



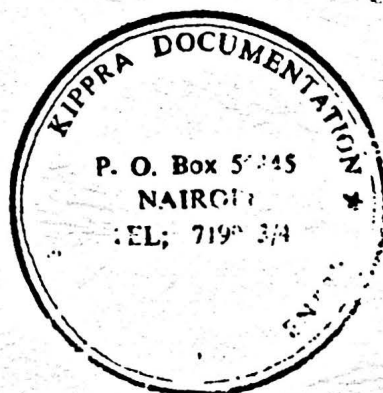
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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**TESO**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2002-2008**



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

# TESO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable  
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| ACC No. | 000644/2003 |
| DATE    | 21.10.2003  |





## FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| ABLH   | Association for Better Land Husbandry                  |
| ADT    | Akukuranut Development Trust                           |
| BAT    | British America Tobacco                                |
| CSD    | Child Survival and Development                         |
| CACC   | Constituency AIDS Control Committee                    |
| CBO    | Community Based Organisations                          |
| CBS    | Central Bureau of Statistics                           |
| CCS    | Christian Community Services                           |
| COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa          |
| DACC   | District AIDS Control Committee                        |
| DAEO   | District Adult Education Officer                       |
| DALEO  | District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer  |
| DATO   | District Industrial Development Officer                |
| DC     | District Commissioner                                  |
| DCO    | District Co-operative Officer                          |
| DDC    | District Development Committee                         |
| DEC    | District Executive Community                           |
| DEO    | District Education Officer                             |
| DFO    | District Forest Officer                                |
| DIDC   | District Information and Documentation Centre          |
| DIDO   | District Industrial Development Officer                |
| DLPO   | District Livestock Production Officer                  |
| DRC    | District Roads Committee                               |
| DSO    | District Sports Officer                                |
| DTDO   | District Trade Development Officer                     |
| DVO    | District Veterinary Officer                            |
| DWE    | District Water Engineer                                |
| DWO    | District Works Officer                                 |
| FTCA   | Farming in Tsetse Control Areas                        |
| GAP    | Group Against Poverty                                  |
| GOK    | Government of Kenya                                    |
| H/C    | Health Centre  |
| HIV    | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                           |
| IT     | Information Technology                                 |
| ICS    | Internal Christian Services                            |
| ICT    | Information Communication Technology                   |
| IFAD   | International Fund for Agricultural Development        |
| JICA   | Japan International Co-operation Agency                |
| KAP    | Knowledge Attitude and Practise                        |
| KARI   | Kenya Agricultural Research Institute                  |
| KPLC   | Kenya Power and Lighting Company                       |
| LDP    | Livestock Development Programme                        |
| LBDA   | Lake Basin Development Authority                       |
| MOH    | Medical Officer of Health                              |
| MPs    | Members of Parliament                                  |
| MTEF   | Medium Term Expenditure Framework                      |
| MYWO   | Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation                     |
| NALEP  | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>NALES</b>  | <b>National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services</b> |
| <b>NCPB</b>   | <b>National Cereal and Produce Board</b>                     |
| <b>NGOs</b>   | <b>Non Governmental Organisations</b>                        |
| <b>NII</b>    | <b>National Information Infrastructure</b>                   |
| <b>PHAST</b>  | <b>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Programme</b>        |
| <b>PRSP</b>   | <b>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</b>                      |
| <b>REFSO</b>  | <b>Rural Energy and Food Security Organisation</b>           |
| <b>SACCOs</b> | <b>Savings and Credit Societies</b>                          |
| <b>SIDA</b>   | <b>Swedish International Development Agency</b>              |
| <b>STD</b>    | <b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>                         |
| <b>STI</b>    | <b>Sexually Transmitted Infections</b>                       |
| <b>TB</b>     | <b>Tuberculosis</b>  |
| <b>VIP</b>    | <b>Ventilated Improved Pit</b>                               |

## LISTS OF TABLES AND MAPS

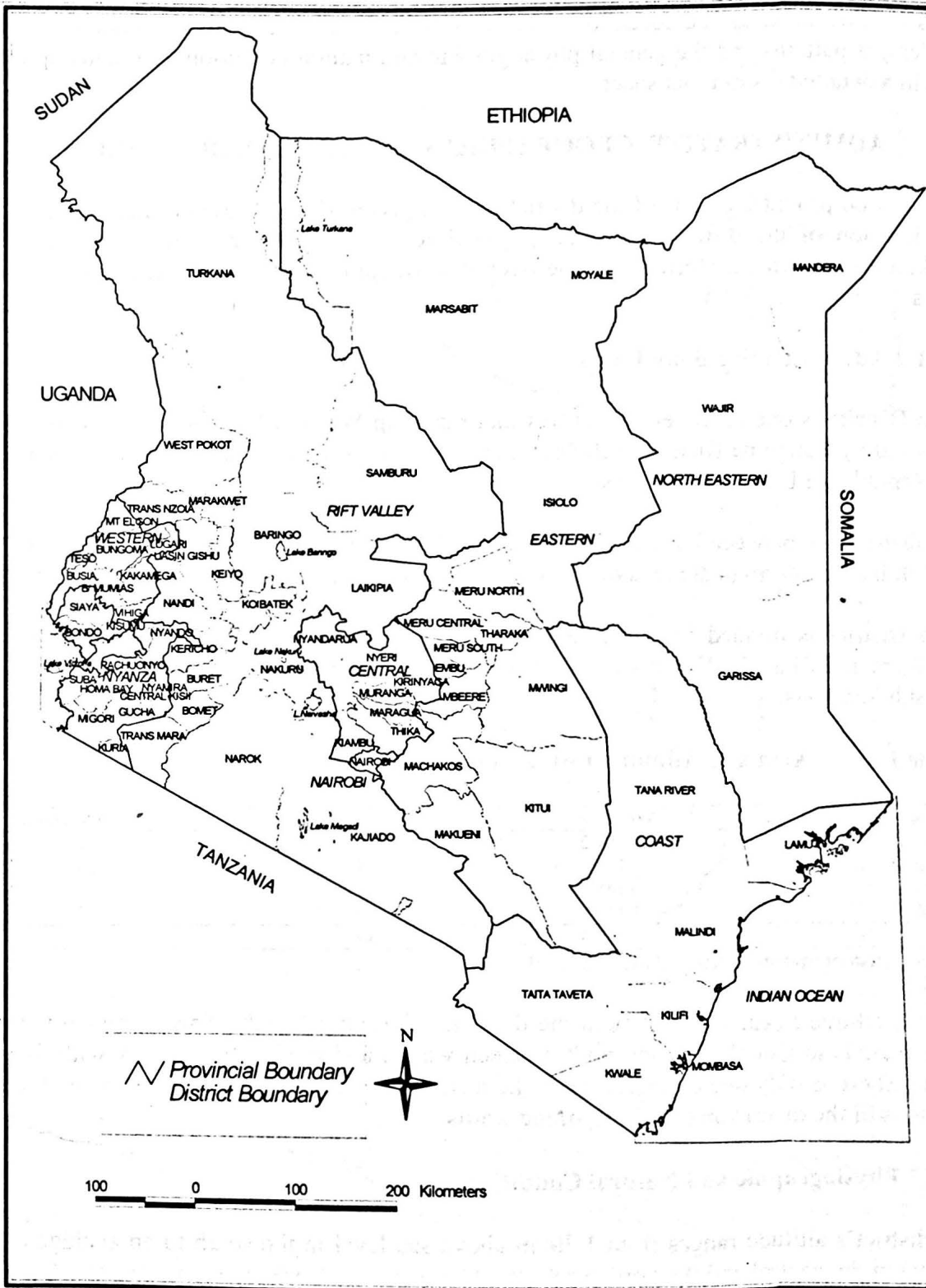
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**CHAPTER ONE**

**DISTRICT PROFILES**



# LOCATION OF TESO IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the location of Teso District, its administrative boundaries and settlement patterns and the general physiographic and natural conditions. It sums up all this in a detailed district fact sheet.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The section provides details of the district profile, giving the background information of the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Teso District is one of the eight districts that make up Western Province. The district is bordered by Bungoma District to the north and to the east, Busia District to the south and the Republic of Uganda to the west.

The district lies between latitude 0° 29' and 0° 32' north and longitudes 34° 01' and 34° 07' east. It has an approximate area of 559 km<sup>2</sup> as shown in Table 1.1. below.

Teso District is divided into four administrative divisions namely Amagoro, Angurai, Amukura and Chakol. The district is further sub-divided into thirty locations and eighty-two sub locations.

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

| Division     | Area km <sup>2</sup> | Locations | Sub-locations |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Amagoro      | 91.2                 | 9         | 21            |
| Amukura      | 181.8                | 7         | 20            |
| Angura       | 145.6                | 8         | 23            |
| Chakol       | 139.9                | 6         | 18            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>558.5</b>         | <b>30</b> | <b>82</b>     |

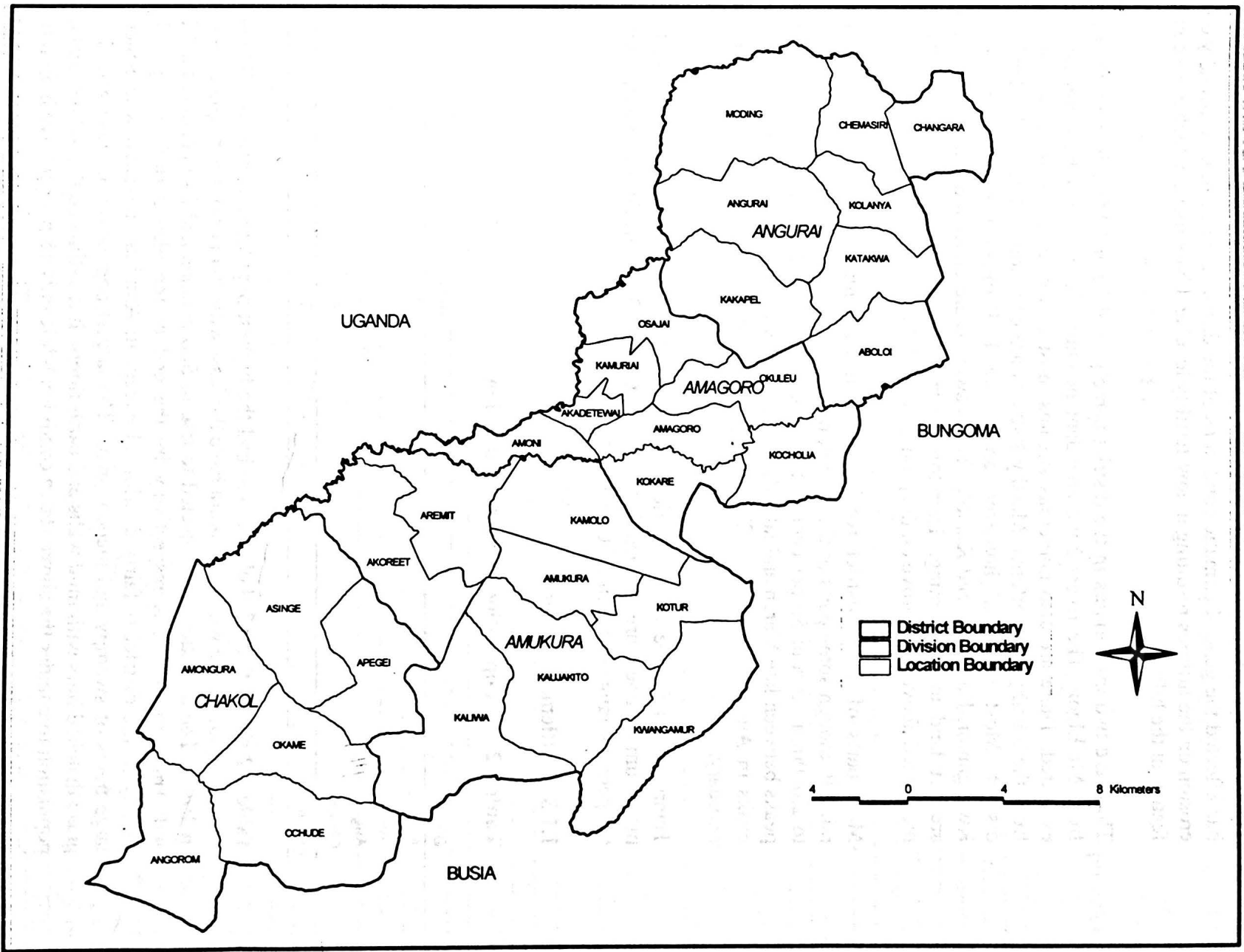
Source: District Statistics Office, Amagoro, 2001

There are three Local Authorities in the district. These are Malaba Town Council with ten wards, Teso County Council with nineteen wards, and Busia Municipality with four wards. There is only one constituency in the district namely Amagoro. It covers the four divisions of the district and the thirty-three wards.

#### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district's altitude ranges from 1,300m above sea level in the south to an average of 1,500m in the central and the northern parts. These areas feature granite rocks, which are part of the peneplain, that are characterised by the presence of large granite hills and tors such as Amukura and Chelelemuk. These rocks have high potential for the exploitation of building stones and ballast. In most parts of the district, land formation and structure makes it suitable for both food and cash crops.

# TESO DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



S

The district has no gazetted forest however there is stress on agro-forestry activities. This has affected the general climatic conditions of the district at large more especially on soil erosion on the hilltops resulting in low fertility level and bare rocks, which are a common feature at the hilltops.

There are two main rivers in the district namely, Malaba and Malakisi with their origin from Mt Elgon. The rivers have abundant potential deposits that have not been fully exploited. There are also numerous streams most of which are seasonal and originates from the marshy hill bottoms. Marshy swamps are common features in lowlands of the district. Most of them, however, are seasonal. Permanent swamps are found in Kwangamor, Kamuriai, and Kamolo. These swamps are under-utilised thus reducing the area of land under farming. Therefore there is need to reclaim these vast wetlands mentioned above to improve on the productivity of the district.

Most parts of Teso District receive between 1,270mm and 1,790mm mean annual rainfall, though some parts of the district may receive an evenly distributed rainfall of up to 2,000mm. About 50 per cent of the annual rainfall fall in the long rain season with peaks between late March and late May while 25 per cent falls during the short rains with peaks in August to October. The dry spell with scattered rains is from December to February.

Temperatures for the whole district are more or less homogeneous. The annual mean maximum temperature ranges between 26°C and 30°C while the mean minimum temperature range between 14°C and 22°C.

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

**Table 1.2 Population Density by Division**

| Division     | 1999       | 2002       |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Amagoro      | 370        | 402        |
| Amukura      | 264        | 287        |
| Angurai      | 306        | 333        |
| Chakol       | 393        | 427        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>325</b> | <b>354</b> |

Table 1.2 shows that Chakol Division had the highest population density of 393 persons per square kilometre while Amukura have the least with 264 persons per square kilometre in 1999. The densities are projected to rise to 506 persons and 340 persons for Chakol and Amukura Divisions respectively by the end of the plan period. The population density in the district is fairly distributed except in Amukura Division where there are large tracts of swampy and marshy areas. The largest population of the district lives in grass-thatched huts with mud walls and earth floors. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the population live under the above stated condition while only 18 per cent live in iron roofed houses and 2 per cent live under other conditions. The statistics therefore reveal a pathetic situation of poverty in the district. Marshy and swampy areas are found in places like Kwangamor, Kotur, Ongaroi, and Osurrete all in Amukura Division, Kamuriai, Kamolo, Okuleu and Amoni in Amagoro Division, Alupe, Amongura, Asinge Otimong and Okame in Chakol Division and Changara in Angurai Division are least settled. There

is however heavy population concentration in virtually all-major urban areas of the district and also along the two main rivers namely River Malaba and Malakisi.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This section present variety of factual information on the district at a glance that provides a still shot of the district at the start of the plan period (year 2002).

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Area</b>                                       |  |
| Total Area  | 558.5 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Arable Area                                       | 441 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Non-arable Area                                   | 11 km <sup>2</sup>   |
| Water mass  | 78 km <sup>2</sup>   |
| Gazetted forest                                   | Nil  |
| Unclassified land areas (markets, and schools)    | 2 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Urban area (towns)                                | 8 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| <b>Topography and Climate</b>                     |  |
| Altitude  | 1,300m – 1,500m  |
| Rainfall:   |  |
| Angura  | 1,847.6mm  |
| Amagoro   | 1,366.8mm  |
| Chakol  | 1,348.3mm  |
| Amukura   | 1,378.6mm  |
| Annual rainfall by season:                        |  |
| Short   | 1,700mm  |
| Long  | 1,270mm  |
| Temperature range                                 | Dec-Jan 30 <sup>o</sup> C<br>May – June – July 16 <sup>o</sup> C |
| Temperature (Average)                             | 28 <sup>o</sup> C (Max)<br>18 <sup>o</sup> C (Min)               |
| <b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>        |  |
| Population size                                   | 197,395  |
| <b>Population structures:</b>                     |  |
| Total No. of males                                | 95,631   |
| Total No. of females                              | 101,764  |
| Female/male sex ratio                             | 100:94   |
| Total No. of youthful population (15-25)          | 43,776   |
| Total No. of primary school going age (6 – 13yrs) | 47,597   |
| Secondary school going age (14-17 yrs)            | 18,984   |
| Total labour force (15-64)                        | 95,065   |
| Dependency ratio                                  | 100:108  |
| Population growth rate                            | 2.8%   |
| <b>Density</b>                                    |  |
| Highest density (Chakol Division)                 | 427 persons per km <sup>2</sup>                                  |
| Lowest density (Amukura Division)                 | 287 persons per km <sup>2</sup>                                  |
| Average density                                   | 354 persons per km <sup>2</sup>                                  |
| <b>Rural Population</b>                           |  |
| Rural Population at the start                     | 147,759  |
| End of the plan period                            | 174,790  |
| <b>Urban Population</b>                           |  |
| Number of towns                                   | 1  |
| Urban population at the start of the plan period  | 49,636   |
| Male  | 24,365   |
| Females   | 25,271   |
| Crude Birth Rate                                  | 50/1000  |
| Crude Death Rate                                  | 18/1000  |
| Life Expectancy                                   | 49 years   |
| Infant Mortality Rate                             | 75/1000  |
| Under 5 Mortality Rate                            | 111/1000   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Total Fertility Rate  | 5.6   |
| <b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>  |   |
| Total No. of Households   | 38,258  |
| Average Household Size  | 4.7   |
| Number of female headed households  | 1,296   |
| Number of children headed households  | 482   |
| Number of disabled:   |   |
| Male  | 2,903   |
| Female  | 2,560   |
| Children needing special protection   | 29,188  |
| % in Absolute poverty   |   |
| Rural   | 82,745 56%  |
| Urban   | 27,796 56%  |
| Contribution to national poverty  | 0.8%  |
| Average household income %  |   |
| Sectoral contribution to household incomes:   |   |
| Agriculture   | 65%   |
| Rural self-employment   | 18%   |
| Wage employment   | 5%  |
| Urban self employment   | 10%   |
| Other   | 2%  |
| No. of unemployed   | 22,188  |
| <b>Agriculture</b>  |   |
| Average farm size (small scale)   | 2.12 Ha   |
| Average farm size (large scale)   | N/A   |
| Main food crops produced  | Finger millet, maize, and cassava, dry beans cowpeas, g/nuts, bananas and sweet potatoes. |
| Main cash crops produced  | Tobacco, coffee, cotton, sugarcane and horticulture                                       |
| Total acreage under cash crops  | 8,526 Ha  |
| Main storage facilities (on and off farm)   | On farm: Traditional granaries, Improved stores,<br>Off-farm: NCPB stores                 |
| Population working in the agriculture sector  | 65%   |
| Total no. of ranches  | Nil   |
| Main livestock breeds:  | Cattle (zebu), sheep and goats, poultry   |
| Land carrying capacity  | 5.16 acres/head   |
| Main species of fish catch  | Tilapia, Clarius and Cat fish   |
| Population of fish farmers  | Operational 35; Inactive 30   |
| No. of fish ponds   |   |
| Number of landing beaches   | 65  |
| Size of non-gazetted forests  | Nil   |
| Size of gazetted forests  | Nil   |
| Main forest products  | Nil   |
| Percentage of people engaged in forest related activities (Sawmills, and Furniture works) | 8%  |
| <b>Co-operatives</b>  |   |
| Number of active co-operatives by type:   |   |
| SACCO's   | 2   |
| Marketing   | 3   |
| Unions (registration is in Busia)   | 1   |
| Housing (registration is in Bungoma)  | 1   |
| Key co-operative societies that have collapsed in the last 5 years:                       | 7 - Angorom, Adungosi, Obekai, Amukura, Lukolis, Angurai and Changara                     |
| Cotton societies  | 1 - Apokor  |
| Total registered members by type  | 1,622   |
| SACCOS  | 166   |
| Marketing   | 1,456   |
| Total turnover by type (Kshs.)  | 234,804   |
| SACCOS  | Kshs.104,350  |
| Marketing   | Kshs.130,454  |
| <b>Water and Sanitation</b>   |   |
| Number of households with access to piped water   | 2,039   |
| Number of households with access to potable water   | 28,854  |



