



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**BUTERE/MUMIAS
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

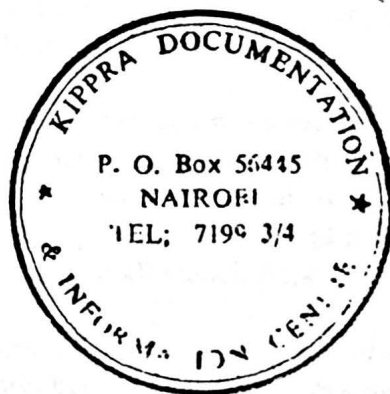


**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

**BUTERE/MUMIAS
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002 – 2008**

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE; GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	8
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	15
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	17
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	18
2.4.1 Population Growth	19
2.4.2 Poverty	21
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	22
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	23
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	24
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management	24
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	27
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	27
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	27
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	27
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	28
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	28
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	29
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	31
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	34
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	34
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	35
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	36
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	36
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	36
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	40

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	41
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	41
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	42
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	42
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	43
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	44
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	45
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	46
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	46
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	46
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	48
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	53
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	53
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	53
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	54
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	54
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	54
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	55
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	55
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	55
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	55
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	56
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	56
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	57
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	58
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	61

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	65
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	65
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	65
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	65
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	67
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	69
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	70
4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	72
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	74

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

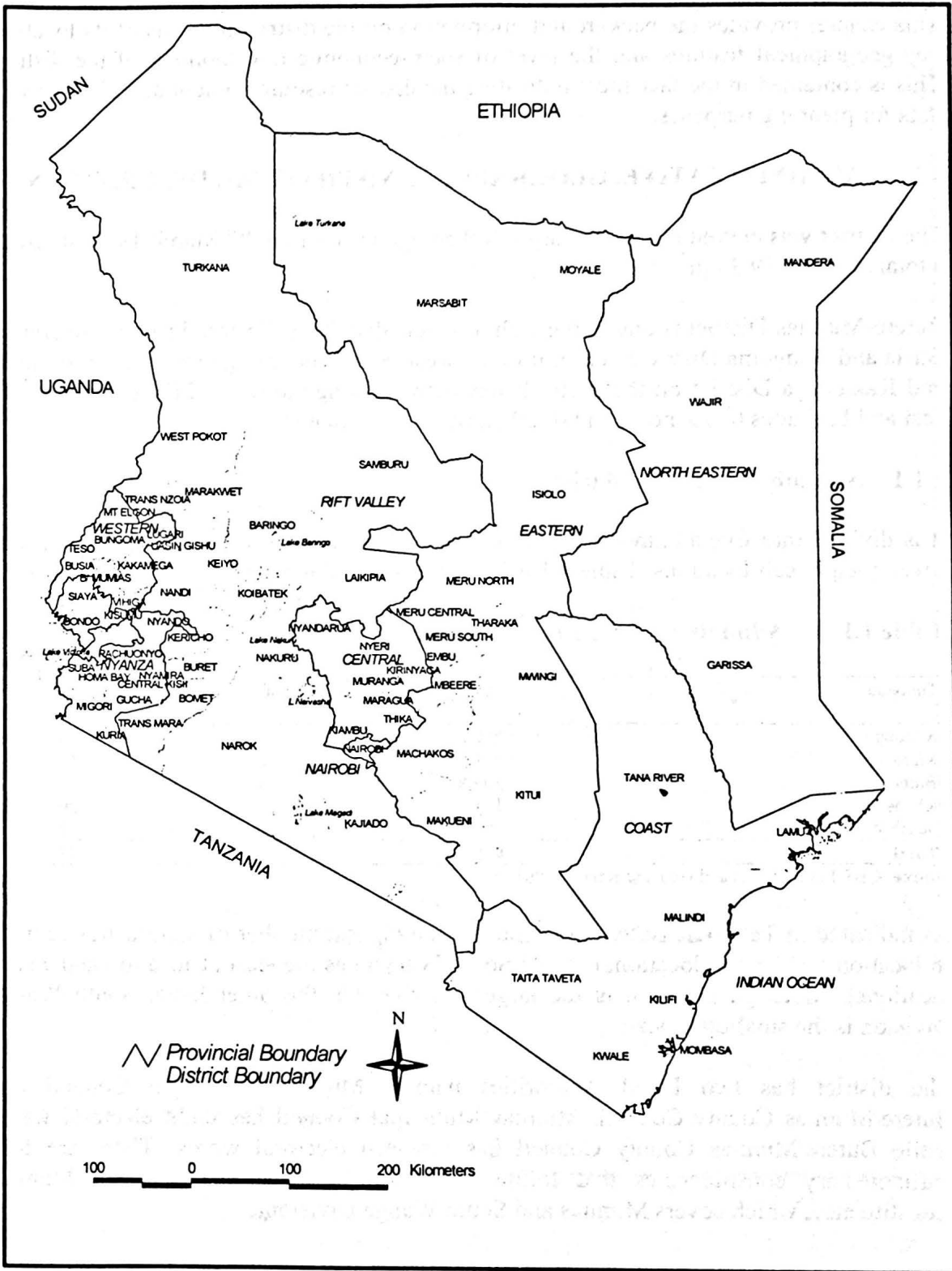
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	-	Authority to Incur Expenditure
BOG	-	Board of Governors
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
DALEO	-	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DC	-	District Commissioner
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DHMB	-	District Health Management Board
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DO	-	District Officer
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICDC	-	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
ID	-	Identification Card
KIE	-	Kenya Industrial Estate
KRB	-	Kenya Roads Board
LATF	-	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDP	-	Livestock Development Programme
MMC	-	Mumias Municipal Council
MOARD	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOCO	-	Mumias Outgrowers Company
MOR & PW	-	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOSSACCO	-	Mumias Outgrowers Savings and Credit Co-operative society
MSC	-	Mumias Sugar Company
NALEP	-	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
O & M	-	Operational and maintenance
PRISM	-	Primary School Management Programme
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SMASSE	-	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Teaching in Secondary Education
STIs	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
USA	-	United States of America

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

		Page
Table 1.1	Administrative Units by Division	4
Table 1.2	Mean Annual Rainfall	7
Table 1.3	Population Density by Division	7
Table 2.1	Population Projections by Age cohorts	19
Table 2.2	Population for Selected Age Groups	20
Table 2.3	Causes of Poverty and Possible Remedies	21
Map 1	Location of the district	3
Map 2	Administrative Boundaries	5

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

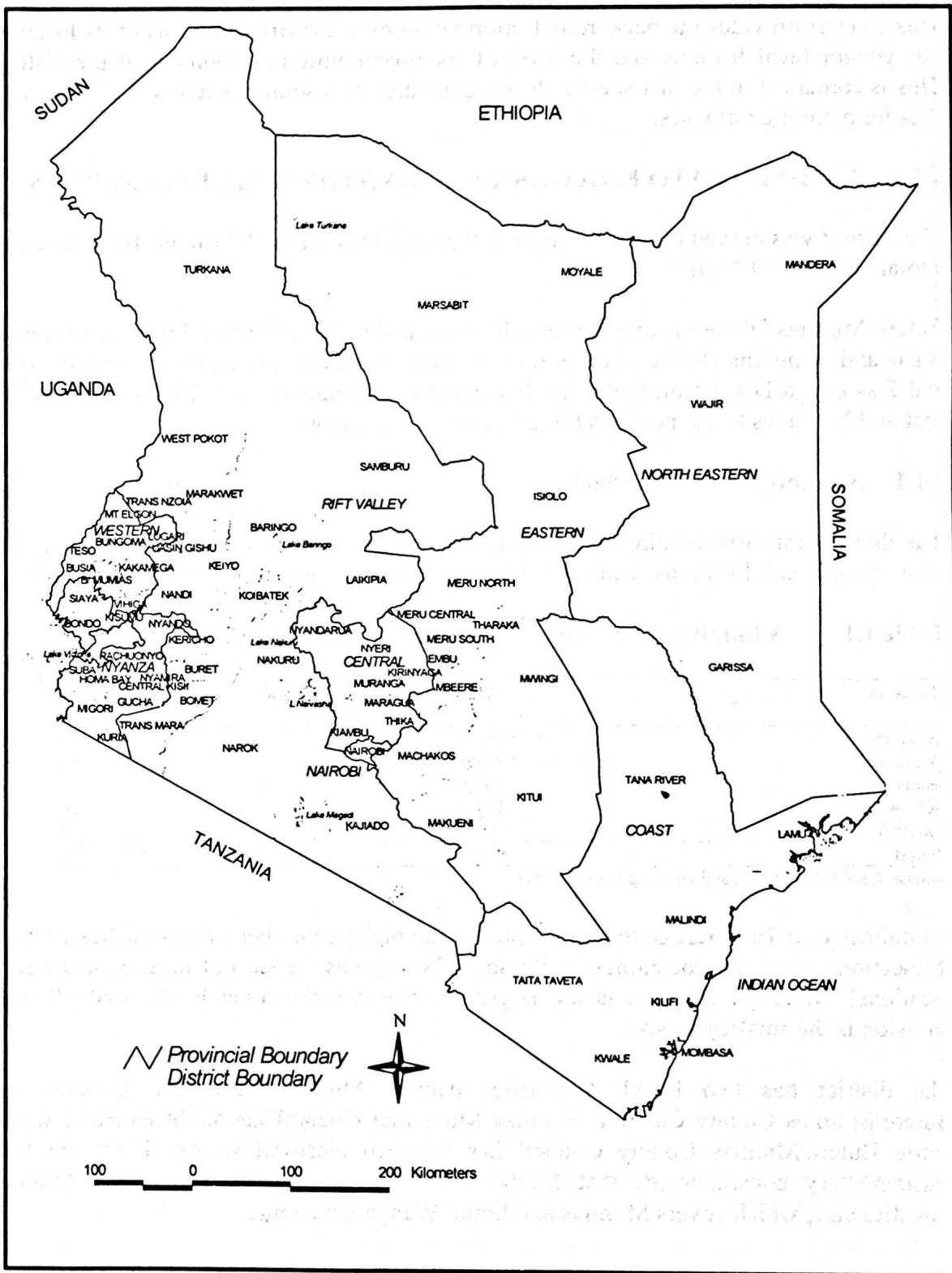
LOCATION OF BUTERE / MUMIAS IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

LOCATION OF BUTERE / MUMIAS IN KENYA



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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.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The district was carved out of the larger Kakamega District on 2nd March 1998. It covers a total area of 939.3 km².

Butere-Mumias District is one of the eight districts that form Western Province of Kenya. Busia and Bungoma Districts border it to the west, Siaya and Vihiga Districts to the south and Kakamega District on the north. It lies between longitudes 34^o 21' east and 34^o 41' east and Latitudes 0^o 15' north and 0^o 29' north of the Equator.

1.1.1 Administration Boundaries

It is divided into five administrative divisions as shown in map 2, twenty locations and seventy-eight sub-locations. Table 1.1 below shows the administrative units by Division.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

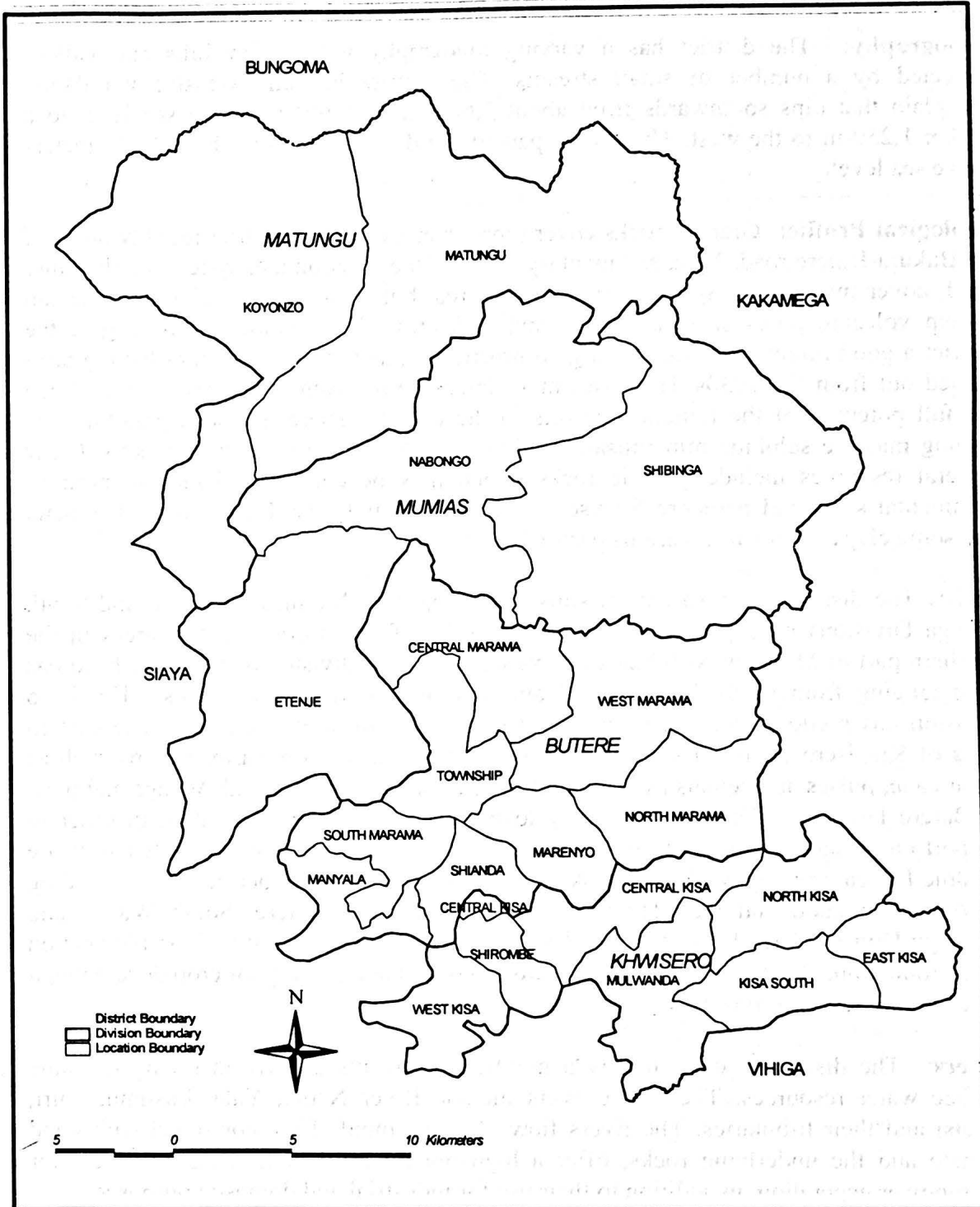
Division	Area Km ²	Locations	Sub Locations
Matungu	259.8	2	13
Mumias	231.2	2	13
Butere	209.8	8	25
Khwisero	143.3	7	20
South Wanga	95.2	1	7
Total	939.3	20	78

Source: CBS 1999 Census and Housing Report, 2001

As indicated in Table 1.1, Butere Division has the highest number of administrative units (8 location and 25 sub-locations), while South Wanga has the least (1 location and 7 sub-locations). Matungu Division is the largest in size. On the other hand, South Wanga Division is the smallest in size.

The district has two Local Authorities namely Mumias Municipal Council and Butere/Mumias County Council. Mumias Municipal Council has eight electoral wards while Butere/Mumias County Council has nineteen electoral wards. There are four parliamentary constituencies that follow divisional boundaries, except for Mumias Constituency, which covers Mumias and South Wanga Divisions.

BUTERE / MUMIAS DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topography: 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 1,641 m to 1,500 m above sea level to a further 1,250 m to the west. The lowest part of the district stands at about 1,240 meters above sea level.

Geological Profile: Granitic rocks cover more than half of the district roughly north of the Bukura-Butere road. Meta-sedimentary rocks of the Kavirondian system, on the other hand, cover most of the southern part of the area, but with narrow strips of Nyanzian system volcanic rocks such as basalts and andesites. The geological rocks give the district a good mining potential with gold prospecting and mining activities having been carried out from the 1930s. However, more intensive research is necessary to establish the full potential of the mineral deposits in the district. There is also a possibility of finding massive sulphide mineralisation within the district near Bukura markets. Other mineral resources include granitic rocks which may be cut and polished to produce ornamental slabs and hardcore for use in the building industry. Large deposits of sand and some clay also occur in various parts of the district.

Soils: The district has a variety of soils. Most parts of Mumias, Matungu and South Wanga Divisions have predominantly loamy soils. There are also a few areas in the southern part of Matungu with black cotton soils. Butere Division on the other hand has soils ranging from sandy loam; clay loams and well drained loam soils. Khwisero Division has predominantly shallow sandy loams that are highly eroded. The eastern parts of Khwisero have red solids. The loamy soils do support various crops such as sugar cane, pulses and cereals as is evident in Mumias, Matungu, South Wanga and parts of Butere Division. 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 while the black cotton soils support a number of crops, including cotton. The good and well-developed soils in Mumias, Butere, South Wanga and Matungu Division have led to farmers devoting almost 68 per cent of their arable land on cane production. The poor soils in Khwisero Division have led to poor crop development hence higher levels of poverty.

