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

TESO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

TESO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To develop a strong industrial base founded on value-addition and service industry and rooted in a sustainably managed agricultural sector geared towards surplus production.

Mission

To sustainably and optimally exploit the Teso District agricultural potential and invest in value-additive processes while facilitating the growth of a vibrant service industry

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

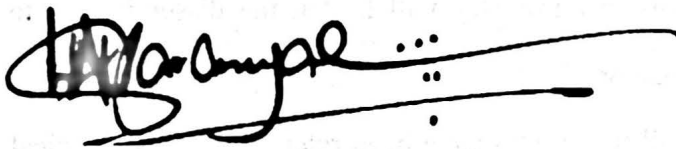
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADT	Akukuranut Development Trust
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
BAT	British American Tobacco
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CHWs	Community Health Workers
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 Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
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
DTC	District Technical Committee
DTDO	District trade development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWE	District Water Engineer
DWO	District Works Officer
EU	European Union
ECD	Early Child Development
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FHI	Family Health International
GAP	Group against Poverty
GoK	Government of Kenya
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
GJLOS	Public Security, Governance, Justice, Law and Order
H/C	Health Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IT	Information Technology
ICS	Internal Christian Services
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets.

JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
JAPR	Joint Annual HIV/AIDS Programme Review
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KHADREP	Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Programme
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
TRC	Trypanosomiasis Research Centre
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LLTNs	Long Lasting Impregnated Nets.
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Members of Parliament
MTC	Medical Training Centre
MPNDV AND 2030	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MYWO	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NALES	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NII	National Information Infrastructure
FHI	Family Health International
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
REFSO	Rural Energy and Food Security Organization
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threads
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SMEs	Small Micro Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCC	Teso county Council
TOWA	Total War Against Aids
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WKCDD&FMP	West Kenya Community Driven Development & Flood Mitigation Program
WMS III	Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997
LVNWSB	Lake Victoria North Water Services Board
ICS	International Child Support

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Teso District is situated in Kenya's Western Province, and lies along its border with Uganda. The district occupies an area of 555 square kilometres of arable land – which by the 1999 Census hosted a total of 181,491 persons. Given that the estimated annual growth rate is 2.8%, it is projected that the district's population has risen to 233,039 persons during the year 2008.

Since 1995 when Teso was established as a district – having been carved from the former greater Busia District, the district has continued to exercise, entrench, and fast-track its core function – to hasten development while at the same time bringing services closer to the people. The district is divided into four administrative divisions namely: Angurai, Amagoro, Amukura, and Chakol – which are further divided into a total of 30 locations further comprising of 82 sub-locations. In addition, to the above administrative structures, the district is divided into wards – belonging or administered by three local authorities – namely: Teso County Council, Malaba Town Council, and Busia Municipal Council.

This plan comes at the end of the former plan period 2002 – 2008. It is yet another medium term plan that seeks to consolidate the gains made during the previous plan period, while directing the district towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Vision 2030 by cascading the Medium Term Plan 2008 – 2012 to Teso District. The previous plan served as a reference point for various stakeholders working or making their debut into Teso District. It enabled communities plan for their activities and develop project proposals for resource mobilization.

During the above period, there has been a greater demand for district data and information – a direct result of the devolved funding system as well as the bottom-up planning approach that has now taken root throughout the country. Today communities have access to a wide array of devolved funds of initiatives where the bottom-up approach is prioritized. These include: CDF, CDTF, LATF, WKCDD&FMP, Njaa Marufuku, NALEP-SIDA, GoK-OPEC, KESSP, FPE and TOWA to name but a few.

At the same time the development partners in the District are shifting to a more Community Driven approach in project planning and implementation. This is now the trend among most key agencies in the district. During the plan period, some challenges both in the implementation of the plan itself, as well as in the district planning process came to the fore. The up-scaling of devolved funds ensured that targets in some sectors were surpassed. However, certain critical sectors that would create employment – such as industry and the value addition component of the agriculture sub-sector have not attracted the same interest or support in devolved funding.

At the same time, the coordination remains rudimentary and segmented in many respects. There are few mechanisms at the DDC level to ensure that duplication of the projects at the DDC that the level is minimized, and the requisite technical support is entrenched in order to allow both the sectors and the DDC play their supervisory and planning roles. It has been evident that where grants were given to communities to implement projects, there is often little incentive to partner with the departments to enforce the requisite technical backstopping once the funds have been availed – often as grants to be

accounted for latter. So that any technical problems are not detected, supervision is not done and detection of mistakes is often done too late in the project – or not at all.

At the same time, the capacity of departments such as the DDO and the DWO needs to be enhanced to enable them avail the necessary supervisory support to the growing number of projects. It is only with the tackling of the above challenges, that all pillars of the Vision 2030 will be realized to pave way for increased employment opportunities and the requisite 10% growth rate.

The planned programs and projects are presented along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice; Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes.

Each of the above sectors has a sector specific vision and mission that fit into the framework of the Vision 2030. Stakeholders in each sector as well as cross-sector linkages are also highlighted.

Finally, Monitoring and Evaluation is strengthened through the presentation of a Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will be implemented in line with NIMES.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

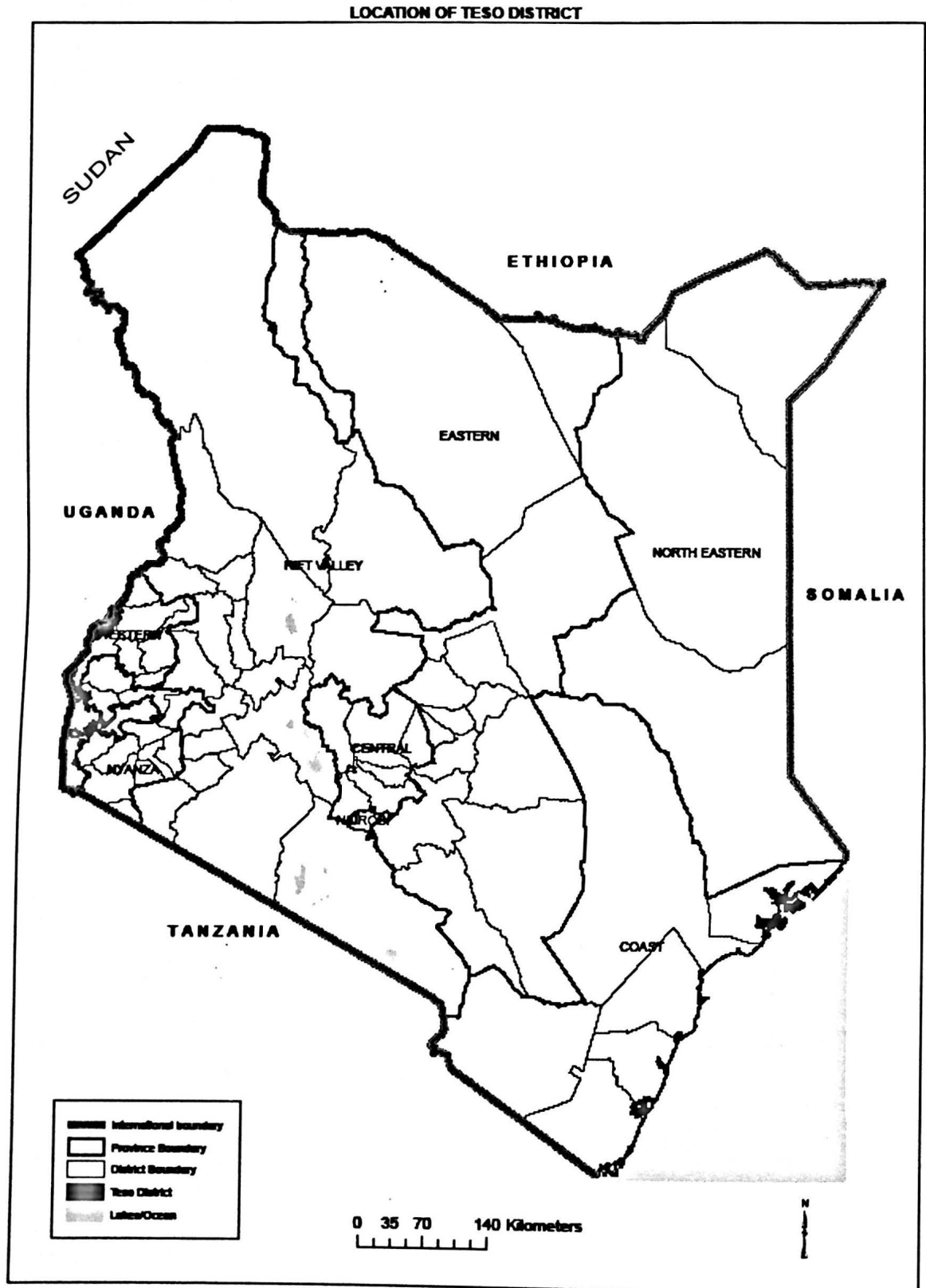
This chapter discusses the administrative boundaries, settlement patterns and the general physiographic and natural conditions of Teso District. It also provides the district population projections for the entire plan period and gives a brief sector profile for each of the sectors present in the district. All the summaries are detailed in the District Fact Sheet which provides at a glance the requisite data for the development of the plan, as well as a quick reference or entry point into getting an initial overview of the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Teso District is one of the 19 districts, which make up Western province. The neighboring districts include Bungoma South to the East, Busia to the South, Bungoma West to the North East, Mt. Elgon to the North and the Republic of Uganda to the West. The western side borders the Republic of Uganda, whose boundaries touch each of Teso's four divisions. The Malaba Border post is situated in Teso District rather centrally along its western border, and is the key entry of road and railway freight to Uganda – Kenya's large trade partner, and consequently to other countries in the region – including Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the Sudan. The District lies between latitude 0° 29' and 0°32' North and longitudes 34° 01' and 34°07' east. It has an approximate surface area of 55 km².

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The District is divided into four administrative divisions namely; Amagoro, Amukura, Angurai and Chakol. These are further divided into 30 locations and 82 sub-locations. Amukura Division is the largest covering an area of 155 square kilometres and with a total of 9 locations and 21 sub locations respectively as shown in table 1 .

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Amagoro	114	9	21
Amukura	155	7	20
Angurai	149	8	23
Chakol	135	6	18
Total	553	30	82

Source: Teso District Commissioner's Office, 2008

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 Council with four wards. The district as one parliamentary constituency namely Amagoro.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The importance of comprehensive demographic data cannot be over-emphasized. Population often determines the resource requirements of an area or people. The distribution of the population is also critical in resource distribution. This is because there are some standards that are based on parameters such as distance, e.g. proximity to the nearest health facility. Population is also vital in making inferences during the plan period. For example, only by knowing the population of a given age-group in a given area, is it possible to determine the coverage of services such as vaccination, uptake of maternal healthcare services, the immunization coverage, the number of children in and out of school to mention but a few.

The 1999 population census put the district population at 181,491 people. The projected district population of 233,039 at the beginning of plan period is expected to continue growing at a rate of 2.8%. This is expected to increase to 247,450 people and 260,137 people respectively in the midterm and end of plan period respectively, assuming constant mortality and fertility rates as shown in table 2 below. This increase in the overall population will call for more investment in economic and social facilities such as health and educational facilities. The agriculture and livestock sectors will also be required to provide adequate food and employment opportunities.

Age Group	Base population 1999 Census			Beginning of plan period (2008)			Mid-term period population (2010)			End-term period population (2012)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4454	4477	8931	5,719	5,749	11,468	6,073	6,104	12,177	6,384	6,417	12,801
Under 5	17091	17184	34275	21,945	22,065	44,010	23,302	23,429	46,731	24,497	24,630	49,127
Primary School Age (6-13)	21802	21960	43762	27994	28,197	56,191	29,725	29,941	59,666	31,249	31,476	62,725
Secondary School Age (14-17)	8678	8827	17505	11,143	11,334	22,477	11,832	12,035	23,867	12,438	12,652	25,090
Youth population (15-29)	23085	26022	49107	29,642	33,413	63,055	31,475	35,479	66,954	33,088	37,298	70,386
Reproductive age-Female (15-49)	0	41483	41483	0	53,265	53,265	0	56,448	56,448	0	59,459	59,459
Labour force (15-64)	40903	46536	87439	52,520	59,753	112,273	55,768	63,448	119,216	58,627	66,701	125,328
Aged population (65+)	2780	2597	5377	3,570	3,335	6,905	3,790	3,541	7,331	3,985	3,722	7,707

Source: District Statistics Office, Teso 2008.

Table 4 below shows the population projections for selected age groups, which include primary and secondary school age cohorts represented by ages 6 -13 and 14-17 respectively. It also shows the number of women in the reproductive age group (15- 49) as well as the number of persons who form the labour force (15-64 years).

Under 5: The population of this category is expected to increase from 44,010 in 2008 to 46,731 in 2010 and to 49,127 by the end of plan period. This increase will exert pressure on the much constrained facilities thus affecting the quality of education as the age group determines decisions on early childhood programmes (ECDE) which is the foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs. The district will have to invest in additional classrooms and teachers. The teachers in this category are paid by the parents and therefore this will cut on the savings that would have otherwise been invested creating employment consequently reducing poverty.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): This age-group constitutes the primary school going age group. It is an indication of how many children should be targeted for school enrolment. We notice that as is normal with demographic patterns there is a larger or at least a slightly larger number of females of school going age in both categories.

The number of children in this bracket is expected to rise from 43,762 during the 1999 Census, to 56,191 in 2008 and should rise to 62,725 at the end of the plan period. With the advent of the Free Primary Education (FPE) program that was introduced during the plan period, there has been an effort to enrol this entire age-group.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): The population in this age cohort is projected to increase from 22,477 in 2008 to 25,090 in 2012. Out of the 22,477, only 7,543 students are enrolled in secondary school which translates to 33.6 percent. With government subsidizing secondary education, the cost of education is expected to reduce substantially thus increasing the enrolment. There is therefore need to expand educational facilities for secondary education and vocational training.

Age group 15-49 (Female fertility): This population accounts for 15.6 per cent of the district's population. It is expected that the number of females within the reproductive age bracket of 15 – 49 should rise from an estimated 53,265 in 2008 to a projected 59,459 in 2012. This increase will require increased investments in maternal and child health care services. To reduce child mortality and malnutrition, improved nutrition standards will be maintained. This will be through intensified community based nutrition programme to improve nutrition and intensified reproduction health education. The age group will also be targeted, for various interventions such as family planning to reduce population growth and interventions in HIV/AIDS.

Age group 15-64(labour force): The labour force stands at 112,273 comprising of 52,520 males and 59,753 females. This is projected to further increase to 125,328 comprising of 58,627 males and 66,701 females by the end of the plan period posing a

major challenge for creation of employment opportunities. The people falling in the ages 0 – 14 and above 64 years are considered to be dependent on the labour force. Various interventions involving employment will therefore be initiated during this plan period.

Aged population (65+): This age group was projected to be 6,905 at the start of the plan period, comprising of 3,570 males and 3,335 females. It is expected that this age group will have a population of 7,707 comprising of 3,985 males and 3,722 females by the end of the plan period. The age group poses challenges to development as most of them are non-productive hence increasing the dependence ratio. Awareness creation among the labour force on the need to save for the future will be encouraged to ensure a well planned future.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid term Period (2010)		End term Period (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Amagoro	33,954	298	43,598	383	46,294	406	48,667	427
Angurai	44,501	299	57,140	384	60,674	408	63,785	429
Amukura	48,067	310	61,719	398	65,536	423	68,896	444
Chakol	54,969	401	70,582	515	74,946	547	78,789	575
Total/ Average	181,491	328	233,039	421	247,450	448	260,137	470

Source: District Statistics Office, Teso, 2008

Urban Population

The principal urban areas in the district are the border towns of Malaba and Amagoro the district headquarters. The initial distance of seven kilometers by tarmac road between the two towns is rapidly decreasing as they grow towards each other. They both fall under the Malaba Town Council. The population of the area is estimated to have risen to 58,599 in 2008 and is projected to increase in 2012 65,142. However the actual figures since the 1999 census could be higher because this population question is urban and therefore could have grown faster than the district aggregate of 2.8%.

Table 5 Population Projection for Urban areas

Urban Centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malaba including Amagoro	22,402	23,235	45,637	28,765	29,834	58,599	30,543	31,679	62,222	32,109	33,303	65,412

Source: District Statistics Office, Teso, 2008

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the key source of food and employment for the largest percentage of the district's population. Teso's Agriculture is unique in the aspect that the population still possesses the requisite skills and is still endeared to what are now increasingly known as orphan crops in agricultural lingua. These crops have gone a great way in improving the food security situation in the district. They include: Cassava, Millet, and Sorghum. Other crops such as Maize and Pineapples have also taken root. The principal cash-crop is tobacco – whose consequences to environmental degradation need to be checked. There is a need to modernize agriculture in Teso District through increased training and sensitization of farmers.

The livestock in the district also needs to be improved through services such as Artificial Insemination (AI) whose uptake should be increased. At the same time there is need to step up initiatives towards preventing a trypanosomiasis resurgence – to avoid the kind of disaster that there was in the mid and late 1990s when the district's cattle population was devastated – with humans also becoming casualties of sleeping sickness.

Much more can be done to strengthen and institutionalize cooperatives societies among the farmers, while there is a great potential for value addition due to crops such as groundnuts and oil palm increasingly taking root.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Trade in Teso is fuelled by local demand, people on transit, and the proximity to Uganda and therefore the rest of the region. Through Malaba town, Kenyan goods find their way into the regional market – both formally and informally. Items such as mobile phones actually attract shoppers from across the border. There is need to take advantage of towns such as Malaba to provide, through manufacturing if need be, goods for the rest of the region.