|  |        |  |        |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| point                                      |        |  |        |
| Number of permanent rivers                 |        | 2  |        |
| Number of wells                            |        | 100  |        |
| Number of protected springs (functional)   |        | 75   |        |
| Number of boreholes                        |        | 62   |        |
| Number of dams                             |        | 4  |        |
| Number of households with roof catchments  |        | 8,416                                      |        |
| Average distance to nearest potable water  |        | 2km  |        |
| Number of VIP latrines                     |        | 62   |        |
| Number of institutional water supplies     |        | 6  |        |
| Number of community water supplies         |        | 2  |        |
| Number of ministerial water supplies       |        | 2  |        |
| <b>Education facilities</b>                |        |  |        |
| <b>Pre-Primary</b>                         |        |  |        |
| Number of pre-primary schools              |        | 140  |        |
| Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)     |        | 7,841 (39%)                                |        |
| Total dropout rates (Boys and Girls)       |        | Negligible                                 |        |
| Teacher/pupil ratio                        |        | 1:33                                       |        |
| Average years of school attendance         |        | 2  |        |
| <b>Primary</b>                             |        |  |        |
| Number of Primary School                   |        | 111  |        |
| Total enrolment rate by sex:               | Boys   | 86%  |        |
|  | Girls  | 79%  |        |
| Total dropout rate sex:                    | Girls  | 7.4%                                       |        |
|  | Boys   | 7.1%                                       |        |
| Teacher/pupil ratio                        |        | 1:36                                       |        |
| Average years of school attendance by sex: | Girls  | 7 years                                    |        |
|  | Boys   | 6 years                                    |        |
| <b>Secondary</b>                           |        |  |        |
| Number of Secondary School                 |        | 15   |        |
| Total enrolment rate by sex:               | Boys   | 22%  |        |
|  | Girls  | 17.3%                                      |        |
| Total dropout rate sex:                    | Boys   | 2.6%                                       |        |
|  | Girls  | 14.4%                                      |        |
| Teacher/pupil ratio                        |        | 1:18                                       |        |
| Average years of school attendance by sex: | Girls  | 1 Years                                    |        |
|  | Boys   | 4 Years                                    |        |
| <b>Tertiary</b>                            |        |  |        |
| Number of other training institutions:     |        |  |        |
| Colleges                                   |        | Nil  |        |
| Youth Polytechnic                          |        | 3  |        |
| Computer Colleges                          |        | 3  |        |
| <b>Adult Literacy</b>                      |        |  |        |
| Number of Adult classes:                   |        |  |        |
| Full time classes                          |        | 5  |        |
| Part time classes                          |        | 31   |        |
| Self help classes (community initiated)    |        | 5  |        |
| Enrolment rates sex:                       |        | Male                                       | Female |
| Basic literacy                             |        | 250  | 257    |
| Post literacy                              |        | 148  | 290    |
| Total                                      |        | 298  | 747    |
| Dropout rates by sex:                      |        |  |        |
|  | Male   | 74%  |        |
|  | Female | 60%  |        |
| Average                                    |        | 67%  |        |
| Literacy Levels by Sex:                    | Male   | 81.6%                                      |        |
|  | Female | 53.2%                                      |        |
| <b>Health</b>                              |        |  |        |
| Most prevalent disease                     |        | Malaria, respiratory tract infection (RTI) |        |

|   |   |              |               |                |              |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Doctor/patient ratio  | 1:45,372  |              |               |                |              |
| Clinical Officer/Patient ratio  | 1:12,963  |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Health facilities:</b>   |   |              |               |                |              |
| District Hospital   | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Dispensaries  | 4   |              |               |                |              |
| Sub-district hospital   | 3   |              |               |                |              |
| Health Centres  | 4   |              |               |                |              |
| Health Units  | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Average distance to the nearest health facilities                     | 5 km  |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Energy</b>   |   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of households with electricity connection                      | No data   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of trading centres with electricity                            | 9 – Malaba Town, Amukura, Angurai, Alupe Adungosi, Amagoro, Kocholia, Awata and Kakapel |              |               |                |              |
| % Rural households using solar power                                  | 0.5%  |              |               |                |              |
| %households using firewood/Charcoal                                   | 100%  |              |               |                |              |
| %households using kerosene, gas or biogas                             | 100%  |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Transport Facilities</b>   |   |              |               |                |              |
| Total kilometres of roads (earth murrum bitumen etc)                  | <b>Division</b>   | <b>Earth</b> | <b>Murrum</b> | <b>Bitumen</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|   | Amukura   | 12.7         | 74.1          |                | 86.8         |
|   | Amagoro   | 24           | 31            | 15.5           | 70.5         |
|   | Chakol  | 18           | 40.6          | Nil            | 58.6         |
|   | Angurai   | 30           | 79.7          | Nil            | 109.7        |
|   | Total   | 84.7         | 225.8         | 15.5           | 326          |
| Total length of railway line  | 11 km   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of stations (railway line)                                     | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of ports including inland                                      | 1 (inland container)  |              |               |                |              |
| Container depots  | Nil   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of airport and airstrips                                       | 1 (Busia town)  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of public service vehicles                                     | 71  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of waterways   | Nil   |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Communication</b>  |   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of households with telephone connections                       | 157   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of private and public organisations with telephone connections | 56  |              |               |                |              |
| Mobile service coverage   | 80% of the Area of the District (in Busia town)   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of post/sub-post offices                                       | 7   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of telephone booths  | 18  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of households without radios                                   | 3,826   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of cyber cafes   | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>                                    |   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of trading centres   | 24  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of hotels  | 12  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of tourist class hotels  | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Main tourist attractions  | 2 undeveloped (Chelelemuk hills Kataboi along Malba/Lwakhakha river).                   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of registered hotels   | 12  |              |               |                |              |
| Number of licensed businesses   | 11,490  |              |               |                |              |
| Total number of informal sector enterprises                           | 15,000  |              |               |                |              |
| <b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>                               |   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of banks   | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Volume of credit provided   | Information not available   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of other financial institutions                                | 1   |              |               |                |              |
| Number of micro-finance institutions                                  | 2   |              |               |                |              |



## **CHAPTER TWO**

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

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter outlines the major development challenges and the cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing an overview of the last Plan of 1997-2001, and attempts to look in broad terms whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of programmes and projects and attempts to show the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan and the National Development Plan, the various sessional papers and other policy documents. Finally, it looks at major development challenges the district is likely to face in the plan period and then analyses other crosscutting issues, which are relevant to the district.

### **2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN**

In the 1997-2001 Plan whose theme was "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development", several strategies were set up to achieve industrialization in the district. The strategies included, inter alia, improvement of the infrastructural facilities, development of human resources, improvement of marketing system and improvement of banking and credit facilities.

Despite several efforts and interventions by implementing agencies, the situation of the district has not improved. Most of the rural access roads in the district are still in poor conditions though the Department of public works carried out grading and gravelling works. The district does not have adequate electricity as most market centres are still lacking these services. The district does not up to now have adequate middle level training institutions. Most of the schools still do not have the required physical facilities and enrolment in both primary and secondary schools is also still low. HIV/AIDS is still a major development concern as the prevalence is still rising. There still exists lack of organized marketing system to assist farmers sell their produce. There are also still no processing facilities for horticultural crops such as bananas, tomatoes, pineapples and passion fruits. This is worsened by the fact that to date there are no cooling and storage facilities in the district. Banking services in the district are still inadequate while credit is still inaccessible to small-scale farmers.

The general objective of the plan has therefore not been met. A lot of effort is required to achieve the ultimate goal of the plan, which were improved welfare standards for the general community.

### **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN**

The actual implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan varied from department to department. However, overall the district achieved 30 per cent implementation rate of both on-going and new projects during the plan period. The main reasons for low implementation levels were lack of funds for the planned activities, minimal community participation and limited interventions by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other private sector stakeholders.

An analysis of the general implementation of the Plan is shown in table 2.1

**Table 2.1 Implementation of the 1997-2001 DDP**

| Department                | No. of Projects Proposed |            | Total      | No. of Projects Implemented | % Implementation Rate |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                           | On-going                 | New        |            |                             |                       |
| Provincial Administration | -                        | 5          | 5          | 1                           | 20                    |
| Registration of Persons   | 1                        | 3          | 4          | 2                           | 70                    |
| Health                    | -                        | 17         | 17         | 5                           | 29                    |
| Public Works              | 3                        | 7          | 10         | 8                           | 80                    |
| Agriculture               | 4                        | 11         | 15         | 5                           | 33                    |
| Livestock                 | 2                        | 4          | 6          | 2                           | 33                    |
| Veterinary                | -                        | 10         | 10         | 6                           | 60                    |
| Forest                    | 1                        | 5          | 6          | 1                           | 16                    |
| Water                     | 5                        | 5          | 10         | 3                           | 30                    |
| Adult Education           | -                        | 2          | 2          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Social Services           | -                        | 8          | 8          | 2                           | 25                    |
| Culture                   | -                        | 5          | 5          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Trade and Industry        | 2                        | 1          | 3          | 2                           | 66                    |
| Youth Polytechnic         | 3                        | 3          | 6          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Jua Kali                  | -                        | 6          | 6          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Energy                    | -                        | 4          | 4          | 1                           | 25                    |
| Co-operative              | 3                        | 5          | 8          | 4                           | 50                    |
| Fisheries                 | 0                        | 4          | 4          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Teso County               | 0                        | 4          | 4          | 2                           | 50                    |
| Malaba Town Council       | 0                        | 9          | 9          | 2                           | 22                    |
| Planning                  | 0                        | 1          | 1          | 1                           | 100                   |
| Education                 | 3                        | 12         | 15         | 4                           | 26                    |
| Probation                 | 0                        | 1          | 1          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Children's Department     | 0                        | 2          | 2          | 0                           | 0                     |
| Judiciary                 | 0                        | 1          | 1          | 0                           | 0                     |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>27</b>                | <b>135</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>47</b>                   | <b>29</b>             |

Source: District Development Office, Amagoro, 2001

Despite the low level of project implementation, it is worth noting that some projects that had not been planned for were implemented during the plan period. Such projects included the Malaba-Malakisi Road financed under El-Nino Emergency Programme, laboratories under Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and local harambee initiative targeting particularly schools. However, there are no proper records established in the district. A system will have to be developed through the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee to keep track of community initiated programmes.

The Department of Public Works performed fairly well due to the flow of funds through the Fuel Levy while the Ministry of Finance and Planning implemented the only planned project through the IFAD programme which was donor funded.

From the above analysis, a number of lessons can be learnt and taken into consideration during the preparation of 2002-2008 District Development Plan. Several projects in the last Plan were not properly prioritised, while some were vaguely described and too ambitious. It is evident that there was very little consultation between some departments and their respective Ministry Headquarters on the priorities to be included in the Development Plan.

Finally, the linkage between the District and National Development Plan was weak, and so was the linkage between the projects/programmes captured in the District Development Plan and the budget especially those to be financed by GOK. It is fortunate that the MTEF has been designed to address this problem. Donor funded programmes were not well integrated in the Plan thus causing misunderstanding among DDC members and implementing agencies. There was also serious lack of monitoring and evaluation systems.

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

The 2002-2008 DDP whose theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" will put emphasis on effective utilization and management of available productive resources through proper coordination and enhancing collaboration amongst existing stakeholders. The National and District Development Plans are implemented simultaneously, however, the National Plan focuses on broad policy issues whereas the District Development Plan translates these broad policy objectives into implementable activities.

The DDP has taken due cognisance of various sessional papers which contain policy guidelines to be followed by various sectors for the attainment of sustainable economic growth. Short term and long term plans for NGOs, Regional Authorities and Local Authorities are also included in the Development Plan under relevant Government Ministries.

The Plan is prepared to serve as a medium-term linkage between the 3-year PRSP/MTEF and the 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan. It sets the priorities and strategies for the district to realize sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, which incorporate the programmes by Local Authorities, NGOs and CBOs and the private sector. Furthermore, it also recognizes the existence of several policy documents and Sessional Papers based on broad sectoral agendas like HIV/AIDS, water, health and agriculture.

The district PRSP document highlights the critical intervention areas such as farmers training, agricultural marketing, rehabilitation of non-functional water points, re-forestation, reclassification of roads and overhaul of the current telecommunication system. Other areas of concern include increased access to health care services and mitigating the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district.

The plan also incorporates Community Action Plans (CAPs) identified and reflected under different sectoral programmes and projects. This is expected to go a long way towards ensuring ownership of the plan among the communities and strengthening their participation during the implementation process.

Efforts have been made to integrate activities from the central government, local authorities and key non-governmental organization programmes which address the twin-pronged objective of Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

## **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES**

There are major development challenges that have continued to face the district over the years. These challenges if not addressed adequately, may remain as major constraints to the district. These challenges can be presented as below: -

Lack of technical knowledge due to inadequate provision of technical service by all relevant stakeholders; inaccessibility of credit facilities, poor marketing skills and low adoption of innovation by farmers.

Restrictive land tenure system for the youth and women, costly farm inputs, poor quality seeds caused by inadequate research on appropriate seeds, erratic weather conditions together with tsetse flies menace has affected both crop and livestock production in the district.

Mismanagement of farmers' societies, inadequate funding of various support programmes, low community participation in the general development coupled with inadequate campaigns to revive stalled farmers' societies are some of the notable factors.

Other factors worth mentioning include abandonment and poor management of projects, lack of awareness creation by relevant stakeholders, underdeveloped and damaged social and physical infrastructure and underdeveloped human resources.

### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

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

**Population Size:** The population of Teso District was 181,491 persons in 1999. This population comprised 87,926 males and 93,565 females. Growing at a rate of 2.8 per cent per annum it is expected to increase to 250,936 (113,125 males and 120,380 females) by end of the plan period as shown in the Table 2.2 below. This will be an increase of 69,014 people during the plan period. This represents a change of 38 per cent in the population over the plan period.

**Table 2.2 District Population Projection by Age Cohorts and Sex**

| Age Group    | 1999          |               | 2002          |                | 2004           |                | 2006           |                | 2008           |                |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|              | M             | F             | M             | F              | M              | F              | M              | F              | M              | F              |
| 0 - 4        | 17,101        | 17,194        | 18,600        | 18,701         | 19,671         | 19,778         | 20,804         | 20,917         | 22,002         | 22,122         |
| 5 - 9        | 14,003        | 14,064        | 15,230        | 15,296         | 16,107         | 16,177         | 17,035         | 17,109         | 18,016         | 18,095         |
| 10 - 14      | 13,139        | 13,174        | 14,290        | 14,328         | 15,113         | 15,154         | 15,984         | 16,027         | 16,905         | 16,950         |
| 15 - 19      | 10,005        | 10,605        | 10,882        | 11,534         | 11,508         | 12,199         | 12,171         | 12,901         | 12,872         | 13,644         |
| 20 - 24      | 7,652         | 8,929         | 8,323         | 9,711          | 8,802          | 10,271         | 9,309          | 10,862         | 9,845          | 11,488         |
| 25 - 29      | 5,428         | 6,488         | 5,904         | 7,057          | 6,244          | 7,463          | 6,603          | 7,893          | 6,984          | 8,347          |
| 30 - 34      | 4,340         | 4,967         | 4,720         | 5,402          | 4,992          | 5,713          | 5,280          | 6,042          | 5,584          | 6,391          |
| 35 - 39      | 3,636         | 4,409         | 3,955         | 4,795          | 4,182          | 5,072          | 4,423          | 5,364          | 4,678          | 5,673          |
| 40 - 44      | 2,892         | 3,444         | 3,145         | 3,746          | 3,327          | 3,962          | 3,518          | 4,190          | 3,721          | 4,431          |
| 45 - 49      | 2,318         | 2,641         | 2,521         | 2,872          | 2,666          | 3,038          | 2,820          | 3,213          | 2,982          | 3,398          |
| 50 - 54      | 1,904         | 2,122         | 2,071         | 2,308          | 2,190          | 2,441          | 2,316          | 2,581          | 2,450          | 2,730          |
| 55 - 59      | 1,428         | 1,566         | 1,553         | 1,703          | 1,643          | 1,801          | 1,737          | 1,905          | 1,837          | 2,015          |
| 60 - 64      | 1,300         | 1,365         | 1,414         | 1,485          | 1,495          | 1,570          | 1,581          | 1,661          | 1,673          | 1,756          |
| 65 - 69      | 1,129         | 1,159         | 1,228         | 1,261          | 1,299          | 1,333          | 1,373          | 1,410          | 1,453          | 1,491          |
| 70 - 74      | 690           | 579           | 750           | 630            | 794            | 666            | 839            | 704            | 888            | 745            |
| 75 - 79      | 530           | 435           | 576           | 473            | 610            | 500            | 645            | 529            | 682            | 560            |
| 80 +         | 431           | 424           | 469           | 461            | 496            | 488            | 524            | 516            | 555            | 546            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>87,926</b> | <b>93,565</b> | <b>95,631</b> | <b>101,764</b> | <b>101,139</b> | <b>107,625</b> | <b>106,964</b> | <b>113,824</b> | <b>113,125</b> | <b>120,380</b> |

Source: District Statistics Office, Teso, 2001

The age bracket (0-4) constitutes 20 percent of the population at the start of the plan period. This is a high percentage, indicating that the birth rate is also high. This fact does not augur well for the district for several reasons. The low productivity in agriculture and other sectors of the economy, high unemployment rates, the high levels of poverty especially food poverty, means that the district's resources will be stretched almost beyond limit with every addition to population.

Efforts will be put in place immediately to control the rising population growth. The increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes. Given the declining levels of production and increasing poverty, the district will have to ensure that production levels are increased to promote adequate food for all. Strategies will have to be dense to uplift the living standards of the poor so that their situation does not worsen.

**Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

| Age Group | 1999   |        | 2002   |        | 2004   |        | 2006   |        | 2008   |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      |
| 6-13      | 21,802 | 21,960 | 23,712 | 23,884 | 25,078 | 25,260 | 26,523 | 26,715 | 28,050 | 28,254 |
| 14-17     | 8,678  | 8,827  | 9,438  | 9,601  | 9,982  | 10,153 | 10,557 | 10,738 | 11,165 | 11,357 |
| 15-49     |        | 41,483 |        | 45,118 |        | 47,717 |        | 50,465 |        | 53,372 |
| 15-64     | 40,903 | 46,536 | 44,487 | 50,614 | 47,050 | 53,529 | 49,760 | 56,612 | 52,612 | 59,873 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Amagoro, 2001

**Reproductive Age Group (15-49):** In 1999, the population of female in the age bracket (15-49) was 41,483 or 21.81 per cent of the total population. This number is expected to



increase to 45,18; 47,717; 50,465 and 53,372 in years 2002, 2004; 2006 and 2008 respectively. This group determines the population growth in the district, and the larger the numbers, the faster the population is likely to grow unless measures are put in place to control it.

Currently 20 per cent of the population consists of children (0-4) years, indicating a very high birth rate. During the current plan period, aggressive family planning programmes, to contain the high fertility rate will be put in place.

**Primary School Age Group (6-13):** In 1999, this age group (6-13 years) had a population of 43,762 or 24.1 per cent of the total population. This population is expected to rise to 47,596 50,338, 53,2382 and 56,304 in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. This population is likely to be overstretching the available physical facilities in schools. Furthermore, it is a burden to parents who must pay fees and other levies. However, inability by parents to pay fees has led to low enrolment levels and high drop out rate. There is therefore need for construction of more classes and establishment of a District Bursary Fund.

**Age Group (14-17) Secondary School:** In 1999 there were 17,505 people in this age cohort. This represented 9.6 percent of the total population. The number will rise to 19,039; 20,135; 21,295 and 22,522 in the years 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 respectively. During the plan period, resources will be channelled towards the education sector to expand the existing facilities and establish new ones. More efforts will be put to enhance enrolment and discourage dropout rates in secondary school, as these are the potential labour force. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training skills will be encouraged.

To absorb this population, there is need to create job opportunities in both informal and formal sectors. There is also need for expansion and improvement of tertiary colleges that will offer skills for self-employment. In particular, access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of private sector, NGOs and other development partners.

**Labour Force (15-64):** In 1999 the total district labour force was 87,439, which was 48 percent of the total population. Of this total 40,903 were male and 46,536 were females. This labour force is projected to grow to 95,101 in 2002, 100,579 in 2004, and 106,372 in 2006. By the end of the plan period there will be a total of 112,485 people in the labour force having 52,612 males and 59,873 females. Generally the district has an average of two thousand (2,000) people joining the labour market every year.

The district is not able to provide jobs for most of its labour force because of various factors among them, available resources which are not yet fully exploited to generate employment, lack of any major industry in the district to provide jobs, prominent and prospective people from within the district prefer investing in areas outside the district. The situation is worsened because the majority of those joining the labour force are school leavers with little or no skills and may not be in a position to fully participate in the industrialization and reduction of poverty in the district. With the current government restructure process of retrenchment, which is also currently going on in the private sector, the future of youth looks grim. There is an urgent need to address the situation of unemployment among the youth to help government in reducing poverty.

**Urban Population:** The urban population in the district will be 49,636 people by 2002 and is expected to increase to 58,716 by the end of the plan period. The Local Authorities will be called upon to improve the planning and allocation of their resources to serve the residents of the towns as there will be increased demand for social services such as health facilities, water and sanitation, schools and basic infrastructure.

#### **2.4.2 Poverty**

Poverty is perceived in the district as a situation of deprivation that results not only in lack of income and wealth but also social inferiority, physical weakness, disability, sickness, vulnerability to exploitation, physical and social isolation, powerlessness, humiliation and frustration.

The extent of intensity of poverty in Teso District as revealed by Poverty in Kenya Survey (CBS 1998) and the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMSIII) of 1997 shows that absolute poverty stands at 50 per cent, food poverty at 46 per cent while hardcore poverty contributes to 42 per cent of the poor. Given the high poverty levels experienced, there is need to collectively harness the district's resources towards the fight against poverty.

The major causes of poverty in the district are, lack of organized market for farm produce, destruction of the cassava crop by cassava mosaic disease, destruction of livestock by tsetse flies and other livestock diseases, collapse of the cotton industry and the general mismanagement of the cooperative societies, poor soil and low levels of utilization of manure and fertilizers and certified seeds, inaccessibility to credit for farm development and general trade.

The district does not have significant pockets of poverty but is spread across the district. In all the divisions, poverty is high among widows, AIDS orphans, the subsistence farmers with large family sizes, the landless, the elderly especially those without children in employment.

Poverty in the district is manifested in malnutrition among children, poor housing condition, few or no livestock, many dependants, child-labour, limited access to social, legal rights, selling of land, brewing and taking illicit brews among other issues.

#### **2.4.3 HIV/AIDS**

The district is faced with high rates of HIV infection. The overall prevalence in the district is 24 per cent. The basis for information on the trends in HIV/AIDS infection is the Sentinel Surveillance System. The trend of infection among pregnant women at Kocholya and Amukura Health Centres was recorded at 24 per cent in 1998, 29 per cent in 1999 and 19 per cent in 2000. Several cases of STI/STD infections are also reported daily, some of which have tested HIV positive. Bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS related patients are estimated at 50 per cent of the total admissions. It is difficult to estimate the number of deaths as a result of AIDS though field reports indicate that at least 2 people die every day. The most vulnerable population include girls aged between 15-19 years and men aged between 19 to 35 years.



Despite an awareness level of nearly 95 per cent the general behaviour of the people has not changed and the number of HIV/AIDS cases is on the rise. The main reasons attributed to this include; extensive brewing and consumption of local illicit brews, widow inheritance, discos (night dances by the youth), high mobility of people in search of employment particularly the youth and spouse separation, commercial sex work and the cross-border transport route from Mombasa to Mbale, Kampala, Kigali through Malaba Border Town.

The impact of HIV/AIDS is already pronounced in the district and this include; orphans who cannot attend schools and meet daily expenses thus becoming destitute, decreased productivity in agriculture, increased child prostitution, child labour, increased dependency, high drop-out rates in schools and the elderly and the young taking over parental responsibilities.

The greatest challenge in dealing with HIV/AIDS is changing the human behaviour especially sexual behaviour, as over 90 per cent of all infections are sex related. Non-Governmental Organizations, churches and the government have conducted several campaigns in the district. The recently established AIDS Committees, at the constituency and district levels are aimed at conducting campaigns at the grassroots levels. During the plan period, a lot of effort will be directed towards awareness creation, the destigmatisation of the affected persons and the need for collective community participation; encourage the establishment of home-based care approach to ease congestion in the few existing health centres in the district; encourage the Constituency AIDS Committees to write proposals for acquisition of cheap AIDS drugs which will be made available at village pharmacies or nearby health institutions.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

The contribution of the females in sustaining the economy of the district is enormous. Women provide almost all the farm labour. It is the women who mainly go to the market places to trade in various wares to earn an income and it is the women who mainly organize themselves into groups to implement community programmes and set up income generating activities. Despite their enormous contribution to the district economy and their large number, women have not attained gender parity in decision-making and control of resources commensurate with their contribution. Due to high out-migration of men and HIV/AIDS pandemic, many households in Teso District are female headed. The level of gender awareness is quite low as the traditional position of the men and women in the society and at household level is largely maintained. The level of poverty in the district can be reduced if adult men and youthful male population played an increased role in agricultural production.

The provision of education facilities and opportunities exhibits gender biases. This bias is exemplified by statistics, which shows low enrolment for girls at both primary and secondary levels as compared to those of boys. In 2001, enrolment for girls was two points and five points lower than for boys in primary and secondary levels respectively. At primary level, the boys and girls are initially given equal opportunities. However, in cases of stressed financial resources, boys are given preference.

There is need to increase civic education and accord an equal opportunity to women to own assets, inherit land and other property so as to effectively participate in development process.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

Disaster as defined by the District Coordination and Management Committees is unexpected destructive occurrence, man-made or natural that results in death, injury and property damage that goes beyond what the resources of the affected community can cope with or manage and thus the need for external assistance.

**Lightening:** The district is lightening prone and several buildings have been struck and lives lost. The most recent was at Korisai Primary School where seven (7) pupils were killed. Major areas prone to lightening include; Korisai, Amagoro, Ikapolok, Okuleu, and Kamuriai. It strikes humans, livestock and trees. Campaign on installation of lightening arrestors is being done and currently almost all public institutions and private homes have been installed with arrestors.

**Epidemics (Cholera and Malaria):** Mainly caused by lack of pit latrines, refuse pits, and contaminated water and food. The most affected areas are Moding, Aboloi, Osuret, Kamuriai, and Kaliwa. Public education on general hygiene will be undertaken in public barazas and health institutions.

**Oil Tankers:** The International Trunk Road (Mombasa-Malaba) cuts across the district. Oil tankers to Uganda and Rwanda are a total danger as a smoker can easily cause fire. Malaba Town Council is in the process of constructing a parking yard for all trailers far from residential houses.

**Road Accidents:** The accidents are very common along Bungoma-Malaba Road where several lives have been lost. Several black spot areas have been identified. The DDC has identified Kocholia, Amagoro and Malaba along Malaba Bungoma-Road for construction of road bumps. Roads Department has been directed to put up road signs at strategic places, one of which is near Machakusi Bridge.

**Famine:** The district experienced great food shortages due to cassava mosaic virus that wiped all the known cassava varieties. The situation was made worse by the outbreak trypanosomiasis that wiped virtually all-ploughing oxen teams. With the introduction of new high yielding cassava varieties and the on-going tsetse control programme the situation is bound to improve.

The District Disaster Coordination and Management Committee has embarked on public education to combat cholera and malaria, find possible ways of clearing petrol tankers from roadside at Malaba Town, look for donors who can fund the purchase of fire engine and also to install fire extinguishers in major buildings in the district, educate wananchi on basic first aid procedures amongst other issues.

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

Environmental conservation and management promotes the sustainable use of the natural resources to meet the needs of the present population while preserving their ability to

meet the needs of the future generation. There are several environmental issues in the district which are;

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

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

**Environmental Pollution:** This is prevalent in major urban areas through unplanned and indiscriminate dumping of garbage, poor drainage and sewerage systems. During the Plan period, promotion of management of the environment by all sectors will be done.

**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 incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The strategies are prepared in line with MTEF sectors and National Development Plan and clear development path envisaged for the district in the next seven years.

The strategies address the development of the district in its entirety and the target problems facing the poor in line with priorities set under the PRSP. The strategies are developed under the following headings:-

Agriculture and Rural development; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Information Communications Technology; Health, Education, Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

## **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

This is the most productive sector with a high potential to turn around the economy of the district when all the 44,000 hectares of arable land are put into agricultural production. The sub sectors comprising the sectors are: Crop Development, Livestock Development and Development, Rural Water Supply, Agricultural, Research and Development, Administration, Survey and Human Settlement, Co-operative Development, Fisheries, Irrigation Development, Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services, Fisheries and Agricultural Marketing.

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

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

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

The most appropriate strategy to transform farming into business is to set up farmers' field schools for effective technical services delivery.

Diversification in agricultural production needs to be accompanied by good management to exploit the agricultural potential of the district. Fish farming through increased production, demonstration ponds and well established fish market stalls will be a priority. All stakeholders in agricultural production will put much emphasis on the utilization of limited resources and community participation.

Livestock activities such as tsetse control, dip rehabilitation, livestock breeding and upgrading have been earmarked for implementation under the Livestock Development sector.

In the Rural Water Supply sub sector rehabilitation of non-functional water catchments, tree water harvesting and afforestation of all water catchments will be addressed as priority areas for implementation through community participation.

Formation of organised marketing channels, revival of dormant cooperatives societies, cold storage and credit provision are some of the activities to be addressed under Agricultural Marketing, Cooperatives Development and Rural Financial Services sub sectors.

Under the Research sub sector, KARI will undertake on farm research, which is geared towards improved seed multiplication, local seeds germ plasm maintenance and crop produce adding value techniques. Research will be conducted an environment friendly agriculture practices such as organic farming.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Teso being an agricultural rich district, the sector supports the entire population through provision of food and employment to about 98 per cent of the population on agricultural production. 44 per cent of the total income earned is through farming activities. The main crops grown are finger millet, maize cassava and dry beans while the main livestock breeds are zebu cattle, sheep and goats. The sector is a large contributor to Local Authority revenue. The Fisheries sub-sector plays an important role both in terms of nutritional and employment. The Forestry sub-sector contributes approximately 100 per cent of the cooking energy in form of firewood or charcoal and as source of income for charcoal vendors. It is a major energy source to the Tobacco Industry. The Water sub-sector ensures availability of clean drinking water and conservation of catchments areas. The two sub-sectors (forestry and water) are major promoters of brick making, poultry and zero grazing economic activities in the district.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in this sector operating in the district are: -

| Stakeholder   | Role   |
|---|--|
| Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development                     | Provides technical extension services and related logistics on: crops development, livestock development, food security, environmental conservation, Land reclamation and farmer training. |
| Veterinary Department   | It provides technical extension services and related logistics on; animal diseases and pests control and hides and skin development.   |
| Fisheries Department  | It provides technical extension services and related logistics on; fish farming and fish movement control.   |
| Co-operatives Department  | It provides technical extension services and related logistics on; saving mobilisation and group marketing.  |
| Water Department  | It provides technical extension services and related logistics on: Water sources protection. Water harvesting management and utilisation.  |
| Individual farmers  | Resource management and food production.   |
| British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. (BAT) and Mastermind Tobacco (K) Ltd. | They provide; technical crop specific support services; social and physical infrastructure development and marketing avenues for tobacco leaves.   |
| Crown foods   | Oil crops promotion and processing.  |
| Kenya Seed Co. Ltd  | Certified seed supply; Horticultural seed production.  |



|   |   |
|---|---|
| Busia Sugar Co. Ltd                                 | Provides; technical crop specific support services; social and physical infrastructure and marketing avenues for sugarcane.                 |
| Farming In Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA)          | Focuses on farmers training and tsetse control; promotes farming in tsetse-controlled areas.  |
| Akukuranut Development Trust (ADT)                  | Provides: alternative marketing outlets for farm produce; rural banking and credit service to farmer groups; HIV /AIDS awareness campaigns. |
| International Christian Society (ICS)               | Provides: Farmers training services and Farm inputs to community groups.  |
| Christian Community Services (CCS)                  | Provides: Farm inputs to community groups and farmers training services.  |
| Rural Energy and Food Security Organisation (REFSO) | On farm research on energy sources and food production.   |
| Group Against Poverty (GAP)                         | Promotion of food production.   |
| SACRED Africa                                       | It provides: Farm inputs to community groups and farmers training services.<br>Small enterprise credit facilities to women groups.          |
| Association for Better Land Husbandry (ABLH)        | Promotion of organic farming.<br>Provide export market for organically produced farm products.  |
| Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)     | Main funding source for NALEP SIDA, which is focusing on National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services.                             |
| Kenya/Finland Cooperation                           | Funds livestock Development Programme; rehabilitation of springs and shallow wells water sources.   |
| Churches  | Provides specific agricultural messages on farming at one point of time during the year;<br>provision of credit to women and youth groups.  |

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

| Sub Sector                             | Priorities   | Constraints   | Strategies   |
|--|--|---|--|
| Crop Development (Food and Cash Crops) | Farmer training (capacity building)<br>Promotion of resource pulling i.e. food for work;<br>Credit to farmers on soft terms;<br>Appropriate seed selection;<br>Tractor hire services and agricultural marketing. | Inappropriate source of farm-power;<br>Less diversity and intensity food production;<br>Traditional farming practices;<br>Inaccessibility of credit facilities to farmers i.e. tough credit conditions;<br>Infertile soils often infested by noxious weeds (striga weed);<br>Erratic weather conditions;<br>Poor quality seeds;<br>Low innovation adoption by farmers;<br>Costly farm inputs;<br>Restrictive land tenure system for the youth and women;<br>Idleness and alcoholism among the youthful population;<br>Inappropriate farm planning techniques;<br>Inadequate marketing skills. | Training farmers on farm planning and control;<br>Training farmers on appropriate enterprise choice, marketing approaches and related skills;<br>Sensitising NGOs/CBOs on the need to transform them into lending institutions to farmers;<br>Establishing village level farmer field schools;<br>Re-registration of individually owned to family lands. |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Livestock Development                            | Improvement of genetic material and husbandry practices;<br>Promotion of local poultry.   | Limited genetic potential of the Zebu;<br>Inadequate extension coverage;<br>High incidence of animal diseases;<br>Limited access to poultry vaccines;<br>High cost of animal feeds.             | Promote farmers participation in decision making;<br>Enhance training programmes;<br>Strengthen the capacity of Dairy co-operatives;<br>Promotion of local feeds;<br>Training of farmers.   |
| Agricultural Research and Development            | Establishing of research extension liaison sector in the Department of Agriculture;<br>Training of technical staff.                               | Inadequate funding and lack of qualified personnel.   | Promote on farm research, trials and demonstration;<br>Re-train technical staff on research methodology.  |
| Food Security                                    | Increase acreage under production (opening more land);<br>Increase food processing.   | Unexploited land;<br>Inappropriate farm power;<br>Petty crimes, stealing from farms hinders constructive farming.   | Promote community tractor hire services on affordable rates;<br>Promote small scale agro-processing industries;<br>Strengthen the Local Authority and establish community policing;<br>Retrain local administrators and encourage vigilant groups;<br>Increase on-farm storage. |
| Irrigation Development                           | Draining of swamps and harvesting swamp water for irrigation.   | High cost of irrigation equipment;<br>Lack of appropriate technology for water harvesting;<br>Inability of farmers to adopt innovations;<br>Unclaimed swamps.                                   | Sensitisation on the need to claim the swamps;<br>Training of farmers on irrigation technology.   |
| Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services   | Sourcing for investors (financial services);<br>Train farmers and other groups on table banking;<br>Design farm families' development programmes. | Limited financial services to farmers;<br>Unenterprising culture amongst the community;<br>Limited financial credit management skills;<br>Stringent (tough) lending conditions.                 | Participatory through rural resources pulling<br>Appropriate project appraisal;<br>Rural investment promotion;<br>Transforming farming into business  |
| Research and Development                         | The DDC to invite more research institutions and organisations;<br>To develop, initiate minerals prospecting activities in the district.          | Under-developed research programmes;<br>Unexploited resources.  | Promote multi-disciplinary research programmes e.g. Research on water-borne disease, mineral prospecting, processing technologies;<br>Effective management and utilisation of the available resources.  |
| Rural Water Supply                               | Harvesting of water and protection of water sources;<br>Supply fresh piped water to all institutions and market centres.                          | Unprotected water sources;<br>Inappropriate domestic water harvesting technologies;<br>Inadequate rural water supply extension services;<br>Erratic weather conditions.                         | Sensitise the community on proper water harvesting and management techniques leading to participatory approach.   |
| Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement | Promoting land use planning.  | Uneconomical sub-division of agricultural land;<br>Increased cultivation on riverbanks, valley bottoms and hill tops;<br>Population pressure on arable land;<br>Unaffordable land stamp duties. | Sensitise Land Control Boards on economic land units; Multi-disciplinary sensitisation of farmers collaboration on land use management.   |
| Co-operative Development                         | Sensitise farmers on group marketing;<br>Train farmers on co-   | Collapse of the co-operative societies;<br>Inadequate training of   | Revamping the co-operative societies (movement) through collaborative efforts   |

|             |  |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|
|             | operative society management.  | management committees.   | of key extension services and other stakeholders; Encourage the formation of lobby groups by farmers.  |
| Fisheries   | Training staff and farmers on marketing and extension<br>Establishment of demonstration ponds;<br>Construction of a fish market with storage facilities for hygienic reasons;<br>Construction of fingerling production centre for Tilapia and Clarias fingerlings. | Inadequate extension services;<br>Inappropriate marketing strategies.  | Provide adequate extension officers;<br>Adequate funding and training of extension officers.   |
| Environment | Establish a law enforcement authority;<br>Train on disaster management;<br>Promotion of Agro-forestry, conservation of water, soil diversity.  | High level of pollution due to lack of enforcement machinery;<br>Less informed public on environmental issues;<br>Ineffective land use planning;<br>Archaic cultural beliefs, norms, about some tree;<br>No co-ordination between relevant government departments;<br>Lack of specialised extension service. | Mobilisation and sensitisation of the public on environmental issue;<br>Establish specialised extension services on environmental issues;<br>Establish law enforcement authority on land use planning. |