Rivers: The district is dissected by a number of streams and rivers giving it ample surface water resources. The major rivers include River Nzoia, Yala, Lusumu, Lairi, Viratsi and their tributaries. The rivers flow all year round. 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 industrial and domestic purposes.

Climate: The district has high rainfall almost all the year round. However, the rainfall is less in intensity between December and February. The annual rainfall ranges from 1,597-2,873 mm per year. This enables farmers to have two cropping seasons district-wide.

Table 1.2 shows the mean annual rainfall for 5 stations (one in every division) for six years.

Table 1.2 Mean Annual Rainfall (mm) 1994-1999

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Butere Health Centre	1734.2	1597.4	2233.7	2297.4	2171.9	2002.3
Namasoli	1952	1700.6	1799.9	2057.4	1662.8	1690.2
Matungu	2659.4	2873.6	2626.1	1738.4	1923.0	1843.9
Mumias Sugar Company	2220.7	2315.6	2275.6	1811.4	1841.1	2301.9
Bukaya	1796.6	2046.0	2168.4	2183.3	2112.1	2051.7

Source: Mumias Sugar Company Meteorological Report, 2001

As indicated in the table, the district has an almost uniform rainfall distribution. The district has high temperatures all the year round. The mean maximum is about 29^o C. The high temperatures and rainfall allow for crop development all year round and therefore agriculture development will play a major role in the Plan period as an activity geared towards alleviating poverty in the district.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district has very high population density of over 546 persons per km². As population continues to grow, the density is expected to increase to above 600 and even 700 persons per square kilometre, the latter very evident in Khwisero Division. High population density in Mumias Division can be attributed to its urban status and the presence of Mumias Sugar Company.

Settlement patterns in the district are determined by several factors which include the fertility of the soils, availability of productive resources such as land, other natural resources and general production capacity, the level of economic development e.g. location of industry and urbanization. Population settlement has generally been drawn towards Mumias, Khwisero and Butere Divisions for a combination of reasons mentioned above, with Mumias attracting 22 per cent of the population and providing employment opportunities for a large proportion of the people.

Table 1.3 Population Density and Projections by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	Population Density				
		1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Matungu	259.8	417	448	470	625	517
Mumias	231.2	524	568	596	629	656
Butere	209.8	532	572	600	728	660
South Wanza	95.2	508	525	694	578	607

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2001

As indicated in Table 1.3, the district has a very high population density of 546 people per km². Khwisero Division had the highest density of 616 persons per square kilometre as per 1999 census while Matungu Division had the lowest population density of 417 people per km². There is no specific settlement pattern of the population in the district. Most people are settled on their ancestral land, which has further been sub-divided into smaller unproductive units. The high population density coupled with poor soils that cannot support a variety of crops has led to pockets of poverty springing up in parts of the district. The major towns in the district such as Mumias and Butere continue to attract high population in search of better source of livelihood. Mumias Municipality had a high population of 105,466 as per 1999 census, almost 22 per cent of the district's population.

The migration of people into towns has led to sprawling of slums due to poverty. There are slums in Shibale Market, Butere's Sophia Estate, Nubian and Mjini Estates in Mumias Town. Urban poverty is attributed to unemployment, emergence of squatters and low incomes especially among the casual workers.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a statistical picture of the district in brief. The area, topography and climate of the district is given, population profiles and its structure and density are also indicated. All the six sectors are covered in brief starting with Agriculture and Rural Development.

Area	
Total area	939.3 km ²
Arable area	671 km ²
Non-arable land	268.3 km ²
No. of rivers	7
Gazetted forest	0
Urban area	31 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	1,240m – 1,641 metres above sea level
Rainfall (Average)	
Butere Health Centre	1,930 mm
Mumias Sugar Company	2,018 mm
Namasoli	1,807 mm
Matungu	2,051 mm
Bukaya	1,947 mm
Temperature Average	
Mean maximum (Daytime)	29.8 ^o C
Mean minimum (Night time)	13.9 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (2002)	512,686
Population Structure	
No. of males	244,066
No. of females	268,620
Female/Male sex ratio	110:100
Age 15-25(youth)	110,862
Age 6-13 (primary)	124,198
14-17 (secondary)	52,232
15-59 (Labour force)	246,130
Dependency ratio	100:108
Population growth rate	2.41%
Density (2002)	
Highest density: Khwisero Division (persons/km ²)	661
Lowest density: Matungu Division (persons/km ²)	448
Average density (persons/Km ²)	546
Rural population (2002)	388,810
Urban population	123,877
Number of towns	2
Urban population at the start of the plan period:	
Mumias	113,373
Butere	10,504
Crude birth rate	51.6/1000
Crude death rate	12.8/1000
Life expectancy:	
Male	55.4
Female	57.2
Both	56.6
Infant mortality rate	101/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	156/1000
Total fertility rate	7.1

Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total no. of households (1999)	107,563	
Average household size	8	
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	60% (307,612)	
Contribution to national poverty	1.1%	
Average household income sectoral contribution to household income:		
Agriculture	65%	
Rural self-employment	20%	
Wage employment	5%	
Urban self employment	5%	
Other	5%	
Agriculture		
Average farm size:		
Small scale	3.5 acres	
Large scale	above 20 acres	
Main food crops produced (in order of importance)	Maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum and finger millet groundnuts	
Main cash crops produced	Sugarcane (about 54% of arable land), sunflower, tea, coffee and horticultural crops (i.e. bananas)	
Total acreage under foods crop (potential) ha		
Maize	15,650	
Beans	10,775	
Sweet Potatoes	1,794	
Cassava	42.5	
Sorghum	963	
F/Millet	330	
Total	29,554.4	
Total Acreage under cash crops in ha:		
Sugarcane	30,437	
Sunflower	12	
Tea	8.6	
Coffee	34.7	
Cotton	0.7	
Total	30,493	
Main storage facilities	Maize cribs, National Cereals and Produce Board	
Population working in the agriculture sector (adult)	65% of total adult population	
Main livestock breed	Zebu	
Population working in the livestock sector	65% (70,000 households)	
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Clarias-gariepinus	
Population of fish farmers	583	
No. of fish ponds	878	
Size of non-gazetted forest	200 hectares	
Main forest products	Fuel wood, timber, posts and poles, fodder	
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	1	
Co-operatives		
Type	No.	Dormant
Rural Sacco	1	-
Urban Saccos	6	2
Multi-purpose	11	10
Consumers	4	4
Investment	3	3
Development	3	3
Jua Kali	2	New
Housing	1	-
Sugarcane	4	4
Coffee	2	2
Union	1	1
Total Registered Members by Type:		
Rural Sacco	46,896	
Urban Saccos	3,809	
Multi-purpose	741	
Consumer	90	

Investment	2,271
Development	734
Jua Kali	83
Housing	102
Sugar Cane	N/A
Coffee	387
Union	N/A
Total share capital	459,357,983
Turnover by type:	
Rural Sacco	61,177,095
Urban Saccos	42,787,004
Multi-purpose	184,088
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	2,130
Number of households with access to potable water	31,050
Number of permanent rivers	7
Number of wells	351
Number of protected springs	373
Number of boreholes	184
Number of dams	Nil
Number of households with roof catchments	20,000
Average distance to nearest potable water point	500m
Education Facilities (2001)	
Pre-primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	332
Total enrolment:	
Boys	8,693
Girls	8,381
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Primary	
Number of primary schools	235
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	51,101 (84%)
Girls	51,088 (84%)
Total	102,189 (84%)
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:39
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	62
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	5,422 (21%)
Girls	4,750(19%)
Total	10,172(20%)
Teacher/pupil ratio total	1:20
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	6
Main types of training institutions	Village polytechnics
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	67
Enrolment by sex:	
Male	428
Female	691
Total	1,119
Dropout rates by sex:	
Male	9%
Female	6%
Literacy levels by sex:	
Male	45%
Female	20%
Sports	
No. of registered soccer clubs	90
No. of boxing clubs	3
No. of ajua clubs	65
No. of athletics clubs	6

No. of darts clubs	16			
No. of cycling clubs	9			
No. of pool tables (approximately)	100			
Health				
The most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Upper Respiratory Track Infectious (URTI), skin diseases, accidents			
Doctor/patient ratio	1:35,000			
Number of hospitals	4			
Number of health centres	11			
Number of nursing homes	5			
Number of dispensaries	20			
Number of clinics	20			
Average distance to health centre	6-8 km			
% Households with access to health care	40%			
Energy				
Number of households with electricity connections	1,050			
No. of trading centres with electricity	15			
% Rural households using solar power	0.01%			
Households using firewood/charcoal	99%			
Households using:				
Kerosene (lighting)	98%			
Gas	5%			
Biogas	0.01%			
Transport Facilities				
Total kilometres of roads:	556			
Earth roads	268.6			
Rural access roads	16.2			
Murram roads	103.8			
Bitumen (tarmac)	62.4			
Sugar roads	105			
Total length of railway line	25.2			
Number of stations	1 station, 3 halts			
Number of airstrips	1(Mumias Sugar Company airstrip)			
Communication				
Number of households with telephone connection.	209			
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	313			
No. of public booths	42			
Capacity of telephone exchanges				
		Capacity	Connections	Balance
	Butere	600	237	363
	Mumias	300	288	12
	Shianda	70	39	21
Installed letter boxes:	3,700			
Rented	2,281			
Vacant	1,419			
Mobile service coverage	60%			
Number of post/sub-post offices:				
Post offices	5			
Sub-posts	10			
% of households without radios	5%			
Number of cyber cafes	5			
Trade and Commerce and Tourism				
Number of trading centres	39			
Number of hotels	228			
Number of tourist class hotels	None			
Main tourist attractions	5			
Number of registered hotels	4			
Number of licensed businesses	1,446			
Total number of informal sector enterprises	N/A			
Banks and Financial Institutions				
Number of banks	2			
Number of other financial institutions	1			
Number of micro-finance institutions	4			

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING
ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan (DDP) giving the performance of various sectors during the period. The chapter provides the linkages between the district plan and policy documents such as the National Development Plan, the National Poverty Eradication Plan, and Mid-Term Expenditure Framework and other national and sectoral policy documents. It also outlines how the 2002-2008 DDP will be implemented. The major development challenges the district is likely to face during the plan period have also been discussed in this chapter as a setting for the sectoral strategies discussed in chapter three.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

As mentioned earlier, this district was created when the previous plan had already been launched. Therefore, the district heads implemented the relevant parts of the plan for the larger Kakamega District. In some cases, however, priorities had to be adjusted to give due consideration to the specific needs and realities of the new district. A good example is in the health sector, where a district hospital that had not been planned for in the larger Kakamega Plan but found it was critical priority in the new district had to be incorporated. This, in effect, changed the whole priority for the health sector. Other sectors have also had to recognize the need to adjust their priorities to accommodate the new demands. It is important to add that most of the new prioritised projects save for minor works, were not implemented due to lack of funds. In addition, not all departments are represented in the district and members of the public still had to depend on the neighbouring districts for the requisite services.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997-2001 PLANS

There was generally minimum funding for most development programmes in the district during the last Plan period. This can be partially attributed to the fact that the district was created just after the launching of the 1997-2001 Plan. There was also a general reduction in both government and donor funding for projects in the district. Since the district was new, a lot of time was spent in settling in to the new environment. This was further compounded by lack of office accommodation for incoming staff, delays in posting key heads of department by relevant Ministries and uncertainty over the district headquarters. However, most heads of department have now settled and implemented a number of projects. It is expected that more projects will be implemented in the current Plan period.

There are only a few projects listed in the last plan that were implemented. Various stakeholders including the Government, private sector, donor agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and even community members themselves, implemented these. As it will be seen later, a number of communities contributed to the funding of various projects implemented during the period under review.

Agriculture and Rural Development: There were a few projects that were implemented during the last Plan period in this sector. In the Livestock Development sub-sector, seven bull schemes were established, while the cow-to-cow rotation scheme purchased a total of 12 dairy and 22 impact cows. Three private AI schemes were started at Matungu, Butere and Sabatia. The construction of a divisional office was completed at Matungu under funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development

Programme. The department also carried out a number of field days and farm demonstrations district wide on crop and livestock development. Other programmes completed during the Plan period include protection of about 13 soil and water conservation catchment sites, cassava bulking for mosaic resistant varieties, and tea development in Khwisero Division, disease control, among others.

Public Administration: The last Plan had proposed construction of divisional offices, staff houses and completion or upgrading of various police stations and posts for effective administration and combating crime. During the period, Mumias Police Station was completed with funding from Mumias Sugar Company. The District Treasury (now DC's office) was constructed at a cost of over Kshs. 500,000. The community at Bukaya Divisional headquarters constructed a District Officer's house and office for South Wanga Division. The major achievement for the department has been improvement in security, since administration and other security agents were brought closer to the people. This is expected to further speed development in the current Plan period.

Health: There were three new health facilities that were proposed in the last plan i.e. Lusheya Health Centre, Lunza Dispensary and Eshinutsa Dispensary. Of these, only the first two have been implemented. Lusheya Dispensary was funded under the Community Development Trust Fund while the Lunza Dispensary was funded under the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project. In both cases, there was enormous GOK and community contribution. In addition to the two projects, Manyala Hospital, which was an on-going project, was equipped and upgraded to a sub-district hospital. Butere Health Centre was also upgraded to a District Hospital status. Various vital equipment have since then been procured for the district and the sub-district hospitals. Other notable achievements in the health sector include on-going construction of a theatre at the District Hospital, acquisition of an STI vehicle and an ambulance, increase in medical personnel and a general improvement in the drug kit supplies. Other programmes carried out during the Plan period-included public health awareness creation, immunization programmes and STI/HIV/AIDS awareness creation and control.

Water: There were four projects in this sub-sector that had been proposed in the last Plan period, two of which involved rehabilitation of vandalized water projects while the other two (Mumias and Butere Water Supplies) were to be expanded to cover larger areas. The proposals were, however, not fully implemented. The Sidindi-Malanga Water Project, which draws its water from Siaya District, stalled many years back. However, there were deliberate efforts to revive the project including piecemeal funding through Siaya District Water Office. The Department of Water has, nevertheless, implemented a number of water projects through the Community Management Water Supply Programme (a bilateral programme supported by the Kenya and Finland governments). Two piped water schemes – Khalaba and Amukowa Community Water Projects were implemented. In addition, through cost sharing by Community Water Supply Management Programme and the community, fifty wells were dug and 15 new springs protected. Ekambuli Women Group Water Project funded by Community Development Trust Fund was completed in 1999 and it is now functional. 5 new rainfall stations and 3 new river gauging stations were established. The two-gazetted water supplies (Mumias and Butere) were also rehabilitated during the plan period.

Roads and Public Works: Two major roads were proposed for tarmacking in the last Plan period i.e. Road C33 –Ekeru Buyangu road and D260 Sigalagala-Sidindi road none

of which were tarmacked. However, a number of roads were opened up, graded and gravel patched during the Plan period. Grading was undertaken on the two roads (D260 and C33) while other roads were improved through routine maintenance using GOK and the Fuel Levy Funds. Mumias Sugar Company also improved various sugar roads. The Building Department did a commendable job in supervising the various construction works in the district.

Public Safety, Law and Order: Although the Judiciary Department did not propose any projects in the previous Plan, it received funds for extension of an office block at Butere Law Courts.

Lessons learnt: The major lessons learnt during the last Plan implementation was that priorities might change during the Plan period, as was the case in a number of projects in the district. It is also evident that projects proposed in the plan do also attract funding from other sources such as private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and even bilateral agencies. The government, the community, bilateral agencies and even regional bodies funded some of the projects. It is also evident that the performance of the economy directly affects implementation levels.

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

The current short-term and long-term policy objectives of the government are geared towards poverty reduction, industrialisation, employment creation and improvement of service delivery to the populace, among others. The current theme of this plan, i.e. "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" therefore brings on board all sectoral and national policy objectives. The Butere/Mumias District Development Plan is therefore geared towards harmonizing these policies for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultations brought on board all stakeholders in the district and laid down comprehensive guidelines for both short and long term strategies stimulating faster growth. The recommendations from the consultations, therefore, form key inputs in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. However, other priorities from various Policy documents have also been included. The plan also takes into account the National Poverty Eradication Plan and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020 and outlines medium term strategies through which the objectives of these policy statements will be realized at the district level.

