

**KISUMU**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1994-96**



This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-98 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE .....	xi
PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT .....	xi
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	1
Location and Size .....	1
Topography and Geology .....	1
Climate .....	2
ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS .....	4
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS .....	9
Population Size .....	9
Population Structure .....	9
Distribution and Density .....	16
Migration .....	18
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL .....	18
Land and Soils .....	18
Land use .....	20
Water Resources .....	25
Forestry .....	26
Wildlife .....	27
Commercial Minerals and Materials .....	27
Tourist Attraction .....	28
Fisheries .....	28
SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS .....	28
DDC and its Sub-committees .....	28
District Planning Unit .....	30
Local Authorities .....	31
Voluntary Agencies .....	31
Harambee Movement .....	32
Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals .....	33
 CHAPTER TWO .....	 35
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE .....	35
MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES .....	37
PRIMARY PRODUCTION .....	37
Agriculture .....	37
Livestock Production .....	40
Fisheries .....	45
Agro- Forestry .....	47
Mining and Quarring .....	48
COMMERCE, TRADE MANUFACTURING .....	48
EMPLOYMENT .....	55
Labour Force .....	55
Distribution of Labour .....	55
Conditions of Employment .....	58

<b>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE</b> .....	58
Health Facilities .....	58
Education Facilities .....	59
Roads .....	61
Water Supplies .....	62
Electricity .....	66
Cattle Dips .....	66
Co-operatives .....	71
Other Marketing Facilities .....	72
Banking and Credit Facilities .....	72
<b>WELFARE INDICIES</b> .....	73
<b>INCOME</b> .....	73
Agriculture /Livestock Production Values .....	73
Wage Earnings .....	76
Informal Sector .....	76
Distribution of Incomes .....	78
<b>OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE</b> .....	79
Infant Mortality Rate .....	79
Disease Incidence .....	79
Nutrition .....	81
Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes) .....	82
Family Planning .....	82
Literacy (Adult Education) .....	85
Food Availability .....	88
In and Out Migration in the District .....	89
Status of Women .....	89
 <b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	 93
 <b>STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT</b> .....	 93
<b>MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT</b> .....	95
<b>DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1994 - 1996</b> .....	99
<b>DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS</b> .....	104
 <b>CHAPTER FOUR</b> .....	 111
 <b>SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS</b> .....	 111
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	113
HIV and AIDS .....	113
HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya .....	113
Modes of Transmission .....	114
<b>PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT</b> .....	115
Reported Cases and Trend .....	115
Socio- Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease .....	115
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE</b> .....	117
Labour Force .....	118
Orphans/Destitutes .....	118

Bed Occupancy .....	119
Infant mortality .....	119
Productivity .....	119
CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS .....	119
GOK Policy Statements on AIDS .....	119
CONSTRAINTS .....	121
Social behavioural changes .....	121
Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS ..	121
Existing Cultural Practices .....	122
Inadequate Resources .....	122
Legal and Ethical Constraints .....	122
STRATEGIES .....	122
 CHAPTER FIVE .....	 125
SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES .....	125
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .....	127
CO-OPERATIVES .....	138
EDUCATION .....	140
PUBLIC WORKS .....	150
LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT ..	158
LANDS AND HOUSING .....	167
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT .....	170
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT .....	173
HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE .....	176
RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY .	184
CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES .....	187
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT .....	193
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE .....	195
HEALTH .....	206
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY .....	212
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION .....	214
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES .....	225
LOCAL GOVERNMENT .....	230
HIV/AIDS .....	240

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFC	-	Agricultural Finance Corporation
ARI	-	Acute Respiratory Infection
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DVDC	-	District Divisional Development Committee
DSDC	-	District Sub-locational Development Committee
DAC	-	District Agricultural Committee
DEB	-	District Education Board
DWSC	-	District Water Sanitation Committee
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
DSO	-	District Statistical Officer
DQS	-	District Quantity Surveyor
DPPO	-	District Physical Planning Officer
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DCAC	-	District Children Advisory Committee
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
KIE	-	Kenya Industrial Estate
KWAHO	-	Kenya Water for Health Organization
KFHC	-	Kenya Freedom From Hunger Council
KFRI	-	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KNUT	-	Kenya National Union of Teachers
LBDA	-	Lake Basin Development Authority
MLRRWD	-	Ministry of Reclamation, Regional and Water Development
NIB	-	National Irrigation Board
NWCPC	-	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
TLU	-	Tropical Livestock Unit
RTPC	-	Rural Trading and Production Centres



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



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location and Size

Kisumu is one of the seven districts in Nyanza Province. It is bordered to the south west by Homa Bay District, to the South by Nyamira and Kisii Districts, to the North East by Nandi District, to the East by Kericho District, to the North-west by Kakamega District and to the West by Siaya District. The District lies within longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and latitudes 0° 20'S and 0° 50 S.

The district covers a total area of 2,660 sq.km of which 567 sq.km are under water. It is the second largest of the seven districts that form Nyanza Province. The total area of the district by division is given below.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District by Division

Division	Area in Sq.km.
Maseno	339
Muhoroni/Miwani	641
Nyahdo/Kadibo	436
Upper Nyakach	232
Lower Nyakach	263
Winam	182
Total	2093

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kisumu, 1993.

### Topography and Geology

The District lies in a depression that is part of a large lowland. It surrounds the Nyanza Gulf, a protruding part of Lake Victoria at the head of which is Kisumu Town. East of Kisumu Town are the Kano plains occasionally broken by low ridges and rivers. The processes associated with the formation of the Rift Valley are believed to have influenced some of the notable physical features, for example, the scarps in the north, east and south and the associated hill slopes and piedmont plains that spread across the vast Kano plains.

The district can be divided into 3 topographical zones; The Kano plains, the upland area of Nyabondo, and the midland areas of Maseno. The upland area is comprised of ridges which rise gently to altitude of 1835m above sea level, while

the Kano plains lie on the floor of the Rift Valley, which is a flat stretch bordered to the North and East by the escarpment.

The rivers in the district i.e Nyando, Sondu, Kibos and Awach have been harnessed for small-scale irrigation purposes in the Nyando and Kadibo Divisions while rivers Sondu and Miriu are currently being dammed in order to harness them for electricity power production. The shoreline of the Kisumu side of Lake Victoria, which is approx.90km long has seventeen beaches all of which are of economic importance as fish source and landing bays. The lake is also navigable.

There are three major rivers, all flowing into the Nyanza Gulf. They are the Sondu River, Nyando River and Kibos River.

The geology of the district is characterized by overhanging huge granite rocks at Kisian and the legendary Kit Mikayi in Maseno Division. The granite rocks are further exploited by the local population to produce building ballast while the varying types of soils and river deposits are mined into building sand and moulded and baked into high quality building bricks in Maseno and Upper Nyakach Divisions.

### Climate

The mean annual rainfall in the district varies from 560mm to 1630mm. The variation is influenced by altitude and proximity to the highlands of Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet Massive, and nearness to the lakeshore and central portions of Kano Plains.

The highest rainfall in order of priority are areas around Maseno Town, 1630mm; Muhoroni Town and its vicinity 1525mm, Kibos and its environs 1290mm; Kisumu Municipality 1280mm; and finally, Ahero urban council 1260mm.

The areas with minimal rainfall are around the plains and lakeshore areas of Maseno, Lower Nyakach and Nyando Divisions. Rainfall statistics in selected areas are as follows: Koru, 1103mm; Pap Onditi, 712mm; Kombewa, 660mm; and finally Awasi, 560mm.

The areas with high rainfall are suitable for cultivating maize, rice, sugarcane, sorghum and zero-grazing. The areas with low rainfall are mostly suitable for sorghum and rearing of traditional cows and goats.

The long rainy seasons are between the months of March and May; and short rainy season are between September and November. The long rains, experienced in the neighbouring districts of Nandi, swells the Nyando River which results in floods with devastating effects related to aquatic disasters, water borne diseases, livestock and crop losses. Between 1991 and 1992, severe drought was experienced which affected crop and livestock production.