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division | Objectives  | Targets        | Description of Activities                  |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| NALEP<br>District wide            | Enhancing socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. | 1,550 farmers. | Integrating extension services to farmers. |

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Crop Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division  | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Soil Fertility Improvement and Wastelands Reclamation Project<br>District wide | 1                | To enrich the soils with appropriate soil fertility;<br>To rid the soil of the problems which predisposes it to infertility (i.e. water logging, noxious weeds and soil erosion);<br>To increase land production in terms of yields per unit area;<br>To reclaim all wastelands in Teso district (i.e. 7,800ha). | 60 demonstration sites covering 60 ha per year. | Establish tithonia fallow at demonstration sites;<br>Collecting tithonia seeds and establishing of tithonia crop green manure demonstration sites;<br>Designing organic manure utilisation packages for farmers through tithonia compost manure staking process;<br>On farm irrigation and drainage demonstrations;<br>Designing and establishing of afforestation methods with preference to agro forestry on Chelelemuk and Amukura hills.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low soil fertility due to soil erosion. |

|   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Seed Multiplication / Improved Local Seeds Gene Maintenance District wide | 2 | To transfer technology from research station to the farms;<br>To promote commercial production of traditional crops through the use of research station developed elite lines;<br>To set bench marks for reducing rural poverty through elite seed selection and improved germ plasm maintenance;<br>To promote value adding through milling in cottage industries. | 20ha of bulking area per year. (Finger millet, Sorghum, Simsim and green grams).  | Identifying multiplication sites and recruiting participating farmers;<br>Create increased demand for the preferred crops by the community stated earlier;<br>Lobbying through TACOMA for the establishment of milling cottage industry.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are poor quality seeds available. |
| Horticultural Crops Export Marketing District wide                        | 3 | To increase land acreage under horticultural crops;<br>To provide a reliable and appropriate market channel for horticultural crops;<br>To design technically production packages for farmers.  | Four green houses; 1 (One) cold room; 4 (Four) bulking sites.   | Establish green houses and construct crop produce cold room in Malaba;<br>Establish produce quality control inspectorate teams;<br>Establish clean certified planting material bulking sites.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The potential has not been fully utilised  |
| Draught Power Rehabilitation Project District wide                        | 4 | To improve overall productivity in agriculture through increased cultivatable arable lands in the district at large;<br>To restock oxen ploughs teams in the district.  | 4,400 households to have at least one ox ploughing team per year (i.e. 30,800 households during programme implementation period);<br>Raise the households with a team of draught power to 80 percent. | Establish local initiative funds for draught power rehabilitation;<br>Improve on timeliness on land preparation.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low agricultural mechanisation in the district   |
| Crops Produce Value-Adding Projects District wide                         | 5 | To increase the value of Cassava, Fruits, Cotton, Rice, Oil Crops, and Coffee. crop at the farm levels and hence higher income to the farming community;<br>To diversify on these crops and their by products usage;<br>To create a much needed employment opportunities at the farm levels to check down on rural urban migration.                                 | 2 (Two) cassava, fruit juice, cotton yarns, rice mills, oil crops, and coffee hullers processing plants.  | Construct cassava processing plants, fruit juice processing plants, yarn factories, rice mills, oil crops processing plants, and coffee hullers at the sites to be identified in the district at large.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is a low produce price.  |

### A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                   | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control<br>District wide | To eradicate tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis.              | Setting traps in 559 Km <sup>2</sup> ;<br>Spraying 11km of the river Rhine. | Trapping of tsetse fly;<br>Bush clearing;<br>Bush and animals spraying;<br>Livestock treatment and vaccination. |
| Livestock Development Programme<br>District wide    | Income generation;<br>Improve nutrition of farm families. | 67 cows acquired;<br>35 bulls acquired.                                     | Cattle upgrading;<br>Cow from cow rotation;<br>Husbandry improvement.   |

### B: New Projects/Proposals: Livestock Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities  |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Disease Control<br>District wide                 | 1                | To stamp out/control outbreaks of these diseases in livestock.   | Vaccinate all cattle and pigs of 6 month and above.  | Vaccination against rinderpest, rabies foot and mouth, black quarter, anthrax, African swine fever. Done through construction of vaccination crushes and annual vaccination<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is high mortality due to several animal diseases.                                |
| Small Stock Development Project<br>District wide | 2                | To increase household's income by at least 60 percent during the plan period through reduced birds' mortality;<br>To improve local goats by up grading with superior buck for higher milk and meat production.   | 3,300 local birds per year;<br>3,200 pullets per year;<br>40 improved goats per year.  | Local poultry improved husbandry;<br>Pullet exchange project;<br>Billy – doe camp.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The potential has not been fully exploited.   |
| Dairy Development Project<br>District wide       | 3                | To increase food security and household incomes by at least 60 percent during the planned period through increased milk production;<br>To reduce calf mortality to a maximum of 10 percent by the end of the planned period;<br>To ensure feed security for sustainable animal production in at least 4 percent of the households during the planned period and to commercialise indigenous pasture /fodder crops;<br>To reduce milk wastage and improve marketing by at least | 40 heifers per year;<br>32 demonstrations per year;<br>2.5 ha of improved fodder/pasture to be established annually;<br>4 cooling centres for the plan period. | Improved heifers husbandry.<br>Calf mortality reduction demonstrations;<br>Fodder and pasture establishment and conservation;<br>Establishment of small scale milk processing plants.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low nutritional levels and an unexploited market for milk and eggs. |



|                                       |   |  |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
|                                       |   | 2 percent.   |   |  |
| Pig Development District wide         | 4 | To increase household incomes by at least 40 per cent through proper husbandry practices especially in housing and feeding during the plan period. | 8 improved house demonstration per year;<br>8 improved boars and sows per year. | Improved pig husbandry;<br>Selection of improved pig types.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low investment diversification and unexploited market for pork. |
| Beef Cattle Development District wide | 5 | To increase beef cattle population by at least 40 percent during the plan period;<br>To open up arable land by 20 percent for the plan period.     | 20 Orma/ Boran bulls per year,<br>60 draught power demonstrations per year.     | Tsetse tolerance enhancement;<br>Draught power technology.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is lack of animals for ploughing and also beef shortage.            |
| Apiculture Development District wide  | 6 | To increase honey and wax production by 40 percent and 20 percent respectively during the plan period.   | 20 demonstrations of KTBH and 10 for langstroth hives per year.                 | Kenya Top Bar hives (KTBH) demonstrations;<br>Langstroth hives demonstrations.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low investment and un exploited potential.   |

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Co-operative Education and Training District wide                         | To improve the standard of living through Agro based industrial undertaking (ventures);<br>Organise and transform informal sectors into Cooperative societies. | To conduct seminars for the four divisions to sensitise the local communities. | Identification of training needs;<br>Provision of training through seminars /field day and demonstrations.  |
| Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District wide                       | To reduce poverty by creating income generating activities.  | To serve 40 women groups per year.   | Providing dairy animals to organised groups;<br>Supporting dairy co-operative societies with appropriate equipment to facilitate efficient milk market. |
| Integrated Co-operative Management Assistant Scheme (ICMAP) District wide | To improve management status of marketing societies.   | All marketing co-operative societies management staff.                         | Hold training workshops/seminars.   |

### B: New Projects/Proposals: Co-operative Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division             | Priority Ranking | Objectives                           | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| District Dairy Co-operative District wide     | 1                | To increase milk production.         | To conduct 12 training sessions per year.        | Intensification of extension services.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low savings among the community.  |
| Revival of Dormant Cooperatives District wide | 2                | To revive the dormant co-operatives. | Revive 10 co-operative societies by end of 2002. | Members and management sensitisation meetings;<br>Members education day;<br>Special and annual general meetings.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Several co-operative societies have collapsed. |
| Rural SACCO's                                 | 3                | To facilitate easier and             | To establish                                     | Establishment of rural SACCOs.  |



|               |  |   |                         |  |
|---------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| District wide |  | smooth payment of proceeds from marketing co-operative societies. | one SACCO per division. | <b>Justification:</b><br>There exists low rural savings. |
|---------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|

### B: New Projects/Proposals: Fisheries

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                             | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Fingerling Production Centre<br>Angurai Division              | 1                   | To provide fingerlings to fish farmers.                          | To stock 30 fishponds per division per year.  | Constructing a fingerling production centre for Tilapia and Clarias.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is unexploited fish farming potential. |
| Fish Market Hall<br>Amagoro Division                          | 2                   | To provide storage facilities;<br>To improve hygienic standards. | To ensure that all the 50 fish traders operate from a clean market stall.                                 | Constructing a fish market with storage facilities.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There exist poor fish marketing facilities.                   |
| Training Workshops<br>District wide                           | 3                   | To impart new techniques on fish farming.                        | To train 50 fish farmers per year per division; To train all the Fisheries Officers on modern techniques. | Hold workshops to train fish farmers and staff.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is poor hygienic way of handling fish.                      |
| Demonstration Ponds<br>Amagoro, Amukura and Angurai Divisions | 4                   | To benefit from demonstration ponds owned by LBDA.               | To construct One demonstration pond per year for three years.   | Construction of three demonstration ponds.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is unexploited Fish farming potential.                           |

### A: On-going Project/Programmes: Environment

| Project Name<br>Location/Division           | Objectives                             | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Forest Extension Nursery<br>Chakol Division | Increase tree cover and agro-forestry. | 1(one) multidisciplinary tree nursery with emphasis on fruit and agro forestry trees. | Produce seedlings for planting in farms, riverhines, hilltops, roadsides and water catchments areas. |

### B: New Project Proposals: Environment

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                                  | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|---------------------|--|--|---|
| District and Divisional Forest Offices and Stores<br>District wide | 1                   | Accommodate the government officer in decent offices for effective delivery of services.                                   | 1 district office;<br>4 divisional offices;<br>5 stores.   | Construct the District Forest offices, four divisional forest offices and five stores.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is inadequate office space.                              |
| Training Workshops and Seminars<br>District wide                   | 2                   | Creation of awareness on the importance of trees to lives and educates people on how to start tree-based cottage industry. | 2 workshops per division per year.   | Hold seminars and workshops to train local leaders, teachers, frontline staff and farmers.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is low environmental conservation awareness.         |
| Conservation of Soil, Water and Bio Diversity<br>District wide     | 3                   | Control soil erosion especially from the denuded hills; Increase and protect the indigenous trees in the district.         | All the denuded hills in each division;<br>Plant trees in at least two catchments in each division | Plant trees on hilltops, riverbanks, roads, health institutions and other public areas.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are no adequate seedlings for afforestation activities. |

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division         | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities                |
|---|--|----------|--|
| Physical Plan of Amagoro and Malaba Towns | Plan the growth of the two towns;<br>To enforce the Law on physical plans. | 2 Towns. | Continue with the physical plan process. |

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division           | Objectives   | Targets           | Description of Activities  |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
| Springs Protection and Wetland conservation | To provide clean water for domestic use and for farming;<br>To protect water catchments areas. | All major swamps. | Spring protection and afforestation;<br>Wetland Conservation activities. |

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division               | Objectives                     | Targets                                 | Description of Activities |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Credit for Agricultural Inputs<br>District wide | Increase credit accessibility. | Cotton pyrethrum and sunflower farmers. | Provide farm inputs.      |

**3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

Agriculture and Rural development sector has an all round linkage with other sectors as shown below:

**Infrastructure and Services:** Farmers access markets and other urban centre social amenities; and farm power necessary in production through the Physical Infrastructure and Services sector.

**Tourism, Trade and Industry:** Facilities delivery of farm products to consumption points, Transmission of information about markets and consumption points and provides information on technology and credit.

**Human Resource Development:** This sector helps in provision of skilled and unskilled labour, information on good health, nutrition and hygiene and provides avenues for greater socialisation.

**Information Communications Technology:** Gives access to information about markets within and outside the district and management information system for farmers.

**Public Administration, Safety Law and Order:** The sector provides venue for interpretation of agricultural policies to farmers through barazas and security for a free working environment.

## 3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector plays a major role in development in supporting other sectors to achieve their set objectives. The sector includes Transport and Communications, Energy, Major Water Works and Sanitation, Roads and Buildings sub sectors.

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission states that “for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impact 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 base infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development”.

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

A well-developed and maintained physical infrastructure is necessary for economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. Considering the importance of the sector, the District Development Committee is set to: complete on-going projects; improve upon the existing facilities and establish new projects in critical areas, particularly in roads through rural access roads programme and conducting investigations for new sources of energy.

In addition to the above, the telecommunications services will be upgraded and made independent by having a code number. The private sector will also venture in telecommunication industry in the district.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important as it facilitates the distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of produce, provides accessibility to better extension services and basic services such as health and education. This sector will provide proper sewerage system thereby reducing environmental health related problems, and electricity to rural urban areas will spur rural development through agro-based industries and Jua Kali activities.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders                | Role  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Public Works    | Setting policies.<br>Classification, opening up of new roads and maintenance, interpretation and implementation of policies.          |
| Local Authorities           | Set by-laws; provision of social and physical infrastructure.   |
| Ministry of Water           | Construction and maintenance of major water works water quality control measures;<br>Sensitisation on safe drinking water.            |
| Provincial Administration   | Interpretation and enforcement of government policies; mobilisation and sensitisation of community on participatory road maintenance. |
| Kenya Power and Lighting Co | To distribute power and maintain power distribution.  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Ken-Gen   | Explore the potential to generate electricity   |
| BAT and Mastermind  | Paying cess and construction of basic social infrastructure.  |
| Telkom Kenya  | Overhaul and install new telecommunication system while providing Teso with its own code.   |
| Postal Corporation of Kenya                                     | Improve postal services; upgrading Amagoro to full Post Office.   |
| Private Telecommunications Companies (Kencell Safaricom, & MTN) | Enhancing communication.  |
| Community   | Provide information for security purposes on vandalism of existing infrastructure; protect against vandalism; rural access road maintenance; pay cess used by Local Authority for infrastructure. |

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

| Sub-Sector                       | Priorities  | Constraints  | Strategies  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Roads                            | Reclassification of road network;<br>Sensitisation of the community in participatory road maintenance;<br>Sourcing for more funding;<br>Construction of bridges and culverting. | Broken road network;<br>Several unclassified roads; Low community participation in road maintenance;<br>Inadequate funding.  | Involving the local community in road maintenance;<br>Re-classification of the road network;<br>Involving other stakeholders in road maintenance;<br>Open up new roads.   |
| Communication                    | Overhaul and install modern telecommunications facilities;<br>Conduct feasibility study on telephone network.   | Poorly developed telephone facilities;<br>Inadequate departmental and sub-post offices;<br>Outdated and old telecommunications facilities.                                 | Upgrading of all post offices and telephones;<br>Installation of modern telecommunication network;<br>Conduct feasibility study on telephone network  |
| Energy                           | Supply rural electricity to urban centres and institutions.   | Poor electricity coverage.   | Continue with rural electrification programme;<br>Investigate new sources of energy.  |
| Major Water Works and Sanitation | Completion of all water projects;<br>Rehabilitation of non-functional water points through community participation;<br>Afforestation of all water catchments areas.             | Mis-management and lack of effective community mobilisation of resources;<br>Inadequate funding;<br>Traditional and cultural beliefs;<br>Highly contaminated water source. | Completion of on-going projects;<br>Improve upon the existing water facilities;<br>Encourage boreholes and shallow wells in urban centres and institutions;<br>Establish new projects in critical areas; Promote safe use of water at domestic level. |

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-Going Project/Programmes: Roads

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Objectives  | Targets                  | Description of Activities  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| Kamololo Bridge<br>Amagoro Division | To connect Amukura Division to Amagoro Division;<br>To ease farm produce movement to Malaba Town. | 15 metres diameter wide. | Complete construction of bridge;<br>Back filling the approaches to the bridge. |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Malakisi-Kapkara C32:                        | To ease farm produce movement from Lwakhaha Town to Malaba Town and the main high way. | To complete road C32 Supervised from Bungoma and make it all weather road; To cover 12.6kms. | Complete gravelling and Drainage works.                             |
| Malaba-Malakisi road D276:                   | To ease farm produce movement to Malaba Town and main highway.                         | To complete road D276 Supervised from Teso and make it all weather road 21.2kms.             | Complete gravelling, blasting of rocks, putting up access culverts. |
| Construction of Offices Amagoro District Hqs | To provide office accommodation to the staff.  | 1(One)-office block at the district headquarters.  | Complete the construction of the office block.                      |

## B: New Project Proposals: Roads

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Priority Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|---|--|---|
| Machakusi-Segero Road D256:<br>Amukura Division   | 1                | To improve communication in the area to schools, health centres;<br>To enhance livestock produce marketing and sand harvesting in the region.   | 22.7 kilometres to be gravelled.   | Re-gravelling<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Road was extensively damaged during the El-Nino rains.          |
| Amukura-Myanga Road D257<br>Amukura Division  | 2                | To provide linkage between Myanga Railway Station with Teso District Headquarters;<br>To spur economic development particularly through livestock and crop production and to serve local markets and schools. | 11.9 kilometres to be gravelled.   | Re-gravelling.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is poor communication link to the District Headquarters. |
| Angurai-Kakemer Road E160:<br>Angurai Division  | 3                | To improve communication and spur economic growth through livestock development and crop production.  | 13.1 kilometres to be gravelled.   | Re-gravelling<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Extensively damaged road.                                       |
| Opening up of Recently Classified roads<br>E1210: Koruruma-Katotoi-Amagoro<br>E1211: Jairos-Korisai-Kiriko-Kokare-Kamolo<br>E1212: Kangelemuge-Aki chelasit-Angurai-Kolanya<br>E1213: Aedomoru-Rwatama-Tamulega<br>E1214: Kidera-Kokare<br>E1215: Amongura-Aterait-Ongurapusi | 4                | Improve communication and open up the area for economic development.  | A total of 70 kilometres to be opened up and gravelled as shown below: -<br>10 kilometres-E120;<br>9.0 kilometres-E1211;<br>13.0 kilometres-E1213;<br>11.0 kilometres-E1213;<br>7.0 kilometres-20 kilometres; E1215. | Grading and gravelling to all weather standards<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Inaccessible market centres.  |
| Rehabilitation of Bridges District wide   | 5                | Facilitate communication and therefore contribute to the district's development process.  | 5 (five) i.e. Otimong, Aterait, Adanya, Kamusing,  | Rehabilitation works.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Badly damaged bridges.                                  |



|  |   |  |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|
|  |   |  | Machakusi bridges to be rehabilitated.  |   |
| Telecommunication Services Programme District wide | 6 | To improve telecommunication services in the district. | District headquarters;<br>Four divisional headquarters;<br>Sixteen trading centres. | Overhaul of the current telephone system;<br>Installation of modern telecommunication network.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The district has poor Telecommunication and postal services. |