The District Development Plan has direct linkage to the National Development Plan. Whereas the National Plan outlines general policy guidelines, the district plan prioritises specific projects relevant to the district, which will be implemented to achieve the same goals in the district. The plan will also implement such sectoral policy papers as the National Water Policy and Master Plan, Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS in Kenya, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), among others. The District Plan also incorporates the two Local Authorities service delivery plans, the Mumias Sugar Company and Mumias Out Growers Development Plans, master plans from various NGOs and CBOs and other development partners in the district. All these guidelines have been incorporated in this plan to enable the district achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty and the role of each stakeholder clearly outlined. Lessons learnt from the previous planning periods have been extensively analysed and the

weakness particularly of the local community and lack of monitoring and evaluation of activities addressed for the first time in the planning process.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

As the country moves towards meeting its long-term objectives of poverty eradication by the year 2015 and Industrialization by the year 2020, Butere-Mumias District is also faced with various challenges to be addressed so as to move hand in hand with the rest of the country. The District Consultative PRSP stakeholders meetings identified development of small-scale industries as a major challenge in the district. It is envisaged that starting up of small-scale industries in the district will provide the necessary market for agricultural produce and provide employment for the youth. Like industrialization, rural electrification takes precedence in order to provide the necessary power supply to the industrial ventures. It is expected that major market centres will be supplied with electricity during the Plan period, which will in turn spur industrial growth.

The other challenge facing the district is lack of adequate extension services in all areas. People in the rural areas need to be informed on various key issues in agriculture, law and order, human rights, civic education and leadership, among others. One major challenge is therefore, to set up mechanisms to educate the community on the various issues affecting them through extension services. This is indeed, a difficult task given that the government has been reducing staff and pulling out of direct involvement in non-core areas. It is, therefore, important that local development organizations be encouraged to take up the role of offering these extension services to the people. This should cover all aspects of adult education including development planning, primary health care, agricultural education, choosing leadership etc.

In the transport sector, roads and bridges form a key input to the development of the district. Most of the road network in the district comprises dry weather roads and a number of them have no bridges. This makes communication difficult in the district especially during the wet periods. This affects marketing of agricultural produce and accessibility to facilities as well as general mobility of the people. There will, therefore, be need for a deliberate effort to address the challenges facing the transport sector during the Plan period. It is also expected that the issue of extending the railway line to Mumias from Bungoma will be addressed during the plan period.

Accessibility of credit facilities is also a major challenge to the development of the district. There are no appropriate institutions offering credit facilities in the district. There are only two banks, which, apart from being inadequate, have very stringent conditions for credit. There are, in addition, only a few Micro Finance Institutions in the district and these are confined mainly to Mumias Town. The major challenge facing the district is to improve accessibilities to credit for the existing and upcoming business community, women groups and youth groups wishing to undertake viable businesses. It is also important that private micro finance institutions spread their wings to cover the whole district during the Plan period to tap the vast natural resource potential in the district. There will also be efforts to encourage offshore borrowing by investors.

Universal primary education is the key to elimination of illiteracy in the district. During the last National Population and Housing Census, it was found out that a number of

people in the district are illiterate. In order to address this challenge, the stakeholders recommended universal primary education and improved access to adult education as steps to be taken to address the problem.

In view of the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, the issue of healthy labour force is critical to development of the district. Though this was addressed during the previous Plan period, it is expected to remain a key issue in the current Plan period. The HIV/AIDS scourge has continued to impart negatively on all aspects of development. All sectors in the district are seriously affected by the continuous loss of life and labour force.

An additional issue with regard to labour is its quality. For this purpose, there is a need to establish middle level colleges in the district to absorb the students who intend to pursue post secondary education. Currently, the district does not have middle level college.

The issue of alternative cash crops is also very important in our district. Khwisero Division does not have a major cash crop, but efforts are being made to introduce tea in the division. The other 4 divisions mainly rely on cane production, which may prove costly if the sugar industry fails to perform well. It is therefore important that the farmers in the sugar belt areas are encouraged to diversify their activities.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The total population of the district as per the 1999 census stood at 476,928 people. This represented a 27 per cent population increase over the 10-year period while 1989 census results gave the population as 374,743.

Table 2.1 Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	86,822	93,331	97,940	102,776	107,852
5-9	71,345	76,694	80,481	84,455	88,626
10-14	71,791	77,173	80,984	84,983	89,180
15-19	54,668	58,766	61,668	64,714	67,909
20-24	40,789	43,847	46,012	48,284	50,668
25-29	29,351	31,551	33,109	34,744	36,460
30-34	24,073	25,877	27,155	28,496	29,903
35-39	21,410	23,015	24,151	25,344	26,595
40-44	17,009	18,284	19,187	20,134	21,128
45-49	14,115	15,173	15,922	16,708	17,533
50-54	11,184	12,022	12,616	13,239	13,892
55-59	8,628	9,274	9,732	10,213	10,717
60-64	7,805	8,390	8,804	9,239	9,695
65-69	7,044	7,572	7,946	8,338	8,750
70-74	4,382	4,710	4,943	5,187	5,443
75-79	3,017	3,243	3,628	3,571	3,747
80+	3,495	3,757	3,942	4,137	4,341
Total	476,928	512,686	538,220	564,562	592,439

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2001

As shown on the table, the population at lower ages 0-24 is far much higher than the population above age 25. Whereas 0-4 had a population of 86,822 in 1999, that of 25-29 was 29,351 only.

The district has a high population density of over 500 persons per km² as indicated in chapter one. The increase in population showed a population growth rate of 2.4 per cent, as opposed to the earlier 2.8 per cent in the previous inter-censal period. 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 facilities and education facilities. Private and public resources, which could have otherwise been utilized elsewhere has now been diverted to meet the health and education, needs leaving very little for investment. The high population density has also seriously affected agricultural production. The high density has led to subdivision of land into smaller uneconomic parcels.

Table 2.2 Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 – 13 (Primary)	57,886	57,685	62,207	61,991	65,266	65,040	68,475	68,238	71,842	71,593
14 – 17 (Secondary)	24,403	24,200	26,225	26,007	27,514	27,285	28,867	28,627	30,287	30,035
15 – 25 (Youthful)	47,323	55,837	50,856	60,006	53,357	62,956	55,980	66,052	58,733	69,299
15 – 49 (Female Fertility)		110,338		118,575		124,406		130,523		136,941
15 – 64 (Labour Force)	103,583	125,449	111,316	134,814	16,790	141,443	122,532	148,398	128,557	155,695

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere, 2001

Age 6-13 (Primary School Going Age): The population in this age group is expected to increase from 124,198 at the beginning of the Plan period to 143,435 in 2008. 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 the primary schools of 84 per cent for both boys and girls. It is therefore mandatory that the necessary facilities are put up 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 (Secondary School Going Age): The number is projected to increase from 52,232 in 2002 to 60,322 in 2008. Ideally, the whole of this age bracket ought to be in secondary schools. However, as indicated in the fact sheet, only 20 per cent 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 school fees and attract higher 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.

Age 15-49 (Female Fertility): Their number is projected to rise from 118,575 in 2002 to 136,941 in 2008. Maternal Child Health Care programmes and Family Planning programmes among others therefore need to be put in place. This age group is critical in that it determines the population growth rate as well as the target for activities to constrain HIV/AIDS, which is increasing in the district.

Age 15-64 (Labour Force): This is projected to rise from 246,130 to 284,252 by the end of the Plan period. It is therefore necessary that economy develops fast enough to absorb this labour force as well as to reduce the dependency ratio currently standing at 100:108. The district has a high youthful population, with almost 70 per cent of the population aged below 25 per cent. It is therefore important that the district should be able to cater for this increasing youthful population during the Plan period especially in terms of employment, education, and acquisition of skills.

2.4.2 Poverty

There has been a rising trend of poverty levels in the district. According to the Welfare and Monitoring Survey of 1994, the population of the poor stood at 204,134 in 1994. However, estimates given by the Poverty Assessment Report, 2000, indicated that the number of the poor had risen to 288,434 by that year. This meant that nearly 60 per cent of the population lived below the poverty level.

During the PRSP consultation process, the people's definition of poverty in the district was given as inability to acquire basic needs such as food, education, health: lack of wage employment, indebtedness, landlessness, lack of income generating activities, poor management of available resources among others. The District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper gives some of the causes of poverty and the possible remedies in various sectors. Most of their suggestions have been included in this plan in the section on sector constraints and priorities. It is expected that at the end of the Plan period, poverty levels will have gone down to about 20 per cent. Some of the causes of poverty and possible remedies are given below.

Table 2.3 Causes of Poverty and Possible Remedies

Causes of poverty	Remedies
Poor farming methods due to lack of extension services and use of uncertified seeds	Intensify agricultural extension and encourage modern farming technologies.
Over dependence on one cash crop – sugarcane	Diversify cash crop production.
Lack of high yielding livestock	Encourage dairy farming.
Lack of water for Industrial and domestic use	Protect water catchments areas and set up new water schemes.
High population density hence landlessness	Encourage intensive farming and growing of high value crops.
Poor Infrastructure	Improve Infrastructure.
Inaccessibility to medical facilities	Equip medical facilities and establish new ones.
Illiteracy, high cost of education	Set up bursary funds.

Source: District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2001

Khwisero Division is poorer than the rest of the divisions in the district. High poverty levels in this division can be partly attributed to the poor soils in the division, which are pre-dominantly shallow and highly eroded. The high population density has led to heavy demarcation of land into small uneconomical units. The current average farm size in the division is only 0.5 hectares. There is no well-developed cash crop in the division due to poor soils. Other factors contributing to high poverty levels on Khwisero Division include poorly developed livestock sector, high fertility rates and low literacy levels due to high school dropout.

There are also pockets of poverty in the sugar cane belt comprising of Mumias, Matungu, Butere, and South Wanga Divisions. Poverty in the divisions can be attributed to various factors such as lack of diversification, very little land being reserved for food crops, over borrowing from farmers organizations such as MOCO, MOSSACCO and Mumias Sugar Company, leasing land and cane to outsiders and the long gestation period for the cane (between 1½ - 2 years).

There is also poor use of loans given to farmers in kind e.g. fertilizers and other farm inputs are usually sold off at throwaway prices. All these factors contribute to the rising levels of poverty in the sugar belt zone. Other factors contributing to poverty in these area include socio-cultural practices such as expensive funerals and memorial services (people even lease cane to meet the resultant expenses), polygamy whereby men marry extra wives after getting cane proceeds and idleness due to little farm work as most of the services are provided by MOCO and other service providers.

High prevalence of HIV/AIDS has also contributed greatly to rising poverty levels in the district. The epidemic has affected agricultural production since it has reduced family labour through deaths, led to loss of man hours by the infected persons who suffer a host of other opportunistic diseases and also resulted increase of orphans. A lot of family savings is also lost on medication.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic in Butere/Mumias District has become a serious issue of concern to all people. The disease has penetrated every corner of the district and this spread is becoming alarming. Many families have lost their friends, relatives and neighbours who have died of HIV/AIDS related complications. The disease has in many cases claimed both partners leaving orphans, some at very young ages.

Currently, the most hit area is the sugar industry, which has seen many energetic members succumbing to the scourge. Officers in whom the company has invested a lot in form of training end up dying at early age before the end of the pay back period. The agriculture sector in general has suffered a great set back as many progressive farmers have succumbed to the scourge.

Prevalence: There is inadequate data on HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the district. This is because there are only a few sentinel surveillance centres in the district. Lack of adequate health facilities also forces most of the residents to seek medical services outside the district. There are, in addition, a number of people who die in the rural areas without seeking medical treatment due to poverty and ignorance and the stigma still

attached to the disease scourge. However, estimates given from various sources give the estimates of the prevalence rates at between 10-14 per cent of the population. This figure is, however, bound to change during the Plan period as the district sets up more surveillance sites. Many people are also likely to go for Voluntary Counselling and Testing as they become more informed about management of the scourge. The magnitude of the spread is such that the effects will be a major set back into areas, which the district had previously succeeded e.g., infant and maternal mortality rates. The scourge is also likely to have serious effects on the and wage employment, not inline in the agricultural sector as already mentioned but also in the education sub-sector even affecting the teachers/pupils ratio as both teachers and students are affected and other areas of civil service, which in the long run will affect the delivery of services.

Intervention Measures: A number of stakeholders have undertaken various intervention measures in the district in the recent past. Among them, the Family Planning Association of Kenya, which incorporated HIV/AIDS into its activities. Other NGOs that have tried to address the scourge in the district include KenAid Fund, Family Health International under the Impact Programme Group, Ship for the World Alumni Association and St. Mary's Hospital which has established the only testing site for HIV/AIDS and offers Voluntary Counselling Testing services. Most of the NGOs operating in the district have relied on this hospital for specialized medical services. Most recently, the National Aids Control Council through the Provincial AIDS Control Committee, District AIDS Control Committee and Constituency AIDS Control Committees have taken a strong position in control and support to the fight against HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS Mitigation: The only available support to those affected or infected by HIV/AIDS is to reduce stigmatisation by making the infected and their relatives accept the disease and support the orphans, the widows and widowers. This indeed is being done by at least two NGOs in the district. The other is to provide medical support to treat the opportunistic diseases to lengthen the victims' life span. More important is counselling services for the patients. It is envisaged that many counsellors will be trained to support the AIDS patients during the Plan period.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

It is obvious that women are over burdened by work. The same applies to the girl-child. They perform all the domestic chores and most of the agricultural activities. In spite of this, there are very few women in leadership positions in the district. Indeed, women are generally disadvantaged in all sectors in the district despite their large numbers and deliberate efforts will have to be made to ensure that their issues are mainstreamed in all sectors so that they are not left behind. In particular, women should be the focus of interventions e.g. extension services, skills training and capacity building programmes because of the central role they play in agricultural development in the district.

The enrolment rate for girls and boys is almost at the ratio of 1:1 in both pre-primary and primary levels. The children of both sexes are taken to school if a family has resources. However, it is important to note that as the children progress to higher levels including secondary school, there is a tendency for more girls to dropout of school. This may be attributed to various factors such as apathy over education due to high school leaver unemployment rates, early marriages for poverty stricken families (some girls view

marriage as an escape route from their poverty) and the opportunity cost of educating a boy instead of a girl where low disposable income is a major factor of consideration.

HIV/AIDS has had more impact on the girl child and women than on men and boys. The girl child is more vulnerable in this district. As a result of high poverty levels, men use their earnings from sugarcane to lure young girls into early sex. This exposes them to all forms of sexually transmitted diseases. The girl child also takes on more of the burden in the upkeep of the household when parents are ailing due to the disease including HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS scourge has also led to an increased number of female-headed households in the district. 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.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

There are various disasters that the district has been prone to in the past. The most prevalent disasters include cane fires during the dry period, which cause great losses to farmers, accidents that have led to loss of life, and disease out-breaks. The District Disaster Management Committee has been established in the district to handle the disasters that may occur in the district. The committee has in turn set up sub-committees to coordinate various sub-sector activities.

The District Disaster Management Committee has, however, no resources of its own and therefore pools resources from all sectors to handle disasters. The Committee has however recommended that the government should set aside funds to meet some disaster expenses e.g. compensation to fire victims, paying of medical bills for accident victims and transport costs, among others. It has further recommended equipping all hospitals to handle emergencies, installing fire fighting equipment in all disaster prone institutions, regular fire drills, proper planning to include fire exits, and training members of the public on first aid.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

The District Environment Management Committee has been set up to check waste management, water and air pollution. The committee ensures that there is up-to-date waste management and that individuals and companies do not pollute the air and water. During the Plan period, the committee plans to educate the public on such environmental conservation measures as reforestation, town planning, proper sewerage disposals, and use of friendly agro-chemicals among other issues. The committee will ensure that no project is approved before an Environmental Impact Assessment study is undertaken.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES





3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. It charts out the development path for the district for the next seven years. It is, however, important to note that there is the possibility that some of the strategies may not remain the same due to change in priorities.

The Chapter is divided into six sections in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework developed sectors. The sectors discussed herein include:

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

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For effective development, it will be important that sustainable projects and programmes are in place in the district. These will include food production, high yielding livestock rearing and intensive cash crops farming, among others. The medium term objective for the district under rural development is to achieve 20 per cent poverty reduction by the end of the Plan period. This 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 this district. Agricultural extension services will be enhanced in order to sensitise the people on modern farming technologies; growing of high value crops and intensive use of the limited land resources. Extension will be undertaken jointly between the government, the NGO, and the farmers themselves through Farmers Field Schools, agricultural demonstrations and exchange visits. The district will initiate various projects and programmes that will lead to improving the welfare of people. The government and other stakeholders, who include donors, CBOs and Church organizations, will support this.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector encompasses various other sub-sectors such as Crop development, Food Security, Livestock Development, Environment, Lands and Settlement and Co-operatives. This is the most important sector in the district as it provides for over 65 per cent 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 sub-sector plays a key role in the development of the district through offering marketing channels for agricultural produce, micro credit provision and acquisition of farm inputs. The cooperative sub-sector mission "to establish, organize and/or rejuvenate the cooperative sub-sector with an aim of reducing poverty through education, organize resource mobilization and credit, investment in cottage industries and agro-based industrial development, creation of employment opportunities and involvement in viable business ventures." The Department of Cooperative Development is charged with the responsibility of developing the cooperative sub-sector through education, training, information, legislation, regulation and registration. Most of the cooperative activities in the district are centred on the sugarcane growing and production. Over 46,000 members of MOSSACCO are sugarcane farmers, while over 5,000 members of Sukari Sacco C.S are present and former employees of Mumias Sugar Company. Other cooperative activities include savings and credit, housing, jua kali, multipurpose, investment, consumer, dairy and group development which all assist in mobilizing savings for investment and thus contributing towards the reduction of poverty in the district.