Table 1.2

Monthly Rainfall Totals (1988-1992) in mm

Month	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	175.2	78.7	48.4	110.4	14.9
February	9.9	127.4	180.3	42.3	65.8
March	146.7	202.3	197.1	184.4	51.2
April	392.7	170.9	128.8	185.8	216.0
May	82.7	186.9	68.0	237.7	135.3
June	57.1	57.2	38.9	84.8	219.9
July	131.6	16.7	44.7	28.9	58.8
August	27.1	82.5	89.2	30.5	114.6
September	103.4	103.4	54.4	108.2	128.8
October	45.8	140.6	49.6	202.8	97.0
November	161.6	80.7	49.6	32.1	85.3
December	79.6	122.3	94.1	32.3	69.5
Total	1423.2	1369.2	1032.0	1465.2	1260.0
Annual Mean	118.6	114.1	86.9	122.1	105.0

Source: District Meteorological Office, Kisumu  
CBS, Statistical Abstract, 1991

Table 1.3

Mean Monthly Temperatures (Max. & Min.)

Month	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	29.2	28.7	32.1	30.4	32.5
	17.7	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8
February	31.9	30.4	29.7	31.8	31.0
	18.2	16.6	18.0	17.5	18.2
March	29.1	30.5	28.7	32.0	33.4
	18.1	16.7	17.5	17.9	18.8
April	28.5	28.5	28.6	29.2	30.0
	18.3	16.9	17.9	17.8	18.2
May	28.4	27.8	29.3	28.3	28.1
	17.5	16.9	17.5	18.2	17.4
June	28.9	28.2	29.8	28.2	27.9
	15.9	15.7	15.8	17.2	17.3
July	28.3	28.8	29.5	28.0	27.9
	16.5	16.4	15.9	16.1	16.3
August	28.7	29.8	29.4	29.7	28.8
	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.2
September	29.8	30.5	30.7	30.2	29.3
	16.8	16.2	16.6	16.8	16.0
October	30.4	29.9	31.4	29.5	29.3
	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.0
November	30.3	30.1	31.7	29.9	30.8
	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.0	16.7
December	31.1	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.1
	16.8	17.1	17.2	16.9	17.4

Source: District Meteorological Office, Kisumu  
CBS, Statistical Abstract, 1991.

From the above figures the district seems to have a uniform maximum and minimum temperatures throughout the year. For every month, the maximum temperatures are 30° F. and minimum temperatures are on average 17° F.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Kisumu District is divided into eight administrative divisions, fifty-one locations and one hundred and fifty-eight sub-locations. The divisions are Winam, Maseno, Nyando, Muhoroni, Lower Nyakach, Kadibo, Miwani and Upper Nyakach. Maseno Division is the biggest and Winam the smallest area-wise. The divisional headquarters are fairly accessible in terms of telecommunications and road network.

Table 1.4

Administrative Units by Divisions  
and Constituencies

Constituency	Division	No.of Locations	No.of Sub-Locations
Kisumu	Winam	10	30
Kisumu Rural	Maseno	8	37
Nyakach	Upper Nyakach	5	11
	Lower Nyakach	8	16
Nyando	Nyando	6	17
	Kadibo	4	14
Muhoroni	Muhoroni	6	17
	Miwani	4	16
Total	8	51	158

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kisumu, 1993.

The District presently has five constituencies: Kisumu Town, Kisumu Rural, Muhoroni, Nyando and Nyakach constituencies. Each constituency has an elected Member of Parliament. Except for Kisumu Town constituency which covers Winam Division and Kisumu rural constituency which covers Maseno Division, all the other three constituencies cover two divisions each as depicted by Table 1.4.

The District has three local authorities namely, Kisumu Municipality, Kisumu County Council and Ahero Urban Council. There are seventeen electoral wards in the Municipal Council of Kisumu, twenty-eight in the County Council of Kisumu and six in Ahero Urban Council, each under a councillor plus nominated councillors. The Municipal Council of Kisumu, situated within Winam Division, is the largest and most important urban centre in Western Kenya, and nerve centre of various commercial activities.

# KISUMU DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## LEGEND

- District
- Divisional
- Locational
- MASENO ----- Divisional
- MIWANI ----- Locational
- Kisumu ----- Urban
- ▲ Miwani ----- Rural

Table 1.5

Political Units by Local Authority

Local Authority	No. of Electoral Wards
Kisumu Municipal Council	17
Kisumu County Council	28
Ahero Urban Council	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Town Clerk, Kisumu Municipal Council, 1993  
Clerk to Council, Kisumu County Council, 1993

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**Population size

The District's population continue to exhibit an upward trend since 1969 when it had a population of 400,643 with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. By 1979, the population had risen to 482,327 persons at a rate of 3.3%. Although the 1989 census result has not been available as at the time of writing this plan, the annual growth rate has been estimated to be 3.35%. This means that the district will have a total population of 765,048 in 1993, 790,678 in 1994 and 844,538 by end of 1996. Table 1.6 reveals that the population increase between 1969 and 1979 was much lower than the population increase between 1979 and 1993. This scenario can be attributed to concerted government and NGO efforts to combat common vaccine preventable diseases among the under-fives e.g measles, tuberculosis and polio. Such efforts included the improvement of health facilities in the district, the keen adoption of the primary health care strategy and greater emphasis on pre-natal and post-natal clinic attendance.

The population of the aged i.e between age 60-75 plus also increased significantly between 1979 to 1993 to stand at 37,287 compared to 23,508 in 1979, representing an increment of 64%. This can be attributed to the provision of health service, clean water closer to the people, and improvement of roads infrastructure and availability of means of transport to relieve the people the burdensome long treks to nearest health or any other social facility.

With the increased life expectancy, the number of households in the district has also been on the increase. In 1979, for instance, the district had a total of 97,611 households with an average size five persons each. In 1993, the district had 154,827 households with an average size of five persons each. This indicates

that although the population increased tremendously between 1979 and 1993 as seen in Table 1.6 the family sizes remained at three children per family.

This can be attributed to vigorous campaigns for family planning and its acceptance, and the near-elimination of early marriages among the girls; thus increasing school participation rates for girls



Table 1.6

District Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1969	1979	1993	1994	1996
0-4	71,715	86,236	136,784	141,366	150,996
5-9	59,295	71,514	113,433	117,233	125,219
10-14	50,882	61,332	97,282	100,541	107,390
15-19	45,673	54,915	87,104	90,022	96,154
20-24	36,459	43,868	69,582	71,913	76,811
25-29	28,446	34,228	54,291	56,110	59,932
30-34	22,035	26,588	42,173	43,586	46,555
35-39	16,827	20,082	31,853	32,920	35,163
40-44	15,224	18,404	29,192	30,170	32,225
45-49	14,424	17,171	27,241	28,153	30,071
50-54	11,619	13,874	22,006	22,744	24,293
55-59	8,814	10,604	16,820	17,383	18,567
60-64	6,811	8,312	13,184	13,626	14,554
65-69	52,081	6,422	10,186	10,528	11,245
70-74	3,205	3,892	6,173	6,380	6,815
75 +	4,006	4,882	7,744	8,003	8,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>400,643</b>	<b>482,327</b>	<b>765,048</b>	<b>790,678</b>	<b>844,538</b>

Source: CBS, 1979 Population Census  
 1989-93 Kisumu District Development Plan  
 District Development Office Population  
 Computations(1979 = 100)  
 Prof. J.O. Oucho Population Report, 1993

Population Structure

According to Table 1.7, 38.4% of the district's population is urban-based and is found in Winam Division. The division hosts both the Nyanza Provincial and Kisumu District headquarters and offers comparatively, better health and water facilities, more developed road network and means of transport, other social amenities and manufacturing concerns which attract job seekers from not only the rural parts of the district but also from other districts within the province and other

neighbouring provinces of Western and Rift Valley. 61.6% of the population are therefore rural based and engage mainly in agricultural activities to feed the urban-dwellers in Winam Division. Interestingly, Muhoroni and Miwani divisions which grow a lot of sugarcane on large scale farming and who need a lot of farm-hand in cane-cutting only takes 16% of the rural population and 10.1% of the district population.