The district also has some tourism potential that can be tapped if the requisite products are developed and marketed. Teso has great talent in pottery, and clay sculptures, and bursts which can be consumed by tourists. The key site for tourism, which is under development by a number of stakeholders – including the Safaricom Foundation, is the Kakapel Rock Art Museum – a site gazetted and protected by the National Museums of Kenya. This site and its impressive caves is not only a potential for both foreign and local tourists but is also culturally significant to the Bukusu people of Kenya and their Bagisu cousins in Uganda.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The District has a road network that primarily comprises of gravel and earth roads. The only tarmac road that traverses the district so far is the Eldoret – Malaba Highway that goes on into Uganda. Its total length inside Teso District is about 10 kms. Through the efforts of the Teso DDC, the entire community, and their leadership working in close consultation with the government, there is every expectation that the Malaba – Busia Road will be elevated to the status of bitumen road during the plan period.

There are challenges and demand for modern housing and improved sanitation and sewerage systems. This is so in the Amagoro where the district headquarters are in the Amukura area that is earmarked for expansion as the headquarters of the proposed Teso South District, and in Malaba – which has poor sanitation, drainage and other problems occasioned by poor planning.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The environmental challenges that Teso is experiencing at the moment are mainly due to the destruction of forests and vegetative cover within the district, as well as deforestation in the Mount Elgon forest. These have led to scenarios where there is a decrease in water level in the rivers – including the River Malakisi during the dry season. Permanent springs are now temporary, erstwhile permanent rivers are now seasonal, and there are boreholes that used to yield water but have now run dry. Evidently there will be a continued rise in demand for piped water over the years. For this purpose there is need to expand the water networks, but more importantly the infrastructure including treatment works and storage tanks.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This vital sector tackles key issues revolving around the well being of the entire district population and the workforce. Education in Teso has improved in terms of enrolment during the previous plan period, mainly due to the Free Primary Education programme that envisages a universally educated Kenya. There has been marked improvement in the provision of infrastructure courtesy of the various interventions in the sector including the CDF, CDTF, FPE, and GoK OPEC among others. There is a justifiable expectation that there will be improved education infrastructure during the plan period, and other issues will need to be taken into account. These issues include staffing provision of equipment and the registration of new schools to cope with the current and expected increase in demand for services.

The previous plan period also realized marked improvement in health, but challenges and needs remain. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has dropped from about 21% in 2003 to 5.1% in 2008. More health facilities have been equipped and VCT sites and other utilities such as X-Ray have been availed through collaboration with development partners. The construction of a theatre at the district hospital has also commenced.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The ICT sub sector has exhibited an unprecedented growth due to the introduction of mobile telephones into the District. This has also opened up new possibilities for internet access both on the phones and on desktop or laptop computers. There are no working landlines in Amagoro (The district headquarters) Both Zain and Safaricom and to a much smaller extent, Telkom wireless are providing phone services. MPESA or money transfer has been established in Malaba town and is spreading across the district.

There could be a major leap in ICT if the fibre-optic cable that has been laid along the Malaba Highway is made operational as it could avail for the first time high speed internet access and even improve international telephony.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector in the district comprises of provincial administration, immigration, registration of persons, and the Electoral Commission of Kenya. There are no courts or prisons in the district.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There are three local authorities that cover Teso District. These are Teso County Council, Malaba Town Council and Busia Municipal council that cover three wards at the southern end of the district. The Ministry of State for Planning National Development vision 2030 is also exercising its mandate through the District Development and District Statistical Offices – and consequently through the Constituency Development Fund. The Ministry of Finance carries out its mandate through the district treasury.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The special programmes sector in the district include the West Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation project (WKCDD&FMP). This is a GoK-World Bank initiative that strives to address development and flood related challenges in the district. It is an eight year programme that commenced in the year 2008.

The gender sub-sector is also addressing issues of mainstreaming gender. The Children's office is also active and partners with other stakeholders through the Area Advisory Committee (AAC).

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact sheet gives the key statistical information of the district in summary. It is has been compiled from a number of sources – such as the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, the Population Census of 1999, the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, and statistics collected by the various departments.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area	
Total Area in Km ²	553
Water Mass in Km ²	69.02
Arable land in Km ²	449.98
Non-arable land in Km ²	11
Unclassified land (roads, Homesteads, schools) in Km ²	15
Total urban areas in Km ²	10
No. of towns	1
Topography and climate	
Altitude-metres above sea level	
Lowest	1,300
Highest	1,500

Information Category	Statistics
Temperature-degrees Celsius	
Lowest	14
Highest	30
Rainfall: mm	
High	2000
Low	800
Average relative humidity (%)	8
Wind speed in Km per hour	1
Demographic profiles	
Total Population in 2008	233,039
Total Male population	112,900
Total Female population	120,139
Sex ratio of Males per females	100:103
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	247,450
End of plan period (2010)	260,137
Infant population:	
Female	5,749
Male	5,719
Total	11,468
Population under five:	
Female	22,065
Male	21,945
Total	44,010
Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years	
Female	12,452
Male	12,414
Total	24,866
Primary school age group: 6 – 13 yrs	
Female	28,197
Male	27994
Total	56,191
Secondary age group: 14-17 yrs	
Female	11,334
Male	11,143
Total	22,477
Youthful population: 15-29yrs	
Female	33,413
Male	29,642
Total	63,055
Reproductive age group (15-49 yrs)	53,265
Labour force: 15-64 yrs	
Female	59,753
Male	52,520
Total	112,273
Aged population: 65 yrs & above	
Female	3,335
Male	3,570
Total	6,905
Eligible voting population: 18 yrs & above	
Name of Division	
Angurai	20,605
Amagoro	20,055
Amukura	20,368
Chakol	24,831

Information Category	Statistics
Total Registered voters	
Male	49,429
Female	56,440
Total	85,869
Total eligible voters	105,869
Urban Population:	
Female	29,834
Male	28,765
Total	58,599
Rural population:	
Female	90,305
Male	84,135
Total	174,440
Population density persons in Km²	
Highest (Amagoro Division)	526
Lowest (Amukura Division)	376
District persons in Km ²	421
Crude Birth rate(per 1000)	49
Crude Death rate(per 1000)	10.3
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) /1000	80
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) /1000	25
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) /1000	54
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) /1000	70
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000	144/
Life Expectancy	50.4
Socio Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	42,503
Average household size	5.9
Female headed households	14,265
Children needing special protection:	24,000
Number of physically handicapped	2,347
Child-headed households	605
Distribution of population by disability type (%)	
Lame	10.9
Blind	34.9
Deaf	11.1
Dumb	6.5
Mental	13.6
Other	29.4
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	59.5
Number	142,882
Contribution to national poverty (%)	0.8
Urban poor:	
Percentage	17
Number	40,823
Rural poor:	
Percentage	31.8
Number	76,364

Information Category	Statistics
Food poverty: Percentage Number	49.4 118,628
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture (%)	68
Rural self-employment (%)	19
Wage employment (%)	4
Urban self-employment (%)	9
Number employed per sector:	
Agriculture	77,313
Rural self-employment	21,602
Wage employment	4,548
Urban self-employment	10,233
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) in Ha	2.13
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	29.2
Total acreage under food crops	12,284
Total acreage under cash crops	4,249
Total acreage under soil/land conservation	15,000
Total acreage under farm forestry	850
Total acreage under organic farming (Partially)	135
Main storage facilities	Traditional granaries, improved stores, NCPB
Population working in agriculture	163,293
Livestock farming:	
Main livestock bred	
Dairy cattle,	2,304
Zebu,	40,151
Pig,	6,964
Rabbits,	11,982
Sheep	15,351
Goats,	16,480
Poultry	212,165
Layers	4,150
Broilers	330
Ducks	13,210
Turkeys	8,000
Geese	988
Others (Pigeon)	2,080
Donkeys	20
Guinea fowls	198
Land carrying capacity Ha per head	3
Bee apiaries (Number)	411
Bee hives (Number)	4115
Milk production:	
Quantity in Litres	2,700,000
Value in Ksh	108,000,000
Beef production:	
Quantity in Metric Ton	266.2
Value in Kshs	30,189,230
Mutton production:	
Quantity Metric ton	9.35
Value in Kshs.	1,496,704

Information Category	Statistics
Chevon (Goat meat)	
Quantity Metric ton	82.8
Value in Kshs.	12,456,696
Egg production:	
Quantity (Number of eggs)	4,200,000
Value in Kshs.	21,000,000
Poultry meat production:	
Quantity in Metric ton	254.7
Value in Kshs.	25,500,000
Honey production:	
Quantity in Kg	29,409
Value in Kshs.	2,940,900
Pork production:	
Quantity in Metric ton	76.9
Value in Kshs.	67,490,000
Fish farming:	
Fishermen	250
Number of fish farm families	31
Fish ponds	100
Area of fish ponds in M ²	10,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia & Clarias (cat fish)
Fishing effort	40 minutes
Fish gear:	
Fishing nets	The office provides to farmers
Fish harvest:	
Weight in Tonnes per year	2
Value in Kshs.	80,000
Forestry	
Main forest products	Charcoal / Timber / Poles / Fuel wood
No. of people engaged in forestry	4,000
Seedlings production per year	3,000,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	4,000
Average no. of trees per farm	400-2000
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	1
Quantity of timber produced in tones per year	480
Environment:	
Solid waste management site at Malaba	1
No. of quarry sites renovated	2
Quarrying and estimates in tones:	
Sand	154,000
Ballast	40,000
Murram	10,000
Hardcore	15,000
No. of people involved	523
Co-operatives	
Number of cooperative societies	22
Active cooperative societies	7
Dormant /Collapsed cooperative societies	13
New Co-operatives	2
Total Registered membership	3,340
Total share capital in Kshs	7,220,400
Total turn-over in Kshs.	525,000
Health:	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	2

Information Category	Statistics
Nursing homes	1
Health centres (Public)	3
Health centre (NGO)	1
Dispensaries (Public)	8
Dispensaries (Private)	3
Private clinics	16
Bed capacity:	
District Hospital	56
Sub- District Hospital	130
Health Centres	3
Private Health facilities:	
Nursing Home	10
Health Centres	7
Total	17
Doctor: population ratio	1:40,023
Nurse : population ratio	1:1623
HIV Prevalence (%)	5.1
Community distribution by distance to nearest Health facility (%)	
0-1 km	35.6
1.1-4.9 km	18.5
5km and above	45.9
Average distance to health facility in Km ²	5
Ratio of HIV positive persons to district distribution (%)	1:12247
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)	90
Health facility deliveries (%)	29
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	27
Children vaccination (%)	90.3
Place of deliveries (%):	
Hospital	12.7
Health Centre	8.8
Dispensary/Clinic	0.4
Maternity home	0.6
At home	76.4
Delivery assistance (%)	
Doctor	3.6
Midwife/nurse	20
TBA	20.3
Trained TBA	24.9
Self	19.7
Other	10.8
Morbidity rates (%)	
Male	33.6
Female	40.3
Total (District)	73.9
Malaria control:	
Children under five who sleep under bet net (%):	54.4
Untreated net	45.6
Treated net	
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria/Fever	40.8
Diarrhoea	3.1
Stomach-ache	10.7
Respiratory diseases (%):	
Upper	0.4

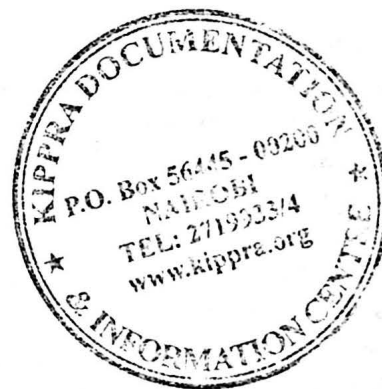
Information Category	Statistics
Lower Flu	1.4 13.7
No. of CHWs	1050
No. of VCT Centres	5
Trained VCT Counsellors	31
Outreach clinics (sites)	11
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	167
No. of ECD teachers	298
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:41
Total enrolment by sex	
Female	6148
Male	5952
Total	12,100
Transition rate (%)	83
Cross enrolment rate (%)	51.3
Net enrolment rate (%)	48.7
Average ages in attendance	3 – 5
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	124
Number of teachers	1174
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:57
Total enrolment by sex	
Female	33027
Male	33497
Total	66524
Drop-out rate (%)	10
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%)	
0-1km	24.1
1.1-4.9 km	39.9
5km and above	36
Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	23
Number of teachers	247
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31
Female	3255
Male	4288
Total enrolment	7543
Gross enrolment rate (%)	28.4
Net enrolment rate (%)	39.7
Drop-out rate (%)	10
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school (%):	
0-1 km	15.4
1.1-4.9 km	35.6
5 km and above	49
Average years of attendance	4
Tertiary institutions	
Youth Polytechnics	2
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	43
Enrolment	
Male	487
Female	1017

Information Category	Statistics
Attendance	
Male	158
Female	339
Literacy rate in (%)	
Male	66.1
Female	47.0
Literacy: (Population aged 15 +)	
Ability to read:	
Can read (%)	77
Cannot read (%)	19.7
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	76
Cannot read and write (%)	19.7
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	900
Households with access to potable water	3,500
Number of permanent rivers	2
Wells	120
No. of protected springs	57
No. of un-protected springs	6,995
No. of Dams	4
No. of bore holes	5
% Households with roof catchment systems	0.6
Average distance to nearest water point in Km	2
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	
1-4	1.3
5-14	13.3
15-29	37.7
30-59	27
60+	18.8
	1.9
Household with latrines (%)	90.9
Community distribution by toilet facility (%)	
Flush toilet	
VIP Latrine	0.7
Pit Latrine	7.8
Uncovered pit Latrine	90.9
Covered Pit Latrine	51.8
Other	39.1
	0.6
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by Local Authority	0.4
Garbage pit	38.2
Burning	2.8
Public garbage heap	2.5
Farm Garden	55.6
Energy	
Trading centres connected with electricity	16
Trading centres without electricity	10
Households using wood fuel (%)	87.2
Households using kerosene (%)	2.3
Households using solar energy (%)	0.4
Households using Bio-gas (%)	0.5

Information Category	Statistics
Charcoal (%)	9.8
Household distribution by main lighting fuel (%):	
Firewood	3.1
Paraffin	91.2
Electricity	5.3
Gas LPG	0.4
Dry cell (Torch)	70
Household's distribution by cooking appliance type (%)	
Traditional stone fire	85.3
Improved traditional stone fire	2.6
Ordinary jiko	0.7
Improved jiko	8.9
Kerosene stove	1.9
Gas cooker	0.6
Electric cooker	0.2
Schools using improved wood fuel cooking stoves	10
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface in Km	15.0
Earth surface in Km	202.8
Gravel surface in Km	184.7
Total network in Km	402.5
Condition of roads and bridges	Fair
Railway line length in Km	11
Railway Stations	1
Mobile network coverage (%)	95
No. of Cyber cafes	2
No. of private courier services	3
Number of post offices	3
Number of Sub-post offices	1
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office (%)	
0-1 km	13.6
1.1 km	23.4
5km and more	76.6
Trade, Tourism & Industry	
No. of Trading centres	30
Registered Retail traders	223
Registered Wholesale traders	8
Unclassified hotels	6
Bars and restaurants	5
Commercial Banks	2
Micro-finance Institutions	5
Jua Kali Associations	1
Jua Kali Artisans	763
Housing Sector	
Household distribution by main wall materials:	
Brick/Block	11.7
Mud/wood	76.8
Mud/cement	11.5
Household distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	18.5
	0.6

Information Category	Statistics
Wood Earth Others	80.8
Households distribution by main roofing materials: (%)	
Corrugated Iron sheets	33.8
Grass	65.3
Makuti	0.8
Others	0.1
Iron roofed houses	14,236
Grass thatched houses	27,502
Makuti	337
Government houses by category	
LG	103
MG	74
HG	6
Community Development and social welfare sector	
No. of active women groups	137
Total membership	3,360
No. of Community Based Projects	2,860
No. of Youth Groups	876

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the major development challenges and the crosscutting issues in the district. It begins by providing an overview of the last plan of 2002-2008, 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 lesson learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development plan and the Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan, the Millennium Development Goals, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework and other policy documents. Finally, it looks at the 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 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

After five years, it is now possible to look at the 2002-2008 Teso District Development plan, and the development initiatives that took place during the period in retrospect. The plan contained many projects and proposals with several objectives spelt out. Most of the then ongoing projects were completed and many of the new projects and proposals were implemented. During the plan period, many more projects that were not contained in the plan were implemented with a view to achieving the same, or other closely related objectives.

The 2002-2008 Teso District Development Plan was put together under the theme “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. Its noble ideal was to bring about overall Economic Growth in the District that would in turn translate into Economic Growth. The implementation rate planned projects in the previous plan was impressive because there are many projects that were not included in the plan but were carried out. These include several CDF, LATF, and other devolved fund projects. Many projects were completed. Some of these include landmark or flagship projects such as the bridges, and buildings that have been constructed by the various ministries.

Some of the project proposals, though important were not implemented. Some were well intentioned or ambitious relative to the available resources and environment in the district. Examples of these are activities that involved setting up of green houses and processing plants for value addition in the district. There are several factors that have to be taken into account when evaluating the implementation rate of projects

Road Infrastructure: When assessing road infrastructure, it is important to remember that a large proportion of development projects in this sub-sector are rather “recurrent” in nature. These include the extensive feeder road system that comprises almost all the district’s roads. While these may be documented as completed, they are only as useful as there is regular funding to ensure that they are regularly maintained.

Water Projects: The major waterworks in this period included the Malaba-Kocholya water project, the Amagoro Water Supply,

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 3: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Water	10	48	1	4	70,406,780	Many unplanned projects implemented because of devolved funds LATF and CDF
Education	15	213	72	1	589,286,912.90	This is due to allocation for free primary school CDF, CDTF and LATF
Health	17	-	-	1	37,922,619	Move funds required to put up physical facilities
NACC	-	34	5	-	12,988,100	
NGOS	-	4	5	-	16,050,100	Funds CBOs on HIV/AIDS school sponsorship gives grants i.e. FHI, World Vision,, Ampath, Aphia II, ICS
Social Services	8	89	16	-	2,657,000	Gives grants to groups
Roads	-	36	2	-	32,444,265	Routine road maintenance rehabilitation of bridges and culverts
Planning	-	-	-	34	2,643,903	Amount given to groups as revolving funds and groups not paying
Cooperatives	4	-	1	-	2,500,000	Office construction
Agriculture	15	-	-	-	23,301,157	Including NALEP funding
Livestock	6	5	1	-	4,936,000	Funds from Heifer International for dairy improvement
Information	-	-	1	-	2,000,000	Office construction
Teso County Council	17	51	11	-	59,544,437	Use of LATF/LASDAP funds
Malaba Town Council	17	26	4	-	19,260,573	LATF/LASDAN funds

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Veterinary	2	0	1	-	1,000,000	Tsetse fly control
Trade	3	-	1	-	2,000,000	Joint Board loans traders
Youths	2	1	1	-	5,000,000	Construction a dormitory and Constituency youth empowerment
Total	41	78	18	0	86805010	

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

There were a number of constraints that limited the implementation of the planned programmes and projects. A key limiting factor is funding. It is often the availability of funds, more than any other factor that determines to what extent planned activities are executed. Therefore, a number of necessary projects were not carried out simply because they were not funded – despite having been in the plans.