The Forest Department provides education on natural resource utilization and management for sustainable economic growth. This includes education on soil and water conservation for increased growth in agricultural production, promotion of forest-supported industries such as furniture and construction. The sub-sector plays an important role in soil and water conservation, amelioration of climate, biodiversity conservation, and poverty reduction by employment creation and supply of wood and non-wood forest products.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in this sector in the district include the Government, Mumias Sugar Company, Mumias Out Growers Company, Mumias Out Growers Savings and Credit Society (Mossacco), Rural Outreach Program, Kenya Tea development Authority, Community Based Organizations, Co-operative Societies, Community Water Supply Management Programme, among others. Mumias Sugar Company provides market for almost all cane grown in the district. It also provides employment directly and indirectly to a large number of people in the district. Mumias Sugar Company, Mumias Out Growers Company (MOCO) and Mumias Out Growers Savings and Credit Cooperative Society provide farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs. Kenya Tea Development Authority supports establishment of tea in Khwisero Division, the only division growing tea in the district. Rural Outreach Programme, a local NGO supports dairy farming, spring protection and food crop

development in some locations of Butere Division. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development provides extension services and coordinates activities of all other stakeholders.

The NGOs in the forest sub-sector in Butere/Mumias District promote dissemination of information in forestry and support forest programmes in accordance with the Forest Policy. The community members as the beneficiaries manage private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting as well as conservation of river-lines, water catchments areas and selected community forests. Other stakeholders include government departments like agriculture and water; private sector and organized groups like CBOs play a key role in forest conservation.

In the cooperative sub-sector, community based organizations will assist in mobilizing people to form economically viable groups which can be finally turned into strong cooperatives. The NGO's and donors will be expected to inject new resources into cooperatives in form of credit, grants and material support, while the civil society will support the sub-sector in the management and promotion of good governance.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Application of clean planting seed that are tolerant to diseases; Train farmers on better crop management practices; Integrated pest and disease management to reduce costs of production; Improving cane husbandry.	Lack of credit facilities; Use of uncertified seeds; Inadequate supply of clean planting materials; Declining soil fertility; Poor crop management practices; Poor feeder roads in the sugar belt areas; Poor soils; Low yields per unit; Sub-division of land into very small units.	Train farmers; Access quality seeds and other farm inputs; Strict control measures on control and production of clean planting material; Encourage conservation of soils; Pulling resources by stakeholders to improve cane production; Discourage sub-divisions of land.
Livestock Development	Up – grading cattle, poultry production.	Unavailability of high yielding genetic material; Poor animal nutrition; Poor disease and pest control measures; Inadequate technical management skills; Low level of awareness of farmers.	Establishment of bull schemes; Reach out to other extension providers and CBO to develop community based animal health care programmes; Develop relevant technical skills and train farmers.
Food Security	Popularising production of indigenous vegetables; Improving on maize production.	Unavailability of seeds; Low yields; Poor farm planning; Lack of food self sufficiency; Pressure on land; Over dependence on sugar cane.	Development of household kitchen gardens; Develop village seed banks; Encourage private sector extension providers; Crop diversification; Plant hybrid seeds and use fertilizers.
Agricultural Financial Services	Provision of credit facilities to farmers especially outside the sugar belt zone.	Lack of credit facilities especially for farmers outside the sugar belt area.	Encourage development of community based micro finance institutions; Promotion of other cash crops (e.g. tea) to enable the farmers be credit worthy.
Agricultural Marketing	Develop efficient marketing channels	Lack of proper marketing channels and exploitation of farmers by middlemen.	Encourage formation of co-operatives; Train producers on development of group based marketing; Diversification for income.

Research and Development	Development of high yielding resistant varieties.	Lack of high yielding varieties of cash and food crops.	Intensify research for better varieties.
Rural Water Supply	Easy access to potable water.	Lack of adequate potable water.	Encourage communities to set up and maintain their own water supplies.
Environment	Environmental Conservation	Poor enforcement of environmental laws.	Enforce all environment laws.
Irrigation and Drainage	Development of irrigation schemes	Poor irrigation network	Improve on irrigation and drainage
Land Administration, Survey And Human Settlement	Land adjudication and registration; Prevent sub-division of land.	Succession laws cumbersome; Pressure on land; Sub-division of land into small uneconomical units.	Review succession laws; Intensive cultivating and land use; Discourage sub-division of land.
Cooperatives	Education, training and information; Legislation and regulation; Availability of credit to members; Improve the capital base.	Lack of sufficient funds to organize member education programmes, seminars, staff training; Members apathy; Lack of appropriate training materials; Poor management decisions leading to loss of movement' resources; Corruption and embezzlement of society funds; Lack of funds limits the office's ability to assess and draw up appropriate feasibility studies on proposed cooperative societies for registration; Lack of credit to members; Low capital base; Poor marketing.	Education, training and information dissemination to the cooperatives; Mobilization of the cooperatives; Repeal of the present Act and Rules to reflect the present realities; Empower the members to effectively counter management committee members against embezzling of funds; Proper project identification and implementation by the beneficiaries (cooperative societies); Involvement in agro-industrial and cottage industries of the cooperative movement; Involvement in market research and development for the cooperative movement products; Conversion of Front Office Services of Sacco Societies to financial institutions; Diversification and expansion of cooperative activities to improve the capital base.
Fisheries	Increasing production from ponds; Reducing the growth periods; Digging more ponds Developing a demonstration centre for farmers; Equipping the field staff.	Negative attitude of farmers towards fish farming; Lack of equipments for field staff; Availability of fish at low prices; Poorly developed fish ponds; Lack of adequate staff.	Increase extension services; Purchase equipment for field staff; Train farmers on better techniques; Open up a Fisheries Office in the district.
Forestry	Rural afforestation and Extension; Local afforestation; Water catchments area protection; Energy conservation (Promotion of domestic energy conservation).	Inadequate resources to cover the project area; Lack of documentation on district resource; Lack of knowledge on forest conservation by local people; Encroachment on water catchments areas; Lack of skills on water catchments; Lack of skills on conservation; Lack of alternative sources of energy in rural areas.	Seek funding outside GOK by involving other stakeholders; To conduct resource survey on the resource base; Educate the local people on need to conserve forests; Enact and enforce conservation laws; Educate people on importance of conserving water catchments areas; Promotion of domestic energy conservation; Use alternative sources of energy other than fuel wood.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services for increased production, food security, higher incomes and improved environment.	2000 farmers every year for 3 years.	Public extension services to meet the demands of the farmers.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District wide	Improve milk and other livestock product's yields; Promote income and employment; Improve nutrition status.	Increase the acreage of land under fodder; Increase dairy cattle by 5% annually; To ensure that more people learn from the demonstration (Cow-from-Cow) animals.	Purchase of high-yield animals, through Cow-from-Cow Rotation Schemes; Training
Research Liaison District wide	Multiplication of clean and disease tolerant cassava; Improve production and food security.	To provide all farmers with disease tolerant cassava seeds by 2008.	Development bulking and distribution of mosaic tolerant cassava planting materials;
Crop Development District wide	Raise incomes, food security.	Train farmers; Increase ha under vegetables and other horticultural crops.	Train farmers to handle, use, farm inputs and dispose containers without destroying / polluting the environment; Production of fruits; Production of local and exotic vegetable.
Cane Development	Improve cane production through proper husbandry and planting of new quick marketing varieties.	To improve average earnings per acre.	Provide proper extension to farmers; Intensify research on better varieties.
Food Crop Production District wide	To improve food security and nutrition.	To have self-sufficiency in maize productions.	Encourage farmers to plant high yielding seeds and use fertilizers.
Poultry production District wide	Safeguard farmers' income against loss of chicken to newcastle disease.	Cut down on mortality rates by 20 per cent per annum.	To train farmers to identify major poultry diseases and to seek veterinary help.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	Conserve water and soil productivity.	To have three catchments per division per year.	Carry out soil and water conservation activities.
Agriculture Extension Services District wide	Improve agricultural production.	To establish three field training schools annually per division.	Carry out farm outreach through groups and farmers field schools; To educate farmers on better farming practices.
Tea Development Khwisero Division	To improve incomes in Khwisero Division.	To plant tea in all high potential areas.	Establishment of tea nursery in Khwisero Division.
Protection of Springs District wide	Provide water to the rural areas.	To have all people access safe water.	Protection of springs.
Disease Control District wide	Improve livestock health and safeguard farmer's income.	Livestock in the whole district.	Vaccination of livestock in the whole district.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	Improve livestock health and safeguard farmer's income.	To treat sick livestock.	Attend and treat sick cases reported.
Tick Control District wide	Improve livestock health and safeguard farmer's income.	Ensure that all existing dips are repaired and operational.	Dipping spraying livestock.

Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	Improve income and employment.	License all stores and bandas in the district.	To license all bandas and stores in the district; License flayers; Control illegal hides and skins movement.
Meat Inspection District wide	Ensure safe and quality meat for human consumption.	Inspect all meat consumed in the district.	Inspect all meat consumed and license all slaughter houses/slabs.
Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme District wide	Increase tree cover, soil and water conservation, biodiversity conservation and woodfuel production.	To have tree covering 10% of the land area by the end of the plan period; To plant at least 500,000 seedlings annually.	Community training on afforestation activities e.g. seedling production, farm forestry and agro forestry.
Local Afforestation Scheme District wide	To protect the catchments areas from further degradation; Rehabilitation dis-used catchments areas.	To plant four hectares annually of catchments, River-lines.	Planting of trees on important fragile catchments areas.
Fisheries On farm Trial for Fish Farming Mumias Division	Improve nutrition status and income.	To reach at least all the 468 farmers.	Train fish farmers.
Promotion of Agricultural Marketing District wide	To ensure that farmers are able to sell their produce.	To form or strengthen at least two agricultural marketing societies per division.	Encourage groups to form marketing societies both for dairy and farm produce.
Agricultural Financial Services District wide	To enable farmers access credit to develop their farms; Improve production.	To have at least two NGOs/cooperatives or private sector offering credit in every division by 2008.	Encourage NGOs and private sector to provide low interest rates to farmers both in land in cash.
Rural Water Supply District wide	To enable the community to have access to clean drinking water.	Protect at least 5 springs per division annually.	Encourage communities to protect springs and plant trees in catchments sites.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Cooperatives Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education Training and Information District wide	To empower cooperatives with knowledge for proper and effective management.	To conduct at least comprehensive trainings annually.	To conduct trainings for information dissemination to cooperative societies.
Diversification of Cooperatives Activities District wide	To improve capital base of all societies.	Introduce one new activity in every cooperative annually.	To encourage cooperative to diversify income-generating activities such as starting micro credit programmes.
Registration and Regulation District wide	To improve accessibility to cooperative services by residents of the district.	To register at least five new cooperatives annually.	Promote/encourage registration of new cooperatives.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name /Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Small holder tea Production Khwisero Division	1	To improve the incomes and employment.	Ensure that all suitable land in the division is under tea crop.	Establish nursery; Distribute seedlings to farmers. Justification: The division has no cash crop.
Micro-Credit Programme District wide	2	Boost economic development.	To ensure that at least every division has such facilities close to the	Establishing a micro-financing credit programme.

			beneficiaries.	Justification: It will enable borrowing at concessionary rates.
Tsetse Fly Control Matungu Division	3	Sustain livestock and farmers incomes.	To cover all the animals in Matungu Division.	Surveillance of tsetse fly population and taking samples to establish the emergence of trypanosomiasis; Treatment and control of trypanosomiasis in livestock. Justification: There is high incidence of trypanosomiasis in the division.
Office Construction District Headquarters	4	Improve staff efficiency.	Completion of one office by 2008.	Building construction. Justification: To have enough office space to serve farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishing a Demonstration Farm District wide	1	Improve income and institution status.	Over 3,000 farmers to be trained.	Purchase land, construct ponds and staff houses Justification: There is no demonstration farm in the district.
Equipping of the Field Staff	2	To facilitate the training of farmers.	Three field officer to be equipped.	Purchase of relevant equipments e.g. nets. Justification: The officers lack vital field equipment.

B: New Project Proposals: Forest

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block	1	Improve staff efficiency.	To construct 1 office block.	Construction of Offices. Justification: No offices for service delivery.
Gazetment of Forests Khwisero/Matungu Divisions	2	To increase area under forests; Improve management of the areas as forest zones; Conservation of environment and biodiversity.	Complete gazetment of 1 forested areas by 2002.	Survey and gazette Misango Hills, Imbanda Area as government forests; Start a forest station at Misango Hills. Justification: Misango Hills is an important water catchments and the hill has been degraded and is currently under communal ownership.
Identify and Delineate Community Forests District wide	3	Biodiversity conservation; Conservation of important cultural areas; Increase areas under forest.	To have at least 5 community forest by 2008.	Delineate areas set aside by community as forest areas, establish a joint forestry program between Forest Department and local community. Justification:

				Some communities have set aside certain cultural areas whose management needs improvement.
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3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector highly depends on other sectors as Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development and the Security, Law and order. There is need to have proper communication and infrastructure network 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 drop out rates as literate farmers usually find it easy to adopt new production techniques.

Forest Department provides raw material for Jua Kali sector and provide wood fuel for energy sector. Public Administration Law and Order provide security for Agriculture and Rural Development sector to perform well.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The roads sub-sector is charged with the responsibility of planning, executing the main routine maintenance works of the 556 km road network. The building sub- sector is charged with responsibility of maintenance of government buildings. The water sub sector is entrusted with the responsibilities of supplying clean water to the people in the district.

The roads and public works sub-sector creates employment for the local people thereby contributing to reduction of poverty. It also constructs new culverts, bridges and opens up new roads thereby opening up centres for trade development. The sector also contracts some of its services such as cleaning of the ditches, grading of roads and gravel patching to local contractors, thus promoting rural employment and trade development. The sector will achieve its vision of providing adequate road network through continuous maintenance and gravelling of roads. This will promote agricultural development by ensuring that farmers’ produce reaches the market/factory in time.

The district will strive to improve the communication network through regular maintenance of access roads by the Government, Mumias Sugar Company and the Local Authorities. It is also expected that more funds for road maintenance will be allocated to the district so that other key roads are gravelled. Other stakeholders will be encouraged to participate fully in road maintenance.

Under the energy sub-sector, it is expected that there will be further implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme to cover all market centres and educational facilities in the district. Alternative sources of energy such as solar, biogas, baggasse and wind energy will be explored. Other measures under the energy sub-sector proposed by stakeholders include use of energy saving jikos and planting of quick growing variety of trees to improve on woodfuel.

Regarding shelter, housing and building, the local community groups (women groups, youth groups and self help groups) will be encouraged to incorporate housing and shelter into their activities. Government, non-government agencies and other development partners will be expected to support the local efforts. The district will also promote the on-going brick making industry, as an input towards low cost housing and use of locally available raw materials.

Under water and sanitation sub-sector the district will continue to support the community in rehabilitation of water facilities, setting up new community water points and maintaining the existing facilities. The community will be trained to take over management of local water points. Other measures towards improving the rural water supply will include education of the community on domestic water management, harvesting, storage and utilization of rainwater, harnessing the ground water resources, protection of springs, re-afforestation of water catchments areas and initiating new community water projects.