Table 1.7

Population Projection by Division

Division	% of Total Population	1979	1993	1994	1996
Maseno	19.3	93,089	147,654	152,601	162,996
Winam	38.4	185,214	293,778	303,620	324,303
Nyando/ Kadibo	16.2	78,137	123,938	128,090	136,815
Muhoroni/ Miwani	10.1	48,715	77,270	79,858	85,298
U/Nyakach	9.5	45,821	72,680	75,114	80,231
L/Nyakach	6.5	31,351	49,728	51,395	54,895
	100	482,327	765,048	790,678	844,538

Source: CBS, 1979 Population Census  
1989-93 Kisumu District Development Plan  
District Development Office Population  
Computations(1979 = 100)  
Prof. J.O. Oucho Population Report, 1993

According to Table 1.8, the percentage of the youth population (age 0-14) against the total population exhibited a general upward trend and stood at 44.9%, 45.4% and 45.4% for 1979, 1993 and 1996 respectively; while the proportion of the old (age 60-75 plus) showed a downward trend and stood at 4.9%, 4.8% and 4.4% for 1979, 1993 and 1996 respectively. The rise in the population of the youth can be attributed to better health and general living standards of the district's populace.

District Age/Sex Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1979		1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	42256	43980	67024	69760	69269	72097	73988	77008
5-9	35042	36472	55582	57851	57444	59789	61357	63862
10-14	30053	31279	47668	49614	49265	51276	52621	54769
15-19	26908	28007	42681	44423	44111	45911	47115	49039
20-24	21495	22373	34095	35487	35237	36676	37637	39174
25-29	16772	17456	26603	27888	27494	28616	29367	30565
30-34	13028	13560	20665	21508	21357	22229	22812	23743
35-39	9840	10242	15608	16245	16131	16789	17230	17933
40-44	9018	9386	14304	14888	14783	15387	15790	16435
45-49	8415	8759	13348	13893	13795	14358	14735	15336
50-54	6798	7076	10783	11223	11145	11599	11904	12389
55-59	5196	5408	8242	8578	8518	8865	9098	9469
60-64	4073	4239	6460	6724	6677	6949	7131	7423
65-69	3147	3275	4991	5195	5159	5389	5510	5735
70-74	1097	1985	3025	3148	3126	3254	3339	3476
75+	2392	2490	3795	3949	3921	4082	4189	4359
<b>Total</b>	<b>236340</b>	<b>245987</b>	<b>374874</b>	<b>390174</b>	<b>387432</b>	<b>403246</b>	<b>413824</b>	<b>430714</b>

Source: CBS 1979 Population Census,  
1989-93 Kisumu District Development Plan,  
District Development Office Population Computations  
(1979 = 100)  
Prof. J.O. Oucho Population Report, 1993.

Two strong indicators of improvement in health status in the district are the reduction of infant mortality rates from 139/1000 in 1987 to 92/1000 in 1992 and the increase in immunization coverage from 27% in 1987 to 67% in 1992. The district targets to improve these rates to 70/1000 for infant mortality rates and 80% for immunization by the end of 1996.

Table 1.8 also reveal that the female population outstripped the males to stand at a sex ratio of 1.04 for both 1993 and 1996. This was true in all divisions except in Muhoroni and Miwani divisions where the male population outstripped the female. This is attributed to the possible influx of immigrant farm workers who are normally predominantly male.

Table 1.9

Population Projection on Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1979		1983		1984		1986	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4-13 (Primary)	50915	50988	53775	54106	66579	66830	82477	82745
14-17 (Secondary)	20728	20471	26106	37228	37315	38478	39857	41097
18-49 (Female)	-	117419	-	177044	-	182875	-	195440
15-49 (Labour Force)	115888	124282	123467	188814	189593	203407	202508	217264

Source: CBS 1979 Population Census  
 1982-85 Kisumu District Development Plan  
 District Development Office Population Computations (1979 = 100)  
 Prof. J.O. Oduho Population Report, 1993

According to Table 1.9, the district had 21.9% of primary school going age in 1979 and only 9.6% were in secondary schools. The school going age maintained a constant rate to 1983 and is expected to continue in the years 1984 and 1986 because as the total population increases, the proportion of the primary and secondary school going children also increases proportionately. What these proportions mean is that with time, the current educational facilities will be overcrowded and there is need to plan for the ever increasing number of school-goers.

Table 1.9 also confirms that in Kisumu District, the participation of girls at primary school level is much more than that of boys while at secondary schools the boys normally out-number the females due to drop-outs by girls at secondary school level. It should therefore be clarified that although the population of female secondary school-goers is higher than that of boys, only between 46-48% of this population attend secondary schools.

The labour force of the district in the year 1979 stood at 239737 or 49% of the total population. Assuming a 92% labour participation rate, the district's active labour is therefore estimated at 220558. This implies a dependency ratio of 1:2.

Table 1.10

Population Projections by Division and Sex

Division	No. of House holds (1993)	1979		1993		1994		1996	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Maseno	25833	42821	50288	67921	79733	70198	82405	74978	88018
Winam	68139	87051	98163	138076	155702	142701	160919	152422	171881
Nyando /Kadibo	24728	36724	41413	58251	65687	60202	67888	64303	72512
Muhoroni	28802	26793	21922	42499	34772	43922	35936	46914	38384
U/Nyakach	12626	21536	24245	34160	38520	35304	39810	37709	42522
L/Nyakach	10212	14735	16616	23372	26356	24156	27239	25801	29094
<b>Total</b>	<b>118674</b>	<b>229700</b>	<b>252627</b>	<b>364279</b>	<b>400769</b>	<b>376841</b>	<b>414197</b>	<b>402127</b>	<b>442411</b>

Source: CBS 1979 Population Census  
 1989-93 Kisumu District Development Plan  
 District Development Office Population Computations (1979 = 100)  
 Prof. J.O. Oucho Population Report, 1993

Table 1.11

Population Density by Division  
(Persons per Sq. Km)

Division	Area (sq.km)	1979	1993	1994	1996
Maseno	339	275	436	450	481
Muhoroni/ Miwani*	641	76	121	125	133
Nyando/Kadibo*	436	179	284	294	314
Upper Nyakach	232	198	313	324	346
Lower Nyakach	263	119	191	195	209
Winam	182	1018	1615	1668	1782
<b>Average District Density</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>404</b>

\* Note: Divisions marked by an asterisk are recently sub-divided divisions. The two represent four divisions in total. The areas covered by water in the divisions have not been included.

Source: CBS, 1979 Population Census  
 1989-93 District Development Plan  
 District Development Office Population Computations (1979 = 100)  
 The Prof. J.O Oucho Population Report, 1993

## Distribution and Density

The population of the district has continued to be rural-based with 61.6% of the total population in 1979 and 1993 while 38.4% reside in the urbane Winam division. Among the rural divisions, Maseno Division accounts for 19.3%, Nyando/Kadibo 16.2%, Muhoroni/Miwani 10.1%, Upper Nyakach 9.5% and Lower Nyakach 6.5%. According to Table 1.10, the population distribution by divisions is expected to grow at similar proportions assuming constant fertility rates in all divisions. The population growth rate of 3.35% has been used to compute the population projections referred table.

Table 1.9 further reveals that the population of females outstrips that of males in all divisions except in Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions. As already noted, the number of males can be attributed to the fact that the two divisions are the district's sugarcane producing zones and heavily rely on immigrant casual labourers for cane harvesting and cutting.