In addition the proper execution of plans, monitoring, and supervision as well as the attainment of targets such as indicators in the health, education, and agricultural sub-sectors depended on manpower and logistical support such as mobility. This is another area where implantation was constrained.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Some of the lessons that emerge from the previous plan and its subsequent implementation are that plans are becoming more and more central to the development process. Since, communities are being empowered to carry out projects; the information contained in the plans becomes a useful source of reference during project implementation and resource mobilization.

While the plan was implemented to a large extent, and while many other projects were carried out, there was no positive impact on some of the key development indicators. Most notably the poverty rate did not decrease. In fact, it rose to 58.5% as measured in the KIHBS survey that was carried out during the plan period. This raises concern as to where the problem could have arisen. There is therefore need to try to ensure that during the current plan period, more effort is directed towards value-addition in the agriculture sub-sector, while at the same time ensuring increased productivity. This approach could create a bigger impact on poverty alleviation and employment.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poverty

Poverty manifests itself among things such as lack of income, and wealth, disability, powerlessness and frustration. Poor people are the most manipulated by market forces

and environmental challenges i.e. political climates that are beyond their control. The main causes of this situation are environmental factors, which include inadequate rainfall, livestock diseases, crop diseases, and poor soils. On economic factors, there is lack of employment opportunities, increased commodity prices, poor extension services and slow industrial development in the district. High dependency ratios and reluctance to practice family planning are also viewed as contributing to poverty.

The geographic dimensions of well-being in Kenya, a constituency level profile Vol. II and KIHBS report shows the extend of poverty in Teso District. Absolute poverty stands at 59.5%, food poverty at 49.4% while hard-core poverty to 24.6%. At constituency level, Amagoro is the second last with 4.4% to Ikolomani with 2.9%, in the province. The rate of Absolute Poverty in Teso District increased from 48.4% as measured by the WMS III of 1997 to 59.5% which was obtained in the KIHBS of 2006. This marked increase is of great interest because there is so far no discernable cause for such a shift – bearing in mind the various initiatives that took place in the District since 1997.

The major causes of poverty in the district are lack of proper marketing channels for cereals, destruction of bananas by bacterial wilt, collapse of the cotton industry and the general mismanagement of the cooperative societies, under utilization of manure and fertilizers and certified seeds. Mechanism should be put in place to revive the cotton ginnery, as this will enable farmers to grow more cotton to sustain the ginnery and improve their household income. Some of those most affected by poverty include: AIDS orphans, widows, and the elderly - especially those without children in employment. The district has substantive potential and is well endowed economically as any other district in the province. Most parts of the district have good soils which favour both crops and livestock production. Credit facilities available for farmers from AFC, Co-operative Bank, Faulu Kenya, Family Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust, ADT, Rural finance Scheme should be utilized to boost the Agricultural and Livestock sector.

The following strategies are to be put in place to allow for poverty reduction:

Promote access to markets and market opportunities. This shall require infrastructure provision, access to credit facilities and creation of employment opportunities. To improve the effectiveness of public resources geared towards poverty reduction, enough resources should be allocated and properly managed to reach the targeted at the grassroots. The Government has to generate employment, improve productivity and conditions in the Labour market. Donors, GOK and the local community should strive to develop Agro-processing Industries to start value addition processes in the District. Deliberate generation of employment and the lowering of production costs to make local goods competitive.

ii) Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Among the Teso Community, like any other African society, there remain cultural practices that do not serve any meaningful role in modern life. Such practices retard development in sub-sectors such as health, education, the maintenance of law and order among others.

Challenges such as early marriages, low uptake of some services in the health sector normally have a cultural dimension. It is therefore prudent that the community tackles

some of these challenges using available avenues – which include persons and institutions that command respect among the community. One such institution is the Teso Cultural Union of East Africa, under the authority of the Teso King, known as “Emorimor”. There is a Ministry for Culture in that union that is often reserved for the Teso of Kenya nationality. These institutions can be used by the community, and other stakeholders to bring fourth among the Teso, the most progressive culture in the region

Cross cutting

i) Gender Inequality

There have been various gender mainstreaming programmes, including putting gender at the centre of planning which have started receiving more money in the budget i.e. Women Enterprise Fund. However, there is little or no understanding of the actual contribution of women to the economy or the real impact of the initiatives they are involved in at the grass roots has on the economy. The contribution of women in sustaining the economy cannot be quantified although it is enormous. Women provide farm-labour, they form 90% of all those involved in business entrepreneurship. In the district, women are found in groups and churches implementing community programmes. Despite this, and their large number, gender disparity is on the increase. In Teso, women are not involved in decision-making and control of resources. Female-headed households are on the increase and are estimated to be 14,265, due to movement of men to urban areas, HIV pandemic, polygamy, etc. Equal access to wealth remains a problem for women. Although the constitution allows women to acquire, own and dispose of property, in rural areas, customary laws prevent them from inheriting land. Since land is the most accepted security to acquire credit, this then means that women are restricted from borrowing from financial institutions.

According to the statistics, it shows that dropout rate for girls in primary schools is 10% and 5% in secondary schools. Despite this, the enrolment of both sexes does not exhibit a substantive difference. This is due to increased civic education and advocacy on girl-child education. The enrolment of girls and boys was as follows:

Table 7 School Enrolment in 2008

Institution	Male	Female	Total
ECD	5,952	6,148	12,100
Primary	33,027	33,497	66,524
Secondary	4,288	3,255	7,543

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

The enrolment for girls in the above table shows that the number of girls enrolled in ECD centres and primary schools is higher than that of boys, but when it comes to secondary school enrolment the number of boys is higher than that of girls by a difference of about 635 students representing 16.5%. This means that at primary level the girls and boys are given equal opportunities and in secondary schools preference is given to boys. Early marriages and teenage pregnancies affect the girls’ enrolment in secondary schools.

Measures are being put in place to ensure that all boys and girls go to school and that men and women get equal opportunities in education, training and research. In addition, the government has introduced the 30% minimum recruitment for women in most sectors, a policy which will increase the number of opportunities available to women who have started boosting their chances in all sectors.

The government has made progress in mainstreaming gender in all development processes, and policies. Challenges include: Domestic violence, equity, the protection of women from violence, and promoting equal opportunities for all. In addition, there are a number of gender initiatives to build capacity at the National and the local levels.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of organized women groups Changing attitudes towards gender roles Existence of gender sensitive laws and policies	Higher dropout rate among female students Negative cultural practices Lower socio-economic status of women
Opportunities	Threats
Increase in development funds and programs targeting women Greater emphasis on women representation	Early marriages and teenage pregnancies

ii) HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district has reduced from 16% in the year 2002 to 5.0% in 2008, comparing to the National rate of 7% to 5.1 %. This significant drop in infections is due to the runaway stories in AIDS war, a joint initiative of GoK through NACC, United Nations Programmes, World Health Organization, and other local stakeholders such as the Civil Society and the faith based Organizations (CSOs) in the district.

Since the beginning of KHADREP Programme in 2002 to 2006 a total of Kshs. 16,593,057.00/= was given as grants to several CSO civil societies in the district. The main development partners in this area are donors including NACC, FHI, World Vision – Ark Project, World Vision John Hopkins University Bloomberg school of Public Health, World Vision ADP, Mildmay International, International Child Support, AMREF Maanisha (Truckers Project) and SWAK. Their main interventions were advocacy, mitigation, socio-economic impact, treatment and counselling and establishing of VCT centres.

Despite efforts to curb the spread, the pandemic has continued to take root in the district. Some of the successes include: The reduction in prevalence levels; increase of the number of VCT centres; improved ARV uptake; various capacity building initiatives for both Health and Community workers; the decrease in stigmatization of the affected and infected persons and a great overall openness in discussing HIV/AIDS.

In 2007, JAPR initiative was held in the district for the first time, started to bring together a representative sample of stakeholders in order to enable them reflect, and document the future plans based on the key lesions learnt. Currently the TOWA

Programme is on and the first load of proposals have already been approved by the Teso DTC, and the Amagoro CACC for funding by NACC.

Women are more affected than men, therefore, NACC should put in place a strategic plan which includes empowering of women and unmarried girls to abstain from sex, popularize female condoms to increase the reproductive health choices women have and cut cost of ARV and female condoms.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses
A high level of awareness on the pandemic Some major NGOs working in the district Decrease on stigma Improved network of VCTs, availability of ARVs and condoms and other necessary resources	High level of consumption of local or illicit brews Transit traffic and commercial sex workers – especially in Malaba and nearby Busia
Opportunities	Threats
Funds for combating HIV that can be mobilized from development partners	Briefcase organizations purporting to serve the community Rape, child abuse and other vices

iii) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT is one of the sectors that are pivotal to economic growth and development today. In Teso District the main means of communication is through telephone which is used for mainly verbal and text message. The use of internet technology is still limited. There are two cybercafés in the District with limited internet connections serving premises that also avail internet services to the public. Today, the rush by youths to get skills on ICT is evident for the demand for services in the District.

Government departments and other agencies are setting up email and internet services to keep up with trends and satisfy the demand of knowledge. The Government recognizes that information technology skills uptake is a major economic catalyst and, importantly, appreciates that the level of proficiency remains below par. Already, the Government has put in place strategies of setting digital centres around the country in an effort to take internet services closer to the people This is to ultimately streamline service delivery to the people and spur economic development in every District.

Secondary schools in the District are offering Computer Studies as a subject and being examined by KNEC. At Amagoro Youth Polytechnic ICT courses are on-going and there is need to upgrade it to middle levels courses i.e. Diploma and above.

The resultant challenge in the District therefore is to bring the benefits of the information age to the District both in Government Business and the Private Sector. There is need to increase connectivity of government offices to the internet for easy communication and information sharing. Only then will we have the full benefits of IT in the District.

There is also the need to develop Human Resource in this sector to the highest levels possible, so that the community can benefit from some of the opportunities available in the IT sector. Programmes should be developed to train all Government officials in IT to enhance service delivery.

SWOT Analysis: ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses
Available mobile service networks Willingness of youth to explore computers and ICT	Concentration of the few cybercafés in Malaba and Amagoro Low level of computer literacy Weak mobile signals in many parts of the district
Opportunities	Threats
Planned resource centre by the Ministry of Youth Affairs Fiber optic cable has already been laid – and expected to be put in-use.	Increasing levels of poverty reducing access of citizens to some tools/service Low coverage of electricity network

iv) Youth Empowerment

In Teso, like the rest of the developing world, the youth occupy a large proportion of the population pyramid. Yet, they are the most affected by challenges such as unemployment, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, crime, among others. It was noted that youth were almost exclusively involved in the turmoil that faced the country after the December 2007 elections. In addition, youth from the less privileged areas of the society were most active in the violence and this was more acute in slums. This highlights the need to draw urgent attention and concerted efforts towards addressing youth issues.

The inception of the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs has seen more efforts being made to support and empower the youth. These include; the Youth Enterprise Fund, which has seen youth groups financed to the tune of Kshs. one million per year per constituency, the construction of a resource centre at the Amagoro Polytechnic, and the provision of training utilities including computers. There is need to upgrade the Polytechnics to offer middle level courses i.e. Diploma and above.

SWOT Analysis: Youth Empowerment

Strengths	Weaknesses
Active programs by youth ministry Availability of youth fund, HIV Funds and other funds targeting the youth or youth groups Existence of youth groups – some of which are well organized and active	Children of school going age not in school Drug abuse among youth Lack of skills for mobilizing resources among some youth
Opportunities	Threats
Improvement of youth polytechnics Planned construction of resource centre for youth	Exposure of youth to drugs especially through peer pressure

v) Environmental Degradation

Environmental Degradation is a serious challenge because it poses a threat to progress in all sectors. During the plan period, it will be important to continue addressing the challenges posed by environmental degradation and deforestation in particular. The continued dependence on wood-fuel, heightened by the rising oil prices, is an issue that has to be addressed. At the very least, there should be reforestation on the hills and other land areas to ensure that vital resources such as water are not threatened.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strengths	Weaknesses
Increased awareness on laws and policies geared at protecting the environment. Funds geared at environmental conservation such as CDTF and now CDF	Untapped solar potential High energy costs, whether petroleum products, energy or wood fuel
Opportunities	Threats
Adoption of renewable energy and technologies that conserve energy Potential for agro forestry to stem deforestation	Unchecked activities such as sand harvesting, and charcoal burning Unplanned tobacco farming resulting in deforestation

vi) Disaster Management

It is never entirely possible to prepare for disaster, but a lot can be done to eliminate or alleviate some disasters or their consequences. CDF has occasionally come handy in funding disaster recovery in areas such as where public institutions have been ravaged by fires.

Teso lies on the Eldoret – Malaba Highway, which to date remains a transit point for cargo including petroleum and other flammables. However, the district has no fire services and the nearest such facilities can be found as far as Eldoret. There is need to establish a fire service in Teso to protect human lives, infrastructure, and capital among other utilities.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths.	Weaknesses
The presence of the WKCDDD&FMP to address flood related challenges Cultivation of drought resistant crops reduces incidence of famine	No emergency fire services
Opportunities	Threats
Ongoing construction of theatre at District hospital will improve capacity to tackle medical emergencies	Petroleum and other products on transit to the rest of the region Potential for flooding in some areas

vii) People with Disabilities

According to the KIHBS, there are an estimated 2,347 disabled persons in Teso District. As a vulnerable group, they are in need of affirmative action. A number of the Disabled Persons in Teso District are organized into some groups and therefore it is possible to target them in various initiatives. Through training programmes as well as support in the provision of equipments and other capital, disabled persons can be assisted to become more self reliant and enabled to live with greater dignity.

Table 8 Percentage Distribution of Disabled population

Disability Type		Percentage Distribution of Infected Persons
Missing	Hand	0.0
	Foot	0.0
Lame		10.9
Blind		34.9
Deaf		11.1
Blind		6.5
Mental		13.6
Paralyzed		0.0
Other		29.4
Total Count		2,347

Source: KNBS, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey

SWOT Analysis: People with Disability

Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of disabled peoples groups Availability of grants from the social services department and other resources as well as the provision of tools by the National Fund for the Disabled	Lack of knowledge of medical services such as physiotherapy that can control or even eradicate disability Lack of access of disabled persons to utilities that can improve their livelihoods
Opportunities	Threats
Increased affirmative action toward disabled persons	Physical and other abuse of disabled persons Concealment of disabled persons – especially children by parents, preventing their development

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Lack of Offices for DEO staff	No funds of office premises	To construct an office	To make maximum use of available office space	To allocate enough funds for the construction of the offices.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Understaffing in DEO office	Freeze in recruitment	To recruit more staff for service delivery	To request for more staff from HQ To make best use of the available staff.	Ensure maximum use of available trained workforce by re-training and motivating them.
Understaffing in Schools Primary and Secondary	Limited allocations by TSC	To have all schools adequately staffed	Ensure equitable distribution of available teachers	Combine classes where possible Move teachers to schools with greater demand.
Shortage of physical facilities in schools	Limited funding Poverty	To ensure all schools have required physical facilities	Maximum use of available physical facilities Improve the Education Infrastructure	Mobilize resources from CDF, CDTF, GoK-OPEC, LATF, FPE etc
Children out of school especially girl child	Early marriages/ Teenage pregnancies Child labour (sand harvesting, washing trucks, hotel attendants) Attitude of parents – especially on girl child education Shortage of toilets in schools affect girl child Low primary-secondary transition – especially for girls Cultural aspects e.g. Merry-go-round visitations where beer is brewed, girls serve, all-night dances behaviour change of girls due to having cottages Marrying-off of young girls without action being taken Relationships between girls and boys in day-schools High abortion among girls, approved by parents especially mothers	Reduce the number of children out of school by % in 5 years To increase retention	Reduce early marriages/teenage pregnancies Eliminate child labour Change parental attitude towards education – especially on girl child Provide enough toilets for girls in schools Increase primary to secondary transition	Enhance guidance and counselling in schools Increase public awareness on the need to support public education Mobilize resources from development partners for the improvement of sanitation Use of public barazas to sensitize parents on need to support education Use churches and youth groups to discourage negative cultural practices.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Poverty affecting Education	Non-payment of school dues Non-purchase of uniforms –especially for girls *Girl child needs not met due to poverty Non motivation of students due to lack of employment among community/"mentors" HIV/AIDS orphans	Improve parents ability to meet needs of children	Ensure that the needs of the girl-child are met	Make use of bursaries
Non- prudent time usage by students	Ignorance gossiping and idling are pervasive	Ensure students make prudent use of time	Encourage co-curricular activities	Enhance guidance and counselling Enhance sporting activities
Problems in physical expansion of DEO offices and schools	Land shortages	Ensure enough land is available for expansion	*Purchase land for schools	Approach development partners to assist in land purchase
Inefficient service delivery	Lack of office space Failure to adopt IT usage	Adopt IT in management	Ensure officers and teachers are computer literate	Sensitization workshops for teachers and DEO staff Training of teaches and Education office staff on guidance and counselling and other emerging issues
Community Desire to have a higher education institution in the District	Unexploited Potential for starting up a Higher Education Institution	To partner with Local Universities to Start up a constituent college in the Alupe area	Develop a proposal showing the potential in the area and share with institutions	Formation of a Task Force of Volunteers to take up the idea Partner with the Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology
Maternal Health Issues	Shortage of staff In adequate ANC clinics Many deliveries are conducted at home Less funds are allocated for transport Lack of weighing scales in MCH Lack of Theatre to deal with emergencies. Lack of transport means in rural	Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by $\frac{3}{4}$ (of the current 414)	Increase the number of women attending at least four ANC visits from 22% to 25% Increase the number of women receiving IPT2 (Malaria Prophylaxis) therapy.	Increase no. ANC clients accessing 4 ANC visits Increases No. of ANC mothers having to doses of IPT doses. Increase the No. of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants Improve PMTCT uptake