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Malaba-Kocholia Water Project<br>Amagoro Division   | To supply water to low pressure zones particularly Malakisi, Kimaiti, Kocholia markets, Amagoro Hqs and Malaba Town. | To produce 1,500cc <sup>3</sup> of clean water for domestic/industrial use. | Installation of penstocks;<br>Protection of backments;<br>Completion of raising main parts;<br>Treatment works;<br>Pipe network for filters;<br>Installation of dossiers (chemical). |
| Amagoro Water Supply<br>Amagoro Division  | To increase the water output and improve the water quality.  | To serve 10,000 people.   | Construction of silt trap;<br>Connecting new line to the storage 225m <sup>3</sup> tank.   |
| Water Points<br>Akadetwai – Malaba Town<br>Simba-Chai – Amukura Division;<br>Cyprus;<br>St. Teresa Primary School Chakol Division | To supply water to individual members of community around the water points.  | To serve over 300 people per water point.                                   | Spring protection;<br>Hand dug well equipped with Nira hand pump.  |
| Angurai Water Project<br>Angurai Division   | To serve Angurai Division with enough water.   | Entire Angurai Division.  | Construction of intake works;<br>Brake pressure;<br>Lying of pipeline.   |
| Departmental Offices  | To provide adequate office space for departmental office   | 1(one) office block completion.   | Extension of additional rooms.   |

### B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                          | Priority Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Malaba-Kocholia Water Project phase II<br>Amagoro Division | 1                | To supply water to high-pressure zone in Angurai Division;<br>To target rural poor population, market centres and institutions. | Completion of Malaba -Kocholia Water Project to serve the rural poor.    | Extension of treatment works;<br>Installation of high lift pumps;<br>Installation of low lift pumps;<br>Laying of pipeline;<br>Completion of construction of water storage tanks.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is frequent water shortage. |
| Lwandanyi – Angurai Water Project<br>Angurai Division      | 2                | To supplement water supply to the target rural population.  | Completion of Lwandanyi – Angurai water project to serve the rural poor. | Construction of intake works;<br>Water storage tanks;<br>Pipeline.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is inadequate water  |



|  |    |  |   |   |
|--|----|--|---|---|
| Apegei Water Project                                     | 3  | To provide clean water to the farming community and target the schools, Apegei market, Asinge market, Amaase market, Adungosi.                       | Completion of Apegei water project to serve the rural poor.                     | Spring protection; Construction of sedimentation tank; Storage tanks; Lying of pipeline over 7 km.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is inadequate water supply.                                |
| Lukolis Water Project                                    | 4  | To ensure provision of clean water for domestic and farm use at Lukolis market, Lukolis dispensary, Fr. Okodoi Secondary School, markets and Malaba. | Rehabilitation of Lukolis water project intake works to serve the rural poor.   | Rehabilitation of intake works; Construction of storage tanks; Spring protection; Lying of pipeline.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is inadequate water supply.                              |
| Amukura Hills Amukura Division                           | 5  | To supplement Lukolis water pump.  | To serve over 5,000 people.   | Project the second spring; Completion of 50cc storage tank; Replacement of damaged pipes and extension to Kabosokipi market and environs.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Inadequate water supply.  |
| Angurai Dam Water Project<br>Angurai Division            | 6  | To serve Angurai market, Bishop Sulumeti High School and the general community.  | To serve Angurai market and surrounding institutions;<br>To serve 3,000 people. | Desilting of the dam; Construction of intake pump, filtration gallery; Replacement of pumps engine; Replacement of damaged pipes.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is frequent water shortage. |
| Adungosi Water Project                                   | 7  | To carry out feasibility study on the sources and water demand.  | To serve Adungosi market and surrounding institutions.                          | Feasibility study<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no reliable alternative water supply nearby.   |
| Kocholia Rock Catchment                                  | 8  | To provide clean and protected water to Kocholia market and surrounding institutions.  | To serve Kocholia market and surrounding institutions.                          | Raise the retaining wall; Fence the catchments area; Construction of 225cc storage tank; Pipeline extension.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Frequent water shortage in the area.                   |
| Rain Water Harvesting District wide                      | 9  | To sensitise the community on the rain catchments need.  | All the people with iron roof catchments.                                       | Public campaign.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no reliable alternative source of water.  |
| Divisional offices Chakol, Angurai and Amukura Divisions | 10 | To cater for staff office accommodation at the divisional levels.  | 3 (three) office blocks.  | Construct office blocks at the divisional levels.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is lack of adequate office space.   |

## B: New Project Proposal: Energy

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                | Objectives   | Targets                             | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Rural Electrification Programme<br>District wide | Improve the living standard of the people;<br>To spur rural industrialisation. | Sixteen (16) major trading centres. | Extend power from Malaba town to Amagoro and Kamuriai;<br>Angurai to Moding and Chamasiri;<br>Supply power to market centres and institutions along Malaba/ Busia Roads;<br>Extend power from Kocholia to Amukura.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Most of the major urban Centres have no electricity. |

## A: On-going Project/Programmes: Urbanization

| Project Name<br>Location/Division  | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Local Authority Development Programme<br>Malava Town<br>Busia Municipality | To rationalise the investment programmes of the Local Authority.   | Prepare and approve Local Authority Development Programmes for the 2 Local Authorities.  | Prepare and approve Local Authority Development Programme.            |
| Urban Infrastructure Development<br>Amagoro and Malava Towns               | To provide the basic infrastructure in the urban areas to facilitate organised growth and increased service provision. | Establish street lighting in Amagoro and Malaba Towns;<br>Establish bicycle lanes on all major roads;<br>Renovate market and provide sanitary facilities;<br>Up-grade roads. | Provision, maintenance and improvement of basic urban Infrastructure. |

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** Increased production for maximum utilization of the infrastructure.

**Tourism, Trade and Industry:** Accelerated trade and industrialisation and exploitation of tourism potential depend on the efficiency of the infrastructure.

**Human Resource Development:** Provision of skilled and semi-skilled manpower.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** Mobilisation of people, security environment; Improved efficiency and transparency in utilisation of resources.

### 3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Teso District has not been a tourist destination. For a long time tourists have passed through the district to and from Uganda where tourist attractions and facilities have been in existence. The district has a lot of unexploited tourist potentials. This potential needs to be developed to improve the sub-sector.

Commercial activities revolve around markets scattered all over the district on market days. Inter-border trade centres such as at Malaba and Adungosi are booming with business. The major obstacle to this sub-sector is low capital investment.

The limited supply of electricity in Teso District has been a big problem with regard to rapid industrial development in the district. Rural electrification programme has not spread into the interior parts of the district where cotton ginneries, sugarcane-crushing jaggeries, tobacco curing plants can be situated. Electricity is not even available at the village polytechnics scattered all over the district nor is it available at major market centres.

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “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

The District Development Committee will network with all stakeholders so as to provide assistance to small micro-finance enterprises to enable them to provide and exchange business information. Furthermore, the sector will create public awareness to improve on business skills. The DDC also intends to develop a marketing programme for locally produced goods. A lot of effort will be put in to increase the participation of indigenous entrepreneurs by organising sensitisation workshops for at least 300 entrepreneurs per year. The private sector investment in the industrial and commercial sectors will be supported.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district strategically borders Uganda where tourist attraction sites and industry can thrive on expanded market. Due to the districts agricultural base, there is need for development of agro-based industries. The tourism potential in the district can be developed into a major source of employment.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders                          | Role  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Tourism and Information   | Create awareness on attraction sites.<br>Gazettement of the tourist sites.  |
| Ministry Trade and Industry           | Promote business activities within the district.<br>Publicise and promote the district industrial potential.                |
| Ministry of Labour and Human resource | Create greater mass awareness about the potential for small-scale activities.<br>Improve productivity of small enterprises. |
| Traders                               | Investment in the district.   |
| Jua Kali artisans                     | Cottage industry development.   |

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector                             | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|--|--|--|--|
| Trade, Industry and Financial Services | Marketing programme development;<br>Strengthening micro-finance institutions;<br>Training of business community. | Under developed Jua Kali sector;<br>Undeveloped industrial sector;<br>Lack of organised marketing;<br>Lack of modern cooling and storage facilities;<br>Inadequate banking services;<br>Inadequate credit facilities to small business;<br>Increased dumping of imports. | Sensitise the community in voucher training programme;<br>Train the community on resource pooling and capital investment strategies;<br>Develop a marketing programme;<br>Strengthening micro-finance institutions;<br>Accessing credit facilities to the rural community. |
| Tourism and Mining                     | Tourism attraction sites promotion;<br>Feasibility studies for mineral exploration.                              | Unexplored tourism attraction sites;<br>Underdeveloped hotel Industry;<br>Unexplored mineral deposit.  | Conduct mineral exploration;<br>Documentation of pre-historic tourist sites.   |

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                         | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Joint Loan Board<br>District wide                         | To promote business growth and increase the capital base of small-scale business entrepreneurs;<br>To access loan especially to the vulnerable groups that cannot access loans from established financial/non-financial institutions to boost their incomes and increase employment opportunities. | Disburse an annual loan of Kshs. 15 million to small-scale traders and other business people;<br>To organise at least three board sittings per year;<br>At least one counselling service to every loanee every two months on loan fund management. | Dissemination of information on financial assistance available, vetting/ evaluation of applicants and disbursement of the funds;<br>Offering on-site counselling services and collection of the repayments. |
| Training Project<br>District wide                         | Impart business skills to the businessmen;<br>Promote managerial capability of the managers, women/school leavers enterprises;<br>Reduce the stalling rate of small and micro enterprises and impact on attitudinal change.  | Train 100 business people per division per year on various business skills;<br>Cover all the micro and small-scale business enterprises in the counselling circuits.   | Conduct trades course/seminars per division per year and one for women entrepreneurs.   |
| Verification of Weights and Measurements<br>District wide | Promotion of fair trading deals and uniformity of measurement;<br>Maintain accurate standards.   | All the traders/business, manufacturers and weighing machine repairers.  | Standardization of weights and measures.  |

#### B: New Project Proposals: Trade

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Priority Ranking | Objective   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| Small Scale Cross Border Trade Committees<br>Chakol Angurai and Amagoro Divisions | 1                | To ensure efficient small scale cross border business;<br>Eliminate any element of trade malpractice along the border; Increase | Competent committees composed of all the major stakeholders like trade/business associations, Local | Establish committees in all the major trading points along the border with the Republic of Uganda. The committees to be composed of all the stakeholders to facilitate efficient operation of trade/commerce between the two countries; |

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |   | business opportunities hence create avenues for more people to venture into business.  | Authority immigration; customs and relevant government departments put in place. | All the committees to have officials.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Low business opportunities.  |
| Trade Information Centre<br>Amagoro/Malaba | 2 | To ensure availability of trade information to both potential and current business people;<br>To avail information on export/import opportunities. | No. of trade information centres formed.   | Establish trade information centre at Amagoro where business information can be accessed;<br>Gather information and establish a data bank on local business/ventures in the district and disseminate the information.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is lack of business information. |

**B: New Project Proposals: Industry**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division  | Priority Ranking | Objective   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|
| Industrial Information Centre      | 1                | To network all the agencies providing assistance to small micro-enterprises to enable them to provide and exchange business information and e-commerce. | All agencies in SME Sector.   | Establishment of the centre.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Lack of Industrial Information.                    |
| Entrepreneurial Training Programme | 2                | To impart practical knowledge on business subjects, create public awareness, and improve business skills.   | 200 entrepreneurs per year.<br>Conduct two workshops per division per year. | Training, consultations/ meetings;<br>Field visits.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Lack of business knowledge. |

**B: New Project Proposals: Industry**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| Industry Information Centre       | 1                | Avail information to both potential and current business people. | Acquire and avail newsletters, journals and trade enquire. | Establishment of a Industry Information Centre.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Increase exploitation of existing business opportunity. |

**B: New Project Proposal: Tourism**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division               | Priority Ranking | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| Promotion of Tourism Potential<br>District wide | 1                | To create awareness on pre-historic tourist attraction sites. | Chelelemuk, Katabui, Amukura Hills; Traditional Cultures. | Promotion of traditional and cultural festivities and events;<br>Establishment of Tourist Hotels. |

**B: New Project Proposal: Financial Services**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division          | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|--|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Micro Credit<br>Programme<br>District wide | 1                   | To promote<br>access to<br>finances;<br>To offer training<br>on management<br>of Loan Funds. | Provides funds to<br>Jua Kali artisans<br>and traders<br>throughout the<br>plan period. | Provide credit;<br>Provide training.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are inadequate credit<br>sources for jua kali sector. |

**3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

A vibrant Trade, Tourism and Industry relies on the performance of the following sectors.

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** Production of raw materials.

**Physical Infrastructure and Services:** Ease of access to markets.

**Information, Communication Technology:** Increased communication and market information.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** Community and resource mobilisation.

**Human Resource Development:** Development of increased entrepreneurship.

**3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

This sector addresses issues touching on education, health, population, social services, labour and employment and culture, recreation and sports. Activities of Maendeleo Ya Wanawake and the Jua kali sector are also considered. Teso District does not have adequate middle level training institutions. Most schools do not have the required physical facilities and are faced with low enrolment and high drop out rates. Health facilities in the district are inadequate and yet there are incidences of malaria and water borne diseases. HIV/AIDS is also prevalent especially at the Malaba border point due to its position as a transit station for long distance travellers. The majority of the population live in grass thatched huts with mud walls and earth floors. The district however, is rich in culture and there is need to establish cultural centres, public play grounds and other recreational facilities.

**3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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



### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to improve this sector, the District Development Committee will have the local labour force trained in various fields by expanding and equipping youth polytechnics. The quality of education will be improved through greater emphasis on the construction and completion of additional classrooms and laboratories. The Teso elite will be encouraged to invest in intermediate and middle level training institutions. The local populace will be sensitised on the need to offer equal education opportunities to all children irrespective of sex. There will be need to start district and divisional bursary fund to support bright students from poor families in order to tap their potential. On the health sub-sector, campaigns on major diseases through appropriate education programmes will be conducted. Finally sensitisation of the community on the importance of culture and sports will also be considered. The DDC will encourage NGOs to invest and facilitate in improving the general status of the Teso community on issues relating to child welfare, housing, nutrition etc.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important since a well-developed human resource will provide a highly trained local labour force that will then be fully involved in economic activities. This sector thus provides support to the agriculture sector, infrastructure sector, and tourism, trade and industry and information communications technology. The district has several community-based organisation such as women groups, youth and self help groups. There will be need to train them and avail credit to enable them starts income generating activities. Poor health greatly affects the development of human resources. There will be need to provide better health care and nutritional support so as to have a healthy population. HIV/AIDS, which is prevalent, will form an important area of intervention.

### 3.4.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder                              | Role   |
|--|--|
| <b>Government</b>                        |  |
| Ministry of Health                       | Health care policy implementation.   |
| Ministry of Education                    | Curriculum development and education policy implementation.                  |
| Ministry of Culture and Social Services. | Community mobilisation, group formations and sensitisation.                  |
| <b>NGO's.</b>                            |  |
| Community Development Trusts Fund (CDTF) | Construction of laboratories and provision of equipments.                    |
| World vision                             | Support to under fives (nutrition and immunisation)<br>Maternal health care. |
| <b>Community</b>                         |  |
| PTA/BOG's                                | Schools infrastructure development.  |
| Health Management Board.                 | Management of cost sharing fund.   |



### 3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub Sector                     | Priorities   | Constraints   | Strategies   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Health and Nutrition           | Improvement of levels of personal hygiene; Improvement and upgrading of existing health units.   | Inadequate health facilities; High incidence of malaria and water borne diseases; HIV/AIDS prevalence; Inadequate qualified health personnel; Lack of water and electricity in health facilities; Inadequate equipment and laboratory services and ambulance/transport means. | Promotion of health education; Intensification of immunisation and antenatal care; Intensification of family planning and nutrition campaigns; Environmental sanitation campaigns (food hygiene, housing, water hygiene and waste disposal); Establishment of mobile clinics; Improvement and upgrading of existing health units; Construction of new health facilities at strategic points/locations; Establishment of community nursing school.                                |
| Education and Training         | Construction and completion of additional classrooms and other physical facilities; Encouraging community participation; Strengthening of schools inspectorate; Establish district/location bursary funds; Increased enrolment campaign. | Inadequate physical facilities; Inadequate trained teachers; Poorly established pre-primary units; Poor schools, supervision and mismanagement in learning institutions; Low enrolment; Poor community participation in school development.                                   | Improve the existing schools (better facilities and qualified teachers); Strengthen the inspectorate of schools; Development of further physical facilities; Improving pre-primary education; Sensitisation of the community on roles in the education sector; Encourage the community to take children to school irrespective of sex.   |
| Culture, Recreation and Sports | Rehabilitation of physically disabled persons; Development of youth and women programmes; Establishment of recreation centres.   | Generation gap is widening; Limited cultural festivals; Absence of cultural centres; Lack of attention for physically disabled; No recreation centres; Inadequate staff at grassroots levels.   | Rehabilitation of physically disabled persons; Development of youth and women programmes; Encourage micro-enterprise and income generating activities; Promotion of total sporting activities; Deployment of additional qualified staff at divisional and location levels; Establishment of cultural centres for collection and preservation of material culture; Establishment of annual cultural festivals at the district headquarters; Establishment of family life centres. |
| HIV/AIDS                       | Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns; Encourage and support income generating activities; Establish orphanages; Increased supply of STI drugs.   | Cultural practises; Influx of migrants and persons on transit; Absence of cure for HIV/AIDS; Inadequate supply of drugs for STI/STD and other related diseases; Lack of intensive grassroots campaign; Uncontrolled youth; Lack of belief in the existence of HIV/AIDS.       | Discourage bad cultural practises like widow inheritance, circumcision etc. Discourage polygamy; Targets youths in and out of school on HIV/AIDS campaigns; Establish testing centres at district and divisional levels; Increase supply of STI/STD drugs and other drugs for related diseases like T.B, Typhoid etc; Encourage home based care for HIV/AIDS patients; Start income generating activities for widows, widowers and orphans.                                      |



### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Kocholia District Hospital  | To act as a referral centre and to serve the district better.  | One male and one female ward built;<br>One complex having surgical ward, theatre, maternity and x-ray units built;<br>One mortuary built. | To construct male ward, female ward, surgical ward, maternity ward X-ray unit, mortuary and theatre.   |
| School of Community Health Nursing and Maternity Wing Alupe Sub-District Hospital Chakol Division | To reduce congestion at Busia District Hospital;<br>To increase cost-sharing collection;<br>To serve a large population. | One maternity wing built;<br>150 students admitted.   | To put up a maternity wing;<br>Admission of students;<br>To develop curriculum.                        |
| Lukolis Dispensary Amukura Division   | To bring medical services closer.  | Complete and equip both maternity and laboratory.   | Construction of maternity and laboratory; 75 percent complete.   |
| Malaba Dispensary Amagoro Division  | To serve the ever increasing population of Malaba Town and its environs.   | Complete and equip one dispensary block currently stalled.  | Construction stalled at lintel level;<br>Need to continue the works.                                   |
| Karisa Dispensary Chakol Division   | To bring health services nearer to the community.  | Complete and equip one dispensary block currently stalled.  | Dispensary block under construction;<br>Work is at lintel level.                                       |
| Primary Health and Sanitation Education (Phases) District wide                                    | Improved sanitation standards in primary schools.  | Enhance hygiene in 24 schools in Teso District.   | Provision of health education;<br>Provision of VIP latrines.   |
| Malaria Campaign District wide  | Control high spread of malaria.  | Provide health education in the malaria prone areas;<br>Distribute nets in all districts; conduct bush clearing services district wide.   | Health education;<br>Distribution of nets;<br>Periodic malarial control activities e.g. bush clearing. |
| Accelerated Immunisation Campaign District wide   | Increase immunisation coverage.  | Immunize 90 percent by October 2002 of children under five years immunised.   | Administration of vaccine both at static and outreach.   |