By 1993, Winam Division had the highest number of households which stood at 68,139 giving the division an average household size of four persons. The next division was Muhoroni/Miwani with a total household number of 28,802. The other divisions had household numbers as follows: Maseno 25,833; Nyando/Kadibo 24,728; Upper Nyakach 12,626 and Lower Nyakach 10212. Upper Nyakach and Maseno Divisions have the biggest sizes of households at six members per household while Muhoroni/Miwani have the least at three persons per household. This gives the district an average household size of five persons each.

As can be seen from Table 1.10, Winam division stands out as the most densely populated division accounting for 1018 persons per sq.km in 1979 and 1615 persons per sq.km in 1993. These figures are projected to grow to 1668 and 1782 persons per sq.km in 1994 and 1996 respectively for the same division. This high population density can be attributed to urbane status of the division and the fact that it also houses the district and provincial headquarters and therefore tend to be a population-puller for persons from both the rural divisions and from other districts in the province and even from Western and Rift Valley Provinces.

Muhoroni is least densely populated because being as a settlement scheme engaged in large scale sugarcane farming, the division does not attract non-farm oriented population as is the case at Winam Division.

The average district population density in 1979 was 233 and 378 in 1993. The 1994 and 1996 average district population densities are expected to be 382 and 404 respectively as the area in sq.km will remain constant as population keeps on rising. This means that with time, more people will keep on clamouring to the limited land available. This will definitely call for serious efforts in intensification in the use of the available limited land resource.

The district has several markets and centres which act as population pullers. Among these are Katito, Ahero, Sondu, Awasi, Maseno, Kombewa, Pap Onditi,

Chemelil, Muhoroni and Koru. Out of these, Maseno, Ahero and Sondu have large population within their catchment areas due to their unique position which makes Sondu a vital link between Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces and hence attracts the populace of both provinces. Sondu provides a common market through which residents from both provinces trade freely. In 1979, the Sondu Catchment area had a population of 107,700 persons and is expected to reach 170829 by 1993 and 188579 by 1996. Maseno is the second largest town after Kisumu Town and has continued to attract more people to its catchment area due to its long standing trading centre which has opened up greater economic interaction between the rural and the township which when coupled with the availability of the Maseno University College and the Kisumu- Busia tarmac has promoted the status of the township. Table 1.12 gives the population of the major centres including their catchment areas.

Table 1.12

Estimates of Urban Population and Catchment

Name of Town/Market	Pop. 1979	No. of Persons in Catchment Areas 1979	Pop. 1993	No. of Persons in Catchment Areas 1993	Pop. 1996	No. of Persons in Catchment Areas 1996
Kisumu	75000	150000	118962	237924	131323	262645
Maseno	5000	130000	7931	206201	8755	227626
Ahero	5000	109800	7931	174160	8755	192256
Sondu	7000	107700	11103	170829	12257	188579
Muhoroni	4000	69000	6345	109445	7004	120817
Pap/						
Onditi	3000	52000	4758	82480	5253	91050
Awasi	2000	12000	3172	19034	3502	21012
Miwani	1500	8000	3965	12692	4377	14008
Ohoch	1500	16000	2379	25379	2626	28015
Korwenje	2000	6000	3172	9517	3502	10508
Kombewa	3000	12000	4758	19034	5253	21012
Lela	1500	7000	2379	11103	2626	12257
Mamb- Leo	3000	15000	4758	23792	5253	26265
Daraja/						
Mbili	1500	12000	2379	19034	2626	21012
Koboswa	2500	16000	3965	25379	4377	28015
Chula- imbo	1000	15000	1586	23792	1751	26265
Holo	1500	9000	2379	14275	2626	15759
Katito	1500	5000	2379	7931	2626	8755
<b>Total</b>	<b>122500</b>	<b>751500</b>	<b>194301</b>	<b>1192001</b>	<b>214492</b>	<b>1315854</b>

Source: CBS, 1979 Population Census  
 1989-93 District Development Plan  
 District Development Office Population Computations (1979 = 100)  
 The Prof. J.O Ouchó Population Report, 1993

In 1993, total urban population was 194,301 to total district population of 765,048, i.e. 25% of total population being urban. In 1996, it is projected that total urban population will be 214,492 against total district population of 844,538, giving urban population of 25% of total district population. This trend seems to be against standard expectation of increasing rate of urbanization as a country develops.

As can be seen from Table 1.12, most of the centres have smaller population but larger catchment areas. This is because the centres apart from being market or town centres, are vital rural growth poles which the DDC has endeavoured to provide with basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, and water. Some areas like Ahero, Maseno, Sondu, Mamboleo, Daraja Mbili, Kiboswa and Chulaimbo have been connected to the electrical grid. Kombewa market centre in Maseno Division is presently being promoted as a trading centre while Maseno township is being promoted to enable it provide services and facilities which will complement the Maseno University College because the township has a long history as an academic town. In line with the policy of rural urban balance, the DDC has identified the following as possible sites for rural trade and production centres (R.T.P.Cs): Maseno, Chemelil, Muhoroni, Sondu, Miwani, Pap Onditi, Koru and Kombewa. The projected growth in population of these centres and their catchment areas would enable the DDC identify the centres for development and provision of any necessary services and facilities in order to generate development within their areas and promote marketing of rural produce as a support to the rural urban balance strategy.

### Migration

Whereas recent data on both in and out migration has not been available, there seems to be significant immigrants into the district during sugarcane weeding and cutting. This is however a seasonal trend and only seems to affect the divisions of Miwani and Muhoroni. There are cases of other immigrants who come in search of land and those who succeed in buying the land do settle. The district has had immigrants from Siaya, Kisii, parts of Rift Valley, Central and Western Provinces, although the exact statistics have not been availed.

## **ECONOMIC POTENTIALS**

### Land and Soils

The soils are dominated by the former Lake sediments, commonly sands and clay soils. In Kano Plains the soils are poorly drained and are generally very deep and firm. They are dark brown and grey in colour. In the western part of the Kano Plains are the dark cotton soils commonly associated with swamps. These types constitute more than 70% of all soil types found in Kisumu District.



On the slightly elevated grounds and piedmont plains are clay soils which are usually of moderate fertility. On the uplands are sandy soils which are derived from intermediate igneous rocks. These soils are also imperfectly drained and reasonably deep with cracking clay. The north-western part of Kisumu (e.g Nyahera) has ferrasols and acrisols, which have developed from the granites of the rocky south Kakamega uplands. These soils are of low fertility and have rock bases not more than 80 cm from the surface.

On the fringes of the Winam Gulf and on the Lake Victoria beach ridges are soils of varying fertility, most of which are susceptible to water-logging. The black-cotton soil is found mainly in the plains while the upper zones are marked with residuals of brown volcanic soils. In some areas the soils are rocky giving rise to sandy soils. The fertility level of soils in Muhoroni, Nyabondo, Maseno and Kajulu is high.

Table 1.13

Agro-Ecological Zones by Divisions (sq.km)

Division	UM <sup>3</sup>	LM <sup>1</sup>	LM <sup>2</sup>	LM <sup>3</sup>	LM <sup>4</sup>	OTHER
Maseno	26	149	236	7		
Nyando/Kadibo	47	--	52	431	129	8
Winam	--	--	--	38	56	--
Muhoroni/Miwani	24	6	337	--	--	--

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kisumu  
Farm Management Handbook, 1982

UM<sup>3</sup> = Marginal Coffee zone

LM<sup>1</sup> = Lower Midland Sugarcane Zone

LM<sup>2</sup> = Marginal Sugarcane zone

LM<sup>3</sup> = Lower Midland Cotton Zone

LM<sup>4</sup> = Marginal Cotton Zone

Other = UM<sup>1</sup> (13) and UM<sup>2</sup> (8), Coffee/Tea zones

The soils of the district are of varying degrees of texture and fertility. Sugarcane, the chief cash crop is predominantly grown at Lower midland (LM<sup>1</sup> and LM<sup>2</sup>) which are common in Maseno, Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions. Cotton, the second most important cash crop does well in lower midland (LM<sup>3</sup> and LM<sup>4</sup>) which are found in Kadibo, Nyando and Winam Divisions while coffee and tea is grown on Upper midland (UM<sup>1</sup>, UM<sup>2</sup> and UM<sup>3</sup>) which are found in all divisions except Winam. Map 3 illustrates the Agro-Ecological zones in the district.