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	<p>facilities</p> <p>Poor emergency preparedness</p> <p>High poverty levels</p> <p>Ignorance in the community</p> <p>Poor infrastructure</p> <p>Mothers do not complete ANC visits</p> <p>Mothers come to hospital late as they are referred late by TBAs or relatives</p> <p>Use of traditional herbs</p>			<p>Increase the women of reproductive age accessing family planning commodities</p> <p>Introduce maternal audit in the institutions of health</p> <p>Sustain distribution of ITNs to mothers</p> <p>Train health workers on EOC</p> <p>Increase Medical Supplies</p> <p>Integrate ANC/FP/PMTCT in out reaches.</p> <p>Train more domiciliary mid wives</p> <p>Hold regular stake holder meeting</p> <p>Incorporate CHWs in defaulter tracing and community mobilization</p> <p>Involve TBAs in advocacy and prompt referrals of ANC and Deliveries.</p> <p>Male involvement in issues of maternal health</p> <p>Women empowerment to make decisions in relation to their health</p> <p>Start a prepayment scheme for birth preparedness</p> <p>Enhance emergency preparedness</p> <p>-Have maternal review meetings with community</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Child Health Challenges	<p>Shortage of staff</p> <p>In adequate funding for outreach services</p> <p>In adequate of supply of drugs</p> <p>Negative attitude of staff</p> <p>Lack of follow ups for defaulters</p> <p>Poor motivation</p> <p>Mothers not consistent in keeping return dates</p> <p>In adequate refrigerators</p> <p>Health workers not complying with guide lines, policies and standards.</p> <p>Poverty levels are high</p> <p>Ignorance</p> <p>Poor infrastructure</p> <p>Poor health seeking behaviour</p> <p>Non completion of immunization schedules.</p>	<p>Reduce Child Mortality Rate from present 84 down to 26 by 2015</p>	<p>Increase the Number of fully Immunized Children from 75% to 80%</p> <p>Increase the number of Children Immunized against measles from 80% to 85% by 2015</p> <p>Increase the number of newborns immunized with BCG.</p> <p>Increase the number of Children under 5 years accessing and utilizing LLTNs</p>	<p>Intensify micro teaching in MCHS</p> <p>Sustain the distribution of ITNs to under five</p> <p>Increase the No. of children fully immunized</p> <p>Have regular stake holders meetings</p> <p>Procure refrigerators</p> <p>Improve cold chain maintenance</p> <p>Improve social mobilization</p> <p>Empower the CORPs to do social mobilization</p> <p>Conduct defaulter tracing</p> <p>Distribute ITNs</p> <p>Increase the No. of outreach posts.</p>
Adolescents	<p>Lack of youth friendly clinics</p> <p>Lack of staff trained in youth friendly counselling</p> <p>Long waiting queues for service</p> <p>Lack of partners dealing in adolescent health</p> <p>Negative attitude of health workers towards the youth</p> <p>School drop outs</p> <p>Early marriages</p> <p>Early sexual engagement</p> <p>Ignorance of available services</p> <p>Fear of queuing with adults whom some may be their own parents</p> <p>Drug and substance abuse</p> <p>No audio visual services</p> <p>Lack of peer educators</p>	<p>Establish 2 functional Youth Friendly Clinics – one at Alupe and other at Kocholya</p>	<p>Train youth as counsellors</p>	<p>Start at least 2 youth friendly clinics</p> <p>Strengthen school health programmes</p> <p>Have VCT out reaches</p> <p>Prompt treatment of STIs</p> <p>Provide ARVs</p> <p>Provide FP commodities</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Elderly/Adults	Inadequate medical supplies No specific supplies for adults and he elderly Negative attitude toward the elderly from staff. Lack of available service Poverty levels are high Walking distances to institutions long Cultural beliefs Lack of the youth to take of the elderly They are neglected often meant to die.	Improve Health indicators of Adults and Elderly.	Increase the number of expectant women amongst adults, accessing family planning commodities from 27% to 25% Increasing the number of VCT sites – mobile and stationary Increasing the number of people receiving VCT services Increase the number of HIV+ persons seeking ART	Intensify VCT outreaches Set up special clinics Provision of ITNS Update health workers affecting the elderly Mobilization for outreach on VCT Enhance health education in barazas to reduce early marriages and indulgence in early sex Education on early health seeking behaviour Encourage use of FP
Insufficient Value Addition	Lack of Industries Lack of know-how No initial capital	Adhere to 15% value addition in the next 5 years	Promote cottage industries	Capacity Building of farmers groups Linking to affordable credit Attract investors
Poor Marketing/ Inadequate Markets	Cross-Border trade resulting in cheap imports Inadequate Markets Lack of market information Inadequate production	Increase agricultural production by 30% in 5 years Increase farmers access to market information by 40%	Increase access to farm inputs Capacity building Formation of marketing groups	Creation of Market Information Desks Improve Infrastructure
Post harvest losses	Ignorance High cost of inputs Pests and diseases	Reduce post - harvest losses from 30% to 10% in the next 5 years	Capacity Building Improve storage facilities	Improve Storage and Warehousing Timely harvesting and post harvest handling measures
Low production/High production costs	High Costs of Farm Inputs Decline in soil fertility Unpredictable Weather Crop pests and diseases Poor Infrastructure Lack of diversity	Increase production by 30% in the next 5 years	Capacity Building Promote use of certified seeds Promote organic farming	Increase the use of certified seeds. Use proper agronomic practices Diversification Improve infrastructure Crop Rotation Use of drought tolerant food security crops Planting early maturing crop varieties

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				Use of water harvesting and irrigation techniques
Influx of poor seeds and threat of diseased plants from across the border	Ignorance Price differences	Intensify Border surveillance	Awareness creation	Surveillance of border points by MoA and KEPHIS Training of farmers
Lack of affordable credit	Lack of title deeds Attitude of farmers towards credit facilities	Link 5000 farmers to affordable credit in 5 years	Awareness creation Promote issuance of title deeds	Collaboration with other stakeholders Training
Low yields in Livestock production	Low uptake of modern livestock production methods Land tenure system Weather calamities such as flood and drought High incidence of pests and disease Use of inferior breeds Low skill levels	Increase production by 30% in the next 5 years	Capacity Building Increase the exotic breeds Upgrading Reduce vector menace by 90% Reduce incidence of Napier stunting disease	Use available land for pasture production Increase dairy herd Livestock multiplication and upgrading Strengthen communal crush pens Training of farmers
Unexploited livestock production potential	Farmers attitude towards some types of livestock to be reared	To promote diversification of farming methods	Capacity building Credit to farmers on soft conditions	Make use of the ready market for livestock and livestock products
High incidence of vector borne diseases	Non-functional disease control infrastructure like cattle dips Weak animal health delivery system Tsetse infestation	Reduce the vector menace by 90% in 5 years	Strengthen communal crash pens Provide affordable acaricides Improve animal health services	Tap knowledge from livestock research stations in the district Disease surveillance and monitoring
Inadequate involvement of women in livestock sector	Gender bias and inequality	Increase women participation from 20% to 40 % in 5 years	Gender mainstreaming	Capacity Building Programs to target women

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Decrease in Napier yields through Napier stunting disease	Infection with micro plasma	Reduce incidences of infection by 95% through destruction of disease infected materials in 5 years	Destroy affected stools Introduce other suitable varieties	Use clean materials Field sanitation Research Training of farmers
Low uptake of fish farming by community	Unsuitable soils Environmental degradation and scarcity of water	Increase number of fishponds from 100 to 300 in the next 5 years	Train farmers Link farmers groups to affordable credit	Establish demonstration fishponds Train on utilization of fish
Lack of credit facilities to Saccos	Competition from other financial institutions	Increase no. of Saccos and revive the collapsed ones	To train farmers and management teams	Prompt remittances by employers to Saccos Timely disbursement of loans to members Increased membership Good climate for cotton growth and other agricultural crops Tackle land ownership problems
Low enrolment into cooperative societies	Poor Management Delayed Payments to farmers by cooperatives Cross-Border middlemen Low capital base in coops	To avail credit facilities to Saccos and commence prompt payments for farm produce	Train farmers and management teams	Membership recruitment and community sensitization Competition from other financial institutions High number of withdrawals from the societies Socio-cultural beliefs
Low rate of cascading cooperative benefits to farmers	High cost of overheads such as transport Low Prices of Produce	To ensure that Saccos own their transport facility to reduce on the cost	To train farmers and management teams	Increase Sacco savings Pay more for farm produce
Lack of Markets	Lack of cottage industries to add value	Carry out market survey and reduce the number of middle men	Train farmers and management teams on market surveys	Revival of dormant ginneries through investors or government Make use of available markets and market researches

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
				Increased cotton production Increased Milk production
Poor Cooperative management	Poor Book-keeping Lack of funds to employ skilled personnel Political interference	To employ skilled personnel to manage Saccos	To hire skilled personnel	Proper management of Saccos Improved saving for the Saccos
Lack of title deeds by farmers	Long distance to the lands office in Busia District Scarcity of land due to subdivision	To empower youth and women in the use of agricultural land	To ensure issuance of title deeds without discrimination	Increased number of people with title deeds Increased number of farmers taking loans
No loans to local business	Long distance to trade office hindering licensing	To establish Trade office in the District	To access credit to farmers	Train traders on resource pooling and capital investment strategies
Shortage of Technical Staff or Limited supervision	Few Technical staff trained	Supervise and monitor the activities of the Saccos.	The government to post more technical staff in the District.	Train and post more foresters
Low seedling production	Lack of non-skilled labour at the tree nursery level Lack of nursery implements Water shortage due to environmental degradation	Produce over 5 million seedlings of assorted species.	Start individual tree nurseries Community tree nurseries Group/Institution tree nurseries	Use of locally available raw materials (seeds) in nursery production Use of CBOs
Inadequate means of transport	No allocation of transport facilities	To acquire pickup vehicle and motorbike for the department	To ease transport problem for the technical staff.	Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation activities.
Limited forest cover/deforestation	Destruction of hills No alternative sources for firewood, fodder or charcoal, or timber Use of wood fuel in tobacco curing Increased cost of kerosene	To afforest the hills	Raise seedlings Reduce consumption of wood fuel	Use of alternative sources of energy Use of energy saving jikos

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Poor communication network.	Low funding.	To reclassify the roads in the District.	To encourage the local community members in competitive tendering in public works.	Good working relationship with other stakeholders Availability of supervision vehicles Cooperation from local leaders Appreciation by the local community
Large number of briefcase contractors	Lack of qualified contractors from the local community – with roadwork machines and equipments (Over 80 contractors bought tenders – each expecting work)	To ensure that only registered contractors are given the tenders.	Priorities to be given to the locals with the capital base.	To sensor the contractors before the awarding of the tenders.
Low connectivity to electricity network	High costs of transformers and connectivity Capacity of some transformers has been exceeded – especially in the Amagoro area	To lower the cost of electricity connections	To Provide new Transformers where the capacity has been exceeded	Expand Rural electrification program.
Unreliable power supply – especially in the Malaba area	Long distance to Siaya Sub-station	Improve the living standards of the people to spur rural industrialization.	To increase power capacity and megawatts To reduce the incidence of blackouts in the district.	Liaise with KPLC Involve development partners in increasing connectivity
Low public service vehicle (PSV) service network	Poor Road network	To promote investment in transport.	To avail affordable credit facilities for the community to venture into transport business.	Enhance Road Maintenance
Increase in Slums and informal settlements	Lack of proper institutional framework such as physical development plan Uncoordinated legislation Weak linkages between stakeholders Ineffective M&E system Adverse impact of HIV/AIDS	To provide low cost housing	To develop physical development plans for urban centres.	Maintain HIV/AIDS initiatives Strengthen M & E systems Coordinate and enforce legislation pertaining to housing and settlement

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Lack of reliable water supply	Vandalism of water pipes – especially during high season Non-payment of water bills Siltation of water supply during rainy season Pollution at the catchment areas Limited allocation from Ministry Environmental degradation hampering sustainability Low staffing level Ethnic Rivalries leading to destruction of water pipes Frequent Bursts of plastic pipes due to age Unreliable power supply Delays in supply of treatment chemicals Increase in the coverage area	Reduce unaccounted for water by 100% by 2013 Take legal action against defaulters on non-payment of bills Reforestation catchments areas and river-banks Rehabilitate the old pipeline Improve budgeting and procurement of chemicals Formulate and implement water policies to safeguard environment	Establish community water points along the main line Put more water kiosks Community policing by “water guards” to look after catchments areas	Makes use of available water source potential Alternative water sources such as roof catchments
Shortage of permanent water supply points	Insufficient infrastructure	Develop more water points by 50% Construct 2 more water supplies	Individuals to utilize roof catchments Increase hand-dug wells in households	Utilize the most easy to reach source of water
Land shortages/disputes Disputes in Water Use and allocation	Pipes crossing people’s land Land for expansion not available Long period in compensation procedure	To minimize disruptions to water supply	Negotiate with owners to settle land problems	Compensate individuals Acquire more land for public utility
Border/Transit related security threats	Drug trafficking Human Trafficking Smuggling of firearms Smuggling of commodities such as cigarettes, tiger batteries	To enhance capacity of Law enforcers to deal with border related threats	Utilize and Develop Community policing Increase of effective patrol at border Enhance East Africa Federation Operation Equip the law enforcers with modern/necessary equipment	Training of community members on security matters through barazas Strengthen regular-joint border security meetings from both sides Improvement of physical infrastructure such as roads for border patrol

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			Provide infrastructure to Improve morale, and scope of police operations	Cooperation and Teamwork by all stakeholders in crime-management campaigns Deploy sniffer dogs, surveillance cameras, vehicles Provide additional offices, housing, patrol posts
Consumption of Local Brews Domestic Violence	Attitude, idleness and gossiping amongst the locals.	To effectively enforce law and order for conducive development parameters	To train the locals in aspects of social welfare economics and development	To provide civic education to the rural people and retraining of law enforcers.
Inadequate coverage of Community by Staff	Inadequate social development staff at grassroots Low morale of staff Inadequate skills among staff required to undertake various socio-development functions	The Government to employ more technical staff to enhance capacity building.	To retrain the available staff to boost their morale.	To organize for a one month course for technical staff.
Lack of community training.	Limited capacities of communities to plan and implement social development programs	To train the local community on community projects and identification.	To involve everyone in decision making.	To promote greater self reliance amongst the people. To improve the management structures and internal democracy in community organizations.
Inadequate community development	Increased marginalization of youths, physically disabled, aged, poor	To promote development programmes for the youth, disabled and women to ensure their full participation in the development of the district.	Establish development programmes for the youth, disabled and women and avail credit facilities.	To ensure that everyone in the district is accorded an equal opportunity to own assets, inherit land and other properties to effectively participate in development process. Opportunity to own property. -Increase devolved funding programmes and training to the relevant groups

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Unemployment	Inadequate Training Limited job opportunities	To reduce the level of unemployment	Provide Interest free loans to the Youth led enterprises Creation of one youth empowerment centre -Provision of Market Oriented training programs Labour export	Strengthen YEDF Construction of a Youth empowerment centre Change of curriculum at Youth Polytechnics Establishing career information points Career guidance and counselling
Lack of Recreational and Sporting facilities	Non-investment in sporting infrastructure	To harness the sporting talent among the people of Teso	-Support the construction of a stadium/recreation centre	Partnership Construction of stadium Promote sports as a means of physical, mental, and economic development.
Limited capacity of sector offices	Lack of vehicles Unavailability of internet connections and other multimedia utilities	To increase access to appropriate information and technology.	To establish community resource centres for information dissemination.	Employ more staff Purchase vehicle and equipment for the department
Limited circulation of Rural Press	Policy that confines local press to Kiswahili/English Content of rural press not tailor-made for district	Increase the coverage of local development news in the district	Rationalize Policy Tailor content of rural press to district needs	Policy Rationalization Asses the need for more district specific publications
Limited access to media due to poverty and illiteracy	-Inability of afford newspapers, and electronic media	Increase the coverage of local development news in the district	To enhance the accessibility to the printed and electronic unprinted material media at community resource centre.	Install more internet connections in the area Train more youths in IT Enhance enrolment in schools to fight the low literacy levels
Lack of legal institutions and bodies in the district. Challenges in Mobility impeding proper time usage	No vehicles for the Ministries of Finance and Planning-	To improve mobility of officers	Acquire vehicle for transportation Liaise with other departments to share resources	Request Vehicles Coordinate with other departments to share resources

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Problems in Monitoring and Evaluation	Difficulty of determining level of funding and number of funded groups by stakeholders -Lack of vehicles for DDOs, CACCs etc	To reduce HIV/AIDS infection from 6.7% to 3%	To train more counsellors and establish more VCT centres.	To conduct seminars and workshops.
Irregular Disbursement of Funds	Delays by NACC in funding approved proposals CACC/DTC operation funds not regular	To sensitize the actors on the challenges post by HIV/AIDS pandemic	To ensure that every stakeholder in the district is reached.	To ensure quick disbursement of funds for the programmes.
Insufficient VCT coverage	Low male turnover Insufficient VCTs (distance) Lack of trust	To establish more VCT centres in the district.	To increase VCT centres from 11 to 24.	To train more counsellors to Mann VCT centres.
Geographical Inequality in the Distribution of Resources	Low funding.	To ensure equal distribution of resources.	To fund groups at sub location level.	Train more community health workers Encourage Advocacy Fund as many groups as possible Equitably distribute resources at sub-location level Encourage people to talk about behaviour change Train more counsellors
Negative Socio-Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS	Very limited IGAs to enhance sustainability of orphans and infected persons	To establish income generating activities for widows and orphans.	To sustain the livelihood of widows and orphans.	To train widows and orphans on income generating activities.