The stalled water projects will be rehabilitated and the existing projects expanded to cover larger areas. The measures will be achieved through collaboration with NGO's, the Government and the local communities. Already, a number of NGO's in the district are involved in protection of springs, reafforestation activities and harnessing of rainwater and this is expected to continue during the Plan period. Proper harnessing of water for domestic and industrial use will go a long way in reducing poverty as it will reduce water-related diseases and time spent in fetching water.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides infrastructure necessary for economic growth and poverty reduction as roads provide access to markets for agricultural produce and also eases general mobility of the community. Telephones allow necessary communication for development. Electricity and energy development promotes the growth of industries, commerce and trade while water is a key input for industries. In addition, potable water serves to reduce incidence of water borne diseases. The sector plays a leading role in poverty reduction, health and development.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government maintains 81 per cent equivalent to 451kms of the classified roads in the district. Mumias Sugar Company (MSC) maintains the rest (105kms) of the roads, which fall under sugar roads. The company also runs its own water supply. Butere/Mumias County Council maintains unclassified roads and puts up new river crossing structures and opens up new roads. The council has also protected some springs. Mumias Municipal Council (MMC) maintains Mumias Town roads. Community Water Supply Management Programme funds communities in the rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supplies. Rural Outreach Programme protects springs in Butere Division while African Now funds protection of springs and roof catchments in Khwisero Division. Local Authority Transfer Fund also finances some water projects in the district.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Tarmacking of Roads C33, D260, E390, D249 Routine road maintenance	Lack of equipment; Inadequate funding; Heavy rains.	Use labour based works; Gravel /repair roads during the dry season; Seek for donor funding.
Water	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply; Protection of springs; Handing over management of facilities to communities.	Inadequate funding; Expensive chemicals; Low personnel capacity.	Community funded projects encouraged; Encourage roof catchments and boreholes; Conserve water catchments; Train community to manage the supplies.
Energy	Rural electrification; Rural afforestation.	Very low electricity coverage; Heavy deforestation due to cane growing.	Expand rural electrification; Encourage re-afforestation.
Building	Design and supervision of government buildings projects; Lowering costs of building	Expensive construction material; Lack sufficient funding.	Encourage use of locally available building materials.
Urbanization	Proper planning	Uncontrolled urban growth.	Encourage Local Authorities to fund town planning

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects and Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road E 1256 Butere-Shikomere Butere Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	Routine maintenance for the 17 km annually.	Grading, bush clearing, road widening and installation of culverts.
Road D 260 Bukura-Bungasi	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	Grade the 16 km stretch.	Grading and installation of culverts.
Road D 249 Shiatsala-Liboyi Butere and Khwisero Divisions	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	The 10 km road graded.	Grading bush clearing, widening, culvert installation and spot patching.
Road URF I Khalaba-Makware Matungu Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	8 km of road graded.	Grading bush clearing, widening, culvert installation and spot patching.
Road D 261	Improve the condition	13 km road graded.	Grading and culvert

Musanda-Enyesi S. Wanga/Butere Divisions	of the road to foster growth.		installation.
Road E 153 Ejinja-Kabula	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	Facilitate and ease communication on 8 km road.	Grading and culvert installation.
Road UR – A3 Lusheya-Indangalasia Matungu Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	8.5 km stretch graded.	Grading bush clearing and road widening.
Road E 1260 Ekonyero-Kilingili Khwisero Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	13 km road graded.	Grading.
Road D 263 Khwisero-Shibinga Khwisero Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	7 km stretch graded.	Grading.
Road E 152 Indangalasia-Buhunyi Matungu Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	8 km graded.	Grading.
Road E 1251 Kabula-Namulungu Matungu Division	Improve the condition of the road to foster growth.	10 km stretch graded.	Grading.
Murumba-Mwisanzalo Bridge Butere Division	Ease movement between S. Wanga and Butere Division; Stimulate development.	To complete the construction by 2002.	Construction of bridge and opening up road approaches.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Road C33 Ekero-Ebuyangu	1	Promote economic development.	To increase the kilometres of paved roads from 62.4 km to 93.8 km by year 2005.	Tarmacking and improving drainage system. Justification: To open District Headquarters, connect Mumias sugar to Kisumu.
Road D260 E390 D249 Sigalagala-Butere- Sidindi Butere Division	2	Promote economic development.	To increase the kilometres of paved roads from 93.8 km to 147.8 km by the year 2008.	Tarmacking the and improving drainage. Justification: Road has high traffic and passes through a high potential area with high population.
Road E1252 Mumias- Enyesi Road D261 Musanda-Enyesi Mumias Division	3	Promote economic development.	To increase the kilometres of gravelled roads from 103.8 km to 124.4 km by year 2005.	Gravelling; Drainage. Justification: Roads have high traffic.
Road D249 Shiatsala- Liboi Butere and Khwisero Divisions	4	Promote economic development.	To increase the kilometres of gravelled roads from 124.4 km to 140.4 km by year 2008.	Gravelling drainage. Justification: Road is badly damaged.
Khwisero-Akatsa Musou Khwisero Roads	5	Promote economic development.	To grade total road length annually.	Heavy grading. Justification: The roads are impossible whenever it rains.
Road D262 D263	6	To open up the roads.	To gravel total road by 2008.	Gravelling. Justification: Road is in bad state
Mumias - Matawa - Indangalasia Bridge (on River Nzoia) Mumias Division	7	Interlink zones and ease communication to promote economic development.	Complete the project by 2008.	Construction of bridge across the river. Justification: Crossing the river without a bridge has costed many lives.

Imanga – Masinjira – Nyapela Bridge (on River Nzoia) South Wanga Division	8	Interlink zones and ease communication to promote economic development.	Complete the project by 2008.	Construction of bridge across the river. Justification: Crossing the river without a bridge has costed many lives.
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere W/S Shirotsa Location Butere Division	To meet high rising water demand in Butere Township; Maintain good health standards; Increase potable water coverage; Improve revenue collection.	To increase current production by 50 per cent of water prod./day; To supplement on existing production of 300m ³ /day to 700m ³ /days.	Sink 3no. B/Hs and equip with submersible pump; Lay raising main to reservoir; Improve distribution net work; Flash existing 3 no B/H; Purchase consumer meters – 800; Sensitisation on handing over supply to community
Mumias W/S Lureko Location Mumias Division	To meet domestic consumption and for industrial use; To increase employment in Jua Kali sector; Increase potable water supply coverage.	To increase water production to the upcoming Mumias township from 1,400m ³ /day to 3,500m ³ /day	Expansion of T/works; Coag basin filters; Clear water tank; Raising main 300mm G.I; Purchase H/lift pumping set; Purchase dosing units; Purchase master meters; Purchase consumer meters 2000 No.; Rehabilitate existing motor pump and R/main; Improve revenue collection; Sensitisation of handing over supply to community.
Khwisero Community W/S Khwisero Location Khwisero Division	To improve service delivery to the upcoming Khwisero township and environs; Create employment in Jua kali sector.	Complete rehabilitation by 2002.	Replace solar panels Flash B/H; Replace distribution lines; Purchase submersible pump; Purchase water meters - 500; Purchase Lister engine + pump; Replace 4" pcv. R/main 3km; Improvement of sump; Training community on W/S management.
Matungu Community W/S Matungu Location Matungu Division	To improve supply services to the D.O's office, health centre and surrounding schools; Create employment; Health and welfare of the consumers.	Increase coverage by 80 per cent within market centres, schools etc.	To flush existing B/H; Purchase standby submersible pump; Purchase high elevated tank 45m ³ ; Construct office block; Purchase distribution pipes; Train management committees; Feasibility study to expand water supply in future.
Sidindi Malanga W/S Khwisero/Butere Divisions	Supplying clean water to people; Improve health standards and welfare.	To increase water coverage in two divisions by 80 per cent.	Rehabilitation of Treatment works due to El-Nino damage; To reconstruct and repair distribution network; Purchase new turbines
Amukowa Community W/S Shirotsa Location Butere Division	To inject additional water to distribution network to increasing population.	Increase coverage in Sabatia market and D.O's place by 5km.	To sink additional B/H at Sabatia and equip; Pine line extension; Training communities.
Khalaba Community W/S Khalaba Location Matungu Division	To meet the anticipated water demand in future; Improve health and welfare.	To increase coverage by 3km.	Investigate for new water source; To sink a B/H and equip; Pipe line extension; Community training.

Shikunga community W/S Marenyo Location Butere Division	To increase potable water coverage within the villages; Improve health and welfare.	Completed the project by 2003.	Purchase new pumping set; Construct a pump house; To reconstruct stalled community water project to meet the initial objective of serving the schools, health centre, churches and local community.
Mwikhalika community W/S Mwikhalika Location Khwisero Division	Increase potable water coverage to communities.	Complete the project by 2004.	To re-drill new B/H to meet the initial objective of serving the community; Sink one new borehole Purchase 1 pump; Train management committee on management.
Makunga Community W/S Makunga Location Mumias Division	To increase portable water to community.	Sink new borehole, purchase 1 new pump by 2003.	Reconstruct water supply to serve Makunga Health Centre, market, schools and the community.
Surface Water District wide	Improve planning and water supply management.	To construct 10 No. rainfall stations; Complete the project by 2008.	Monitor effluent discharge Monitor water abstractions Issuance of water permits; To construct 10 No. R.G.s; To construct 4 No. Meteorological stations; Educate communities on riverbank protection.
Water Quality Assessment District wide	Monitor good quality water in B/H springs and wells.	To construct 10 No. rainfall stations; Complete the project by 2008.	Equip water supply laboratories; Training water supply operator; Training communities on good water quality.
Ground Water District wide	To control water levels and quality in B/Hs wells; Improve sustainability of water supplies.	Water sampling from 800 springs/dug wells, B/Hs.	Monitor ground water levels in B/Hs, wells; Keeping of records.
Investigation/Planning and Design District Wide	To control haphazardous abstraction of ground water; Improve management of water resources; To develop new water projects in under served areas of the district through demand driven approach.	To increase water supply network across the district boundaries by 30 per cent.	Training communities on data collection; Compile feasibility study reports for community projects; Compile preliminary design reports; Field survey and levelling; Final design reports.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Loc./Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Namasoli community W/S Namasoli Location Khwisero Division	1	To provide potable water; Safeguard community health.	To increase water coverage by 50 per cent.	Carry out feasibility studies to upgrade water point into piped scheme; Construction of a water tank Justification: There is no water project in the area; It will provide the people with potable water.
Emukoya Community W/s Marenyo Location Butere Division	2	To provide potable water; Safeguard community health.	To increase water coverage by 50 per cent	Feasibility study; Construct a pump house; Construct a 45 cubic metre tank. Justification: The spring is very low hence difficult to fetch water on the head.

Office Accommodation and Transport District wide	3	Improve efficiency in service delivery	To construct office block to completion by 2008; Construct water laboratory at District HQ; Construct 5No. offices in 5 divisions; Furniture; Purchase of vehicles by 2008.	To construct offices and laboratory purchase furniture equipment and a vehicle; Provide water supply; Justification: There is currently no appropriate office accommodation.
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Program Mumias Division	To Promote rural industrialisation; Stimulate economic growth and improve community welfare.	Electricity to cover the following areas: Makunga Maraba, Shitoto Girls, Shianda Market, Lubinu Secondary and surrounding areas by 2008.	Extend electricity power lines.
Rural Electrification Program Khwisero Division	To Promote rural industrialisation; Stimulate economic growth and improve community welfare.	Khwisero, Ikolomani, Ekambuli, Shirotsa, Mulwanda, Mundeku to Manyulia.	Extend power line.
Rural Electrification Program Butere Division	To Promote rural industrialisation; Stimulate economic growth and improve community welfare.	Shiatsala market, Manyala health centre and surrounding areas.	Extend power lines by 2008.
Rural Electrification Program Matungu Division	To Promote rural industrialisation; Stimulate economic growth and improve community welfare.	Mayoni, Matungu, Namulungu, Munami, Ejinja, Kholera, Buhuyi and surrounding areas by 2008.	Extend electricity power lines.

B: New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Program District wide	1	To support industrialization, employment and general welfare.	To cover all market centres not currently covered by 2008.	Extend power lines. Justification: This will promote trade and industry hence reduces poverty.

3.2.6 Cross Sector Linkages

Good roads ease transport and facilitate agricultural produce to reach the market. Ease in mobility also reduces time wasted while travelling hence improving productivity. Availability of potable water reduces incidences of diseases. Therefore, the sector is strongly interlinked with Agricultural and Rural Development, Tourism, Trade, and Industry and Human Resources Sectors.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are "Contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans."

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

At the district level the Government facilitates business community by advising and assisting them to identify the problems they face. The Department of Weights and Measures ensures that interests of the consumers are guaranteed by right standards.

The function of the Government in the promotion of industrialization process is to support and facilitate private enterprise. The Government ensures that positive policy environment is created and maintained to encourage private investment from both domestic and foreign sources. This will curb rural-urban migration because it will create employment and the incomes of the people will be enhanced. This will alleviate poverty and provide better living standard to the people. On industrial development, the district will assist investors to identify the viable projects to venture into. For this purpose, the Department of Industry maintains data on the investment opportunities in the district. The department will also disseminate to the local investors information on such external business opportunities offered AGOA. The department through the District Investment Committee will strive to ensure land is set aside for industrial development.

All the financial institutions particularly the micro-financing institutions will be prevailed upon to avail necessary credit facilities to local entrepreneurs for starting or expanding their businesses. The local people will also be sensitised on procurement, management and repayment of loans. This will encourage them to apply and become eligible for loans in order to improve their enterprises.

The district will encourage traders to pool resources for common costs while Jua Kali will be promoted through exhibitions. Small and micro enterprise credit schemes will be encouraged to support the local traders. Currently, some five micro credit organizations are already operating in the district. The trade office will assist the poor and small-scale business community by educating them on managerial skills through seminars, workshops and other forms of training. The District Industrial Committee will encourage local and foreign investment in the district. Research on the available opportunities on industrial development will be undertaken and an Industrial Investment Master Plan will be produced showing the available opportunities in the district. Local Tourist sites will also be identified, documented and developed to encourage tourism in the district while private investors will also be encouraged to put up hotels and restaurants for the visitors.

3.3.3 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 highly competitive market conditions and creating demand as well as supply because 90 per cent of the rural enterprise products are marketed directly to rural households. Commercial activities including Jua Kali provide a source of livelihood for a significant number of residents. They offer opportunities to small-scale investors and help create jobs.

The financial institutions in the district provide credit to the public for either farming or business activities. They include hire purchase firms, which provide credit in form of household goods and farm implements like the oxen plough.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders include the Government, which encourages development of the small enterprise sector by providing such incentives as free trade licenses under the Trade Licensing Act and reducing the number of licenses required by each business. The Local Authorities are currently issuing single permit for each business unlike previously when there were numerous licenses required. The Department of Trade provides extension services to the business community, training on entrepreneurial and business management skills, conducts in-depth market surveys periodically to identify emerging skills and promotes fair trade practices.

The Government also encourages rapid development of industries by providing a number of investment incentives and creating suitable environment. The incentives include; investment allowances for establishing new factories outside Nairobi and Mombasa as well as exemption from import duties on capital machinery for industries and small enterprises located in the areas where the cost of machinery does not exceed KShs.200 million. It, in addition, provides the necessary infrastructure.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Information dissemination through extension and training on commercial and industrial opportunities; Encouraging women to venture into entrepreneurial activities; Encourage formation of group associations; Increasing funds available for loans to small-scale business.	Lack of training capacity and relevant information; Women are disadvantaged in business world; Lack of entrepreneur culture among local people; Lack of funds to disburse under Joint Loans Board; Inaccessibility to commercial loans from banks by small businessmen.	Provide right business information to all stakeholders; Training for women groups; Encourage formation of groups by businesswomen to enable them increase bargaining power; Encourage information dissemination through groups which may act as channels for marketing; Step up collection of loan repayment from Joint Loans Board; Encourage small and micro enterprise credit schemes.
Industry	Writing of the district investment brochure; Setting aside land for industrial purposes in all towns; Training the investors; Credit for industrial purposes;	Lack of funds to produce the brochure; Failure to set aside land for industrial development in towns; Lack of credit for	Solicit for funds for production of the investment brochure; Require Local Authorities to set aside land for industries; Encourage demarcation for land to the sector in the district;

	Encourage investors to put up agro-processing industry in the district; Development of infrastructure in market centres and towns.	investment; Lack of agro-processing industries in the district; Lack of infrastructure in market centres and towns.	Encourage investors to set up processing plans; Improve infrastructure in all market centres and towns.
Informal and Jua Kali Sector.	Promotion of entrepreneurship skills; Construction of Jua Kali sheds; Encouraging small and micro-credit schemes; Provision of infrastructure such as power, roads and water to business sites.	Lack of entrepreneurship skills and haphazard business practices; Lack of centralized sheds for Jua Kali artisans; Lack of fixed physical address for the business; Lack of capital and credit; Lack of power, poor roads and lack of water in many markets.	Impart business skills through training and awareness creation; Encourage Jua Kali associations to buy land and construct sheds; Require Local Authorities to set aside sites for jua kali and informal sector business; Encourage micro-credit organizations to lead to them; Encourage rural electrification to cover all centres, provide roads and water facilities.
Financial Services	To provide credit to public for trade and industrial purposes; Promotion of entrepreneurial culture among business community.	Few financial organizations; Lack of adequate funds; Poor loan repayment; Lack of collaterals; Poor management; Poor entrepreneurships.	Seek more funds from other sources; Improve loan collection; Train and supervise the loanees.
Weights and Measures	Verification and stamping of traders' equipment; Undertake inspections to ensure weights and measures Act is followed; Educate business community on the role and importance of the department.	Lack of proper and efficient means of transport; Inadequate funds and cash flow problem at the district treasury; Lack of technical capacity.	To carry out intensive verification, inspection and training of traders in the whole district; Use of public Transport to carry out official duties; In liaison with provincial administration, conduct seminars in all market centres.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Dev. Joint Loans Board District wide	Business development, foster growth income and employment creation.	To give loans to about 2 traders district wide each month.	Repayment collections; To provide credit facilities to the entrepreneurs.
Business Training Extension Services and Counselling District wide	To impart managerial and entrepreneurial and disseminate information on marketing, statutory requirements; Foster business growth income and employment.	Train 300 traders within the plan period.	To conduct training for the entrepreneurs; To conduct seminars on business skills and enterprise development; To provide extension services at their places of operation.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dissemination of Information at Divisional Level District wide	Promote industrial development; Foster economic growth and employment generation.	Train all potential entrepreneurs over the plan period.	Training and extension service.
Identify Viable Projects for Investment	Facilitate faster growth of investment and general	Prepare at least 10 projects.	Identification and preparation of project.