The nature of the soils also enables the resources to be exploited in making building bricks at Maseno and Nyakach divisions.

### **Land Use**

The current land use in Kisumu involves primarily small-scale, subsistence-oriented agriculture with increasing market participation, together with some large scale sugar cultivation. There are no large forest areas, national parks, or other Government reserve areas. The district includes a substantial area of water (part of Lake Victoria), which however, includes a productive resource and supports significant fishing activity. Urban activities are also significant. The district's most recent land classification is shown in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14

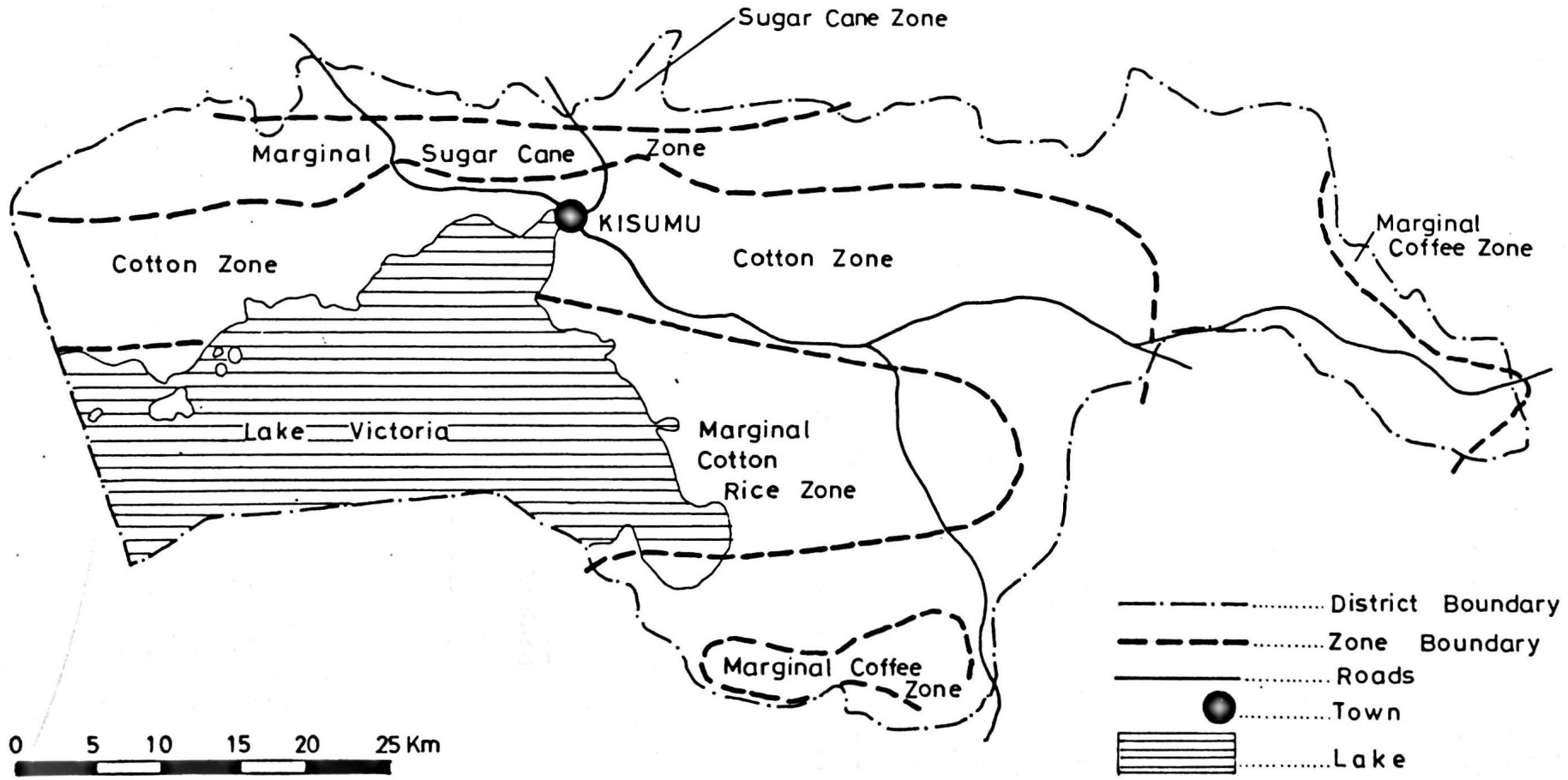
Land Tenure Classification (sq.km)

Tenure Type	Area
<b>Government Land</b>	
Open water	410
Townships	179
Alienated	113
Reserves	24
Freehold - Small holder Schemes	303
<b>Trust Land</b>	
Not available for small-holder registration (i.e Townships)	246
Available for smallholders, not yet registered	827
Available and already registered	538
Other	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2260</b>

Source: CBS, Statistical Abstract 1987

# KISUMU DISTRICT

## SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



available for smallholder land is currently registered. As long as the agricultural credit mechanisms remain tied to provision of land titles as a security against default, this will constrain agricultural development in Kisumu. The adjudication programme must therefore be a priority, under-pinning the rest of the agricultural development programmes.

About 215 sq.km are categorized as large-scale farms (8 ha. or larger). This represents about 8% of the District's land area. 132 sq.km (67%) of this land is under sugarcane, and the other third is uncultivated pasture and fallow. In addition, 13.5 sq.km is under sugar or rice in the Ahero irrigation scheme.

### Water Resources

Kisumu District has enormous water potential for development of hydro-power generation, irrigation, fishing industry, water transport, tourism (sporting, site-seeing) and domestic water supply for both rural and urban populations.

Surface water: The district has three perennial rivers flowing into Lake Victoria namely Nyando, Sondu/Miriu, and Kibos rivers. Several seasonal rivers are also distributed across the district. These rivers serve between 25 - 30% of the total population with water throughout the year. However, all the rivers in the district are polluted. For instance a sample study of Nyando River revealed that it is often heavily polluted with insecticides, herbicides and pesticides coming from the farms and factories in its catchment area.

Table 1.15

#### Ground Water Potential by Area in the District

Area Name	Total Ground Water Volume (10m cub/yr)
Kano Plain	15.8
Maseno Division	13.0
East Muhoroni Division	not known
Nyabondo Plateau	2.8
South West Nyakach	1.0
Total (Kisumu District Less E Muhoroni)	32.6x10m cub/yr

Source: Report from LBDA, 1993.

Sub-surface water: Kisumu District is well endowed with ground water potentials which is presently under utilized. Only 25% of the ground water potential is currently being utilized and can be raised to 90%. Table 1.15 shows the ground water potential in the district.

However, it has been observed that the quality of ground water in Kano plains is universally polluted upto the depth of 10-25m. Therefore, aquifers of depths greater than 30 metres is recommended for safe domestic water supply.

Table 1.16

Water Points by Type and Seasonal Reliability

Type of point	Wet Season No. of consumers	% of consumers	Dry Season No. of users	% of cons.
Dams	1,600	--	1,600	2
Borehole	10,700	2	11,400	6
Ground Catchment	67,600	13	32,800	4
L. Victoria	13,500	3	23,400	32
Rivers	133,300	25	174,600	1
Roof catchment	14,900	3	4,600	11
Springs	61,500	11	59,500	3
Water holes	23,100	4	15,100	22
Wells	122,800	23	120,400	20
Piped Supplies	98,700	18	108,100	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>547,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>551,500</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LBDA - Formulation Report for phase II of RDWSSP, 1993.