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter outlines the specific programs and projects that are either ongoing, or have been proposed to improve the quality of life of the district's populace. These are intended to address the various strategies as a response to the problems that have been mentioned in chapter two.

The Chapter is organized under the following headings, each of which represents an MTEF Sector. They are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes. The vision and mission of each sector is spelt out, and this is followed by the district response to that sector vision and mission. In addition to the interventions, the stakeholders in each sector are outlined.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the most productive sector with a high potential to turn around the economy of the district if all the 44,000 hectares of arable land are put into agricultural production. The sub sectors comprising the sectors are: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Lands, Co-operative Development, Fisheries Development, and Forestry and Wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To become an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the very strategic nature of this sector, there are a number of initiatives that the district, through the DDC, and more directly through the ministries in this sector, is implementing to fulfil the mission and meet the sector vision.

Commercial farming is being entrenched through the "Agribusiness" initiative, where farmers are encouraged to practice farming as a business – as opposed to the traditional emphasis on subsistence. This is being strengthened through extension services, which are always available on request to the farmers in the district. The same initiative is being encouraged in the livestock sub-sector as well. There is an emphasis on strengthening cooperatives to enable farmers enjoy the economies of scale – both in procurement and marketing. Food security is being enhanced through the promotion of modern agriculture – with better varieties coming from KARI. Livestock breeds are also being improved even though the uptake of modern method is relatively slow.

There are funds being brought into this sector by the WKCDD&FMP and the Njaa Marufuku Fund under the Ministry of Agriculture. A substantive proportion of funds from other sectors also end up in this sector. Examples are the Youth Enterprise Fund, and the Women Enterprise fund among others.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Given that the largest percentage of the district population are actively engaged either fully or partly in this sector it is estimated that 98% of the population are “employed” by this sector. As a result, the agriculture and rural development sector, is not only the key employer, but the key source of income

There is a key role to be played in the forestry sub-sector as well. While there are no gazetted forests, the trees growing across the district are the principal source of wood-fuel and charcoal - for domestic use and even for curing tobacco where it is grown. A lot therefore has to be done to ensure that we have enough trees for meeting the above needs and also for other uses as such timber and conserving the environment.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

In order to attain the sector vision, the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Veterinary, Lands, Cooperatives, NEMA, and Forestry will take a lead in both coordination and implementation. Stakeholders are brought together through sector related forums such as the District Agriculture Committee (DAC) and Agriculture Stakeholders. Besides these departments, there are other institutions that have a pivotal role including KARI, and LBDA. NGOs, and CBOs, and the entire community partner with the above to attain the sector vision.

Stakeholder	Roles
Department of Agriculture	To provide technical services and related logistics on: crops development, food security, environmental conservation, land reclamation and farmers training.
Livestock Production Department	To provide technical extension and related logistics on: livestock development, food security, environmental conservation, land reclamation and farmer training.
Veterinary Department	To provide technical extension and related logistics on: animal diseases pests control and skin development.
Forestry Department	To provide technical extension and related logistics on environmental and forestry conservation.
Fisheries Department	To provide technical advice and related logistics on: fish farming and fish movement control.
Co-operatives Department	To provide technical Extension and related logistics on: saving mobilization and group marketing.
Individual Farmers	Resource management and food production
British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. (BAT) and Mastermind Tobacco (K) Ltd.	Assists in providing technical crop specific support services, social and physical infrastructure, and marketing avenues for tobacco
Kenya Sugar Co. Ltd.	Certified seed supply; Horticultural seed production
Mumias Sugar Co. Ltd.	Assists in providing technical crop specific support services, social and physical infrastructure, and marketing avenues for sugarcane
Akukuranut Development	Is providing alternative marketing outlets for farm produce; rural banking

Stakeholder	Roles
Trust (ADT)	and credit service to former groups; HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. ADT is also strengthening groups in areas such as resource mobilization
World Vision ADP	This project is working with communities in Angurai Division in areas of development that they have prioritized
International Child Support (ICS)	Is working with the sector to enhance income levels in households to improve to improve the wellbeing of the children
Christian Community Services (CCS)	Provides; farm inputs to community groups and farmers training services
Association for Better Land Husbandry (ABLH)	Provision of organic farming. 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
Churches	Provides specific agricultural messages on farming provision of credit to women and youth groups.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Strengthen extension services, enhanced farmer trainings Use of appropriate seeds – via selection or purchase Tractor hire Value addition and food processing	Limited human and logistical resources Low intensity food production Striga and disease infestation Lack of plant and machinery	Assist communities to organize themselves and collectively seek services to increase impact Train farmers on resource mobilization and increase funding to Agriculture sector via funds such as CDF Increase and improve on farm storage.
Livestock	Improve breeds Promote local poultry	Slow uptake of AI and other services by farmers Limited extension coverage High cost of feeds	Enhance sensitization and training programmes Strengthen cooperatives Promote local and sustainable animal feeds.
Cooperative Development	Sensitize farmers on economics of scale Train cooperatives on management	Few active cooperative societies Poor management	Encourage the formation of cooperative societies
Veterinary Department	Prevent trypanosomiasis resurgence Enhance spraying and cattle-dip usage	Limited extension coverage Limited investment on dips and spraying equipment by farmers	Mobilize resources from all available channels Sensitization and resource mobilization
Fisheries	Assist communities establish fish ponds Training of farmers	Limited extension services	Provide extension and fund trainings

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	Promotion of pluralistic, efficient and demand driven extension service aimed at poverty alleviation, food self sufficiency and income generation.	32 active CIGs formed with 2649 farmers. Training of farmers.	To train farmers on diversification. Provision of extension services as per farmers demand. Distribution of resources to the divisions. Operationalize ALEEF grant.
Cotton Revival Programme	To revive the dormant co-operatives Promotion of cotton growing in the district.	To revive 23 co-operative societies by 2013.	To sensitize members and management team on co-operative management.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Sustainable food development programmes Capacity building Farmer's empowerment. Food self sufficiency.	6,000 farmers per year.	Training of farmers Proposal writing and vetting. Co-ordination of funds. Follow up to funded groups.
Lucrative Legume Groundnut Programme	To eradicate poverty. Availability of improved cultivars. Food self sufficiency. Sustainable food development programmes.	Targeting 3015 kgs of seed distribution. 39 Hectares of crop demos achieved. 20 groups formed.	Seed distribution. Crop demonstrations. Field days. Farmers training. Group mobilization.
Push and Pull	To eradicate Striga weed in maize through technological adaptation from research.	Targeting 106 farmers in Amagoro Division. To organize for field days.	Establishment of napier plots. Establishment of desmodium plots. Establishment of maize demo plots. Farmer's mobilization/recruitment.
IR Maize	Use of IR maize to combat the Striga weed in maize.	Distribute 60 kgs of IR maize seeds. Carry out field survey by IITA/MOA on the perception of IR	Distribution of IR maize. Training of farmers.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		maize	
Credit for Agricultural Inputs	Increase affordable credit to farmers.	Cotton, maize, pyrethrum and sunflower farmers.	To provide farm inputs Train farmers, Access farmers to affordable credit facilities.
Credit for Livestock Development.	Affordable credit to livestock farmers to increase the number of dairy cattle in the district.	Dairy farmers.	Purchase of dairy cattle. Train farmers on livestock keeping. Reduction of disease infection.

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Orphaned Crops Development project	1	Promotion of orphaned crops.	Targeting 500 farmers per division per year.	To train farmers To distribute seeds.
National Agriculture Input Accelerated Project (NAIAP)	2	Promotion of use of agricultural inputs.	Targeting all farm families.	Training of farmers. Field demonstrations. Provision of technical advice on farm input utilization.
Oil Crops Development Programme	3	To reduce poverty and increase Food self sufficiency. Increase of household income. Promotion of production and utilization of oil crops (oil palms, sunflower and simsim)	To distribute 3015 Kgs of seeds. 39 Ha of crops demos achieved. 20 groups formed.	Seed distribution. Training of farmers. Group mobilization. Crop demonstrations. Field days.
Root Crops Development Programme	4	Promotion of production, utilization and marketing of root crops (sweet potatoes, cassava)	Targeting 300 farmers per division per year.	Training of farmers. Carrying out market survey. To ensure local utilization. Improve on the storage.
Upland Land (Rain fed) Rice Development Programme	5	Promotion of protection, utilization and marketing of the crop.	Targeting 6000 farmers.	Train farmers. Assist farmers to get affordable credit. To start cottage industries.
Horticultural Development Programme	6	Promotion of horticultural crops, production and	Targeting all farm families. To start four green houses.	Training of farmers. Carrying out market survey. Providing technical

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
		marketing (mangoes, pineapples, kales, tomatoes, citrus etc.)		service.
Construction of Divisional Offices	7	To cater for staff office accommodation at the divisional levels.	One block per division.	To construct office blocks at divisional level.

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tsetse and Disease Control.	To eradicate tsetse fly and reduction of infections.	To set up 1000 traps per year in the district	Trapping of tsetse fly. Bush clearing and animal spraying Livestock treatment and vaccination.
National Extension Programme	Enhancing Socio-economic development and poverty alleviation.	3200 farmers To acquire 100 bulls. To acquire 200 cows.	To train staff and farmers in livestock production.
Creation of Sustainable Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Free Areas in East and West Africa	To eradicate Tsetse multiplication in the District	Areas affected	To mobilize and sensitize he local community

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production and Veterinary Services

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Clinical Services	1	To control animal diseases.	All farm families.	Efficient training and supervision of private animal health workers and agro vets. Set up of clinical laboratories. Train farmers.
Artificial Insemination	2	To improve animal husbandry and raise of household incomes.	All farm families.	Improved animal husbandry Increased milk production
Veterinary Public Health	3	To improve animal health and inspection of meat facilities to reduce infection	All butcher men /farmers	Meat inspection Revenue collection Technical support
Leather Development	4	To improve leather production	Groups Farmers	Training of farmers Add value to the leather

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Funding
Construction of Office Block	5	To provide administration blocks for staff in four divisions.	Four divisions.	Construction and furnishing of offices.
Dairy Improvement	6	To enhance household income and food-security through enhanced milk yield	To acquire 300 heifers per year. To establish four cooling centres. To establish 2.5 hectares of improved fodder/pasture.	To improve heifer husbandry. To reduce calf mortality through demonstrations. Establish small scale milk processing plants.
Local Poultry Improvement	7	To support improvement of local poultry through establishment of small holder units.	40 units for five years. To increase the number of local breeds from 212, 165 to 900,000	Training of farmers. To reduce disease infection. To improve the local poultry husbandry.
Bee keeping Improvement	8	To increase honey and wax production from 40% to 70% within the plan period.	Targeting 8363 farmers.	Train farmers. Field demonstrations. Distribution of the bee hives.
Draft Oxen Technology	9	To train staff and farmers in draft oxen and assist in acquisition of oxen and equipment.	40 farmers per division per year.	Train farmers. To distribute draft oxen.
Pig Production	10	To increase household incomes through proper husbandry practices especially in housing and feeding.	Targeting 1200 farmers	Train farmers Improved pig husbandry.
Dairy Goat Production	11	To increase goat population by 50% during the plan period.	All farm families.	Train farmers. Improved goat husbandry.
Construction of Divisional Offices	12	To provide administration blocks for staff in four divisions.	Four divisions.	Construction and furnishing of offices.

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Co-operative management staff/members	1	To organize and transform informal sectors into co-operative societies. To improve the standard of living through co-operative societies.	One seminar per division per year to sensitize the local community.	Training of farmers. Field days.
Supervision and Management of co-operative societies	2	To supervise and assist Saccos with technical advice on management	All Saccos	To supervise all co-operatives societies

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revival of dormant co-operatives and Union Ginneries)	3	Revival of dormant co-operatives. To ensure smooth payment of proceeds from marketing co-operative societies.	Revive 23 co-operative societies by 2013.	To train members and management team on co-operative management. To hold special and annual general meeting. To organize members education day.
Purchase of office equipment and furniture	4	To equip the offices with the necessary facilities for immediate service delivery.	District headquarters block.	Purchase of computers, printers, fax, photocopier and furniture.
Purchase of motor vehicle	5	To ease transport problem for the DCO.	District headquarters.	To purchase one double cabin vehicle.

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension Programme	1	To impart new techniques in fish farming.	To train 75 farmers per division per year.	Train farmers and staff. Improved fish production methods. Farmers to benefit from LBDA.
Aquaculture Improvement	2	To impart new techniques in fish farming.	To train 75 farmers per division per year.	To train farmers and staff on farm trials.
Construction of modern fish market	3	To provide storage facilities. To improve hygienic standards.	To ensure that all fish traders operate from a clean market stall.	To construct a modern fish market in Malaba township/border point.
Construction of office block	4	To create sufficient space for serving the public.	District Headquarter	To construct an office block at the district headquarter.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Nursery.	To increase tree cover and agro forestry.	Establish one tree nursery in every division with emphasis on fruit and agro forestry trees. To increase on farm trees.	To produce seedlings for planting in farms, river lines, hill tops, road sides and water catchment areas.

(B) New Project Proposal: Forestry

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District and Divisional Offices.	1	To accommodate staff in decent offices for effective service delivery.	One district office block, four divisional offices.	Construct the district forest office, four divisional forest offices.
Training, workshops and seminars.	2	Creation of awareness on the importance of trees to lives and on how to start tree based cottage industry.	Two workshops per division per year.	Hold seminars and workshops to train local leaders, teachers, front line staff and farmers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Physical Planning

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of zoning for Malaba Town Council	1	To plan for the growth of the town To enforce the law on physical plans.	Malaba Town.	Revising the base map by inserting parcel numbers Plan to be forwarded to the Minister for approval during the 2008/2009 financial year.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector vision cannot be attained without working with other sectors in the district. There is continuous consultation with the Physical Infrastructure sector, to ensure that the requisite infrastructure – whether departmental offices, or proposed value addition facilities, plant, machinery or any other requisite infrastructure are developed as required.

At the same time there is close coordination with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector, to ensure that irrigation systems that have been developed or are to be developed are put into optimal use. Presently the Special Programmes sector is also working hand in hand with Agriculture and Rural Development because most of the projects that are being carried out by the community in that sector are directly related to Agriculture and Rural Development.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Given that this sector is a key employer, and has the greatest potential for employment creation, it is the sector that is most able to address the issue of poverty. The improvement of farming methods is an option for addressing problems that have been caused by the already existing population pressure.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Trade, East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization. The sector plays a very important role in employment and is one of the sectors which is expected to pioneer the diversification

of the district economy. It is through trade and industry that the Teso District economy can be diversified and employment created for its people.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders

Mission: To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District Development Committee realizes that this sector holds the key to the transformation of the Teso District economy from primary production to a diversified industrialized society – both in terms of service and manufacturing industry. Teso being a key transit hub – between Kenya and the rest of the region, and being connected to the region by both highway and railway systems there is a concerted effort to diversify the district economy from that based mainly on peasant agriculture to industry. There has been efforts to sensitize the community on trade – especially through trainings on areas such as entrepreneurship. This has been done by both government departments and other development partners

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector, especially the trade sub-sector is important because it is a source of employment and essential services. This is seen especially in Malaba town and is increasingly becoming so in the smaller towns across the district.

While the tourism sector is not yet developed apart from the aspect of transit tourism, there are concerted efforts to develop at least on key tourist site ; the Kakapel Rock Art Museum.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Trade	Providing technical skills to the small scale business men and availing joint Board loan
Ministry of East African Community	To create close coordination and collaboration with the neighbouring Districts in Uganda
Ministry of State for National Heritage	Provide technical advice to the community and establish a cultural centre where artefacts can be preserved
Ministry of Tourism	Provide technical support to the community to establish a tourist attraction at Kakapel
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Working with the other stakeholders to articulate the interests of the business

Stakeholders	Role
	community in the District
Safaricom Foundation	Assisting to develop the Kakapel Rock Art Museum together with other development partners

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote tourism and develop tourist site at Kakapel Museum	Limited hotel infrastructure Poor marketing of existing sites Unreliable power and water supply in Malaba town area	Partner with stakeholders to develop site at Kakapel
Trade	Training community on entrepreneurship and related skills	Unreliable power supply Limited economic and retail infrastructure	Provide incentives for investors Seek lasting solution to protracted blackouts
Industrialization	Develop industries that utilize locally available materials such as cotton, oil palm, and rice	Unreliable and erratic power and water supply Unavailability of plant and machinery	Invest devolved funds on plant and machinery Resource mobilization for investment in key potential industries
Culture	Improve the management of groups	Limited extension services Low staffing levels Limited funding for groups	Strengthen and capacity build groups to enable them mobilize their own resources

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Board Loan	To promote business growth by increasing the capital base of small scale business entrepreneurs. To access affordable loans to vulnerable groups to boost their incomes and increase employment opportunities.	Disburse an annual loan of Kshs. 42 million to small scale traders targeting 3000 traders in the district.	Disseminate information on the availability of the loan. Setting/evaluation of the applicants. Disbursement of funds. On site counselling and collection of the repayments.