District wide	economy of the district.		
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Weights and Measures

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Verification of Instruments in all Market Centres District wide	Guarantee fair training practices.	About 500 traders and 3000 weights, 5 weigh-bridges, 100 platform machines, 100 fuel dispensing pumps, and 10 check-weightier.	Verification, Testing and stamping of weighing and measuring equipment that are in the trader's possession for trade use.
Inspections District wide	To promote fair-trading practices.	500 traders in the district are visited every year; Phase out the illegal measures and machines as well as substandard goods and services from all market centres in the whole district.	Inspection of traders weighing and measuring appliances stamps and seals; Inspect and check weighing pre-packed goods; Seizing and confiscating illegal weighing machines and prosecuting the offenders.
Education District-wide	To promote fair-trading practices.	Reach all traders in the district by 2008.	Educating consumers and members of public in general on standardization of weighing and measuring appliances, as well use of metric systems of units.

B: New Project Proposals: Industry and Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of the District Investment Brochure	1	Promote investments in the district.	Completed the brochure by 2005.	Collecting information from various organizations and compiling it. Justification: Will provide information on investment opportunities to the district.
Identification and Development of Tourists Sites	2	To attract tourists in the district; Income and employment generation.	To identify and develop at least 5 tourist sites	To identify, document and develop tourists' sites. Justification: This will develop the tourist potential currently not fully tapped.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Commercial activities offer goods and services to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector especially farm inputs like fertilizers, agro-chemicals, farm implements and certified seeds. In addition, the Jua Kali undertakes repair and sale of spares, motor vehicle repair, transport sector and running metal fabrication workshops, carpentry and hotels and restaurants. These are services to Tourism. Industry and Trade and Physical Infrastructure Sectors. In order to flourish the sector needs roads, telecommunication facilities, water, electricity and skilled as well as healthy manpower. The sector cannot function without security and rule of law.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Education has continued to support the development of education through curriculum management while the Department of Sports promotes, sporting activities. The social services sub-sector is involved in community mobilization, imparting knowledge and skills for effective development initiatives.

The district has strived to ensure adequate staff capacity in health sub-sector. It has also maintained adequate levels for medical supplies while health facilities have increased over the last planning period facilitating the accessibility of health services to a larger proportion of the population. The Adult Education Programme has provided literacy classes and literacy proficiency tests, and this will be intensified during the plan period.

It is expected the Human Resource Development Sector will facilitate improvement of manpower situation for faster development of the district. This will go along way in improving the social welfare of the district in line with the national long-term and short-term objectives of eradication of poverty and improving health care and education services. The latter will involve efforts to improve access to education for all children and raising enrolment rates. School management committees and Boards of Governors will be strengthened so as to improve school management. Various programmes to improve school performance will be initiated. They will include the school textbook programmes and in-service courses for administrators. There will also be measures to improve adult education enrolment and to step up non-formal education.

In the health sub-sector, it is expected that more community based health workers such as traditional birth attendants will be trained so as to assist rural communities that may not have easy access to qualified medical personnel. New health facilities will be established through community, NGOs and government support while existing facilities will be expanded and upgraded. Health education will be intensified and immunization programmes during the Plan period enhanced. HIV/AIDS awareness creation, Management of HIV/AIDS cases and voluntary counselling and testing will be enhanced. More counselling centres will be established in the district to assist the increasing number of those traumatized by HIV/AIDS deaths and resultant economic hardships. Efforts will also be made to identify genuine traditional herbalists and other herbs set for further research.

On culture, recreation and sports, the community will be sensitised on need to empower women and involve them in development activities, educate them on importance of girl child education and avoiding retrogressive cultural practices. The district will strive to improve recreational and sporting facilities during the Plan period.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In order to attain sustainable growth and reduce poverty, there is need for a healthy population and adequate human resources capacity to support all other sectors. The sector therefore undertakes to improve community health and human skills.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in the sector include MSC, GOK, NGOs and CBOs. Mumias Sugar Company has a medical department that gives preventive and curative services to the staff and the community. It also runs schools and sports facilities. There are also Mission Hospitals like St. Mary's Hospital, which offer curative and preventive health services. Non Governmental Organizations such as Impact Project offers home based care services for HIV/AIDS patients and VCT services while AMKEN Project offers reproductive health services. A number of churches support learning institutions while the Parents Teachers Associations, Board of Governors and other sponsors play key roles in management of schools and construction of physical facilities.

Parents provide the financial resources to run the schools/institutions while sponsors provide the spiritual support, guidance, and finances where they can. Teachers implement the curriculum while education officers supervise the implementation of the curriculum. The Board of Governors are practically involved in the management of the schools they are charged to manage by the Minister for Education.

Kenya Football Federation, Kenya Amateur Athletics Association and other sports bodies are involved in running of sports and organizing tournaments.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Improvement of accessibility to quality health care; Renovate and equip health facilities; Avail essential drugs; Avail personnel; Prevention and control of diseases;- Malaria, STI/HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, immunisable and waterborne diseases; Promotion of family planning and mother to child health care programs.	Poor health infrastructure; Inadequate supply of drugs; Lack of inadequate personnel; Lack of transport; High prevalence of disease incidences; Lack of knowledge on family planning.	Construct new facilities; Renovate, expand, maintain and upgrade existing ones; Supplement drug supply with facility improvement funds; Encourage community pharmacies; 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 maternal child health care.
HIV/AIDS	Check the spread; Induce behavioural change.	Failure to change behaviour	Liase with the MOH on HIV/AIDS education; Encourage behaviour change; Instil moral behaviour.
Shelter and Housing	Improvement of quality and quantity of housing and shelter.	Poor expensive shelter	Encourage use of cheaper construction material.

Recreation and Sports	Development of sports and sports infrastructure; Develop sports talents in the district; General administrative services to sports associations, clubs and sportsmen, co-ordination of sporting activities; To fight HIV/AIDS scourge, crime and other social ills by keeping the youth busy.	Very few sports and also poorly developed; There is no sports infrastructure in the district i.e. any public playgrounds, social hall, Recreational parks etc; Poorly developed sports in the district; Lack of trained sports administrators, coaches and officials; Lack of adequate funding and personnel; Low turn up for sports events; High HIV/AIDS prevalence among the sportsmen; Low interest in sports by idle youths who turn to social ills.	Liaise with education office to develop sports in schools; Liaise with all stakeholders to improve infrastructure; Source for alternative funding; Educate the public on importance of sports; Liaise with stakeholders to support and promote sports; Liaise with other stakeholders to organize HIV/AIDS dissemination workshops and events.
Culture	Construction of a cultural centre to act as an information and educational centre; Kenya music and cultural festivals; Identification and preservation of cultural sites.	Lack of capital funds to put up a cultural centre; Lack of cultural infrastructure where cultural activities like exhibitions can be undertaken from; Absence of NGOs or institutions which collaborate with the department in cultural development; Lack of financial support to promote, sponsor and motivate the cultural groups; Lack of adequate resources.	Seek funding to put up a cultural centre; NGOs to sponsor cultural activities in the district; Seek funds to be set aside to sponsor those festivals; To seek for a donor/GOK funding.
Adult Education	Increase adult learners; Provision of post literacy programmes; Targeting the out of school youth.	Low morale and negative attitude to adult learning; Lack of incentives; Lack of interest in post literacy programme; They lack writing and reading materials.	Incorporate income generating projects in youth programmes; New subjects like English/Swahili; Requesting sponsors such as churches.
Education and Training	Increase enrolment in institutions; Reduce dropout rates; Effective involvement of all stakeholders in running of educational institutions; Adequate staffing in schools; Securing of land titles; Improving performance of science and maths subjects; Provision of adequate physical facilities to schools; Improving performance of teachers through rewards for good work; Revival of youth Polytechnics; Supervision and inspection.	Low enrolment in schools; High dropout rates; High levels of illiteracy; Gender discrimination; HIV/AIDS scourge; Low involvement by stakeholders in management of institutions; Retrogressive cultural values; Lack of adequate staffing in the district; Many schools lack land titles; Inadequate mathematics and science teachers; Inadequate physical facilities in most schools; Low morale among teachers; Lack of special learning institutions; Many youth polytechnics have almost collapsed.	Encourage more participation by stakeholders in school management; Improve staffing levels in schools; Train mathematics and science teachers on new teaching methods; Equip all schools with modern facilities i.e. laboratories; Promotion of teachers on merit and avoid gender discrimination; Initiate income generating projects by institutions to reduce levies being charged in schools; Initiate morals to reduce HIV/AIDS spread; Encourage stakeholders to take more active role in management of youth polytechnics.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere District Hospital Butere Town	To cater for the increased number of patients; Improve community health.	To have the facility fully equipped by the year 2003.	Expansion and equipping of the hospital.
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme District-wide	To reduce the impact of these diseases.	To reduce prevalence rates of the diseases by 10% per annum.	Carry out training activities, creation of awareness and community sensitisation on STI/HIV/AIDS prevention
Public Health Training Activities and Programmes District-wide	To improve public health.	To conduct activities in every location; Protect all springs by 2008.	Carry out training, creation of awareness, spring protection, sanitation activities, prevention of diseases, blood screening.
Matungu H/C, Matungu Location, Matungu Division	To cater for increased number of patients; Improve community health.	To complete construction by 2003.	Construct 2 wards and a maternity wing.
Lung'anyiro Dispensary	To cater for increased number of patients; Improve community health.	To complete construction by 2003	Construct a maternity wing.
Shikunga Health Centre	To cater for increased number of patients; Improve community health.	To complete construction by 2003.	Construct observation wards.
Mumias Dispensary	Improve community health.	To complete construction by 2003.	Construct a maternity unit/ward
Khaunga Dispensary	Improve community health.	To complete construction by 2004.	Construction of a dispensary block.
Eshisaba Dispensary	Improve community health.	To complete by 2004.	Construct maternity wing and equip the facility.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere District Hospital Butere Town	1	Enable the District Hospital provide theatre and X-ray services; Expand existing bed capacity; Improve health services.	To complete the works by year 2004.	Completion and equipping operating theatre; Construction and equipping X-ray facility; Construction and equipping wards. Justification: The facility serves a big population; it is the only GOK hospital in the district.
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme District wide	2	To reduce prevalence rates and stigmatisation.	To reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS by 7 per cent.	Educating People on management of STI/HIV/AIDS. Justification: There is a high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district

Eshinutsa Dispensary Khwisero Division	3	To reduce the high incidences of diseases in the area and bring medical services closer to the people.	To construct dispensary block, 2 roof catchments water tanks.	Construction of a dispensary. Justification: Far from the nearest Health facility, Poor communication network; Densely populated; Community has started the construction work.
Mung'ang'a Dispensary Mumias Division	4	To reduce the high incidences of diseases in the area and bring medical services closer to the people	To construct dispensary block, 2 roof catchments water tanks.	Construct and equip a dispensary. Justification: Dispensary opened in a rented shop; Far from the nearest health facility; High disease incidences; Community has bought land
Shibakaya Dispensary Etenje Location South Wanga Division	5	To reduce the high incidences of diseases in the area and bring medical services closer to the people.	To construct dispensary block, 2 roof catchments water tanks	Construct and equip a dispensary. Justification: Densely populated area; Far from the nearest health facility; The Salvation Army Church has given land for the dispensary; Community has constructed a semi permanent structure on it; High incidences of diseases.
Shibanze Dispensary Matungu Division Khalaba Location	6	To reduce the high incidences of diseases in the area and bring medical services closer to the people.	To construct dispensary block, 2 roof catchments water tanks.	Construct and equip a dispensary. Justification: Far from the nearest facility; Community has started the construction; High disease incidences; Densely populated area.
Shitsitswi Dispensary Butere Division	7	To reduce the high incidences of diseases in the area and bring medical services closer to the people.	To construct dispensary block, 2 roof catchments water tanks.	Construct and equip a dispensary; Justification: Far from the nearest health facility; High disease incidences; Densely populated area.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PRISM - Primary School Management District wide	To improve school management.	To train all the heads, their deputies, senior teachers by 2004.	Train heads on school management.
SMASSE - Strengthening of Mathematics and Science teaching in Secondary Education District wide	To improve performance of maths and sciences.	To induct all teachers in these subjects.	Induct science and mathematics teachers on better teaching methodology.
Primary School Text Book Program District wide	To improve performance and reduce burden on parents.	To ensure at least 3 children per book at upper primary and 2 per text book in lower primary.	Procuring textbooks for primary schools.
School Physical Facilities	Improve the performance.	To make all schools self sufficient in physical	Putting up school physical facilities: Butere Boys

District wide		facilities.	(Dormitory), Butere Girls (Laboratory), Lunza Secondary (Staff houses), Shinamwinyuli (laboratories), Mwira, Namamba, Kholera; Ibokolo (Class rooms), Bulimbo, Bukolwe, Mwiwila (Science laboratory), Lwanda Dudi (electricity).
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B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Construction Butere Town	1	Improve efficiency.	To complete construction by the year 2003.	To construct an office block. Justification: Currently the education officers do not have offices.
Early Childhood Development Centre (ECD Centre) Butere Town	2	To train ECD teachers and other activities; Improve performance.	To complete the construction by year 2005.	Construction of an ECD Centre. Justification: There is no training centre for ECD.
Procurement of Computers and other Vital Equipment Butere Town	3	To improve efficiency.	To purchase by year 2004.	To purchase computers and other vital equipment. Justification: This will improve performance and record keeping.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult Literacy Classes District wide	To make adult learners literate.	Every teacher to reach 20 learners per year.	Teaching adults on basic literacy, e.g. reading, writing and mathematics.
Non-Formal Education Programme District wide	To make sure that adult learners appreciate the importance of classes.	Each of the 10 teachers to have at least 40 learners.	Teaching adult learners how to apply their literacy in various fields such as agriculture and health.
Post Literacy Programmes District wide	To allow learners to continue with education; Sustain literacy.	To have 20 new learners annually.	Teaching learners how to read and write English and sit for exams.
Culture Kenya Music and Cultural Festival	To promote music and culture in the district.	To train 20 groups; Hold festivals annually.	Identification and training of groups' organization festivals.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Butere /Mumias District Stadium Butere Town	1	Promote sports and recreation.	Complete the project by 2008.	Acquisition of Land to construct District Stadium. Justification: Training ground for all sports disciplines; To improve standard of the games; Easy to control attendance;

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B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives
Establishment and Management of a Cultural Centre Butere Town	1	To construct One cultural centre.
Organising a Cultural Week Butere Town	2	Strengthening of cultural pride and popularising various cultural practices.
Strengthening of Networking Among Local Herbalists Butere Town	3	To promote local herbalists; Enable them share experiences and widen their knowledge.
Documentation of Medicinal Plants Butere Town	4	To identify plants with important medicinal values.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Serv

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives
Entrepreneurship Training and Support for Out of School youth District wide	1	To improve the performance of business enterprises established by youth and to increase their income generating potential and improve sustainability for their self-employment hence reducing poverty levels among them.

Gender and Development Programme District wide	2	To improve the status of both women and men for sustainable development.	Hold 1 No. workshop in each of the 5 divisions in the district annually; Build a credit fund for the first 3 years of the plan period; Provide credit to 80 No. groups in the last 3 years of this plan.	Hold workshops on gender and development, train women/men on business ideas and provide credit; Setting up institutional framework for loan disbursement and repayment; Building up a credit fund. Justification: This will ensure gender issues are mainstreamed in all socio-economic sectors.
Revolving Fund for the Business Persons with Disabilities District wide	3	To promote the spirit of self reliance among persons with disability.	30 persons with disability trained annually for the first three years of the plan; Provide loans to persons with disabilities in the last three years of the plan; Make quarterly visits to monitor and evaluate their activities.	Train and provide loans to the persons with disabilities to run and start business enterprises; Build a revolving fund; Establish institutional framework for loan disbursement and repayment; Carry out follow up activities. Justification: This will promote the spirit of self-reliance among persons with disability.
Group Development Services District wide	4	Foster and framework general development activities.	Mobilize 200 groups annually for relevant agencies; Carry out workshops 1 No. annually in each location; Make quarterly visits to groups.	Organize training for groups in group dynamics; Carry out evaluation of groups through field visits in all the divisions; Register groups/community based projects. Justification: This will assist the relevant technical Ministries in strengthening the role of women, youth and self-help groups as vehicles for channelling credit/grant, training and relevant information necessary to enhance their economic planning.
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	5	Facilitate efficient and effective services delivery.	1 No. office block comprising 5 No. offices constructed within the plan period.	Construction of offices. Justification: It will provide adequate office accommodation for the staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Income Generating Projects District wide	1	To make learners self reliant; Provide them with income and employment.	To have the facilities in every centre.	To fund learners groups for income generating projects. Justification: Most of the learners have no income generating projects.
Higher Adult Learning Programme District wide	2	Give secondary schools drop outs a second chance.	To start the classes by 2004.	Extend Adult Education to Secondary schools level for secondary school dropouts. Justification: So many secondary school drops out.