Assuming that boreholes, roof catchment and piped water supplies are the most reliable clean water source, it is evident that clean water coverage in the district is 23%. However, a survey done by UNICEF puts the clean water coverage in the rural areas at 26%.

Forestry

There are no forests or extensive woodlands in Kisumu District. However, bush and shrubs occupy about 20% of the land area. Shrub covered areas are dominated by many species, notably acacia seyal and cassia ssp. The woodlots, mainly of eucalyptus ssp, are found in the areas bordering Vihiga District, indicating a spillover from Kakamega.

The afforestation of hilly areas, for example in Maseno area and in the Nyakach Plateau, should be given priority. This will improve the rainfall catchment zones of the District and also ensure the woodfuel supply to the District's increasing human population. Conservation problems start with "wananchi's" reluctance to give land for afforestation due to land shortage. Furthermore, the number of animals in the District has increased, resulting in young trees being destroyed, as they offer good fodder to the animals. Due to population increase, tree consumption needs result in premature cutting of trees for burning charcoal and firewood. Termites discourage interested farmers from planting trees because the seedlings are eaten up by the insects. Lack of sufficient interest among "wananchi" is another problem, coupled with communication problems which affect supervision and advice because the technicians cannot reach all the farmers.

### Wildlife

The District has two national parks viz: the Impala Park and the Ndere Island. Ndere Island is a gazetted game park measuring 3.4 sq.km and is the home of Sitatunga, Impalas and monkeys. The impala park in Kisumu Municipality has an orphanage and a sanctuary, for leopards, hyenas, dik diks, baboons, monkeys, and tortoises in their caged section, while impalas, crocodiles, monitor lizards, hippos, monkeys and pythons roam safely inside the park.

The district also has a national museum which also houses the snake park where live cobras, black mamba, green mamba, puff udders, pythons and crocodiles for viewing.

The wildlife menace is mainly experienced in Muhoroni, in Nyando and Kadibo rice fields Hippos, crocodiles and bush pigs are a problem along the lakeshore.

In Muhoroni, wild pigs cause menace to crops in Nyando and Kadibo; while birds are a menace in rice fields.

### Commercial Minerals and other Materials

The District is not well endowed with mineral resources. However, there are a few mineral prospecting activities which include limestone mining at Koru which is commercially exploited for the manufacture of building lime and paint. There are high prospects of granite stones in Kisiani hills, and Kitmikayi areas of Maseno Division. The district also has high potential in the manufacture of ballast since there are areas suitable for crushing of ballast for construction works. Potential also exists of manufacturing quarry building stones at Rabuor in Kadibo Division.

## Tourist Attractions

There are several tourist attraction sites in the District presently. There are also other sites with great potential for future improvement and development. For instance Lake Victoria, one of the largest fresh water lakes in the world, has great prospects for the development of a tourist resort. Establishment of cruises on Lake Victoria could integrate tourist activities along the lake. Introduction of water sports activities could lead to a tourist boom in the area. The beautiful Ndere Islands could be connected to such a communication network.

Game reserves and parks also exist, and still have great potential for improvement. Access to Ndere Island Game Reserve, and Impala Park would increase the number of tourist attractions in the District particularly if the species in the tourist sites are further diversified thereby enhancing the District and the region as a strong centre for tourism. Finally, Kisumu, with its excellent road network, an airport and hotels offer attractive tourist resorts in the region. The major limitation to exploiting these attractions further is the fact that the Western Kenya region is yet to be incorporated in the tourist circuit by tour operators and the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife.

## Fisheries

Lake fishing and fish production is an important natural resource not only in Kisumu District but in the region as a whole. There is a variety of fish in the Lake and several schemes have been undertaken to harvest this resource. One of these is the Loan Scheme which attempts to provide refrigeration facilities in the bandas along the lake which would increase fish production.

Muhoroni, Maseno and South Nyakach are most suited for fish pond farming, while Nyando, and Nyakach Divisions are suited for fish hatcheries.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

### District Development Committee and Its Sub-Committees

The Kisumu District Development Committee (DDC) has continued to effectively execute its functions of planning and co-ordinating implementation of all district specific Development Projects and Programmes. This has been achieved through regular quarterly meetings with representations from all district based government departments, parastatals, local elected leaders and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

To enhance its planning capacity, the Kisumu DDC has instituted a Bi-annual District Monitoring and Evaluation Programme. This programme assists in appraising the DDC on the actual implementation performance of each department and agency (including parastatals, NGOs, donors etc) in the district with an aim of



identifying promptly project implementation bottlenecks and the necessary remedial measures. The DDC has been able to undertake effective planning in all the major sectors of the district's economy with an aim of ensuring integration, complementarity and efficiency.

The Kisumu DDC has its technical arm, the District Executive Committee (DEC) which has continued to operate effectively and provided appropriate technical advice to the government departmental heads and parastatal heads represented in the district. It usually meets once in a month to deliberate on district specific issues particularly those pertaining to new project proposals, on-going project implementation status, etc. Members have sustained regular monthly attendance to the DEC meetings.

The district also has a total of 8 Divisional Development Committees or Sub-DDCs to match the number of the divisions in the district. All the sub-DDCs hold regular quarterly meetings with effective representation from division based government departments and NGOs to discuss divisional felt needs and recommend the same to DDC for consideration and funding.

In addition to the DEC and Sub-DDCs, the DDC is also assisted in its work of project identification and formulation by the Sub-Locational and Locational Development Committees under the chairmanship of the area assistant chief and chief respectively.

The committees regularly meet to plan for locational and sub-locational level felt needs. However, there is need to improve their planning capacity through deliberate moves aimed at ensuring effective representation of all relevant sectors in their meetings and orientating the members on appropriate planning skills. However the locational and sub-locational committees are not operating as effectively as should be when it comes to planning. The district will try to improve on this in future.

The Kisumu DDC has also established special purpose sub-committees to deal with specific sectoral issues and advice the DDC on necessary action. The most prominent special purpose sub-committees are briefly discussed below.

**The District Agricultural Committee (DAC)** : The District Agricultural Committee is mandated to plan and co-ordinate agriculture sector projects and programmes in the district and advice the DDC on the agriculture sector policies. The committee draws its membership from agriculture related government departments, parastatals and agro-based industries.

**The District Water and Sanitation Committee**: The District Water and Sanitation Committee plans and co-ordinates the development and implementation of water and sanitation programmes in the district. It draws its membership from relevant government departments, parastatals, local authorities, NGOs, and funding

agencies such as UNICEF. The committee advises the DDC on all policy matters related to water and sanitation sectors.

**The District Education Board (DEB):** The District Education Board is a DDC sub-committee. The committee has representations from the District Education Office, local authorities, three sponsors of educational activities, Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) and representatives from the divisional based education interests.

The District Social Development Committee and the District Children Advisory Committee co-ordinate all development programmes and activities related to social services and children in the district and advise the DDC on any issues requiring its intervention or action.

All DDC sub-committees meet on a quarterly basis or as often as the need may arise. The District Children's Advisory Committee, although just established in 1992, has managed to bring together all actors handling children problems in the district and is to lead the way in identifying the possible causes of street children problem by co-ordinating a UNICEF funded baseline survey with the hope of identifying possible solutions to the problems.

#### **District Planning Unit (DPU)**

The District Planning Unit acts as the Secretariat to the District Executive Committee. The District has all the designated officers, i.e., District Development Officer, District Statistical Officer, District Quantity Surveyor, District Programme Officer, District Physical Planning Officer, Town Planner and District Land Officer; and it has played significant role in the initiation of regular project planning, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. During the 1994/6 plan period, more concerted efforts will be made to make it a more cohesive body and lay more emphasis on its role as a day-to-day co-ordinator of planning and implementation work in the district.