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training.	To train traders on business skills. Promote managerial capacity of the managers/women and school leavers.	Train 150 traders per division per year on various business skills.	Conduct two courses/ seminars per division per year.
Verification of Weights and Measurements.	Promotion of uniformity of measurements. Maintain accurate standards.	All traders/business manufacturers and weighing machine repairers.	Standardization of weights and measures.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Teso District Cultural Centre	1	Develop and protect the district artefacts.	One theatre hall. Two Teso homesteads. Botanical farm development.	Construction of multipurpose theatre hall. Construction of Teso traditional homesteads. Establishment of botanical garden and preservation of indigenous trees. Collection, preservation and promotion of Teso visual art.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Sector provides markets for agricultural raw materials. Internally the sub sectors are linked, for instance, mining provides raw materials for industries. Physical Infrastructure, Public Administration Governance, Justice, Law and Order sectors provide an enabling environment for the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector. The sector relies on Information, Communication and Technology in marketing and awareness creation. Lastly the Human Resource Development through provision of healthy and skilled manpower.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through promotion of trade, tourism and agri-business. The measures such as soil conservation, promotion of agro-forestry as well as enforcement of environmental laws and sensitizing communities on importance of environment will be undertaken. Through extension services by the trade and tourism sectors efforts will be made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS and youth issues in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as talking about these issues in public barazas. To mainstream gender, women participation in decision making will be promoted as well as sensitizing men on importance of women in development. Advocacy for HIV/AIDS prevention and spread through theatre and drama will also be encouraged. Communities will also be sensitized on disaster management and responses through

contingency planning. Use of ICT will be promoted for increased access to market information.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

This sector plays a major role in development in supporting other sectors to achieve their set objectives. The sector includes Transport, Energy, Roads, Housing, and Public Works sub-sectors.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

Mission: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There has been a lot of effort on the improvement of the district infrastructure. This has been done in various ways including opening up access roads, and bridge construction. A number of bridges, drifts, foot-bridges have been and continue to be constructed in order to reduce distances traversed and lower the cost of transportation.

The transport sub-sector has experienced tremendous growth occasioned by the influx of motorcycles in the district during the plan period; a trend that was adopted largely from neighbouring Uganda, but has now spread across the rest of the county.

The Public Works sub-sector is and will continue to be involved in the supervision of a wide range of projects across the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector plays an important role in facilitating movement of goods and produce as well as persons across the district – and into the rest of the region. It is a source of employment as envisaged by vehicles and motorcycles as well as bicycles that provide employment as well as easing transportation.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Public Works	Setting policies, classification, opening up of new roads and maintenance, interpretation and implementation of policies.
Provincial Administration	Interpretation and enforcement of government policies; mobilization and sensitization of community on participatory road maintenance.
Local Authorities	The development of infrastructure through the use of funds such as LATF.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	To maintain the distribution network and grids and carry out rural electrification.
	Paying cess and construction of basic social infrastructure.

Stakeholder	Role
BAT and Mastermind companies	
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Improve postal services; upgrade Amagoro to full Post Office.
Mobile phone service providers (Safaricom, Zain and Orange)	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.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Tarmac key roads in the district Road network expansion and reclassification Increase bridge and footbridge construction	Inadequate funding leading to limited road maintenance	Mobilizing funds for key road projects Involving local community in maintenance Opening up of feeder roads
Public Works	Improve project supervision	Limited staff and logistics compared to high number of mushrooming projects occasioned by devolved funds	Strengthen mechanisms that prompt project implementers to work closely with the technical department
Housing	Shortage of quality housing in the district especially in the administrative areas such as Amukura	Slow rate of investment into business and housing infrastructure in the district	Provide incentives for investors to develop modern housing and business infrastructure
Energy	Increase electricity coverage through rural electrification and installation of new transformers to relieve overloaded ones Improve electricity infrastructure for reliability	Poorly installed poles collapsing during rainy season, and poor maintenance of electricity network Unreliable and erratic power supply	Upscale rural electrification program, Invest in renewable sources of energy such as solar where appropriate Install backups systems such as generators in sensitive and vulnerable installations
Transport	Improve traffic flow along the Malaba highway	Need for substantive investment in road works	Construct a series of new strong transit bridges across the Malaba river Provide proper safe parking places for trucks on transit

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance	To improve roads to accessible conditions.	220 Kms.	Grading. Gravel pebbling. Opening drainages. Culvert installation. Bush clearing.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bridges	1	Open up land locked areas.	Connect Asinam area to Adungosi and Otimong. Open up Kajei landlocked village. Connect Amase and Amongura on Uganda border acts as security road.	Construction of new bridges.
Malaba-Busia Road	2	To tarmac the road to ease transport problem during rainy season	Tarmac 29.5 km of the road	Tarmac the road

(B) New Projects Proposal: Public Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of office and staff houses.	1	To create space for staff for effective service delivery. To add adequate houses for district staff.	50 houses per year. Construct four office blocks for different departments.	Construction of offices and houses.

(B) On-going :

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Renovation of government houses at Alupe Sub- District Hospital	To improve livelihoods of staff in the district.	Seven government houses.	Assess physical condition of all government houses. Undertake maintenance of all houses.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure is primary in all sectors and sub-sectors. Public Works and Housing are procured by all sectors and therefore this sector must collaborate with all to ensure overall success. The sector in the course of achieving its targets interacts closely with other sectors as it provides the requisite infrastructure necessary for efficient and effective operation of other sectors. Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure like roads, will greatly influence the growth of agriculture sub-sector. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sub-sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues that are being tackled in the sector include; employment where there has been an effort to support and utilize local labour and enterprise for project

implementation wherever possible. In the transport sector there have been a number of initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS especially among the vulnerable groups such as the truck drivers. As a result there have been a number of initiatives by the government, as well as projects such as the Family Health International ROADS project – which has been carried out with the greatest support of the entire DDC.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

This sector comprises of the following sub sectors: water and irrigation; sanitation and environment and mineral resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission: To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through the concerned departments and stakeholders, the District continues to carry out a number of initiatives to ensure increased availability and better distribution of clean water, improved sanitation and better utilization of the available water resources though improving sub-sectors such as irrigation. To achieve this vision, environmental conservation has been prioritized.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector forms the bedrock for a clean, secure and sustainable environment not only for the present population but also the posterity for the local community by promoting the quality of the district's environment and environmental sustainability of natural resources. Sound environmental conservation therefore results in preservation of natural resources, assuring continuous supply of resources, goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment pre-empted calamities and disasters which would otherwise have serious socio-economic implications. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. By properly addressing these issues, the living standard of the people is improved

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Policy guideline prosing funds implantation Technica advice
World Vision ADP	Supporting water sector activities particularly in Angurai Division
Nile Basin Initiative	Funding major water works such as treatment plants
Constituency Development Fund Committee	Availing funds for water projects to assist communities and public institutions

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Irrigation	<p>Improve water supply by developing better transmission and storage facilities</p> <p>Increase irrigation potential</p> <p>Use appropriate technology and infrastructure to mitigate against floods in the flood prone areas and harness flood waters for use</p>	<p>Limited storage facility</p> <p>Unreliable and erratic power supply at pumping stations</p> <p>Lack of technical expertise by communities farming or settled in the flood prone areas</p>	<p>Work closely with partners such as Nile Basin Initiative to enhance development of infrastructure</p> <p>Work closely with the WKCDD&FMP project to mitigate against floods and develop appropriate infrastructure or methods for irrigation</p>
Environment and Mineral Resources	<p>Protect water catchments</p> <p>Promotion of Agro forestry, water and soil conservation</p>	<p>Very limited extension services</p> <p>Environmental degradation through pollution</p>	<p>Mobilization and sensitization</p> <p>Law enforcement</p> <p>Extension services for environmental impact assessment</p>

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adungosi Water Supply	To provide clean water to the farming community and targeting schools and markets.	To serve Adungosi market and surrounding institutions.	Laying of pipes. Construction of storage tanks. Spring protection.
Apegei Water Project	To provide clean and protected water to Apegei Market and the surrounding environment.	2000 local community.	Spring protection Laying of pipes. Construction of storage tanks. Construction of sedimentation tanks.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Moding Water Supply	1	To supplement water supply to the target rural population.	Targeting 1500 farmers.	Construction of water storage tanks. Laying of pipes.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				Spring protection.
Amukura Water Supply	2	To supplement Lukolis water project.	To serve over 6000 people	Laying of pipes. Construction of storage tank. Spring protection.
Malaba-Kocholia Water Supply	3	To supply water to high pressure zones in Amagoro Division. To target rural population, market centres and institutions.	To serve 42,000 persons.	Laying of pipes. Construction of water storage tanks. Extension of treatment works.
Amagoro Water Supply	4	To supplement water supply to Malaba-Kocholya water project.	6000 users.	Construction of intake works, - - Water storage tanks. Laying of pipes.
Lukolis (Amukura Hills) Water Project	5	Top provide clean water for domestic and farm use at Lukolis market, Lukolis Dispensary, Fr. Okodoi Secondary School, markets, etc.	Rehabilitation of intake works to serve the rural poor.	Laying of pipes. Construction of storage tanks. Rehabilitation of intake works. Spring protection.
Ang'urai, Water Project	6	To supplement water supply to the rural population.	To supplement water supply to the target rural population.	Construction of one storage tank. Laying of pipes. Construction of intake works.
Construction of Divisional Offices	7	To provide administration blocks for staff in four divisions.	Four divisions.	Construction and furnishing of offices.

((A) On- going Project/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Aludeka Drainage Scheme (Chakol Division)	To increase land productivity under agriculture by improving temporary water logging through drainage.	Have 85 ha of land put under improved drainage infrastructure to carry excess during flash floods into natural water ways.	COD excavation. Collectors drain improvement. Drop structure construction. Food path crossing construction. Spring protection works. Water catchment's points conservation.

B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ongaroi Drainage Scheme	1	To increase land productivity under agriculture by improving temporary water logging through drainage.	20 ha	COD excavation. Collector drain improvement. Drop structure construction. Food path crossing construction. Spring protection works.

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				Water catchment's points conservation
Amoni Drainage Scheme	2	To increase land productivity under agriculture by improving temporary water logging through drainage.	125 ha	COD excavation. Collector drains improvement. Drop structure construction. Food path crossing construction. Spring protection works. Water catchment points conservation
Akoret Irrigation and Drainage Scheme	3	To increase land productivity under agriculture by improving temporary water logging through drainage.	95 ha	COD excavation. Collector drain improvement. Drop structure construction. Food path crossing construction. Spring protection works. Water catchment points conservation

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The water and irrigation sub-sector work with all other sectors. Water infrastructure such as pipes traverse roads and therefore there is always close consultation with the physical infrastructure sector. Water is consumed by all settlements including institutions and therefore there is a close working relationship with the Human Resource Development and other sub-sectors is mandatory.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Within this sector there is a concerted effort to mainstream gender through availing water close to the households, since it is women who are normally prompted to spend more of their time and other productive energy in drawing water over long distances.

The issue of population pressure is also being addressed by way of checking its effects on the environment which has serious consequences not least the destruction of water catchments.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector comprises of: Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health sub sectors.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will aim at improving equitable access to quality health care in hard to reach areas. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural people access pre and post natal care. The district will focus on reduction of highly prevalent diseases like malaria, Trachoma, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers will be fostered in order to improve health service delivery.

In the education sub-sector, focus will be on promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes. Various communities will be sensitized on the need to discourage retrogressive cultural practices which effect school attendance in the district. This will help in improving the enrolment rate in primary schools especially after the introduction of the free primary education programme. There shall also be a need to increase educational facilities and equipping of the existing ones in order to cope with the expected increase in enrolment. In this regard, more stakeholders shall continue to be involved especially in putting up more boarding schools in arid and remote parts of the district.

Bursary allocations through devolved funds like CDF and LATF shall continue to target ready studentst in the community and school feeding programmes will be expanded to cater for many schools. Mobile schools and boarding schools for pastoral communities will also be a priority. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centres of specialization. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and laboratory facilities. Finally, efforts will be geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centres and literacy promotion efforts.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-developed and healthy human resource is an important aspect in the development of the district. The main concern therefore, is the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in economic activities in the district.

The health sub-sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The biggest challenge, however, is provision of affordable health care due to high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for Government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the cost-sharing money to improve on service delivery. The sub-sector is however, faced with a shortage of qualified nurses and doctors.

Education sub-sector on the other hand, is an enabler in the district in that all sectors require human resource to develop. The sector will develop human skills for both formal

and self-employment, mobilize people and resources necessary for local development and sensitize the local communities to conserve and use local resources effectively.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Medical Services	Health care policy implementation
Education	Curriculum development and education policy implementation
Labour and Human Resource	Create greater awareness about the potential For small scale activities
World Vision	Supporting activities of the Health Sector and carrying out a number of Malaria control, HIV/AIDS control projects
Family Health International	Empowering communities to fight HIV/AIDS through the roads project
AMPATH	A wide range of activities addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including the provision of ARVs
Constituency Development Fund Committee	Funding and implementing projects in the sector such as schools, and hospitals.
ICS	A wide range of activities to improve infrastructure and to assist in availing quality education through a community driven process

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Improve the uptake of services that impact on key health indicators Upgrading of existing health facilities	Inability to meet treatment related costs Shortage of personnel impacting negatively on service delivery	Upgrading of existing units Mobile health extension outreach where applicable Motivation and training of staff to make up for manpower shortage
Education	Construct ECDE facilities Train and employ ECDE teachers	Culture of giving the lowest priority to ECDE facilities whenever there is competition for resources	Sensitize stakeholders on the critical role of ECDE in educational development
	Construction and completion of classrooms and other educational infrastructure Improving the availability of water and electricity to schools where applicable Staff shortages	Register new schools and request staff Poor management of some institutions Limited community participation in development activities	Sensitizing community on roles in the education sector Improvement of existing schools Strengthen quality assurance systems in schools
	Increase adult literacy	Limited extension and outreach, Low enrolment	Increased sensitization on role of literacy

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Classrooms.	To increase the number of class rooms to meet the demands.	500 classrooms.	To construct and renovate classrooms.
Construction of toilets.	To improve on sanitation.	1200 toilets.	Increase girl child enrolment.
Purchase of text books and instructional materials.	Increase the availability of reading materials and improve on performance of examinations.	7000 secondary students. 66000 pupils.	Provision of text books to schools.
Purchase of desks.	To furnish the newly built class rooms.	66000 pupils	Provision of desks to schools
Construction of dormitories.	To ease students congestion. To reduce teenage pregnancy in day schools.	7000 students.	Construction of dormitories.
Purchase of Computers.	To enhance computer literacy in secondary schools.	480 computers.	To purchase computers.
Construction of Laboratories.	To equip laboratories.	24 laboratories.	Construction and equipping of science laboratories.
Construction of class rooms and computer rooms.	To ease student congestion.	7000 students.	Construction of classrooms and computer rooms.

(B) New Project Proposal: Health

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Male Ward – Teso District Hospital	1	To increase space for male admission	Male patients	To construct a male ward.
Construction of Maternity Ward- Teso District Hospital	2	To increase access to wards by mothers delivered by skilled attendants	Pregnant patients	To construct maternity wing at Teso District Hospital
Extension of Administration Block	3	To increase space for enhanced service delivery	All staff at the district headquarters	To construct an administration block.
Construction of Central Records Department	4	To create space for	Health information	To construct the central records department.

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		storage of hospital records for reference purposes.	staff and record managers.	
Construction of Kitchen	5	To facilitate space for kitchen staff	Patients and staff	To construct a kitchen
Construction of Physical Medicine Department	6	To increase space for storage of drugs	Pharmacy staff	To construct a medicine department
Construction of a Store	7	To increase space for storage of drugs	Pharmacy staff	To construct a store
Construction of a Laundry	8	To provide clean linen to patients	Staff and patients	To construct a laundry
Construction of Mortuary	9	To provide space for body preservation	The local community	To construct a mortuary
Construction of Staff Quarters	10	To provide housing facilities for staff	Staff	To construct staff houses
Purchase of Land	11	To increase space for expansion	District Hospital	To purchase land
Construction of Maintenance Unit	12	To create more room for maintenance unit	Staff at the maintenance unit	To construct maintenance unit
Rehabilitation of Amenity Ward –Alupe Medical College	13	To rehabilitate the Amenity at Alupe	Alupe Medical College	To rehabilitate the Amenity ward
Water Supply - Apokor Dispensary	14	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Staff and patients	To supply clean water to the facility
Construction of Staff Quarters – Moru-Karissa Dispensary	15	To provide housing facilities to the staff	Staff	To construct staff houses
Construction of staff Houses – Apokor Dispensary	16	To provide housing facilities to the staff	Staff	To construct staff houses
Water Supply - Apokor Dispensary	17	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Staff patients	To supply clean water to the facility

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Staff Houses – Akichelesit Dispensary	18	To provide housing facilities to the staff	Staff	To construct staff houses
Installation of Electricity – Malaba Dispensary	19	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Healthy facility	To install electricity to the facility
Installation of Electricity – Aboloi Dispensary	20	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Healthy facility	To install electricity to the facility
Water Supply – Aboloi Dispensary	21	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Patients and staff	To supply clean water to the facility
Installation of Electricity – Obekai Dispensary	22	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Healthy facility	To install electricity to the facility
Water Supply – Obekai Dispensary	23	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Patients and staff	To supply clean water to the facility
Installation of Electricity – Lukolis Dispensary	24	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Healthy facility	To install electricity to the facility
Water Supply – Lukolis Dispensary	25	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Patients and staff	To supply clean water to the facility
Installation of Electricity – Moding Health Centre	26	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Healthy facility	To install electricity to the facility
Water Supply – Moding Health Centre	27	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Patients and staff	To supply clean water to the facility
Installation of Electricity – Angurai Health Centre	28	To provide electricity to the Health facility	Health facility	To install electricity to the facility
Water Supply – Angurai Health Centre	29	To provide clean water to the patients and staff	Patients and staff	To supply clean water to the facility
Construction User Friendly Centre at Kocholya District Hospital	30	To provide space for youths to attend VCTs	Youths	To construct one user friendly centre for the youths

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction User Friendly Centre at Alupe	31	To provide space for youths to attend VCTs	Youths	To construct one user friendly centre for the youths
Construction of Masinde Muliro Constituent Medical College, Alupe	32	To upgrade the institution and start Medical College	Medical College Alupe	To construct a medical College
Purchase of Equipment and furniture	33	To purchase equipments and furniture for Alupe	Medical College Alupe	To purchase equipment and furniture