#### B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                          | Priority Ranking | Objectives                                       | Targets                                | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|--|--|---|
| Child Survival Programme District wide                     | 1                | Enhance health of the children.                  | Mothers and children under five years. | Enhance immunisation campaign;<br>Improve nutrition.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>High infant mortality.   |
| Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation (PHAST) District wide | 2                | Full participation of community in their health. | All communities in the district.       | Sensitisation of community to take charge of their own health.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is poor waste disposal system and poor sanitary environment. |
| Continued Protection of Water Sources District wide        | 3                | To ensure supply of safe drinking water.         | Several springs all over the district. | Actual protection of springs and wells.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Existence of acute waterborne diseases.   |

**B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Prevention of HIV/AIDS Infections<br>District wide                                | 1                   | To reduce HIV/AIDS infection from 24 percent to 12 percent in three years. | Youth in and out of school; Commercial sex workers (200) and clients (150 long distance drivers). | Conduct the baseline survey for all the target groups on KAP, and orphan / surveillance and monitoring; Creation of awareness; Treatment and counselling on STI/STD infections.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is high prevalence rate 24 percent. |
| Capacity Building for major Actors DACC, CACC, DDC, and SUBDDC'S<br>District wide | 2                   | To sensitise the actors on the challenges posed by HIV/AIDS pandemic.      | (18) DACC, (15) CACC, (60) DDC (120) Sub DDC members, yearly.                                     | Conduct seminar workshops and lectures.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are few HIV/AIDS campaigners.   |

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities                                |
|---|---|--|--|
| Laboratory construction at Bishop Sulumeti, Katakwa, St. Joseph's Kocholia, St. Jacob's Kaliwa, Kamuriai, Aboloi, Fr. Okodoi, St. Monica Chakol Girls, St. Paul's Amukura, Kolanya Girls, Chamasiri and Chakol Mixed school | To equip each of the schools with equipped laboratory                 | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students, Katakwa – 200 students, St. Joseph's Kocholia – 180 students, St. Jacob's Kaliwa – 180 students, Kamuriai – 240 students, Aboloi – 160 students, Fr. Okodoi – 160 students, St. Monica Chakol Girls – 480 students, St. Paul's Amukura – 640 students, Kolanya Girls – 420 students, Chamasiri – 240 students, Chakol Mixed – 240 student.   | Construction and equipping of science laboratories.      |
| Classrooms<br>District wide   | To ease students congestion and provide for the departmental offices. | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students, Katakwa – 200 students, St. Joseph's Kocholia – 180 students, Fr. Okodoi – 160, St. Monica Chakol Girls – 480 students, Moding Secondary – 120 students, St. Jacob's Kaliwa – 180 students, Kamuriai – 240 students, Aboloi – 160 students, St. Mary's Girls Amukura – 180 students, Kolanya Girls – 420 students, Chamasiri – 240 students, Kolanya Boys – 640 students and teachers -36, Chakol Mixed – 240 student. | Construction of classrooms for mathematics and computer. |
| Dormitories<br>District wide  | To ease student's congestion.   | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students, St. Joseph's Kocholia – 180 students; Kamuriai – 240 students, Aboloi – 160 students, Kolanya Girls – 420 students, Chamasiri – 240 students, Kolanya Boys – 640 students.   | Construction of dormitories.                             |
| Staff Houses<br>District wide   | To provide accommodation for teaching and administrative staff.       | Kolanya Girls – 3 teachers<br>Chamasiri – 4 teachers<br>Kolanya Boys – 12 teachers houses.   | Construction and furnishing of staff houses.             |
| Dining/Assembly Halls<br>District wide  | To provide modern dining and assembly halls.                          | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students, Moding Secondary – 120 students, Kamuriai – 240 students, Aboloi – 160 students, St. Mary's Girls Amukura – 180 students, Kolanya Girls – 420 students, Chamasiri – 240 students.  | Construction and furnishing.                             |

|                                    |  |   |   |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Administrative Blocks              | To provide an Administration Block teaching/administrative staff offices.                            | Moding Secondary, Kamurairi Chamasiri, St. Jacob's Kaliwa, Chakol mixed.  | Construction and furnishing of administrative blocks.   |
| Electrification                    | To provide and extend electricity in schools.  | St. Joseph's Kocholia – 180 students, St. Monica Chakol Girls – 480 students, Moding Secondary – 120 students, St. Mary's Girls Amukura – 180 students, Chakol Mixed – 240 student. | Installation of electricity on existing and new buildings in schools.   |
| Purchase of School Van/bus         | To improve on school transport.  | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students, St. Joseph's Kocholia – 180 students, St. Mary's Girls Amukura – 180 students, Kolanya Girls – 420 students.  | Purchase of new buses or vans to replace old ones.  |
| Water                              | To improve on school water supply.   | Bishop Sulumeti – 480 students.   | Borehole sinking and construction.  |
| Basic Adult Literacy District wide | To enable the learners acquire the basic literacy and numerical skills.                              | 80 percent of all adults aged 18 years and above.   | Teaching of 3 R'S – Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.  |
| Post Literacy District wide        | To uphold sustainability and utilisation of reading skills acquired for improved standard of living. | 80 percent of all adults aged 18 years and above.   | Facilitating acquisition of knowledge and skills through discussions and reading materials relevant to learners' day-to-day lives; Equipping of the community learning resource centres with relevant materials and other audio-visual materials. |

## B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of activities  |
|---|------------------|--|--|--|
| Text Book Programme<br>District wide  | 1                | Increase the availability of reading materials and improve on performance in the examinations.       | 4,000 Secondary students<br>40,462 pupils.   | Provision of textbooks to schools.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Parents are unable to buy books;<br>Poor performance in examinations.       |
| District Centre for Early Childhood Education<br>DICECE<br>District wide                    | 2                | To enhance childhood development in the district.  | 800 children   | Construct and equip a DICECE centre.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no such a centre in the district.                                |
| District Office Block<br>District Hqs   | 3                | To facilitate smooth running of the department programmes and save money used on paying rents.       | One office block by the end of the planned period.   | Construction of office block at headquarters.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is inadequate office space.                                |
| Divisional Office Blocks<br>Amagoro, Chakol, Angurai, and Amukura.<br>Divisions             | 4                | To facilitate smooth running of the department programmes at the divisional levels.                  | To complete four office blocks by the end of the planned period.                                     | Construction of four offices blocks at each divisional headquarters.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is adequate office space.           |
| Model Community Learning Resource Centres<br>Amagoro, Chakol, Angurai, and Amukura Division | 5                | To uphold sustainability and utilisation of reading skills acquired for improved standard of living. | To complete and furnish four communities learning resource centres by the end of the planned period. | Construction of four-model community centres at each divisional headquarters.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>High levels of adult illiteracy. |



|                                       |   |   |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Non-Formal Education<br>District wide | 6 | To provide an alternative approach for formal basic education for re-entry into the formal school system. | To reduce the number of children who are not attending formal school by 50 percent by the end of the plan period. | Equipping out of school children with basic education and functional skills. Train 20 teachers on non-formal education.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>High levels of dropouts. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                          | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Mobilisation and Sensitisation Programmes<br>District wide | To train women and youth groups to be able to overcome poverty related problems.  | 60 women groups per year; 30 youth groups per year.  | Training for women programmes; Training for youth programmes; Vocational rehabilitation.  |
| Energy Improvement Project<br>District wide                | To conserve fuel; Environmental conservation.   | To have 2,400 Enzaro Jikos in three years.   | Installation of improved jikos.   |
| Community Based Rehabilitation<br>District wide            | To make them self reliant and assertive thus reduce dependency.   | To train 85 percent of the disabled in three years.  | Training of the disabled.   |
| District Cultural Centre<br>Amagoro Division               | To create repository for artifacts;<br>To create cultural awareness amongst people;<br>Preservation of cultural identity. | Establish one cultural centre.<br>Form one cultural committee at the district level and one per division;<br>Train thirty cultural groups per year;<br>Conduct one cultural festival per year. | Establish District Culture Centre; Establish Teso District cultural Development Committees; Organise seminars and training for the cultural groups; Registration of cultural groups, herbalists and artists; Conduct cultural festivals; Establishing of a public cultural library.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The district is loosing it cultural identity. |

**B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                 | Priority Ranking | Objective  | Targets                                     | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Administrative Office<br>District Hqs             | 1                | To provide administrative services to all sports associations.   | One office block by the year 2003.          | Construct administrative office; Buy office furniture and equipments.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The department has no offices.        |
| District Sports Stadium.<br>District Headquarters | 2                | To provide training facilities to identified talented sportsmen and women;<br>To provide international standard sports facilities for competitions;<br>To provide financial support to sports association. | One modern stadium to be completed by 2003. | Buys plot / land; Construct modern stadium and buy sports equipments and furniture.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no playground. |
| Divisional Sports Stadium<br>Amukura, Angurai,    | 3                | To provide training facilities to identified talented sportsmen  | One modern stadium per division to be       | Buy plot/land; Construct modern stadium, stadium office and buy sports equipments and furniture;  |



|  |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| and Chakol Divisions   |   | and women at the divisional levels;<br>To provide standard sports facilities for promotion of different sports types;<br>To provide financial support to sports association. | completed by 2003.  | Fencing and levelling of the fields.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no playground.   |
| Social Hall District Headquarters  | 4 | To promote in door games;<br>To provide avenue for sports meetings, seminars and workshops.  | One modern spots hall to be completed by 2003.                          | Buy plot / land.; Construct modern sports hall and buy sports equipments and furniture.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There is no recreation centre.                                       |
| Micro-Finance Assistance District wide   | 5 | To promote and raise the status of women through micro finance.  | Formation of 160 women groups;<br>5 groups per division per year.       | Mobilise women in the district to form groups; Train group members on financial management.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are very few micro finance institutions.                   |
| Leadership Training for Women Group Official District wide                     | 6 | To improve the management of women groups in the district.   | Training of 960 group officials in the district.                        | Training of group officials.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Several leaders lack leadership skills.   |
| Installation of Water Pumps District wide                                      | 7 | To provide clean potable water within a walking distance to the rural women.   | Install 30 water pumps one in each of the 30 locations in the district. | Purchasing and installation of water pumps in every location<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Women walk long distances to collect water.   |
| Purchase of Plot and Construction of an Office Block for Maendeleo Ya Wanawake | 8 | Provide office accommodation for Maendeleo staff.  | Purchase of 50 x 100 plot;<br>Construction of one (1) office block.     | Sourcing for funds for the purchase of a plot;<br>Purchase of plot for an office block;<br>Construction of an office block.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The organisation has no offices. |

### A: On-going Projects: Technical Training

| Project Name<br>Location/Division        | Objectives                                   | Targets                      | Description of Activities |
|--|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Voucher Training Programme District wide | To equip the artisans with technical skills. | Train 150 artisans per year. | Training of artisans.     |

### B: New Project Proposals: Technical Training

| Project Name<br>Location/Division  | Priority Ranking | Objective  | Targets                            | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Youth Polytechnic Equipment Programme Katakwa Amagoro Apokor               | 1                | To improve technical skills and create self employment   | Three youth polytechnics.          | Purchase and distribution of equipments.<br><b>Justification:</b> Poorly equipped polytechnics.   |
| Jua Kali Shed Development Alupe, Amukura, Malaba, Amagoro Angurai; Katakwa | 2                | To provide working place for Jua Kali artisans;<br>To create employment for the out of school youth. | Six sites;<br>Ten thousand youths. | Acquire plot; Fence the plot;<br>Construct sheds;<br>Provide water, sewage disposal system and electricity.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>No well-developed Jua Kali sheds in the district. |

### **3.4.7 Cross sector Linkage**

The performance of this sector depends upon the other sectors in the following ways:

**Agriculture and Rural Development:** Provide food for the population to enhance education, health and labour.

**Physical Infrastructure and Services:** Good road network increases access to service points, cheap supply of energy for service provision, reliable water supply for domestic use.

**Tourism, Trade and Industry:** To increase absorption of human resource development of private sector investment.

**Information, Communication Technology:** Efficient communication services.

**Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order:** Mobilisation of people, security, legal services.

## **3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR**

Information Communications Technology is poorly developed. This has resulted to many people thriving on scanty information. The absence of information management system has impacted negatively on the development of the district.

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “For Kenya to be at the fore front in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies”. The 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**

The main objective of this sector is to increase access to appropriate information and technology, analyse and document a consumer friendly information package and establish community resource centres for information dissemination.

There is need to have access to information so as to create appropriate information and technology that can be used in all aspects of development. The Ministry of Finance and Planning has constructed a modern District Information and Documentation Centre to improve on information delivery. Rural Electrification Programme is under implementation in the district; it will enable entrepreneurs to start computer colleges, use of modern technology in government offices and business premises. The private sector is expected to play a leading role in investing in the modern information technology systems like the e-mail and Internet.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very important in that it enables all sectors to have appropriate required information and data for development. It provides information on marketing, availability of appropriate farm inputs, knowledge of farming techniques and infrastructure development. It also provides information on (rainfall and temperature, pests and diseases and related treatment and nutrition and other health related information. All this information will be readily available in the DIDC once it is fully equipped. The DIDC is also expected to provide information in various aspects related to development at the regional, national and international levels.

Improved district planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects and projects are some of the important aspects of the DIDC. The centre is now able to collect, compile, analyse, update, assemble and disseminate information relevant to development of the district. The DIDC will improve project identification, planning and management.

### 3.5.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder                      | Role  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Office of the President          | Barazas for interpretation of government policies.  |
| Ministry of Finance and Planning | District Information and Documentation Centre.  |
| Ministry of Information          | Information dissemination.  |
| Telekom Kenya                    | Provides telecommunication services in the district. It links the district to the rest of the world.                          |
| Postal Corporation of Kenya      | It offers all kinds of postal services i.e. ordinary mails, speed - post delivery and telegraphic money transfer.             |
| The Private Sector               | Setting up of: -Information bureaus at Malaba; Computer colleges; Internet and Email; Fax services and mobile phone coverage. |

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

| Sub-sector                           | Priorities  | Constraints   | Strategies  |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Information Communication Technology | Develop the existing District Information and Documentation Centre; Establishing a District Information Management System; Introduction of information technology classes in the vocational training centres. | Underdeveloped information management system; Poorly equipped DIDC; Lack of adequate books and other information and communication education materials. | Develop the existing District Information Documentation Centre; Establishing a Distinct Information Management System; Introduce information technology classes in the vocational training centres. |

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Information System

| Project Name Location/Division       | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Information Technology District wide | To develop information management systems; promote vocational training on information | Acquire one computer; Train the librarian on computer applications; Three youth | Develop and equip DIDC; Establish District Information Management System; Sensitise vocational |

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | technology;<br>To empower the community<br>in articulating there needs. | polytechnics and 17<br>secondary schools;<br>Establish one data bank. | institutions to introduce<br>Information Technology<br>courses;<br>Collect analyse compile and<br>disseminate information. |
|--|---|---|--|

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector linkages

The Information Communications Technology sector will facilitate project planning and implementation by various sectors of the economy by accessing information. Furthermore, other sectors should fully support the initiative to make the DIDC fully functional as an information reference centre.

The private sector will play a major role in investing in the sector. This includes investing in IT services and training in the application of technology. The Human Resource sector through the education sub-sector will facilitate the introduction and growth of IT training at all levels of the local learning institutions.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Teso District was created in line with government policy of bringing administration closer to the people. The district, divisional, locational and sub-locational headquarters have been established. Several locations and sub-locations have been created. Security has been beefed up with the opening of Divisional Police Headquarters, police posts and patrol bases in strategic areas of the district. Several regular and administration police have been posted to the district. The district however, is disadvantaged since there are no law courts. This has made legal services to be out of reach of most people as cases are either handled in Busia or Bungoma District. The sub sectors considered are administrative Issues, Development of policies, financial management, development planning, legal services, provincial administration and local governance.