Construction of Offices District headquarters	3	Improve efficiency.	To commence work in 2003.	To put up an office block. Justification: No office currently.
Setting up of a Resource Centres District wide	4	Improve the management of adult education.	To have one centre per division.	To put up a centre for adult education teacher. Justification: Adult learners are not accessible to these facilities.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource Development Sector is linked to all sectors since the country require educated, skilled and healthy labour force. There is clear link with Agriculture and Rural Development Sector while information technology adds to the ability of management to make better quality decisions.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This is one of the fastest growing sectors in the country as well as in this district. During the Plan period, it is expected that this sector will play a key role in the development of this district.

3.5.1 Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Currently, very few offices are on phone while only five out of 30 have computers and printers. The private sector and NGOs on the other hand, are well ahead of the Government and most of them are fully connected to ICT facilities. They include Mumias Out growers, SACCOS and a number of other private institutions.

Poor development of ICT is attributed to lack of ICT facilities and personnel capacity on computer literacy, for instance, is low. During the Plan period, the district will strive to have personnel in the key departments trained in use of ICT. The district will also establish the DIDC. Rural Electrification programme will be speeded up as ICT development depends on availability of electricity.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

It is important that bulk data handling departments such as Statistics, Registration of Persons, Births and Deaths, Electoral Commission, Works, Agriculture, Education, among others, store and exchange their information through computers and be connected to internet for quick information processing, storage and retrieval. It is, therefore expected that during the Plan period, ICT will help the district access information in various ways. It will also help farmers' access information to improve productivity and market their farm products. It will assist in getting fast accurate and efficient services in

registrations of birth, deaths, ID cards and elections, and also help members of public channel information to Provincial Administration, Police, Judiciary and Prosecution with confidence. ICT will also enable businessmen access information on trade, tourism and industry for use in upgrading their businesses among others.

3.5.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholders in this sector include the Government, the private sector and Telkom Kenya. All Government departments should install modern information communication technology for effective and faster communication. Likewise the private sector should keep pace with the current development in technology for effective and efficient delivery of services. The role of Telkom and other service providers is to provide affordable services to all sectors.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Procure ICT facilities and connectivity.	Lack of computers, telephones and other equipment.	Equip offices with relevant equipment.
Telephone Exchange	Expansion of capacity of Mumias exchange; Automation of Shianda exchange.	Finance; Electricity.	Source for funds; Request for rural electrification; Procure a generator.
District Information and Documentation centre	Construction of the DIDC; Purchase of equipment, computers and provide other facilities.	Lack of funding.	Seek for Donor/GOK funds.
Information Department	Purchase of computers, faxes and connection to e-mail.	Lack of funding.	Seek for funding.
Mass Media	Full district coverage.	Lack of adequate personnel capacity.	Improve personnel capacity and connect.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information News Coverage District wide	To keep the public informed, educated and entertained efficiently.	Balanced coverage of news from all divisions.	Collection and dissemination of News Making items.
Purchase of Vital Equipment (All departments) District Headquarters	Improve efficiency, storage, and retrieval of information and exchange information with other departments.	To store information and retrieve it effectively.	Purchase of computers, printers and fax machines.

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Procurement of Computers and other Equipment	1	To improve the management of data.	To procure one computer; 1 Fax machine; 1 photocopier	To purchase modern IT equipment. Justification: The office is new.

			2003/4.	
Mumias Exchange Mumias Division	2	To cater for the high demand.	To hold 300 new lines.	Expansion of exchange. Justification: Many people have applied.
Shianda Exchange Mumias Division	3	To improve quality of telephone services.	2004/5.	Automation of Shianda Exchange. Justification: The town is growing fast.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Information Communication Technology Sector cuts across all sectors of the economy. For effective development, it is important that there is effective communication, data storage and feed back system. In this regard, management of economic development requires appropriate data for planning. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector needs adequate and up to date information on appropriate production technologies. Similarly, Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector require information and data on production technology, markets and opportunities.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

This sector is an essential component in the general economic growth both at the national and the district level. The sector plays a coordinating and regulatory role development. The level at which all other sectors will achieve is highly dependent on the success of this sector.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans", while the mission is, "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through provision of good and democratic governance and development, administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development."

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve this vision and mission the relevant sub-sectors, will be expected to play their various roles in the overall achievement of the objectives of the sector. They include administration, coordination, financial management, development planning, prosecution and administration of justice, probation and penal services. All these are expected to ensure that there is a favourable environment for development and poverty reduction.

On Development Planning, the bottom up approach and DFRDS which is inclusive, informative 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. Regarding Public Safety, law and Order, the community will be sensitised to support the law enforcement agents to maintain peace, through working together to rid the society of criminals and bad elements. The chiefs will receive

training to update them on new methods of combating crime. Community service probation offenders will be used productively to implement community programmes.

Administration and management of public sector enterprises of public institutions and self-help groups will be improved through setting up of proper financial and administrative services checks and balances. Mechanisms that ensure transparency, accountability and community involvement in decision-making in management of funds will be put in place. Communities will also be provided with skills to enable them to initiate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate development projects. Already, the community is managing some health facilities with support from the government and NGOs.

During the Plan period, the sector will strive to maintain law and order, co-ordinate all development activities in the district, manage conflicts and address issues that have been raised in various forums such as mitigating in HIV/AIDS scourge, domestic conflicts and disaster management among others.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is a very important sector in the district. The public safety, law and order, sub-sector has greatly improved internal security through curbing livestock thefts, mediating in various conflict situations, arresting and prosecuting the offenders. The sector also ensures proper financial management through reinforcements of checks and balances, supports development by disseminating policies, coordinating development planning and ensuring fairness for all through proper administration of justice.

The Children's Department ensures neglected children are provided for with basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing and education. The departments also work with the Courts, Police and Probation Departments to protect, discipline and rehabilitate juvenile offenders. Probation Department performs rehabilitation work so as to reduce crime rate and supervise community service offenders to perform work, which benefits the community, and thus reduce congestion in penal institutions while checking government expenditure. Children's Department will strive to reduce the number of street children, child labour and school dropouts.

It is envisaged that by the end of the Plan period, crime rate will drastically decrease, family set up will be more stable, and community sentence will reduce prison expenditure and congestion while case delays will be reduced to manageable levels. In addition, there will be favourable environment for economic activity and investments will be attractive to investors and employment opportunities will be created.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

This is a sector where everybody is a stakeholder since development is all-inclusive. However, other than the relevant Government institutions, the other important stakeholder in this sector is Local Authorities, which is in charge of town planning and provision of services to the local people. The business community is also important since they need to operate within a favourable environment under the rule of law.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construction of district headquarters, divisional offices and residential houses; Training of administrative officers.	Lack of funds; Inadequate training for Administrators; Lack of transport.	Seek for both community and government funding; Hold refresher courses, for Chiefs and Assistants.
Financial management	Ensuring proper financial management in all sectors.	Mismanagement of funds by various organizations.	Institute tougher control, inspection and auditing for all organizations.
Development planning	Effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programs.	Lack of adequate funds for District Development Office.	Improve funding District Development Office; Improve implementation of plans.
Physical Planning	Formulation of physical development policies and guidelines; Preparation of regional and local development plans; Advising on use of land.	Lack of awareness on physical planning act by stakeholders; Non adherence to physical plans; Lack of public land; Lack of funding.	Create awareness on physical planning act; Seek funding from Local Authorities; Enforce Physical Planning Act.
Local Governance	Provision of services.	Lack of funds to implement development.	Improve revenue collection.
Administration of Justice	Educating people on legal issues.	Ignorance of law by the local people.	Educate people on their rights and obligations.
Children	To have extra staff; To construct offices Procurement of transport and office equipment; To educate people on children rights.	Lack of adequate staff; Office accommodation; Lack of adequate funding; Ignorance on children rights by the people.	To use volunteer Children Officers; To request for funds from the government.
Development Planning and Statistics	Construction of office complex; Improving staffing levels; Rehabilitation of vehicle; Collection of vital data/and statistics; Data analysis and storage.	Lack of funding; Lack of office/personnel; Lack of computers/data analysis equipment.	Source for funding; To request for more staff; To look for donors to fund surveys; To procure computers and equipment.
Probation	Construction of offices; Acquisition of 2 vehicles, equipments, computers, phones.	Un surveyed land; Lack of finance.	Seek for funds.
Police	Improve and maintain security; Construction of Divisional Police Headquarters	Lack of communication equipment, transport, space; Lack of office and housing for officers.	Enhance services; To look for funds to put up the facilities.
County Council	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 developments; Rural electrification on major markets.	Lack of enough funds; Lack of machinery e.g. heavy plants; Lack of expertise; Lack of land located strategically; Lack of manpower	Purchase grader; Make good use of LATF and cess monies; To rehabilitate and protect existing water points; Requisition of land; Community to donate part of land for proposed community based projects; Fence all major markets in 19 wards; Provide security lighting of markets.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes:

Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DC's Office Butere District Headquarters	Improve performance.	To complete the construction in three years.	Extension of old DC's Office.
DO's House South Wanga Division/Etenje Location	Improve morale of the officers.	To provide one residential house for the DO by 2005.	Construction of DO's house.
Chief's Offices Marama North/Butere Division/Marama Location	To improve the general work performance and service to wananchi.	To provide offices for chiefs by 2008.	Construction of Chief's Office.
Chief's Offices Mulwanda Location Khwisero Division	To improve the general work performance and service to wananchi.	Complete construction by 2005.	Construction of Chief's Office.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters' Administration Block	1	Improve performance.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction. Justification: There is inadequate office space in the new district
AP Lines District wide	2	Improve morale.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction of AP lines. Justification: Currently there are no AP lines in all the divisions
DO's Office Mumias Division	3	To provide office space.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction. Justification: The DO is currently operating from an ACK plot.
Butere DO's Office Butere Division	4	To provide appropriate officer for the divisional staff.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction. Justification: Currently the DO and the Divisional Departmental heads are in different places due to lack of space at divisional headquarters.
D.O's Houses Matungu and Butere Divisions	5	To provide housing for the officers.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction. Justification: To conveniently house the DOs near the divisional headquarters for easier accessibility.
DC's Residence District Headquarters	6	To provide a decent housing for the District Commissioner.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction. Justification: The current one is not compatible with the DC's housing requirements.
Chief's Offices Township, Shianda, W. Kisa, Shirombe, Etenje, C. Nainwa	7	To provide office space for chiefs.	Complete construction by 2008.	To construct office accommodation for chiefs. Justification: To improve the work performance and service to residents.
Training of Administrators District wide	9	Improve efficiency and teach them on current GOK policies.	To conduct four trainings annually.	Hold trainings for Chiefs/Ass chiefs. Justification: Many new chiefs do not understand GOK policies.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes:

Mumias Municipality

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation of Culverts Mumias Town	To open up rural access roads on roads within the Municipality.	To open up culverts in all wards.	Installation of culverts across streams on access roads.
Support to Health Facilities Mumias Municipality	To facilitate quality services.	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction of maternity wing at various health facilities e.g. Mumias Dispensary.
Street Lights Mumias Municipality	To improve security in the town.	To complete street lighting in town within the plan period.	External street lighting to CAMCON Estate, Lukoye, Shibale and Lumino Hospital.
Town Hall Mumias Town	To provide office space, recreation facilities and a social hall.	To complete construction by 2004.	Construction of a town hall.
Public Toilets Mumias Municipality	Improve sanitation in the town.	To construct more toilets in town.	Construction of public toilets in town..

A: On-going Projects and Programme:

Butere/Mumias County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Feeder Roads District wide	Foster economic development by making the areas accessible.	To open up at least one road per ward per year.	Opening up and rehabilitating feeder roads.
Construction of Bridges District-wide	To open up areas and reduce distance to market centres.	To open up two bridges annually.	Opening up and construction of new bridges.
Bursaries District wide	To enable the poor children have access to education.	To spend 2 million annually.	Offering bursaries to needy children.
Water Projects District wide	To improve access to potable water and reduce diseases.	Provide at least 5 boreholes in each ward.	Rehabilitation of water projects and water points.
Market Development District wide	To provide suitable working places for vendors on markets.	To fence all major markets in the 19 wards	Fencing and improving markets.
Construction of Offices Butere Town	Improve performance.	To complete construction by 2002/2003 financial year.	To construct offices.

B: New Project Proposals:

Butere/Mumias County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Markets District wide	1	To provide street lighting and provide power for industrial use.	Extend power to all major markets.	Provision/extension of power to market centres. Justification: A number of markets lack electricity
Purchase of a Refuse Collection Truck Butere Town	2	Safeguard health of residents by enhancing garbage collection.	To purchase the truck by year 2004.	To purchase a refuse collection vehicle. Justification: The council lacks a refuse collection truck.
Opening and Expansion of New and Existing Health Facilities District wide	3	To improve peoples proximity to health facilities.	Support one facility per division per annum; Construct a mortuary.	Opening up and expansion of new and existing health facilities. Justification: Most facilities have inadequate basic physical facilities.

Purchase of Grader and Shovel Butere Town	4	To enable easy grading of roads and save money.	To purchase the grader by 2004.	To purchase a grader and shovel. Justification: A lot of money is spent on hiring the equipment.
Tree Nurseries District wide	5	To protect the environment.	To support setting up tree nurseries in all wards.	Setting up of tree nurseries. Justification: Currently the forest cover in the district is inadequate.
Construction of a Bus Park Butere Town	6	Facilitate transportation.	To put up a modern bus part to accommodate 50 vehicles.	Constructing of a bus park in Butere Town. Justification: The town has no bus park.
Sports District wide	7	To improve sporting and recreation.	To give financial support to sports tournaments	Promotion and support to sports events. Justification: Sports is poorly developed due to lack of basic infrastructure and financial support.
Purchase of Exhauster Vehicle Butere Town	8	Clear sewerage and safeguard health of residents.	To purchase one by year 2005.	To purchase an exhauster vehicle. Justification: Council has no exhauster for sewerage system hence need for exhaust.
Grants to Self Help Groups and Public Institutions. District wide	9	To enable the groups undertake various economic activities.	To give support to groups annually.	Give grants to self help groups. Justification: This will enhance the finance base for the groups.
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips District wide	10	To improve livestock production and income.	To rehabilitate all the old dips.	Rehabilitate cattle dips. Justification: This will improve livestock production.
Acquisition of Land for Markets District wide	11	To support trade and economic activity.	Acquisition by 2003.	To acquire land for markets and other community projects. Justification: There is no land for market
Purchase of Revenue Collection Truck Butere Town	12	To enable council to collect revenue promptly.	To purchase three trucks.	To purchase a revenue collection vehicle. Justification: This will improve revenue collection.
Housing Scheme Butere Town	14	To provide decent housing.	Complete project by 2003.	To construct a modern housing estate. Justification: There are no decent houses in the district.
Construction of Social Hall Butere Town	15	To provide a recreational and meeting hall.	To construct one by 2006.	To put up a social hall. Justification: There is no social hall in Butere.

A: New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquisition of Land District wide	1	To provide space for construction of a divisional police post.	To acquire 3 acres of land.	Acquire a plot. Justification: There is no divisional police station in the district
Construction of Offices and Police Lines	2	Improve performance by providing adequate	To complete construction	Construct offices and Police lines.

District wide		office space.	during five years.	Justification: There are no adequate offices and police lines.
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A: New Project Proposals: Physical Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revision of Development Plan Butere Town	1	To harmonize ground development with plan; Promote orderly development.	To complete due work in two years.	Familiarization visits, Base map preparation, stakeholder meeting; Sundry data collection. Justification: Butere plan is obsolete.
Preparation of Advisory Plans for Small Market Centres District wide	2	To have orderly development.	To plan at least two markets annually.	Familiarization visits, Base map preparation, stakeholder meeting sundry data collection. Justification: To avoid uncontrolled development.