(B) New Project Proposals: Labour

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building of Jua Kali Sheds/Workshops for SME Operators.	1	To construct Jua kali sheds.	750 Jua kali artisans	Allocation of Jua kali sheds. 2 SMEs.
Capacity Building.	2	To train SMEs on business skills and management.	750 Jua kali artisans	Training of SME Operators.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV and AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prevention of HIV/AIDS infection	To reduce HIV/AIDS infection from 6.7% to 3% in four years.	Youth, commercial sex workers (6000) and truck drivers (200).	Treatment and counselling on STI/STDs Enhance condom distribution. Increase the number of VCTs Increase outreach clinics. Train more counsellors. Continue with the socio economic empowerment for widows and orphans. Discourage polygamy.
Monitoring and Evaluation.	To monitor and evaluate the activities being carried out by the civil society.	40 groups.	Advice groups on the implementation and financial management. Preparation of monitoring report.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Health issues are cross-cutting across all other sectors. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is pivotal in improving nutrition and combating poverty. Both the Education and Health Sub-sectors are key consumers of Infrastructure and therefore collaboration with the both the physical infrastructure and water and irrigation sectors is

mandatory. The GJLOS sector plays a key role in sensitization against retrogressive culture and other practices that threaten education or adversely affect health.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Although HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue, it is an issue that is central to this sector and is therefore being mainstreamed. Population pressure has been mainstreamed from the family planning and birth control aspects.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The sector includes higher education, science and technology and information and communication sub sectors

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission: To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilization of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector; the private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be training for utilization of already existing facilities. The district has a number of research institutions and institutions of higher learning which will team up with other stakeholders for technological development.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Coordinating stakeholders to facilitate the establishment of the University College at Alupe
Moi University	Working to develop a constituent college in Alupe
KARI	Agricultural Research
KEMRI	Medical Research

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
DIDC	Equip DIDC to strengthen its ability to fulfil mandate	Inadequate funding and personnel	Equipping of DIDC
ICT	Entrench greater use of ICT by the various sectors to ease information sharing	Limited allocation for ICT in some sectors Ignorance of some of the long-term or overall benefits of investing in ICT Limited electricity network	Sensitization Work with energy sector to strengthen rural electrification

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) On-going Project Proposal: Information

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices	To create space for staff.	One block at the District Headquarters	Construction of office block.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The key initiative in this sector within the district has been the establishment of a College of Moi University, within the district at Alupe. This process alone has required close cooperation with all sectors including GJLOS, Public Administration via the DDC, and Human Resource Development among others. In Alupe, there are also a number of stakeholders whose participation is central to the successful formation of the university college and its overall development. These include KARI and KARI-TRC in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, KEMRI in the Human Resource Development Sector, Lake Basin Development Authority in the Special Programs Sector. Both the Information and Communication sector and KNBS require data from all sectors.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector hosts the KNBS whose statistics are the basis of evaluating cross cutting issues – not least the issue of Gender Inequality. ICT is being used to create growth and efficiency and link the youth and the rest of the district with the world as a whole.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

This sector includes Provincial Administration and Internal Security; Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs; Judiciary; Immigration and Registration of Persons sub sectors.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission: The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Teso district borders Uganda and is porous. There are many secretive illegal routes through which drugs, smuggling of fire arms, smuggling of contrabands and cross border criminals use. The District Security Committees from both countries i.e. Kenya and Uganda usually hold consultative meetings on either side to discuss the way forward, to enable joint operations to curb crime. This has assisted in reducing the number of cross border criminals. There is need to add more patrol bases and police posts for effective patrol to reduce crime. Community policing was launched throughout the District and public sensitized through DC's barazas which serves as a means to reach out to all areas of the District.

The formation of East African Federation Initiative once implemented shall alleviate security matters affecting the border. Also, co-operation and team work by all stake holders in crime management campaigns in the District is being considered seriously as a priority. The continuous process of training of all cadres of people residing in Teso District through barazas, seminars and workshops could bring better results.

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 Bungoma or Busia Districts. The sub sectors considered are: Office of the President, Home Affairs, and Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons.

3.7.3 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. Other roles are effective co-ordination of development activities, project monitoring and evaluation and provision of legal services and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Judiciary	Establishment of legal institutions Provision of professional and timely settlement of legal issues affecting both public and private sector
Office of the President	Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub location levels; Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in urban centres. Ensuring proper financial management and adhering to proper procurement procedures; Ensure efficient operation and co-ordination of government activities in the district
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home	Preparing of pre-sentence reports to courts, visits to

Stakeholders	Roles
Affairs	work agencies, visits to probationers home
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Sensitize and monitor civil registration district wide through provincial Administration

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Improving infrastructure in the administrative units Improve service delivery to bolster public confidence	Limited funding Non-prioritization of administrative projects by the devolved funding committees	Sensitize community to foster ownership of administrative infrastructure Entrench results based management
Police	Maintenance of Law and order	Inadequate infrastructure Limited mobility	Improve facilities and enhance mobility Improve working relationship with communities
Probation	Construction of probation office within the district	Shortage of land for construction of new offices	Partnering with local authorities and working with DDC to tackle land issues

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of staff houses (OCPD)	1	To provide adequate housing and improve on security.	Targeting 25 houses per year.	To construct staff houses.
Construction of Police Posts	2	To provide closer security to the public.	One police post per division and two patrol bases per division.	Establish police posts and patrol bases at strategic points.
Purchase of vehicles	3	To ease transport problem.	Two vehicles per year.	To purchase vehicles for the OCPD.
Purchase of Office Equipment and Furniture	4	To equip the offices with the necessary facilities for immediate service delivery.	District headquarters block and police stations.	Purchase of computers, printers, fax, photocopier and furniture.
Construction of Administration Police Staff Quarter.	6	Provide adequate housing.	Targeting 25 houses per year.	To construct staff houses.

(B) New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices	1	To provide adequate offices for staff.	District Headquarters block.	To construct an office block.
Sensitization and Mobilization	2	To create awareness amongst the locals.	The local community.	Seminars and workshops. Funding.
Purchase of Computers and Printers and Installation of Internet Services	3	To improve on service delivery.	District Headquarters block.	Purchase of computers, and fittings.
Purchase of Furniture and Fittings.	4	To equip the offices with the necessary facilities for immediate service delivery.	District headquarters block.	Purchase of furniture and fittings.

(B) New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Law Courts.	1	To bring services closer to the people.	District headquarters block.	Construction of the law courts.

(B) New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of offices.	1	To create sufficient space for serving the public and record keeping.	One office block at District Headquarter.	Construction of offices
Sensitization on handling of civil registration.	2	To increase the level of awareness and the number of people registering.	Hold regular meetings in four divisions. Register 90% of births and deaths.	Field visits and public meetings.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is important to performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration, the sector need reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

As the sector is interlinked with all the other sectors, it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration comprises of the following sub sectors: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, and the Ministry of Local Government.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission: To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to provide, leadership and policy direction, this sector, through the DDC and other forums enables deliberation on policy and other developmental issues. At the same time, reports and plans are generated – including the DDP, DAMER, District JAPR and other reports – not to mention the minutes of various committees.

Through the DIDC and the DDC the sector has also taken a lead in policy dissemination to other sectors. Resources are mobilized by the Local Authorities through various licenses and fees. By playing its role in reporting and capacity building, the District Development Office also plays a critical role in enabling other sectors, as well as communities mobilize resources from the government and other stakeholders.

The local government will promote growth of secondary markets and small urban centres, infrastructure and market facilities

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district because it plays a critical coordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as sensitization and dissemination – through the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 – whose mandate includes key development and administrative committees – such as the DDC, the DEC, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, the District Technical Committee that oversees HIV/AIDS activities among others.

The Local Government sub-sector plays a critical administrative role – especially in areas such as revenue collection. Through the LATF funds and LASDAP process, development is being realized. The councils that comprise the local government are also instrumental in facilitating infrastructural development – especially by way of providing land for construction.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	To formulate policies and long term programmes
Local Government	Support the development of basic infrastructures and marketing facilities to provide incentives to investors

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Area Kocholya	Develop well planned urban centres	Unplanned settlements and haphazard development of facilities	Development and adherence to physical plans
Trucking Nairobi Development and Vision 2030	Strengthen M & E systems in the district	Staff shortage Non-availability of vehicles in the sub-sector	Implement better management systems for efficiency

3.3.6 Process and Programme Priorities

(B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Purchase of Computers and Printers	1	To create awareness and effective use of new technologies in information management systems	DIDC	Equipment in place by 2010.
Purchase of DIDC Furniture and Fixings	2	To utilize the available working space	DIDC	Purchase of furniture and equipment done by 2010

(B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Mortuary at Kocholya District Hospital	1	To preserve bodies and ease transport problem for the local community	Kocholya District Hospital	Construction of Mortuary
Construction of Akichelesit Dispensary	2	To provide health care facilities closer to the people	A	Construction of dispensary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Apokor Dispensary	3	To provide health care facilities closer to the people	Apokor community	Construction of dispensary
Purchase of land for Kwangamor Dispensary	4	To provide health care facilities closer to the people	Kwangamor community	Purchase of land
Purchase of land for Aboet Dispensary	5	To provide health care facilities closer to the people	Aboet community	Purchase of land
Purchase of equipments for Obekai and Amongura Dispensary	6	To provide health care facilities closer to the people	Obekai and Amongura community	Purchase of equipments
Construction of classrooms for Obekai, Kidera, Okwata, Otimong, Kolait, Kakurikit and Katakwa Primary schools	7	To provide education facilities for primary schools	Primary schools	Construction of classrooms
Purchase of desks	8	To provide enough sitting space	Primary schools	Purchase of desks
Purchase of land for 10 primary schools	9	To provide space for expansion	Primary schools	Purchase of land
Drilling of boreholes	10	To provide safe and clean water to the community	Opillio Community	Drilling of boreholes
Protection of spring wells	11	To provide safe and clean water to the community	Kamunusu Community	Protection of wells
Improvement of access roads in ten wards	12	To open landlocked areas	Ten wards	Improve and rehabilitate roads

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector due to the nature of its mandate has close linkage with other MTFP sectors. The DDO coordinates and supervises projects implemented by other sub-sectors such as roads and water projects to ensure that they are timely executed and within the allocated resources.

The sector through the local authorities, maintains close linkage with other sub-sectors through resource mobilization. It mobilizes local resources through revenue collections from cess, licences etc. These are then released to other sub-sectors such as roads through the exchequer, to facilitate operations and implementation of projects as required by law. Local Authority also provides infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas.

3.8.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The cross-cutting issues of Poverty, Gender Inequality, HIV/AIDS, ICT, Youth Empowerment, Environmental Degradation, Disaster Management, Combating Retrogressive Cultural Practices, and issues pertaining to people with disabilities are all within the mandate of this sector – and are most deliberately entrenched in the sectors performance contracts – especially that of the provincial administration. They are mainstreamed through a variety of approaches including sensitization, enforcement, and coordination.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector includes Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special Programmes and Youth and Sports and Regional Development Authorities.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides opportunities for the local communities increase their levels of awareness, participation in development process and self reliance through promotion and improving the status and participation of women and youth in the community to enhance service delivery. This promoted through the youth and women micro projects, health promotion projects, advocacy and behaviour change and consultancy services.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Regional Development Authorities	Undertake research towards improved multiplication of livestock and farm produce adding value techniques
Gender and Children Affairs	To empower women through trainings and funding; Integrating and mainstreaming gender issues in all development initiatives; Sensitize the community on children's rights; Safeguard the rights of children
Youth and Sports	Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels
Special programmes	To transform the community to be able to create wealth and mitigate the adverse outcomes of poverty through a community own development initiatives

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth and sports	Development of resource centres for youth Reduce unemployment among the youth	Limited resources for group funding Poor repayment of loans by groups Limited extension services	Strengthen outreach to youth in their natural settings Provide incentives for groups that carry out projects successfully and repay loans
WKCCD/FMP	Support groups to enable them prioritize projects Avail funds to groups in targeted areas Mitigate against the impact of floods	Low staffing levels Restricted selection of project areas	Work closely with technical departments to improve service delivery

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Constituency Women Enterprise Project.	Empower women through entrepreneurship and mobilization.	Individual entrepreneurs. Women groups.	Training of entrepreneurs. Vetting/evaluation of applicants. - Issuing cheques.
Registration of Groups	- Mobilize and sensitize the community to form groups to fight poverty and HIV/AIDS	- Training all women groups and individuals in the district.	- Training
Baseline for Old Age	- Empower old age.	- Senior citizens	- Training
PLWD – Disabled Persons	- To provide knowledge and skills for PLWDS.	- PLWDs in the district.	- Training - Funding
Socio-Economic Development	To prepare individuals through community mobilization, impacting knowledge, skills and appropriate attitudes.	- Individuals and groups.	- Training of income generating activities i.e. dairy farming. - Brick making. - Table banking. - Horticultural activities. - Pig rearing. - Goat rearing. - Chicken rearing.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Locationy	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building	1	To create awareness among the local community	Youths and the community in general	Training Expertise
Youth Micro projects.	2	To increase the level of awareness for the youth.	Youth groups.	Training. Funding.
Malaria Initiatives	3	To reduce prevalence of malaria among the locals.	Local community.	Training. Funding. Distribution of mosquito nets.
Social Infrastructure and Service Delivery	4	To improve on the current infrastructure.	Projects manned by groups.	Training. Group mobilization. Funding.
HIV/AIDS	5	To carry out advocacy on behaviour change.	Targeting organized groups.	Awareness creation. Funding Group mobilization.
Research	6	To carry out consultancy services.	Local community.	Expertise Funding.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth and Sports

Project Name Locationy	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre	1	To increase participation and interaction of youth in society through leisure and recreational activities.	All youth in the constituency.	Construction of the centre
Capacity Building	2	To provide conducive environment and initiate return-to-school strategy for school drop outs especially girls who are victims of teenage pregnancy and early child birth.	All youth in the constituency.	To hold sensitization meetings for youth- Training of service providers on youth friendly interactions.
Purchase of Computers, Printers and Installation of Internet and Email.	3	To enhance service delivery.	Empowerment centre	Purchase of the equipment.
Purchase of Office Furniture	4	To enhance service delivery.	Empowerment centre.	Purchase of furniture.
District Sports Stadium.	5	To provide training facilities; To provide financial support to sports associations.	One modern stadium.	Construct modern stadium and buy sports equipment and furniture.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Nature of this sector is such that many of its programs have to be implemented with the greatest support of the other sectors. This is especially so in the case of the WKCDD&FMP – which has a program in the district. Most of the community projects involve agriculture, livestock, and fisheries at community level

At the same time, a lot of the “Support to Local Development” are in fact infrastructure projects and therefore coordination with the Physical Infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, and other sectors is primary.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Cross Cutting issues are being mainstreamed in this sector. The key focus of Community Driven Development is poverty alleviation. This is done through giving grants and assisting them to implement income generating projects. Disaster management is also a key component of this sector – especially the Flood Mitigation project of the program.

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the information available to the Commission regarding the activities of the Commission in the field of the Commission's work.

The Commission has been very active in the field of the Commission's work. It has held many public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also been very active in the field of the Commission's work.

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CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Activity	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Party	Monitoring & Evaluation
1. Planning	2008-01-01	2008-03-31	District Council	Quarterly
2. Implementation	2008-04-01	2008-12-31	Sub-county Councils	Monthly
3. Monitoring	2008-01-01	2008-12-31	District Council	Quarterly
4. Evaluation	2009-01-01	2009-03-31	District Council	Annual

GRANT REPORT
EVALUATION MONITORING AND
EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes how the projects identified within various sectors through participatory approach will be implemented over the plan period using National Monitoring and Evaluation System approach. The chapter also describes the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation, followed by budgetary outlay for projects described in the previous chapter in matrix form. Also indicated within the matrix is the monitoring indicators, means of verification of implemented projects and source of funds. Finally, the chapter wraps up with a summary of M&E impact/performance indicators.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The team that will be key in implementation and M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, NGOs representatives, donor etc. The institutional structure outlined by NIMES has the following institutional arrangements:

Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC): This committee will operate at the constituency level. It will provide feedback on the CDF and all other locally administered devolved funds.

District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC): This committee will oversee regular Monitoring and Evaluation of all proposed development projects in the district, produce quarterly and annual M&E reports and report to the District Development Committee.

Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC): This committee will mainly be responsible for evaluation of the projects and programmes implemented within the province on an annual basis. The team will carry out external evaluation to establish whether the set objectives of various projects are met.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	2008-2012	30.0m	- No. of farmers trained - Increased production	- Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- To provide technical support.
Cotton Revival	2008-2012	5.0m	- No. of farmers	- Reports to	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Farmers training and

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Programme			growing cotton - Increased household income	DEC/DDC - Community implementation status report.			technical support.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	2008-2012	8.0m	- Increased household income - Increased diversification	- Reports to DEC/DTC - Community implementation status report.	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Technical support. - Funding - Training.
Orphaned Crops Development project	2008-2012	2.5m	- Number of farmers growing the crops. - Number of acreage utilized.	- Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Train farmers. - Funding. - Technical Support
National Agriculture Input Accelerated Project (NAIAP)	2008-2012	10.0m	- Number of farmers trained. - Number of acreage under the crop.	- Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Technical Support - Training of farmers. - Availing credit facility.
Oil Crops Development Programme	2008-2012	10.0m	- No. of farmers growing oil crops - Increased income	- Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Technical support. - Training of farmers. - Searching for market.
Root Crops Development Programme	2008-2012	5.0m	- Increased farm income and number of farmers adopting new technologies. - Increased farm products per family per year. - Area of land under the crop.	- Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Provide technical support - Improved storage facilities. - Training of farmers.
Upland	2008-	7.5m	- No. of	- Reports	Ministry of	GOK	- Technical

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Land (Rain fed) Rice Development Programme	2012		farmers growing rice - No. of , acreage under crop.	to DEC/DD C	Agriculture		Support - Training of farmers. - Development of cottage industry.
Horticultural Development Programme	2008-2012	6.0m	- No. of households practicing horticultural activities	- Reports to DEC/DD C	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Technical support.
Construction of Divisional Offices	2008-2012	30.0m	- Increased working space for the personnel	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
National Extension Programme	2008-2012	10.0m	- No. of farmers trained on livestock production - Increased milk production	- Reports to DEC/DD C - Number of workshops and seminars held. No. of farmers trained.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Expertise and funding.
Dairy Improvement	2008-2012	21.0m	- No. of dairy cattle reared - Increased household income	- Reports to DTC/DD C - Livestock development stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Promotion on marketing outlet. - Farmers training - Seed provision. - Credit facility.
Local Poultry Improvement	2008-2012	4.8m	- Increased no. of local poultry kept - Increased eggs production	- Field reports. - Community implementation status	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Technical advice. - Treatment. - Cockerel exchange

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
				report			
Bee keeping Improvement	2008-2012	5.0m	- No. of farmers with apiaries - Increased honey production	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Financial and technical monthly report.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Provision of credit facilities. - Provision of modern bee hives.
Draft Oxen Technology	2008-2012	10.0m	- Number of farmers adapting new technologies.	- Reports to DEC/DDC. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Provision of credit facilities.
Pig Production	2008-2012	1.0m	- No. of farmers rearing pigs - Increased pork production	- Financial and technical monthly reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Searching for market. - Technical support.
Construction of Divisional Offices	2008-2012	1.4m	- Increased working space for staff	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Dairy Goat Production	2008-2012	2.0m	- No. of farmers rearing goats	- Financial and technical monthly reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Searching for market. - Technical support.
Disease Control	2008-2012	2.133m	- Increased market surveillance and movement control - Increased no. of operational dips - Increased border	- Reports to DEC/DDC. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Technical support. - Funding.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			surveillance and control - Branding livestock				
Tsetse and Tick Control	2008-2012	3.95m	- Increased disease screening protocol - Increased monitoring of Tsetse population	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers. - Treatment of livestock - Monitoring of tsetse population. - Disease screening protocol
Clinical Services	2008-2012	104,000.00	- No. of trained private animal health workers	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training and supervision of private animal health workers and agro vets. - Maintaining clinical boundaries.
Artificial Insemination	2008-2012	360,000.00	- No. of AI stations activated	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Activate and develop annual insemination station at Angurai and Amukura
Veterinary Public Health	2008-2012	3.186m	- Increased inspection of slaughter house slabs and hotels - Increased revenue collection	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Supervise and manage slaughter facilities. - Supervise the preparation and inspection of meat in slaughter slabs/hotels.
Creation of Sustainable Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Free Areas in East and West Africa	2008-2012	4m		- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Training of farmers - Funding

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Leather Development	2008-2012	1.153m	- No. of flayers and butcher men trained - Developed rural tannery	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Formation of hides, skins and leather development body. - Development of rural tannery. - Training of flayers and butcher men. - Development of leather utilization units.
Construction of Office Block	2008-2012	2.8m	- Increased space working space for staff	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Livestock Development	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Training of Co-operative management staff/members	2008-2012	4.0m	- No. of staff and members trained - No. of co-operative societies revived	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Co-operative Development	GOK	- Training of staff and management team - Provision of credit facilities. - Technical support.
Supervision and Management of co-operative societies	2008-2012	1.5m	- Increased no. of farmers - Increased share contribution by farmers	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Co-operative Development	GOK	- Hold training, workshops/seminars.
Revival of dormant co-operatives and Union Gineries)	2008-2012	20.0m	- No. of societies revived - No. of cotton gineries revived	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Co-operative Development	GOK	- Training of management teams. - Holding special and annual general meetings. - Members field day.
Purchase of office	2008-2012	2.0m	- Increased working	- Reports to	Ministry of Co-operative	GOK	- Funding. - Purchase of

Teso District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
equipment and furniture			space for staff	DEC/DD C. - Purchased equipment	Development		equipment.
Purchase of motor vehicle	2008-2012	2.0m	- Eased transport	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Purchased motor vehicle.	Ministry of Co-operative Development	GOK	- Funding. - Purchase of motor vehicle
Extension Programme	2008-2012	1.5m	- Number of farmers trained - Number of fish ponds developed.	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Fisheries Development	GOK	- Training of farmers - Provision of credit facilities. - Distribution of fingerlings.
Aquaculture Improvement	2008-2012	3.0m	- Number of farmers trained - Number of fish ponds developed.	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Fisheries Development	GOK	- Training of farmers - Provision of credit facilities. - Distribution of fingerlings.
Construction of modern fish market	2008-2012	1.0m	- Number of traders selling fish. - Improved storage facilities. - Number of stalls provided.	- Reports to DEC/DD C. - Community implementation status.	Ministry of Fisheries Development	GOK	- Training of farmers - Provision of credit facilities.
Construction of office block	2008-2012	1.0m	- Increased space working space for staff	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Fisheries Development	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Physical Development Plan for	2008-2012	250,000	- Improved planning.	- Site visit reports. - Reports	Ministry of Lands.	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Malaba Town				to DEC/DDC			
Forest extension Nursery	2008-2012	2m	- Number of seedlings raised, distributed and planted.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Financial and technical monthly reports. - Community implementation status report.	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Training, Workshops and Seminars	2008-2012	1.5m	- Number of workshops and seminars held. - Number of people trained.	- Workshop reports.	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Construction of District and Divisional Offices	2008-2012	4m	- Number of offices constructed	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Joint Loan Board	2008-2012	210m	- Amount disbursed. - Number of board meetings held.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Financial and technical monthly reports.	Ministry of Trade	GOK	- Provision of funds.
Education and Training	2008-2012	5m	- Number of businessmen trained.	- Community implementation status report.	Ministry of Trade	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Small scale border	2008-2012	2m	- Number of cross border committees	- Financial and technical monthly	Ministry of Trade	GOK	- Training. - Expertise.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
trade committees			formed. - Number of committee members trained.	reports. - Chamber of commerce monthly reports.			
Verification of Weights and Measurements	2008-2012	5m	-Number of machines checked and repaired.	- DTO's reports.	Ministry of Trade	GOK	- Training and expertise.
Micro credit programme	2008-2012	7.5m	-Amount disbursed.	- Reports to DTC/DDC. - Financial and technical monthly reports.	Ministry of Trade	GOK	- Training - Funding.
Construction of Teso District Cultural Centre	2008-2012	5m	- One cultural centre established. - Number of cultural groups formed. - Number of cultural festivals conducted. - One cultural library established.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Malaba – Busia Road	2008-2012	295m	To tarmac the road	Technical reports, completion certificate	Ministry of Roads	GOK	-Funding - Expertise
Routine Maintenance	2008-2012	To be determined	Kms of road maintained	Technical reports, completion certificate	Ministry of Roads	GOK	-Funding - Expertise
Bridges	2008-2012	To be determined	Bridges completed	Technical reports, completion certificate	Ministry of Roads	GOK	-Funding - Expertise
Construction of office and staff houses.	2008-2012	To be determined	No of houses constructed per year; No of office	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Housing	GOK	-Funding - Expertise

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			blocks constructed				
Renovation of government houses at Alupe Sub-District Hospital	2008-2012	To be determined	No of houses renovated.	Technical reports, site visit reports, completion certificate	Ministry of Housing	GOK	-Funding - Expertise

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Adungosi Water Supply	2008-2012	15m	- No. of pipes laid. - Number of intake works undertaken. - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholders' committees' technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Maintenance - Water distribution.
Moding Water Supply	2008-2012	12m	- No. of pipes laid. - Number of intake works undertaken. - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Maintenance - Water distribution.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Amukura Water Supply	2008-2012	6m	- No. of pipes laid. - Number of intake works undertaken. - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Maintenance - Water distribution.
Malaba-Kocholia Water Supply	2008-2012	3m	- Number of storage tanks constructed - No. of pipes laid.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Maintenance - Water distribution.
Amagoro Water Supply	2008-2012	16m	- Number of storage tanks constructed - No. of pipes laid.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Maintenance - Water distribution.
Lukolis (Amukura Hills) Water Project	2008-2012	12m	- Number of intake works constructed.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			- Number of storage tanks constructed - No of pipes laid.	- District Water Board stakeholders' committees' technical and financial report.			
Apegei Water Project	2008-2012	6m	- Number of springs protected. - Number of storage tanks constructed. - Number of intake water works completed.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Ang'urai Water Project	2008-2012	24m	- No of dams desilted. - Number of pump house constructed - Number of engines and pumps replaced.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholders' committees' technical and financial report.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Shallow Wells	2008-2012	45m	- Number of wells	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community	Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			dug. - Number of people using the wells.	implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholders' committees' technical and financial report.			
Bore holes	2008-2012	30m	- Number of boreholes dug. - Number of people using the bore holes	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation status reports. - District Water Board stakeholder's committee's technical and financial report.	Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Construction of Divisional Offices	2008-2012	4m	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Site reports. - Certificates of completion.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Ongaroi Drainage Scheme	2008-2012	2.2m	- Number of people using the scheme. - Types of crops grown in the scheme.	- Site reports. - Certificates of completion.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Amoni Drainage Scheme	2008-2012	230m	- Number of people using the	- Site reports. - Certificates of completion.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			scheme. - Types of crops grown in the scheme.				
Akoret Irrigation and Drainage Scheme	2008-2012	3.37m	- Number of farmers benefiting from the scheme.	- Reports to DTC/DDC. - Financial and technical monthly reports	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of classrooms (primary)	200m	2008-2012	- Number of classrooms completed.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Basic Education	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Construction of DEO's office	2.25 m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Basic Education	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Sanitation (Primary Schools)	60.0 m	2008-2012	- Number of latrines constructed.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Basic Education	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
ECDE	48.0 m	2008-2012	- Number of classrooms	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of	Ministry of Basic Education	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			constructed.	completion.			
Construction of classrooms and computer room	9.6m	2008-2012	- Number of classrooms constructed.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Higher Education	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Purchase of Computer.	52.8m	2008-2012	- Number of computers purchased.	- Reports to DEC/DDC - Community implementation reports.	Ministry of Higher Education	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Dormitories (secondary schools)	38.4m	2008-2012	- Number of dormitories constructed	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Higher Education	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of laboratories (secondary schools)	120m	2008-2012	- Number of school laboratories constructed and equipped. -	- District Education Board stakeholders' committee technical and financial reports. - PTA/BOG Financial and technical reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Higher Education	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Male ward	3m	2008-2012	- Number of wards constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate.	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Maternity Ward	7m	2008-2012	- Number of wards constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Extension of Administration Block	2m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Central Records Department	3m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Kitchen	2m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Physical Medicine Department	6m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of a Store	1m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of a Laundry	4m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Mortuary	4m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Staff Quarters	5m	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of Land	2m	2008-2012	- Number of acreage bought	- Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of	3m	2008-2012	- Number	- Minutes of the site	Ministry of	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Maintenance Unit			Number of rooms constructed.	meeting. - Completion certificate	Health		
Rehabilitation of Amenity Ward	2.5m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms rehabilitated	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply - Apokor Dispensary	500,000	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding - Expertise
Construction of Staff Quarters – Moru-Karissa Dispensary	4m	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of staff Houses – Apokor Dispensary	400,000	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply - Apokor Dispensary	500,000	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding - Expertise
Construction of Staff Houses – Akichelesi Dispensary	400,000	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Installation of	300,000	2008-2012	- Number	- Minutes of the site	Ministry of	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Electricity – Malaba Dispensary			r rooms installed with electricity	meeting. - Completion certificate	Health		
Installation of Electricity – Aboloi Dispensary	600,000	2008-2012	- Number of rooms installed with electricity	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply – Aboloi Dispensary	500,000	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding - Expertise
Installation of Electricity – Obekai Dispensary	300,000	2008-2012	- Number of rooms installed with electricity	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply – Obekai Dispensary	0.5m	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding - Expertise
Installation of Electricity - Lukolis Dispensary	0.3m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms installed with electricity	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply –	0.5m	2008-2012	- Number	- Minutes of the site	Ministry of	GOK	- Funding - Expertise

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Lukolis Dispensary			r of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	meeting. - Completion certificate	Health		
Installation of Electricity – Moding Health Centre	0.3m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms installed with electricity	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply – Moding Health Centre	0.5m	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding - Expertise
Installation of Electricity – Angurai Health Centre	0.3m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms installed with electricity	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Water Supply – Angurai Health Centre	0.5m	2008-2012	- Number of pipes laid - Number of storage tanks constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Construction of User Friendly Centre at Kocholya District	2m	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Hospital							
Construction of User Friendly Centre at Alupe	2m	2008-2012	- Number of houses constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Masinde Muliro University Constituent Medical College, Alupe	20m	2008-2012	- Number of facilities constructed.	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of Equipment and Furniture - Constituent Medical College, Alupe	10m	2008-2012	- Number of equipment and furniture purchased	- Reports to DDC/DEC. - Quarterly financial reports.	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Prevention of HIV/AIDS infection	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Youth, commercial sex workers and truck drivers treated and counselled on STIs	- Reports to DDC/DEC. - Quarterly financial reports.	Ministry of Health	GOK	- Funding.
Monitoring and Evaluation	To be determined	2008-2012	No of groups monitored	Site visit reports; Monitoring reports.	Ministry of Labour	GOK	- Funding.
Building of Jua Kali Sheds/Workshops for SME Operators.	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Jua kali sheds constructed; No of sheds allocated to SMEs	- Minutes of the site meeting. - Completion certificate	Ministry of Labour	GOK	- Funding.
Capacity	To be	208-	No of	Reports	Ministr	GOK	Funding

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Building.	determined	2012	SME operators trained		y of labour		

4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of Offices	2008-2012	To be determined	Completed office block.	- Site reports. - Certificates of completion	DIO/ DDO	GOK/ Donors	Funding

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Purchase of Computers and Printers	2008-2012	1.7m	- Number of computers and printers purchased.	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Planning and National Development	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of DIDC Furniture and Fittings.	2008-2012	0.3m	Number of furniture and fittings purchased.	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Planning and National Development	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Mortuary at Kocholya District Hospital	2008-2012	4m	Mortuary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Akichelesit Dispensary	2008-2012	0.5m	Dispensary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Apokor Dispensary	2008-2012	0.5m	Dispensary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of land for Kwangamor Dispensary	2008-2012	0.2m	Land purchased	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of	2008-	0.2m	Land	- Financial	Ministry of	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Time frame	Project Cost	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
land for Aloet Dispensary	2012		purchased	reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Local Government		
Purchase of equipments for Obekai and Amongura Dispensary	2008-2012	1m	Equipment purchased	- Financial reports. - Reports for DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of classrooms for Obekai, Kidera, Okwata, Otimong, Kolait, Kakurikit and Katakwa Primary schools	2008-2012	3m	No. of classrooms constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of desks	2008-2012	5m	No. of desks constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of land for 10 primary schools	2008-2012	10m	No. of acres purchased for schools	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Drilling of boreholes	2008-2012	3.5m	No. of boreholes drilled	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Protection of spring wells	2008-2012	2.5m	No. of spring wells protected	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Improvement of access roads in ten wards	2008-2012	10m	No. of roads improved	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Purchase of Computers and Printers	1.7m	2008-2012	- Number of computers and printers purchased.	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Planning and National Development	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of DIDC Furniture and Fittings.	0.3m	2008-2012	Number of furniture and fittings	- Financial reports. - Reports to	Ministry of Planning and National	GOK	- Funding.

Project Name	Cost Ksh	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			purchased.	DEC/DDC	Development		
Construction of Mortuary at Kocholya District Hospital	4m	2008-2012	Mortuary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Akichelesit Dispensary	0.5m	2008-2012	Dispensary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of Apokor Dispensary	0.5m	2008-2012	Dispensary constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of land for Kwangamor Dispensary	0.2m	2008-2012	Land purchased	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of land for Aloet Dispensary	0.2m	2008-2012	Land purchased	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of equipments for Obekai and Amongura Dispensary	1m	2008-2012	Equipment purchased	- Financial reports. - Reports for DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Construction of classrooms for Obekai, Kidera, Okwata, Otimong, Kolait, Kakurikit and Katakwa Primary schools	3m	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of desks	5m	2008-2012	No. of desks constructed	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Purchase of land for 10 primary schools	10m	2008-2012	No. of acres purchased for schools	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Drilling of boreholes	3.5m	2008-2012	No. of boreholes drilled	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Protection of spring wells	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of spring wells protected	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.
Improvement of access roads in ten wards	10m	2008-2012	No. of roads improved	- Financial reports. - Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Local Government	GOK	- Funding.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of Teso District Stadium	15m	2008-2012	- One stadium constructed.	- Site visit reports. - Certificate of completion.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Socio Economic Empowerment	2.5m	2008-2012	- Number of women groups funded - Number of groups trained.	- District social development committees. - Technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Constituency Women Enterprise Project.	4.5m	2008-2012	- Number of women groups funded - Number of groups trained.	- District social development committees. - Technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Capacity Building	2m	2008-2012	- Number of women groups funded - Number of groups trained.	- District social development committees. - Technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs	GOK	- Expertise - Funding.
Capacity building	4m	2008-2012	- Number of groups trained.	- District Steering Groups technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Youth micro projects	18m	2008-2012	- Number of youth groups formed.	- District Steering Groups	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			- Number of groups funded.	technical and financial reports.			
Malaria Initiatives	20m	2008-2012	- Number of groups trained. - Number of mosquito nets distributed. - Number of household covered.	- District Steering Groups technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Social infrastructure and service delivery	20m	2008-2012	- Number of infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated. - Number of committees formed.	- District Steering Groups technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
HIV/AIDS	9m	2008-2012	- Number of groups trained. - Number of groups funded. - Number of orphans and widows assisted.	- District Steering Groups technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Research	6m	2008-2012	- Types of consultancy services carried out.	- District Steering Groups technical and financial reports.	Ministry of Special Programmes.	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre	12m	2008-2012	- Number of rooms available.	- Site visit reports. - Community implementation status report. - Completion certificate.	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Capacity Building	4m	2008-2012	- Number of youth trained.	- Workshop reports.	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			- Number of seminars held.	- Reports to DEC/DD C			
Purchase of Computers, Printers and installation of Internet and Email.	2.5m	2008-2012	- Number of equipment purchased.	- Financial report. - Reports to DEC/DD C	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK	- Funding. - Expertise.
Purchase of Office Furniture.	1.65m	2008-2012	- Number of furniture purchased.	- Financial report. - Reports to DEC/DD C	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK	- Funding.