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To bring administration closer to the people, several locations and sub-locations have been created since the creation of the district. To improve on the general security, several police posts and patrol bases have been opened in strategic areas of the district with additional personnel. A dog division has been established at Malaba border. During the

last poverty reduction strategy forum, the community expressed the need for the establishment of a law court in the district for ease of administration of justice.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important in that it provides avenues for the interpretation of government policies and enforcement of law and order, which in turn leads to favourable environment for implementation of development activities. The local government will promote growth of secondary markets and small urban centres, infrastructure and market facilities. Other roles are effective co-ordination of development activities, project monitoring and evaluation and provision of legal services.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder             | Role  |
|-------------------------|---|
| Judiciary               | Establishment of legal institutions.<br>Provision of professional and timely settlement of legal issues affecting both public and private sector.   |
| Finance and Planning    | Effective coordination of development activities and financial operations.<br>Project monitoring and evaluation.<br>Data collection and banking.<br>Optimal resources allocation.   |
| Office of the President | Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub location levels.<br>Ensuring law and order, and strengthening security especially in urban centres.<br>Ensuring proper financial management and adhering to proper procurement procedures.<br>Ensure efficient operation and coordination of government activities in the district. |
| Local Government        | Promotion of growth of secondary markets and small urban centres.<br>Support the development of basic infrastructures and marketing facilities to provide incentives to investors.  |
| Civil Society           | Public awareness and education.   |

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

| Sub-Sector           | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies  |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Financial Management | Training of personnel;<br>Supply modern equipments;<br>Increase district cash float. | Inadequate cash flow to service AIEs;<br>Lack of equipment like computers;<br>Lack of adequate trained accounting personnel;<br>Inadequate sensitisation of district staff on the new financial accounting management. | Increase the district cash float;<br>Avail computers and other logistical support;<br>Train and post additional personnel to the district treasury;<br>Sensitise/train departmental heads on the new accounting management. |
| Development Planning | Training of planning staff;<br>Provision of adequate logistical support.             | Inadequately equipped DIDC<br>Lack of adequate support staff to the planning unit; Inadequate logistical support for co-ordination;<br>Lack of training to cope with modern planning system.                           | Train the District Planning Unit personnel;<br>Post trained personnel to the district;<br>Equip the District Planning Unit;<br>Provide adequate logistical support for planning.  |



|                  |   |  |  |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| Legal Services   | Civic education to the rural people; Establishment of legal institutions. | Absolute lack of legal services; Ignorance of community legal rights; Lack of an open forum for civic education.             | To educate the civil population on legal rights; To establish legal institutions in the district; To guarantee civic education forums in the district.                   |
| Local Governance |   | Rampart illiteracy among councillors and chief officers; Lack of creativeness; Mismanagement of resources; Chronic nepotism. | Design and implement appropriate guidelines for effective management of local authorities (setting a minimum education level); Train on financial and leadership skills. |

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                             | Objectives                                      | Targets  | Description of Activities  |
|---|---|--|--|
| District Commissioner's Office Block<br>District Headquarters | To provide adequate office accommodation.       | Additional ten rooms.  | Renovation;<br>Expansion of additional rooms.  |
| Teso District Police Headquarters                             | To provide clean water;<br>To provide security. | One water tank;<br>One all round fence;<br>One quarter guard room. | Rehabilitation of police water tanks;<br>Fencing of police headquarter;<br>Construction of a quarter guardroom at the main entrance. |
| Divisional C.I.D HQs  | To provide adequate office accommodation.       | One office complex completed.                                      | Construction of an office block.   |

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

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                     | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities  |
|---|------------------|--|--|--|
| Fencing District Headquarters                         | 1                | To provide adequate security to government properties. | One all round chainlink fence.   | To fence the entire compound.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The offices are not fenced.                                      |
| Administration Police Staff Quarters<br>All Divisions | 2                | To provide adequate housing and improve on security.   | Fifty houses at the district headquarters and fifteen houses per division. | To construct administration police staff quarters.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are no houses for the A.Ps.           |
| Patrol Base and Police Posts<br>All Divisions         | 3                | To provide closer security to the public.              | One police post per division and two patrol bases per division.            | To establish police posts and patrol bases at strategic points;<br><b>Justification:</b><br>To check on Border Insecurity. |

#### A: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                            | Objective  | Targets                                  | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Construction of Judiciary Buildings<br>District Headquarters | To provide professional and timely settlements of legal issues and other matters in both public and private sectors. | One courthouse and one magistrate house. | Construct a courts house and magistrate's house.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There are no legal services in the district. |



**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Governance**

| Project Name<br>Location/ Division                              | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Rehabilitation of Amukura Social Hall                           | Provide recreation facility.   | One hall.  | Rehabilitation of old hall.   |
| Fencing of Council Markets                                      | Improve revenue collection.  | 3 markets.   | Improve the old fencing.  |
| Township Roads<br>Malaba Town, Amagoro Division                 | To improve on the provision of services to the residents.  | Twenty kilometres access roads in the jurisdiction of the council; Three kilometres of the central district. | To open access roads within town council.                                     |
| Construction of Social Hall<br>Amagoro Division<br>Amagoro Town | To improve on the council's sources of revenue;<br>To provide accommodation for visitors;<br>Provision of recreational facilities. | One social hall to be completed by end of 2002.  | Completion of the construction works for offices, nursery school and hostels. |
| Bus Park<br>Malaba Town   | To have orderly parking for vehicles;<br>To improve on council revenue.  | One modern bus park to be completed by end of 2002.  | To construct a modern bus park.   |

**B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division   | Priority Ranking | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Acquisition of Tractor  | 1                | Improve services.   | Purchase one tractor.   | New tractor at a cost of 1.8 million.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>There has been no income-generating project.                                     |
| Office Hall Construction  | 2                | To provide for office accommodation and save on rent;<br>To generate revenue for the council. | Construct 20 offices and hall.                                | Construction of offices to cost 6 million from laity.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The council lacks offices.                                       |
| Construction of Pit Latrines<br>Akites, Angurai, and Amongura Divisions   | 3                | To improve on sanitation.   | Three markets by 2003.  | Construction of pit latrines.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Low sanitation standards.  |
| Malaba Town Sewage System and Drainage<br>Malaba Town<br>Amagoro Division | 4                | Effective waste disposal and management.  | Construct one major sewage disposal system.                   | Feasibility study and acquisition of land;<br>Sourcing for funds;<br>Construction works.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Poor waste disposal in place. |
| Slaughter House<br>Malaba town,<br>Amagoro Division                       | 5                | To improve on sanitation levels;<br>To improve councils revenue base.                         | Construct one slaughter house to be completed by end of 2003. | To construct and complete a slaughterhouse.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Absence of a proper slaughter place.                                       |
| Modern Market<br>MalabaTown,<br>Amagoro Division                          | 6                | To increase business activities and revenue collection for the town council.                  | To put up 100 stalls to be completed by end of 2003.          | Construction of a modern market.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Low revenue Collection.   |
| Mortuary<br>Osuret Ward<br>Amagoro Division                               | 7                | Hygienic body preservation and disposal.  | Construct one mortuary.                                       | Feasibility study and acquisition of land;<br>Sourcing for funds;<br>Construction works.<br><b>Justification:</b>                                  |

|               |   |  |  |   |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|
|               |   |  |  | There is no mortuary in the district.   |
| Street Lights | 8 | Enhance security and improved lighting in the central business district. | Provide street lights for ten Km. stretches. | Feasibility study and acquisition of land;<br>Sourcing for funds;<br>Construction works.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>The Town is insecure at night. |

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation and After Care Services**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                            | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Court Enquiries and Supervision of Community Service Workers | To assist the Court in reaching a favourable decision before sentencing;<br>To ensure that Supervisors are performing work as per the CSO. | Ensure that all Court referral for POR and CSO and visited and reports compiled promptly;<br>Make impromptu visits once a week. | Preparing of pre-sentence reports to Courts;<br>Visits to work agencies;<br>Visits to Probationers' home. |

**B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division  | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities  |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Construction of Offices  | 1                | To create sufficient space for serving the public and record keeping.    | One office block constructed.  | Construction of offices.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Current office space is too congested.  |
| Construction of Civil Registration Office<br>Sensitisation and Monitoring of Civil Registration<br>District wide | 2                | To increase the level of awareness and the number of people registering. | Regular meetings in all the divisions;<br>Register 100% births and deaths. | Conducts Field visits and Public meetings.<br><b>Justification:</b><br>Many people are not registered due to ignorance of the law. |

**A: On-going Projects/Programme: Administrative Issues and Financial Management**

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                                 | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities                                |
|---|---|--|--|
| Training of Administrators<br>District wide                       | To effectively enforce Law and Order.                             | District Officers, Dos, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. | Training of all personnel.                               |
| Training of Communities and DDC members<br>District wide          | To promote participatory approach to community development.       | Community leaders;<br>DDC members.                   | Training, Mobilization and Sensitisation of Communities. |
| Computerization of the District Treasury<br>District Headquarters | To promote capacity building;<br>To improve on accounting system. | District Accounts and Accounts Clerks.               | Training of Accounts Staff.                              |

### **3.6.7 Cross sector Linkages**

The linkages are as follows:-

**Physical Infrastructure and Social Services:** Good conditions of road network to facilitate outreach services.

**Human Resource Development:** Sufficient knowledge and skills for services provision and planning.

**Information Communication:** Efficient communication services, access to more information and better records management.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

To ensure that the 2002 – 2008 Teso District Development plan achieves its intended objectives, a clear monitoring and evaluation system has to be established. The objectives are, to keep all stakeholders well informed on a timely basis about progress in the implementation process to enable early corrective action, initiate transparency and accountability through the active participation of all stakeholders and to encourage a two-way flow of information between policy makers, implementers and beneficiaries to ensure continuous adaptation, revision and improvement of the plan.

To achieve the above, all sector projects and programmes in chapter three have been designed to include targets, objectives and priorities. Monitoring and Evaluation will include all stakeholders. Reports of M & E Committees will be discussed in the District Development Committee and passed on to respective accounting officers. The Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to be used in various sectors are outlined below.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

At the community (village, sub-location, locational) level the Project Management Committee composed of representatives of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders will be established to form the first line of monitoring and evaluation. There will be information sharing among donors, implementers and the community Project Management Committees in project management.

At the divisional level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be revived and membership broadened to include all stakeholders including the private sector. The capacity of this Committee will also be enhanced and clear terms of reference established. The District Officer will be a member of the Div M & EC.

The District Development Committee through the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be the central organ responsible for design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes at district level. There will be increased consultation and inclusion of all stakeholders at different levels. The community will be fully sensitised with a view to achieving maximum community participation at all levels of project implementation process. The District Commissioner will be a member of DMEC.

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

### 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation matrix giving the project name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators/instruments implementing agency and the role of stakeholders is provided below to give the way forward for the implementation of this Plan.

#### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

| Project Name                               | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators   | Monitoring Tools  | Implementing Agency              | Stakeholders Responsibilities                               |
|--|-----------|------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Livestock Development Programme (LDP)      | 4 m       | 2002-2004  | Increased farm income and number of farmers adapting new technologies; Increased farm products per family per year; No. of field days, demonstrations and on farm trials held; No. of farmers attending the above; Area of land put under each improved pasture per year; Increased income from the sale of small stock; Number of dairy/bulls introduced; Increased milk production. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; Livestock development stakeholders' technical committee financial reports. | DLPO/DVO Cooperative Department. | They provide technical crop specification support services. |
| Disease Control and Rehabilitation of Dips | 3.5m      | 2002-2004  | Increase in vaccinated and dipped animals; Number of dips rehabilitated.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report.  | DVO/FITCA                        | Technical support; Funding.                                 |
| Construction of Rural Tannery              | 0.9 m     | 2002-2003  | Number of tanneries constructed.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; Chamber of Commerce report.  | DVO; Private Investors.          | Provision of Loans; Hides and skins development.            |
| Small Stock Development                    | 7.2m      | 2002-2004  | Number of flock birds improved; Number of pullets exchanged; Number of billy doe camps established; Number of offspring.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report.  | DLPO/DVO/DALEO.                  | Farmers training and tsetse fly control credit provision    |
| Dairy Development                          | 3 m       | 2002-2004  | Number of surviving heifer  | Reports to DEC/DDC;   | DLPO/ DCO; Farmers               | Promotion on marketing outlet;                              |



|                                     |       |           |   |   |                          |  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| Project                             |       |           | calves per year;<br>Number of heifers in calf at age 18 months;<br>Number of acres under fodder and pasture;<br>Increased volume of milk;<br>Number of milk processing plant established. | Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>Livestock development stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports.                         | groups;<br>NGOs.         | Farmers training;<br>Seed provision;<br>Credit facilities. |
| Pig Development                     | 1.3m  | 2002-2003 | Number of pigs reared by farmers.   | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status reports.   | DLPO/DVO                 | DALEO.   |
| Beef Cattle Development             | 8.0m  | 2002-2004 | Number of improved beef animals;<br>Number of land acreage ploughed.  | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status reports.   | DLPO/DALEO/DVO;<br>NGOs. | Farmers on training diseases control.                      |
| Apiculture Development              | 3.0m  | 2002-2005 | Number of farmers practising apiculture;<br>Number of apiaries established;<br>Volume of honey marketed.  | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report.  | DLPO/DALEO.              | Credit provision training.                                 |
| Rain Water Harvesting District wide | 0.75m | 2002      | Number of people harvesting rain water.   | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE<br>Community.        | Community;<br>Water harvesting.                            |

|  |       |           |   |  |  |  |
|--|-------|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| Soil Fertility Improvement and Wasteland Reclamation | 8.3 m | 2002-2004 | Increased farm income and number of farmers adopting new technologies; Increased farm products per family per year; Rate of enterprises diversification; Area of land put under each crop and improved pasture per year; Increase in yields noted per crop per season; Number of bulking sites established for clean planting materials; Number of agro-forestry seedlings carried per year; Number of farms laid out and terraced; Number of protected springs fully supported by the community. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report. | DALEO<br>NGOs<br>Farmers groups.             | Environmental Conservation; Land reclamation; Farmer training. |
| Seed Multiplication                                  | 19.5m | 2002-2004 | Number of bulking sites established for clean planting materials; Number of Agro-forestry seedlings carried per year.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report. | DALEO/<br>KARI;<br>Farmers groups.           | Certified seeds supply; Production of oil crops promotion.     |
| Horticultural Crops Export Marketing                 | 11m   | 2002-2003 | Number of green houses established; Number produce cold rooms constructed.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report. | DALEO;<br>Private sector;<br>Farmers groups. | Horticultural seed production.                                 |
| Draught Power Rehabilitation                         | 7.5 m | 2002-2004 | Number of groups involved in financial pooling; Percentage of farmers planning on time.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report. | DALEO;<br>Coops;<br>Farmers groups;<br>NGOs. | Provision of credit and certified seeds.                       |
| Dairy Cooperative Revival of Dormant Cooperatives    | 4.0m  | 2002-2003 | No of active Cooperative societies.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report. | DCO.   | Training and credit provision.                                 |
| Rural SACCO' s                                       | 1.0 m | 2002      | No of operating rural saccos.   | Reports to DEC/DDC   | DCO<br>Farmers                               | Training.  |

|   |       |           |   |  |   |                               |
|---|-------|-----------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
|   |       |           |   | Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report.                        | groups.   |                               |
| Fingerling Production Centre                      | 1 m   | 2002-2003 | No of fingerling production centres;<br>Population of fingerlings produced.                   | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report. | DFO/LBDA;<br>Farmers Groups.                                | Training to farmers           |
| Fish Market Hall                                  | 2m    | 2002-2004 | Complete built fish hall.   | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report. | DFO (Fisheries);<br>Private sector;<br>County Town Council. | Funding;<br>Providing stalls. |
| Training Workshops                                | 1 m   | 2002-2004 | No. of fish farmers trained;<br>No. of trained fisheries officers.                            | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report. | DFO (Fisheries);<br>NGOs.                                   | Farmers training.             |
| Demonstration Ponds                               | 0.5 m | 2002-2003 | No. of fish demonstration ponds established.  | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report. | DFO (Fisheries);<br>Farmers' groups<br>NGOs.                | Training of farmers; Loans.   |
| Forest Extension Nursery                          | 2.0m  | 2002      | Number of seedlings raised, distributed and planted.  | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report. | DFO   | Funding;<br>Expertise.        |
| District and Divisional Forest Offices and Stores | 4.0m  | 2002-2003 | Number of offices constructed.  | Site visit reports,<br>Certificate of completion.  | DFO   | Expertise,<br>Funding.        |
| Training Workshops and Seminars                   | 1.5m  | 2002      | Number of workshops and seminars held;<br>Number of people trained.                           | Workshop reports.  | DFO   | Expertise;<br>Funding.        |
| Conservation of Soil, Water and Bio Diversity     | 1.25m | 2002      | Number of denuded hills planted with trees;<br>Number of catchments areas planted with trees. | Progress reports.  | DFO   | Funding;<br>Expertise.        |

|  |         |           |  |  |   |                                      |
|--|---------|-----------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Physical Plan of Amagoro and Malaba Towns    | 1.5m    | 2002      | No. of plans prepared and approved.                  | Minutes of Council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.     | MOLG; MOLS; Local Authorities; Communities. | Mobilization; Funding.               |
| Survey and Land Administration               | 800,000 | 2002-2004 | No. of Title deeds issued; No. of plots sub divided. | Reports to DEC/DDC.                                  | MOLS.                                       | Technical Support.                   |
| Springs Protection and Wet Land Conservation | 5m      | 2002-2004 | No. of springs protected; Acreage conserved.         | Monthly Reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.                 | MOARD; Farmers; Private investors.          | Financial Support; Technical advice. |
| Credit for Agricultural Input                | 10m     | 2002-2004 | Quality of seeds provided and issued.                | DAB Reports; DEC/DDC reports; Farmers Union reports. | MOARD NGOs.                                 | Financial and material support.      |

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name                  | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators                                     | Monitoring Tools  | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibility      |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kamolo Bridge                 | 10.m        | 2002       | Complete construction of 15 diameter bridge.              | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO DRC.            | DWO and DRC; Funding, expertise. |
| Malaba – Malakisi Road (D276) | 19.2m       | 2002       | Gravelling of 21.2 Kms of road; completed drainage works. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO DRC.            | DWO and DRC; Funding, expertise. |

|                                |       |      |                                 |   |            |                                  |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|---------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------------|
| Malakisi – Kapkara (C32)       | 5m    | 2002 | Gravelling of 12.6 Kms of road. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO<br>DRC | DWO and DRC; Funding, expertise. |
| Machakusi – Segero Road (D256) | 34.05 | 2002 | Gravelling of 22.7 Kms of road. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO<br>DRC | DWO and DRC; Funding, expertise. |
| Amukura Myanga Roads (D257)    | 17.85 | 2002 | Gravelling of 11.9 Kms of road. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO<br>DRC | DWO and DRC; Funding, Expertise. |
| Angurai – Kakemer Road (E160)  | 19.65 | 2002 | 13.1km to be graded.            | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. | DWO<br>DRC | DWO and DRC; Funding, expertise. |

|   |                   |           |  |  |   |                                  |
|---|-------------------|-----------|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Opening up of recently classified Roads | 105m              | 2002-2003 | No. of classified roads opened up and graded; Total no of graded roads.                | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports.  | DWO DRC   | DWO and DRC; Funding, Expertise. |
| Rehabilitation of Bridges               | 75m               | 2002-2004 | No. of bridges rehabilitated.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District roads board; Stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports.  | DWO DRC.  | DWO and DRC; Funding; Expertise. |
| Telecommunication Services.             | To be determined. | 2002-2003 | No. of overhauled telephone system; No. of modern telecommunication network installed. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report.   | Ministry of Information, Telkom Kenya; Private investors. | Funding; Expertise.              |
| Rural Electrification Programme         | To be determined  | 2002-2004 | No of public institutions and centres with power.                                      | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report.   | MOE/KPLC  | MOE/KPLC; Funding; Expertise.    |
| Malaba-Kocholia Water Project           | 27.0m             | 2002      | No of installed penstocks; Completed backments; No. of population served.              | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE.  | DWE; Funding; expertise.         |



|                       |   |           |   |   |      |                                |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|---|---|------|--------------------------------|
| Amagoro Water Supply  | 10m   | 2002-2003 | No. of raisings completed;<br>No of dossiers installed;<br>No of silt traps established.    | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE. | DWE;<br>Funding;<br>Expertise. |
| Water Points          | 70,000<br>170,000<br><br>170,000<br><br>170,000 | 2002      | No. of springs; protected;<br>No. of hand dug well equipped with Nira.                      | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE. | DWE;<br>Funding;<br>Expertise. |
| Angurai Water Project | 12.0 m  | 2002-2003 | No. of intake works undertaken;<br>No. of brake pressure points laid;<br>No. of laid pipes. | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE. | Community maintenance.         |
| Departmental Offices  | 1.25m   | 2002      | No of officers accommodated.  | Reports to DEC/DDC;<br>Financial and technical monthly reports;<br>Community implementation status report;<br>District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE. | Community participation.       |

|  |      |           |   |  |      |                          |
|--|------|-----------|---|--|------|--------------------------|
| Malaba-Kocholia Water Project Phase II | 41m  | 2002-2003 | Number of treatment water works completed; Number of high and low lifts pumps installed. Number of storage tanks constructed. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE. | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |
| Lwandanyi – Angurai Water Project      | 2.5m | 2002-2003 | Number of intake water works completed.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE. | Community participation. |
| Apegei Water Project                   | 2.5m | 2002-2003 | No. of Springs protected; No. of hand dug wells equipped with Nira hand pump.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE. | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |
| Lukolis Water Project                  | 10m  | 2002-2003 | Construction of intake works<br>Brake pressure<br>Laying of pipeline.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE. | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |

|                                  |      |           |   |  |  |                          |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Amukura Hills                    | 1.5m | 2002-2004 | Second spring protected; 50cc tank completed; Damaged pipes replaced.                             | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial reports. | DWE.   | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |
| Angurai Dam Water Project        | 3.0m | 2002      | Dam desilted; Intake pump constructed; Filtration of gallery and replacement of engine and pumps. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE.   | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |
| Adungosi Water Project           | 3.0m | 2002-2003 | Feasibility study conducted.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE.   | DWE; Expertise; Funding. |
| Kocholia Rock Catchments         | 3.0m | 2002      | Retaining wall raised; Catchments area fenced; 225cc storage tank constructed; Pipeline extended. | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Water Board stakeholders committee's technical and financial reports.  | DWE.   | Community maintenance.   |
| Divisional Offices               | 1.5m | 2002      | Number of rooms constructed   | Site reports; Certificates of completion.  | DWE  | DWO; Funding; Expertise. |
| Urban Infrastructure Development | 2.5m | 2001-2008 | Number of projects implemented.   | Field visits; Minutes of Council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC.   | MOLG; MORPW; Local Authorities; Communities. | Financial Support.       |

|                                       |     |           |   |  |   |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Local Authority Development Programme | 10m | 2002-2008 | No. of Plans prepared/ approved; No. of projects implemented. | Field visits; Minutes of Council meetings; Reports to DEC/DDC. | MOLG<br>MOLS<br>Local Authority; Community. | Technical and financial support. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|

