	projection
	% households using firewood/charcoal	92.1	80	70
	% households using kerosene (lighting)	94.2	85	75
	% households using solar energy	1.1	1.5	1.9
Roads	Length of tarmac roads	1km	31km	184km
Demography	Crude birth rate	46.4	43.1	40.0
	Crude death rate	13.0	11.0	9.0
	Life expectancy (years)	48.5	50.0	52.0
	Infant mortality rate	132.1/1000	128/1000	125/1000