The Kisumu District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) was established in 1989 with significant support from UNICEF and the Ministry of Planning and National Development. The DIDC has adequate necessary logistics like computer plus skilled personnel, typewriter, furniture, and reference public sector reading materials. However, office space remains the biggest problem since the current location is inappropriate in terms of site and space. The DDC has approached UNICEF & UNDP through their on-going programmes in Kisumu to help establish an appropriate office space and provide more logistic support. So far UNICEF has financed the construction of a prefabricated DIDC structure while the UNDP has procured a computer for the DIDC.

## Local Authorities

The local authorities have continued to supplement government efforts of provisions of basic services like roads, schools, water supply, marketing, housing, health and recreational facilities both in the urban and rural areas. For instance, the Kisumu Municipality is currently supporting about 50 primary schools in the Municipal area and providing such basic services as water conservancy and street lighting etc. The County Council of Kisumu has also put up modern residential houses in Kisumu Municipality at a total cost of KShs.12.48 million apart from also supporting pre-school activities in the rural areas and improvement of access roads in the sugar belt area.

During the 1994/96 plan period the Kisumu DDC will continue to work closely with the local authorities and every effort will be made to ensure more efficient service delivery for maximum benefit to the "wananchi".

## Voluntary Agencies

Voluntary agencies particularly the NGOs have made significant contributions towards the districts development efforts. Through effective planning and co-ordination by the Kisumu DDC sub committees like the District Water and Sanitation Development Committee (DWDC), the District Health Management Team(DHMT), District Social Development Committee etc, the NGOs have continued to supplement governments development efforts and notable progress has been made in the areas of water and health.

In the health sector, the government's long term goal of reducing Child mortality and morbidity has been greatly boosted through NGOs effort in the fields of immunization and provision of clean water to the population. For instance, at the start of the 1989/93 District Development Plan, the immunization coverage for Kisumu District was one of the lowest in the Republic at 28%. However, through joint NGO/GOK efforts, the immunization coverage had risen to 60% by 1992.

During the 1994/96 Development Plan Period, more emphasis will be geared towards improving the health sector planning and Co-ordination through the creation and strengthening of the relevant planning forum for GOK and NGOs involved. The Water sector planning model will be adopted accordingly. Furthermore, aid donors in the sector will also be closely co-ordinated to ensure integration and complementarity in planning and implementation.

The district has several non-governmental organizations operating in the district among whom the key ones are Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO), Diocese of Maseno South, Catholic Archdiocese, Action Aid, Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council and Red Cross. KWAHO concerns itself mainly with water projects and has todate implemented potable domestic water supply schemes in Nyando and Maseno divisions.

The Action Aid have so far managed to establish a Development Training Centre at Kiboswa. The centre is a modern seminar and training facility which hosts both local and international seminars and relies on local shops and groceries for its supply of foodstuffs and drinks thereby boosting local demand and supplies for the same. The Diocese of Maseno and the Archdiocese of Kisumu have supported various development projects ranging from schools, health, income generating and water projects while the Red Cross has concentrated in rescue services of humanitarian nature whenever need arose. Apart from the above we also have other NGOs who engage in providing useful services such as financing and running children homes and rescue centres for street children. These NGOs include church Organizations and individuals.

### Harambee Movement

The key sectors of the district's economy namely Agriculture, Education, Health and Water have greatly benefitted from the Harambee movement. In the education sector, establishment of facilities like workshops, classrooms, laboratories etc have greatly benefitted from the harambee movement since the government has shifted the responsibility for these facilities to the Wananchi by way of cost sharing policy.

For health sectors, facilities like dispensaries have been established through harambee efforts. The communities have also demonstrated remarkable ability to manage their own minor health problems through Primary Health Care/Community Based Health Care.

Thus through harambee efforts the communities in Kisumu District have established community pharmacies and environmental sanitation programmes with support from donors like UNICEF and other NGOs. They have demonstrated their ability to significantly contribute towards the governments overall goal of health for all.

In the water sector a number of self help water projects have been initiated and completed particularly in Nyando division where UNICEF in collaboration with GOK and NGO is supporting Community- Based Water Programmes. Room still exists for more projects to benefit from this movement.

During the 1989-93 plan period, the district implemented and completed thirteen (13) rural development Projects worth over six million shillings with the community contributing another two million shillings towards project cost by form of harambee. The communities also managed to raise a total of thirteen million shillings for various development projects apart from contributing and giving to each other funds on harambee basis by way of merry-go-rounds in women groups' monthly contributions. Thus the spirit of harambee is very strong in the district.

## Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

Kisumu District is the headquarters of Lake Basin Development Authority which was constituted in 1979 by an act of Parliament with the overall objective of accelerating development of the Lake region including Kisumu. Since its inception, the authority has been able to contribute towards the districts economic development activities. One of them is the provision of clean domestic water supply with support from the Royal Netherlands Government and UNICEF. The authority has completed the construction of 100 wells and other water points and equipped them with hand-pumps in Kisumu District. The authority has been giving valuable support to the agriculture sector, particularly in the area of rice production where it offers farmers support to prepare their land and purchase seeds through a credit scheme. Furthermore, it has constructed a multi-million rice mill at Kibos which is expected to greatly alleviate the rice-farmers marketing problems. It has also assisted in the easing of the farmer's transportation problems through access road support programme.

The authority, through its livestock multiplication sector at Muhoroni has endeavoured to improve the livestock sector in the District. The authority has greatly contributed to reducing the un-employment problem in the district through direct employment in their projects and indirect employment through their project's forward linkages.

The DDC has identified the fact that the authority has vast potentials to contribute even more towards the accelerated development of Kisumu district. To realize this potential, the authority would have to increase its endeavours towards realizing an optimal utilization of all the resources available at its disposal during the 1994/96 plan period. Furthermore, a higher involvement of the DDC in the authority's programmes affecting the district will be essential. To achieve this goal, there has to be an increased decentralization of some, if not all of the authority's programmes as has been done in the water sector under the Rural Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Project phase II.

Other parastatals in the district include the National Irrigation Board (NIB) engaged in small scale rice irrigation in Nyando division. The board supports two centrally managed rice irrigation schemes and runs a rice mill at Ahero.

Due to the participation of the NIB, rice farming in the two divisions has been promoted and individual investors have also come up with more private rice mills. The Agricultural Finance Corporation is also quite active in Kisumu and has provided agricultural credit to rice and sugarcane farmers. The Kenya Industrial estates has also done its share by prompting industrialization efforts in the district through the establishment of rural industrial sheds and offering credit facilities to budding and upcoming industrialists.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

## **MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

Kisumu District derives most of its livelihood from primary production sector activities which include small-scale agricultural farming and fishing and from industrial activities. These are the major sources that provide income for the basic needs, adequate nutrition, shelter, clothing, good health and education. Provision of these basic needs is essential to maintain the dignity of all people and to make them better able to increase their productivity and thus participate in a growing economy. To fulfill the underlined basic needs, 53% of the district's population rely on agricultural/livestock production, 7% on fishing, 1% on mining/quarrying, 19% on informal sector i.e Jua Kali enterprises and commerce/business, 5% rely on industrial wage employment and 15% on wage employment from the public sector.

### **Primary Production**

#### **Agriculture**

The agricultural sector in Kisumu district is basically smallholding in nature. The district presently has eight administrative divisions with the total agricultural land covering 2,093 square kilometres. The agricultural land area exhibits high population densities of 1,650, 445, 320 and 290 for Winam, Maseno, Upper Nyakach and Nyando Divisions respectively. This is partly due to their land potential, urbanization and availability of industries which offer alternative employment opportunities in Kisumu Town, Maseno, Sondu and Ahero trading centres. The last three centres have in the recent past proved to be population-pullers due to their location and level of infrastructural development compared to other centres in the district.

The main staple food grains in the district are maize, beans, sorghum and finger millet which are currently outstripped by the level of demand.