### 4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

| Project Name   | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools   | Implementing Agency  | Stakeholders Responsibility       |
|--|-------------|------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Joint Loan Board Disbursement of Financial Assistance to Business People | 8.0m        | 2002-2005  | Amount disbursed; Number of board meetings held.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports.           | DTO/Donor/ Chamber of commerce.  | Availing funds.                   |
| Training Project   | 1.0m        | 2002-2003  | Number of businessmen trained.   | Community implementation status report.                                | DTO  | Funding; Expertise.               |
| Verification of Weights and Measurements                                 | 300,000     | 3YRS       | Number of machines checked and repaired.   | DTO's reports.   | DTO  | DTO; Facilitating; Expertise.     |
| Small scale Cross Border Trade Committees                                | 1.5m        | 2002-2004  | Number of cross boarder committees formed; Number of committee members trained.  | Technical and financial reports; District chamber of commerce reports. | DTO/OPP  | Facilitating, Expertise.          |
| Trade Information Centre   | 2.5m        | 2002-2004  | One trade information centre established; One data bank established  | Workshops/ seminars reports.   | DTO  | Funding.                          |
| Entrepreneurial Training Programme                                       | 1.5m        | 2002-2002  | Number of training sessions held; Number of consultation meetings held; Number of field visits conducted; Number of entrepreneurs trained. | Workshops/Seminars Reports.  | DTO/DIDO/NGO.  | Expertise, Facilitating; Funding. |
| Jua Kali Shed Development.   | 2.5m        | 2002-2006  | DATO reports to the DDC/DEC.   | Number of sheds constructed, Installed sewage system and electricity.  | DATO/Donor.  | Funding; Provision of materials.  |
| Micro Credit Programme   | 15m         | 2002-2008  | No. trained; Amount disbursed; No. of loanees.   | Minutes and records of financial institutions.                         | OOP (Poverty Eradication Programme), Micro Finance Institutions (WEDCO etc). | Loans Grants                      |

|  |     |             |  |                     |  |  |
|--|-----|-------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Trade and Industry Information Centre Amagoro Town | 3 m | 2002-2008   | Existence of centre.                                     | Reports to DEC/DDE. | MOTI; Chamber of Commerce.                     | Provision of business information.   |
| Feasibility Studies in Mineral Exploitation        | 5m  | 2003 - 2005 | Existence of mineral deposits.                           | Reports to DEC/DDC. | MOTI; Private Sector.                          | Mineral exploitation in Amukura Hills.   |
| Promotion of Tourism Attraction Sites              | 3m  | 2003-2006   | No. of sites identified; No. of Tourists visiting sites. | Reports to DEC/DDC. | MOI (Information and Tourism); Private Sector. | Creating awareness on pre-historic tourist attraction sites at Chelemeluk Hills. |

#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

| Project Name                                     | Cost (Kshs)      | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools  | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities             |
|--|------------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Primary Health and Sanitation Education (Phases) | To be determined | 2002-2004  | Number of V.I.P latrines constructed; Number of schools visited and awareness created. | MOH reports.  | MOH/DPHO.           | Funding; Expertise.                       |
| Accelerated Immunisation Campaign                | To be determined | 2002-2004  | Number of under 5 immunized.   | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly and annual reports.   | MOH/DPHO.           | Donors: Funding; MOH; Expertise, funding. |
| Malaria Campaign                                 | To be determined | 2002-2004  | Number of mosquito nets distributed; Acreage of bush cleared.                          | Community implementation status report.   | MOH/DPHO            | Loans and Trainings                       |
| HIV/AIDS   | 10m              | 2002-2005  | Number of I.E.C materials distributed; Number of people supplied with S.T.I drugs.     | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly and annual reports; Community implementation status report; District Health Management Board stakeholders committee technical and financial reports; CACC and DAAC reports. | MOH DPHO DACC NGOs. | Donors: funding; MOH: Expertise, funding. |

|   |            |           |  |   |                                     |  |
|---|------------|-----------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Prevention of HIV/AIDS Infections                                 | 8m         | 2002-2005 | Number of youths trained; Number of commercial sex-workers trained; Number of people counselled. | Training workshop reports; DACC/CACC Reports.   | CACC/DACC /MOH                      | Funding                                      |
| Capacity Building for Major Actors (DACC, CACC, DDC, and SUBDDC'S | 35m        | 2002-2004 | Number of DACC, CACC, DDC, and Sub DDC members trained.  | Training Workshop reports,  | DDO MOH NGOs.                       | Funding Expertise.                           |
| Laboratory Project  | 17,650,000 | 2002-2008 | Number of school laboratories constructed and equipped.  | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Education Board stakeholder's committee technical and financial reports; PTA and BOG financial and technical reports. | PTA/Harambee CDTF.                  | Harambee contributions.                      |
| Library Project   | 16,100,000 | 2002-2008 | Number of libraries constructed and equipped with.   | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.  | PTA/HARAMBEE CDTF.                  | Grants and harambee collections.             |
| Classrooms Project Kolanya Girls Kolanya Boys                     | 980,000    | 2002-2008 | Number of classrooms constructed; Number of science teachers employed.                           | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee.                       | Grants and harambees.                        |
| Dormitory Project   | 29.9m      | 2002-2004 | Number of dormitories constructed  | Site visit reports; certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee                        | Donors/Community: Harambee proceeds; Grants. |
| Staff houses Project  | 4.5m       | 2002-2003 | Number of staff houses constructed   | Site visit reports, certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee CDTF                   | Donors/Community; Grants and harambee.       |
| Dining/Assembly Hall  | 9.4m       | 2002-2004 | Number of dining/assembly halls constructed  | Site visit reports, certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee                        | Donors/Community: grants, harambee proceeds. |
| Administrative Block  | 8.1m       | 2002-2003 | Number of administration blocks constructed and furnished  | Site visit reports, certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee /DONOR/ BOG/ GoK/NGOs. | Donors/Community: grants, harambee proceeds. |



|   |                   |           |  |   |                                      |   |
|---|-------------------|-----------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| St. Joseph Chakol                         | 10.3m             | 2002-2004 |  | Site visit reports, certificate of completion.  | PTA/Harambee /DONOR/ BOG/ GoK/NGOs.  | Donors/ Community: grants, harambee proceeds. |
| Electrification                           | 1.3m              | 2002-2003 | Number of schools installed with electricity   | Report to DDC/DEC.  | PTA/Harambee /DONOR/ BOG/GoK/ NGOs.  | Donors/ Community: grants, harambee proceeds. |
| Purchase of School Van/Bus                | 1.8m              | 2002      | Number of schools with new vans/buses.   | Minutes of Board of Governors meetings.   | PTA/Harambee / DONOR/BOG/ GoK/ NGOs. | Fund raising. Funding.                        |
| Provision of Water                        | 650,000           | 2002      | Number of schools with sunk boreholes  | Minutes of Board of Governors meetings.   | PTA/Harambee / DONOR/BOG/ GoK/ NGOs. | Harambee fund raising.                        |
| Basic Adult Literacy                      | To be determined. | 2002-2005 | Number of adult learners; Number of adult teachers; Number of adult classes.             | Workshops reports.  | DAEO/NGOs                            | Expertise; Funding.                           |
| Post Literacy                             | To be determined  | 2002-2004 | Number of learning materials distributed; Number of community learning resource centres. | Distribution reports.   | DAEO                                 | Expertise; Funding.                           |
| District Office Block                     | 3m                | 2002-2003 | Number of office blocks completed.   | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.  | DEO/ PARENTS                         | DWO: expertise DEO: Funding.                  |
| Divisional Office Blocks                  | 2.5m              | 2002-2004 | Number of office block completed.  | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.  | DEO                                  | DWO: Expertise DEO: funding.                  |
| Model Community Learning Resource Centres | 2.0m              | 2002-2005 | Number of modern community learning resource centres constructed.                        | Reports to DEC/DDC; Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation status report; District Roads Board stakeholders committee technical and financial reports. | DAEO                                 | Funding; Expertise.                           |
| Non-Formal Education                      | To be determined  | 2002-2003 | Number of out of school children attending non-formal classes.                           | DAEO reports to DDC/DEC.  | DAEO                                 | Funding; Expertise.                           |

|  |                   |           |   |  |   |  |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---|--|---|--|
| Mobilisation and Sensitisation Programmes                                      | 1.0m              | 2002-2004 | Number of women trained; Number of youths trained.  | Reports to DEC/DDC.  | DSDO  | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| Energy Improvement Project   | 1.5m              | 3YRS      | Number of Enzaro Jikos distributed and installed.   | Community implementation status report.                                  | DSDO/JICA                                   | Expertise; Funding; Training.            |
| Community Based Rehabilitation   | 0.5m              | 2002-2004 | Number of disabled persons trained.   |  | DSDO  | Expertise; Funding; Training.            |
| Micro-Finance Assistance   | 5.0m              | 2002-2005 | Number of women groups; Number of group members trained.  | District Social Development Committees' technical and financial reports. | MYWO /NGO' s                                | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| Leadership Training for Women Group Officials                                  | 1.0m              | 2002-2003 | Number of group officials trained   | Reports to the DDC/DEC.  | MYWO/ NGO.                                  | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| Installation of Water Pumps  | To be determined. | 2002-2008 | Number of water pumps purchased and installed.  | Reports to the DDC/DEC.  | MYWO/NGO                                    | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| Purchase of Plot and Construction of an Office Block for Maendeleo Ya Wanawake | To be determined. | 2002-2003 | Plot purchased and office block constructed.  | Reports to the DDC/DEC.  | MYWO/NGO/ DONOR                             | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| District Cultural Centre   | To be determined  | 2002-2003 | One cultural centre established, One cultural committee established; Number of seminars and training sessions; Number of cultural groups established and artist registered; Number of cultural festivals conducted, One cultural library established. | DCO's reports to DDC/DEC.  | DSO (Culture).                              | Funding; Expertise; Training.            |
| Administrative Office  | 1.5m              | 2002-2005 | One office block constructed and furnished.   | Site visit reports; certificate of completion.                           | DSO.  | Funding; Expertise.                      |
| District Sports Stadium  | 800,000           | 2002-2004 | DSO/ Malaba Town Council.   | One stadium constructed.   | Site visit reports; Completion certificate. | Funding ; Technical Assistance.          |
| Divisional Sports Stadium  | 0.5m              | 2002-2006 | DSO/ Malaba Town Council.   | Per cent of completion.  | DSO's reports to DDC/DEC.                   | DSO; Funding; DWO; Technical Assistance. |
| Social Hall  | 1.5               | 2002-2006 | DSO/ Malaba Town Council.   | One social hall constructed.   | DSO's reports to DDC/DEC.                   | Funding; Expertise.                      |

|                                 |                  |           |      |  |                          |                               |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Polytechnic Equipment Programme | To be determined | 2002-2005 | DATO | Number of equipment purchased and distributed. | DATO reports to DDC/DEC. | Funding; Supply of equipment. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

| Project Name           | Cost (Kshs) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators   | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency  | Stakeholders Responsibilities   |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|---|------------------|--|---|
| Information Technology | 6 m         | 2002-2008  | Centre Established; No. of institutions teaching information technology; Increased efficiency in information service. |                  | Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Education; Private sector. | Establishment of District Management Information System; Sensitise Vocational Institution to introduce Information technology courses; Train personnel on Management Information Systems. |

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

| Project Name                                       | Cost (Kshs)      | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools   | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|------------|--|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| District Commissioner's Office Block.              | To be determined | 2002       | Number of additional rooms   | Reports to DEC/DDC.  | OOP (DC)            | Funding.                      |
| Teso District Police Headquarters                  | 1.0 m            | 2002-2003  | One water tank rehabilitated; One all round fence built; One Quarter guard room built. | Financial and technical monthly reports; Community implementation Status report.     | OOP (OCPD)          | Funding.                      |
| Fencing the Entire District Headquarters Compound. | 4.4 m            | 2002       | Chain link fence in place.   | District security reports; Local Authority Committee reports; DC's quarterly report. | OOP (DC).           | Funding                       |
| Patrol Base and Police Posts                       | 3.8M             | 2002-2003  | Number of patrol bases established; Number of police posts established.                | District security reports; Local Authority Committee reports; DC's quarterly report. | OCPD                | Funding                       |

|  |                  |           |   |  |  |                               |
|--|------------------|-----------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Administration Police Staff Quarters                     | To be determined | 2002-2003 | Number of staff houses built.                           | District security reports, Local Authority Committee reports; DC's quarterly report. | DC.                                    | Funding.                      |
| Construction of Judiciary Buildings                      |                  | 2002-2004 | One law court block and magistrate house constructed.   | Site visit reports; Completion report.   | Judiciary.                             | Funding.                      |
| Construction of Office                                   | 3 m              | 2002-2008 | No. of office constructed; No. of Visits; % registered. | Office records; Reports to DEC/DDC.  | Office of the President.               | Financial support.            |
| Rehabilitation of Amukura Social Hall                    | To be determined | 2002      | One social hall rehabilitated.                          | Site visit reports.  | Teso Town Council.                     | Funding; Labour.              |
| Fencing Council Markets                                  | To be determined | 2002-2003 | Number of markets fenced.                               | Site visit reports.  | Teso Town Council.                     | Funding; Labour.              |
| Acquisition of Tractor                                   | 300,000          | 2002      | One new tractor bought.                                 | Purchases reports.   | Teso Town Council.                     | Funding; Labour.              |
| Office Hall Construction                                 | 3.5m             | 2002-2005 | One office block constructed.                           | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.                                       | Teso County Council                    | Funding; Labour.              |
| Construction of Pit Latrines                             | 200,000          | 2002-2003 | Number of pit-latrines.                                 | Completion reports.  | Teso County Council                    | Funding; Labour; Supervision. |
| Township Roads   | 3.0m             | 2002-2004 | Number of Kms of roads opened and marrumed.             | Inspection reports; Quarterly reports.   | Malaba Town Council                    | Funding; Expertise.           |
| Construction of a Social Hall                            | 6.0m             | 2002-2003 | One social hall construction completed.                 | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.                                       | Malaba Town Council                    | Funding; Labour; Expertise.   |
| Bus park   | 800,000          | 2002-2004 | One bus park built.                                     | Site visit reports; Completion certificate.  | Malaba Town Council.                   | Funding; Expertise.           |
| Slaughter house  | 0.5m             | 2002-2004 | One slaughterhouse completed.                           | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.                                       | Malaba Town Council/Private Developer. | Funding; Expertise.           |
| Modern market  | 1.3m             | 2002-2003 | One modern market constructed.                          | Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.                                       | Malaba Town Council.                   | Funding; Expertise.           |
| Court Enquires and Supervision of Community Service Work | 800,000          | 2002-2004 | % of cases visited and reports written; No. of visits.  | Field visits; Court records; Monthly and annual reports.                             | OVPMHAHS, Judiciary, OOP, NGO's        | Financial Support             |

|   |       |           |  |                   |                  |  |
|---|-------|-----------|--|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Computerization of the District Treasury    | 0.5m  | 2002-2003 | No. of computers provided; No. of Staff trained.           | DEC/DDC reports.  | MFP.             | Financial Support.                                 |
| Construction of Judiciary Buildings Amagoro | 5 m   | 2003-2004 | 1 Court room constructed; 1 Residential house constructed. | DEC/DDC; reports. | OOP AG Chambers. | Financial Support.                                 |
| Training of Administrators                  | 1.5 m | 2002-2008 | No. of officers trained.                                   | DEC/DDC reports.  | OOP              | Financial Support.                                 |
| Capacity Building                           | 1.0 m | 2002-2004 | No. of community leaders trained; DDC members trained.     | DEC/DDC reports.  | MFP NGOs.        | Financial Support; Training manuals and materials. |



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

| Activity   | Present Situation 2001 | Mid-Term 2004 | End of Plan Period 2008 |
|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Health</b>                                    |                        |               |                         |
| Infant mortality                                 | 75/1000                | 70/1000       | 60/1000                 |
| Under 5 mortality Rate                           | 111/1000               | 95/1000       | 80/1000                 |
| VIP latrine No.                                  | 11,477                 | 22,000        | 38,258                  |
| Total fertility rate                             | 5.6                    | 4.8           | 3.5                     |
| Life expectancy                                  | 49                     | 52            | 55                      |
| Crude death rate                                 | 10/1000                | 8/1000        | 4/1000                  |
| Crude birth rate                                 | 12/1000                | 10/1000       | 6/1000                  |
| Doctor/patient ratio                             | 1:45,372               | 1:20,000      | 1:12,000                |
| HIV/AIDS Incidence                               | 24%                    | 18%           | 8%                      |
| <b>Education</b>                                 |                        |               |                         |
| Primary School Enrolment rate:                   |                        |               |                         |
| Boys   | 86%                    | 90%           | 94%                     |
| Girls  | 79%                    | 84%           | 92%                     |
| Secondary school Enrolment rate:                 |                        |               |                         |
| Boys   | 22%                    | 25%           | 60%                     |
| Girls  | 17%                    | 20%           | 25%                     |
| Drop out rates Primary:                          |                        |               |                         |
| Boys   | 7.1%                   | 4.0%          | 1%                      |
| Girls  | 7.4%                   | 4.0%          | 1%                      |
| Drop out rate Secondary:                         |                        |               |                         |
| Boys   | 2.6%                   | 1%            | 1%                      |
| Girls  | 14.4%                  | 8%            | 4%                      |
| <b>Cooperative</b>                               |                        |               |                         |
| Total turn over by type (KShs)                   |                        |               |                         |
| SACCOS   | 104,350                | 200,000       | 500,000                 |
| Marketing  | 139,454                | 260,000       | 500,000                 |
| <b>Telecommunications Network</b>                |                        |               |                         |
| Number of household with telephone connections   | 157                    | 300           | 1,500                   |
| Mobile service coverage                          | 80%                    | 100%          | 100%                    |
| Number of telephone booths                       | 18                     | 36            | 80                      |
| <b>Water</b>                                     |                        |               |                         |
| Number of household with access to potable water | 2,039                  | 5,200         | 10,500                  |
| <b>Energy</b>                                    |                        |               |                         |
| No. of Trading centres with electricity          | 9                      | 14            | 17                      |
| % rural household using solar                    | 0.5%                   | 15%           | 30%                     |
| <b>Agriculture and Livestock</b>                 |                        |               |                         |
| Total acreage under cash crops                   | 8,526 Ha.              | 14,500 Ha.    | 19,500 Ha.              |
| Population working in agricultural sector        |                        | 75%           | 90%                     |