A: New Project Proposals: Finance and Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices District Headquarters	1	Improve performance.	To be completed by year 2004/5.	Construction of a District Planning Unit complex. Justification: It will provide a data centre and library for the District.
District Fact Sheet	2	Facilitate planning.	To produce 50 copies annually.	Data collection, processing and storage. Justification: It will provide the updated facts and figures on the district
Project Monitoring and Evaluation District wide	3	Ensure plan implementation	To hold at least one meeting monthly and one visit quarterly.	Hold DDC/DEC meetings, make project site visits and produce reports. Justification: This is important for proper project implementation.
Collection and Analysis of Data District wide	4	Facilitate planning and development.	To conduct surveys as may be requested by users	Conduct surveys, collect and analyse data Justification: Data is vital for planning purposes
Procurement of Transport and Office Equipment	5	Improve efficiency and management.	To buy them by 2005.	Purchase a vehicle, Computer and other office equipments. Justification: The district is new and lacks these equipments.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This is a service sector whose services cut across all other sectors, as they need security and rule of law and order for effective development. Financial management safeguards public funds while development and physical planning are meant to facilitate and stimulate orderly development.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter gives an elaborate implementation monitoring and evaluation matrix that will be used during the Plan period. It gives the various performance indicators, implementing agents and stakeholders' responsibility. The performance indicators will assist various monitoring and evaluation teams to assess achievements made by each sector. The monitoring and evaluation of the last plans has not been very successful because the necessary tools were not built into the plan. Similarly, neither the quantifiable targets nor the time frame were set. The other key limitation was the line ministries largely ignored the annual annex to the plan, which was meant to guarantee the funding of the plan. The incorporation of the chapter into the plan is expected to provide implementing and funding agencies with a useful instrument to assist in monitoring the progress of the plan implementation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The institutional framework includes the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, the District Monitoring Committee and various project committees. These committees will be strengthened and institutionalised during the Plan period to make them more effective. At the district level, the District Monitoring Team will make regular inspection visits to review the status of the development projects and report to the District Executive Committee and District Development Committee. The team will inspect projects from all sectors including government-funded projects, NGO funded projects community funded projects and the donor projects. However, it is important that this committee is adequately funded in order to work effectively. At the community level, project committees will be equipped with necessary skills to enable them assess progress on various programmes under implementation in their areas. These will be strongly supported by the divisional project monitoring and evaluation committees, which will offer technical advice.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture and livestock Extension and Programme	To be determined.	1 year on 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.	DALEO/ Stakeholder, other extension providers.	Farmers NGO's, MOCO and Mumias Sugar to support the programme through extension.
Livestock Development Programme	To be determined.	2002-2006	No. of improved calvings.	Performance records of bull scheme generation; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DALEO, CBOs, NGOs and MOCO (dairy component):	Farmers to make use of the services of NGOs and MOCO to support AI services;
Food Security Crops	To be determined.	2002-2006	Tons of harvested food.	Quarterly progress Reports; Reports of food security	DALEO; KARI.	MOCO, MSCO, GOK support the food programme through credit & extension.

				committee.		
Construction of a Fish Demonstration Farm	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of constructed ponds.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	G.O.K	Farmers to learn new methods of fish farming; GOK for technical support.
Equipping of Field Staff	0.8	2002-2004	Inventory of equipment.	Progress Report; Procurement documents.	G.O.K	Establish and maintain fish ponds by farmers GOK.
Rural Afforestation and Extension Scheme	To be determined.	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.
Local Afforestation Scheme	To be determined.	Continuous	No. of hectares planted; Survival rates.	Progress reports.	Community; NGOs; CBOs; GOK.	Community and NGOs to establish nurseries and plant trees.
Construction of Office	2m	2002- 2004	Completed office block.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	GOK.	GOK to provide funds.
Procurement of Vehicle and Office Equipment	2m	2002 – 2003	No. of purchased vehicles and equipment.	Progress reports; Procurement documents.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Gazettement of Forests Khwisero/ Matungu	To be determined	2002 – 2003	No. of forest blocks gazetted.	Reports to DDC. Progress reports; Kenya Gazette notice.	GOK; County Council.	District Forest Officer and County council to facilitate the exercise.
Identify and Delineate Community Forests All Divisions	To be determined	2002 - 2008	No. of community forests delineated.	Reports to DDC Progress reports	GOK; County Council.	District Forest Officer and County council to facilitate the exercise.
Disease Control	0.84	2001/ 2008	No. of animals vaccinated.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.
Tick Control	0.26	2001/ 2008		Reports to DDC/DEC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services	0.525	2001/ 2008	No. of stores increased.	Licenses records.	District Veterinary Officer.	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.
Extension Services	0.5	2001/ 2008	No. of farmers visited.	Minutes; Reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.
Meat Inspection	0.35	2001/ 2008	No. of carcasses inspected; No. of slaughter houses and slabs.	Licenses; Inspection records.	District Veterinary Officer.	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.

Tsetse Fly Control	0.3	2002/ 2008	No. of traps set; No. of animals treated.	Reports; Records.	District Veterinary Officer	Department of veterinary services to give technical support.
Construction of an Office at the District	2m	2002-2008	Completion levels.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	District Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Department and MR&PW to supervise to give advice.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Road C33 Ekeru – Ebuyangu 31.4 km Tarmacking	314 m	2002/ 2008	Length of road tarmacked.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOR & PW and Kenya Roads Board (KRB); Donors,	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of Technical staff by GOK.
Road D260, E390 – D249 Sigalagala – Butere – Shiatsala – Sidindi 54 km Tarmacking	540m	2005/ 2008	Length of road tarmacked.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board (KRB); Donors,	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of Technical staff by GOK.
Bridge Construction across River Nzoia to Link Mumias and Matungu Divisions	45m	2002 - 2005	Constructed bridge.	Site visits; Reports to the DDC/DEC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of Technical staff by GOK.
Mumias- Enyenyesi Road E1252 Musanda Enyenyesi Road D261	41.4m	2002 – 2008	Length of road gravelled.	Site meetings; Inspection tours and Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Implementation monitoring funding from Donors; Provision of Technical staff by GOK.
Road D249 Shatsala-Liboi 16.0km	32m	2002 – 2008	Length of road gravelled.	Site meetings; Inspection tours and Reports to DDC/DEC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Implementation monitoring funding from Donors; Provision of Technical staff by GOK.
Construction of Murumba Mwisanzalo Bridge and Road Approaches	4.9 m	2001- 2002	Percentage completion; Level of completion.	Site meetings; Progress reports.	Community management committee.	CDTF to provide more funding; Community and Public works to supervise implementation.
Rural Electrification	200m	2002- 2008	No of markets supplied; No of people served	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Ministry of Energy/ Kenya Power and Lighting Company.	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost

						sharing.
Mumias Exchange	To be determined	2003/4	No of lines added	Reports to DDC/DEC.	Telkom Kenya	Telkom to provide funds.
Shianda Exchange	To be determined	By 2004/5	No of lines added	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Telkom Kenya	Municipal Council to provide plan.
Butere Water Supply	22 m	2002-008	No. of borholes sunk; Kms of piping; No. of water metres.	Site vests; Contract agreements; Reports to DDC/DEC; Procurement records.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Mumias Water Supply	60 m	2002-008	Kms. Of piping; No. of meters purchased.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Khwisero Community Water Supply	15m	2002-008	Kms of piping; Solar panels purchased; Pumping set.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Matungu Community Water Supply	4 m	2002-008	Physical infrastructure	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Sidindi Malanga Water Supply	60 m	2002-2008	Rehabilitation works; Kms of piping turbines purchased.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Amukowa Community Water Supply	15 m	2002-2008	Borehole sunk; Kms of piping.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Khalaba Community Water Supply	10m	2003-2008	Borehole sunk; Kms of piping.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Shikunga Community Water Supply	7 m	2002-2008	Pumping set purchased; Kms of piping; Improved intake.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Mwikhalika Community Water Supply	10 m	2002-2008	Borehole sunk.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of

				DDC/DEC.		the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Makunga Institutional Water Supply	20 m	2002-2008	Physical infrastructure	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Namasoli Community Water Supply	15 m	2002-2008	Pump set; Generator; Tank and Kms of piping.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community; Local Authority.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Emukoye Community Water Supply	20 m	2002-2008	Intake completed; Tank pumping set; Kms of piping.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR; Community.	Community, GOK and Local authority to support funding of the programme and maintenance of the facilities.
Surface Water in the District	3 m	2002/2008	No. of metrological stations established; No. of permits issued; Date collected.	Site visits; Procurement records; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MENR	Water Department to monitor.
Water Quality in the District	1m	2002/2008	Equipment supplied; No. of people trained.	Procurement records; Workshop reports.	MENR	Water Department to conduct training.
Ground Water in the District	5 m	2002/2008	Data collected.	Reports and records.	MENR	Water Department to collect data.
Investigation and Planning in the District	5m	2002/2008	Design drawing; Collected data.	Site visits and reports.	MENR	Water Department to conduct surveys.
Office Accommodation and Transport	16 m	2002/2008	Completed building; No. of vehicles procurement.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC; Procurement records.	GOK	MOR&PW to supervise the work.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Trade Development Joints Loans Board	5m	2002-2008	Loans recovery rate; No. of traders benefiting.	DEC Reports; Board minutes.	Trade Office; Local Authorities.	Trade Officer to supervise; Local authority to provide more funds.
Business Training and Extension	4m	220-2008	No. of seminars conducted.	Progress Reports.	Trade Office; Industrial Officer.	Private sector and NGOs to support the programme.
Identification of Viable Projects for Investment in the	0.5	2002-2004	Investment brochure.	Progress reports; Report to	Industrial Officer.	Private investors to make use of the investors guide to

District				DDC/DEC.		invest in the district; GOK funding.
Dissemination of Information	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. Trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Trade Office; Industrial Development Office.	GOK to provide funds; Business Community to attend meetings.
Preparation of the District Investment Brochure	To be determined.	2002-2005	No. of industries set up.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Industrial Development Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Business Community to make use of the brochure.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Butere District Hospital	To be determined.	By 2002/3 2004/5	Completion rate (%) of the hospital Type and quality of equipment installed	Site meeting; Reports to DDC/DEC and DHMs.	Ministry of Health.	District Health management Board compliment funding; Works and DEC to monitor implementation.
Construction and Expansion of Various Health Facilities	To be determined.	2003-2005	Completion rate (%) of the hospital; Type and quality of equipment installed.	Site meeting; Reports to DDC/DEC and DHMs.	Ministry of Health; Community.	District Health management Board compliment funding; Works and DEC to monitor implementation.
HIV/AIDS/STI Programme	To be determined.	2002-2008	No of meetings; Role of reduction in Prevalence	Monthly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Health Office of the President; NGOs; CBOs; Other stakeholders	CBOs and NGOs to organize awareness creation programmes and counselling programmes GOK to give technical support.
Primary School Management Program	To be determined.	2002/2008	No. of trained school heads.	Training records.	DEO	Attend and implement lessons learned.
Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Teaching in Secondary Education	To be determined.	2002/2008	No. of teachers trained.	Training records.	Ministry of Education.	Organize the courses during school holidays.
Primary Text Book Programme	24 m	2002/2008.	No. of books availed.	Procurement records.	Ministry of Education.	PTAs schools to provide supplementary funds and do the purchases.
Putting up School Infrastructure Facilities	To be determined.	2002/2008	Completion levels.	Site visits.	BOGs; PTAs.	PTAs schools to provide supplementary funds and do the purchases.

Construction of Educational Offices	2m	2002/2008	Completion rates.	Site visits; Records.	DEO; DWO; Community.	PTAs schools to provide supplementary funds and do the purchases.
Early Childhood Centre	2 m	2002/2008	Completion levels.	Site visits.	DEO; DWO.	PTAs schools to provide supplementary funds and do the purchases.
Purchase of Vital Equipment	To be determined.	2002/2008	Purchased equipment (amount).	Procurement records.	DEO; DWO; Community.	GOK and school boards to provide funds.
Development Of Team Sports/Games e.g. Soccer, Netball, Volleyball, Athletics, Handball, Rugby, Cricket, Baseball, Basketball, Softball, Rounders, Hockey.	To be determined.	2002/2008	Performance of teams in external competitions.	Annual reports; Monthly reports; Weekly reports.	Department of Sports; Education; Mumias Sugar and sports Associations.	All stakeholders to participate in sponsorship for various tournaments; Training works and individual teams.
Development of Individual/ Partner Sports/Games	To be determined.	2002/2008	Performance in external competitions.	Annual reports; Monthly reports; Weekly reports.	Department of Sports; Private Sector and sports Associations.	All stakeholders to support putting up of sports facilities.
Development/Maintenance of Sports Infrastructure	To be determined.	2002/2008	Number of sports facilities constructed.	Annual reports; Monthly reports; Weekly reports.	Department of Sports; Private Sector and sports Associations.	All stakeholders to support putting up of sports facilities.
Entrepreneurship Training and Support for out of School Youth	To be determined.	2002-2005	No. of people trained; Amount of loan disbursed.	Training records; Loan disbursement records.	GOK; Youth groups.	GOK/NGOs/ CBOs to provide funds for training.
Gender and Development Programme	To be determined.	2002-2005	No. of women trained; Amount of loan disbursed.	Training records; Loan disbursement records.	GOK; Women groups.	GOK/NGOs/ CBOs to provide funds for training.
Revolving Fund for Business Persons with Disability	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. of disabled trained; Amount of loan disbursed.	Training needs.	GOK; People with disabilities.	GOK/NGOs to provide funds for training.
Group Development Services	To be determined.	2002-2008	No. of groups trained; No. of groups registered.	Training needs.	GOK Services Departments.	Service departments to provide funds:
Construction of Office	To be determined.	2002-2005	Completion levels.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	GOK.	GOK to provide funds.

4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of District HQs	50m	2002-2005	Percentage Level of Completion.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site meetings.	Office of the President Public Works.	District DC and MOR&PW to supervise the construction; Community to provide supplement funds.
AP Lines	5m	2002-2006	Percentage Level of Completion.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Office of the President Public Works.	District DC and MOR&PW to supervise the construction; Community to provide supplement funds.
DO's Houses and Offices	To be determined.	2002-2006	Percentage Level of Completion.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Office of the President Public Works.	District DC and MOR&PW to supervise the construction; Community to provide supplement funds.
Chiefs Offices	To be determined.	2002-2006	Percentage Level of Completion.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	Office of the President Public Works.	District DC and MOR&PW to supervise the construction; Community to provide supplement funds.
Construction of Offices to House Probation and Children Department Officers	2 m	2002 - 2003	Completed offices.	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC.	District Probation Office.	Probation and Works Officers to supervise construction.
Rural Electrification of Major Markets in Five Divisions	7.5 m	2002-2006	No. of markets reached and number of people reached.	Site visits; Inspection-tours; Reports to Ministry of local government.	Butere/Mumias Country Council.	GOK to provide funds (LATF); County Council to implement the project.
Purchase of Refuse Collection Truck for Garbage Collection	30 m	2002-2006	Number of trucks purchased.	Site meeting.	Butere Mumias County Council.	GOK to provide funds (LATF); County Council to implement the project.
Opening and Expansion of New and Existing Health Facilities	30 m	2002-2006	Number of health facilities expanded and No. of new health facilities opened; Type and quality of equipment installed.	Site meeting.	Butere Mumias County Council; Ministry of Health.	GOK to provide funds (LATF); County Council to implement the project.

Purchase of Heavy Plants (Gader/Shavel)	18 m	2002-2006	Number of kms graded and dozed.	Site visits; Inspection tours; Reports to cess monitoring committee.	Butere Mumias County Council; Ministry of Health.	Council to provide funds through LATF; County Council to implement the project.
Construction of Bus Park at Butere Town	15 m	2002-2006	Percentage of constructed Council.	Site visits; Site inspections; Report to Council.	Butere Mumias County Council.	Council to provide funds through LATF; County Council to implement the project.
Acquisition of Land to Open up New Markets and Other Community Based Projects		2002-2006	No. of hectares purchased.	Survey section; Reports to full Council.	Butere Mumias County Council.	GOK to provide funds (LATF); County Council to implement the project.
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips in Five Divisions and Purchase of Acaricides	6.25 m	2002-2006	Number of cattle dips renovated	Works section; Reports to full Council.	Butere Mumias County Council.	Funding from LATF.
Modern Housing Scheme in Butere Town	35 m	2002-2006	Percentage of constructed floor area; No of houses.	Site visits; Site inspections; Works section; Reports to full Council.	Butere Mumias County Council; Housing Finance Cooperation of Kenya (HFCK)	Funding to be sought from housing companies; GOK to give advice.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following parameters will be used to determine success of various programmes and projects during the Plan period. However, it is important to note that various other factors affect performance of the economy. Disasters such as drought may inhibit development while bumper harvests may have a positive effect.

Parameter	Present Situation 2001	Mid Term 2004	Expected situation as at 2008 – end of plan period
Infant mortality rate	101/1000	90/1000	75/1000
Crude birth rate	51.6/1000	40.6/1000	30/1000
Life expectancy	56.6 years	61.6 years	70 years
Total fertility rate	7.1	5.1	3
Under 5 mortality rate	156/1,000	140/1,000	120/1,000
Absolute poverty	60%	45%	20%
Population growth rate	2.41%	2.3%	2%
Average distance to potable water	500 metres	300 metres	100 metres
Total enrolment rates (primary)	84%	90%	99%
Secondary	20%	30%	60%
Doctor patient ratio	1:35,000	1:30,000	1:20,000
Average Distance to health centres	7 km	5 km	3 km
Length of Tarmack roads	62.4 km	92.8 km	148.8km
No of dairy animals	4,800	5,500	7,000
No of zebu animals	58,000	55,000	50,000
Maize production in bags	335,500	370,000	450,000
Cane yields per hectare in tones	88	90	96
Legumes (beans, cowpeas, green grams)	62,500	69,000	84,000