Of the ten major crops grown in the district, production of six declined in 1991 and 1992. However, production of four crops increased in the same period. The crops whose production decreased in 1991 and 1992 were: sugarcane from 955,926, to 431,129 tons, a decrease of 67%; cotton from 1498 to 1028 tons, a decrease of 32%; maize and sorghum from 29,907 to 26,069 tons, a decrease of 24%, beans from 2462 to 1117 tons, a decrease of 52%. Apart from sugarcane, most of these decreases were basically due to bad weather conditions. The problem of sugarcane is attributed to lack of market outlets, as the country imports sugar.

The crops whose production increased between 1991 and 1992 were as follows: groundnuts from 773 to 1083 tons, an increase of 40.%; vegetables from 25,013 to 31,018 tons, an increase of 24%; irrigated paddy rice from 11,186 to

12,225 tons, an increase of 9%; and finally, root crops from 19,256 to 23,218 tons, an increase of 21%.

The district is a net importer of foodstuffs from the neighbouring districts. Production can be increased through expansion of production to unused land and better crop husbandry.

Table 2.1 gives the district's small farm sector outlining the main divisional subsistence and cash crops, farm area, and farm densities among other parametres. From the table, we can see that Muhoroni has the highest percentage of households with high value cash crops which accounts for 78%; most of which is sugarcane. Coffee and rice are cultivated on a minimal scale. Lower Nyakach is second with 13% of its households having high value cash crops. This is mainly cotton and rice. Upper Nyakach also grows coffee, cotton and rice and has 9% of its households having high value cash crops.

Nyando and Kadibo Divisions which grow rice, cotton and sugarcane, has 6% of their households having high value cash crops. Maseno and Winam have minimal cash crop activity. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the Winam division is part of the Municipality and town and not much agricultural activity is practiced.

Farmers in Maseno Division seem to be getting discouraged with poor producer prices of the cash crops they grow viz: cotton and coffee. The poor marketing for these crops can also be cited as discouraging factors which have made farmers in Maseno to opt for foodcrops and abandon cash crops.

The table further reveals that the chief food crops in all divisions are maize and beans. In Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions there is a high proportion of farmers who are members of producer co-operatives due to high participation rate in cash crop farming. All the other divisions also have a significant proportion of the farmers as members of the producer co-operative societies. This helps to improve the marketing of their crops.

Crop production by smallholders covers a total area of 36,000ha. of which 21,000ha of farm land is under maize, sorghum and beans. The most important cash crop is sugarcane, which occupies about 1% (24,177ha) of total land area. Sugarcane grows exclusively in agro-climatic zone II, which receive an average annual rainfall of between 1,200 mm and 1,600mm. The soils in the sugar cane zone are well drained, dark reddish to brown sandy clay loams which are underlain by rock.

Cotton, another important cash crop, is widely grown, as it is suitable on various soils found in the District. Cotton is an important cash crop in Kisumu district, and has high potential for expansion and improvement. Some 4500ha. are currently under the crop. Rice is grown twice in a calendar year in the Nyando irrigation project administered by the National Irrigation Board. The Board (NIB)



also supports two centrally managed schemes (large scale) namely Ahero Pilot Scheme and West Kano Scheme.

NIB schemes are divided such that each settler has 4.25 acres of which 4 acres are under rice while the other 0.25 of an acre is reserved for the homestead.

The district presently has 15 smallholder rice irrigation schemes initiated by the community through support from the Provincial Irrigation Unit. Lake Basin Development Authority gives credit to smallholder rice farmers under West Kenya Rainfed Rice Programme. The total hectareage covered by smallholder schemes is 1,700 with a potential production of 6,400 tonnes of unhusked rice while National Irrigation hectareage is 1,757 with production of 9,883,125 tonnes. Rice production is mainly concentrated in Nyando, Kadibo, Muhoroni, Miwani and Lower Nyakach divisions. The exact position of this agricultural scenario is depicted by Table 2.1.

The district has a total arable land area of 1,800 sq.km while the uncultivated land i.e swamps, wastelands and fallow lands covers an area of 293 sq.km. The average farm holding is 2.4 - 2.5 ha. The district has a farm population of 115,000 with a population density of 382 persons per square kilometre and a staff/farmer ratio of 1:800. The staff/farmer ratio calls for more efforts to be put to farmer workshops, field days, demonstrations and contact farm visits and group extension approach.

Table 2.1

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area in Sq.	Pop.of Rural House-holds	House-hold per sq.km	No.of Small-holdings	Main Food Produced	Main Cash Crops	% of HH with high value cash crops	No Members in Producer Co-operatives
Winem	182	300,402	1,650	8,871	Maize Beans	Coffee Cotton	2	2,505
U/Nyakach	232	74,318	320	7,725	Maize Beans	Coffee Cotton Rice	9	912
L/Nyakach	263	50,849	193	1,360	Maize Beans	Cotton Rice	13	7,000
Maseno	339	150,983	445	20,000	Maize Beans	Cotton Coffee	1	6,380
Nyando/ Kadibo	438	128,732	290	18,465	Maize Beans	Sugarcane Rice Cotton	8	8,200
Muhoroni/ Miwani	641	79,012	123	18,011	Maize Beans	Sugarcane Coffee Rice	78	14,241

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kisumu, 1993.

The conditions of settlement do not allow farmers to diversify their agricultural activities, although crops such as maize, potatoes, and beans and livestock keeping are possible. This area falls under the agro-climatic zone with 1,000 - 1,600mm rainfall. The soils in these areas are dark grey, heavy, deep and very poorly drained.

Rape seed, an oil seed crop, is grown mainly on the Nyakach Plateau. Although the value of this crop is comparatively small in relation to other cash crops, its importance could increase enormously if its agronomic and marketing aspects were improved.

Less than 10% of the total land is devoted to subsistence farming and farms are widely scattered. The general practice is mixed cropping with either maize/sorghum or maize, sorghum and beans grown together. Drought resistant crops which are essential during the drought or emergency seasons are also grown and now cover 10,000 ha. The most widely grown subsistence crops are maize/sorghum and sweet potatoes. The most important subsistence crop in the area is sorghum. Maize and sorghum are grown together, probably because farmers want to spread the risk. The most important social economic improvement the District can realize, particularly for small-scale farmers, is substantial investment in the drainage and irrigation of marshlands.

Sorghum is a cereal with a great potential. Production of this crop can easily be increased by bringing more area under cultivation; vast areas in the district are still under poor grazing practices. The area under irrigated agriculture in the marsh and swamp areas could be improved. Table 2.2 gives a profile of the overall crop production in the District, indicating recent land use.

### Livestock Production

The types of livestock production in Kisumu District involves cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, poultry, beekeeping, and rabbits.

There are very few areas in Kisumu District with improved grazing. Indeed, there is only a small area around Maseno divisional headquarters in which improved grazing is practiced and supplemented to some extent by zero-grazing. The rest of the pasture land is unimproved with grazing still communal. In some areas, for example, the Kano Plains, there are indications of over-grazing. Trees like *Acacia Seyal*, and, *astripomea hildebrandii* are abundant, which is a good indication of overgrazing.

**Table 2.2****Crop figures for 1990-1992**

Crop	1990		1991		1992	
	Ha.	Tons	Ha.	Tons	Ha	Tons
Sugarcane	31,799	955,926	32,012	1,308,835	24,177	431,129
Cotton	3,411	597	4,509	1,498	4,935	1,026
G/Nuts	829	596	1,228	773	1,690	1,082
Fruits & Vegetables	2,170	22,432	2,289	25,013	2,808	31,018
Maize	5,138	32,698	13,965	28,907	12,069	26,069
Sorghum & Millet	8,813	11,826	8,256	11,192	8,660	8,546
Beans	3,931	3,537	3,420	2,462	3,679	1,177
Paddy rice irrigated	2,767	11,132	2,983	11,186	3,260	12,225
Root crops	1,774	19,174	2,091	19,256	2,636	23,218
Coffee	176	646	190	87	6,190	244

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Kisumu District Annual Report, 1992.

In Lower Nyakach, especially around Katito and Pap-Onditi, grazing is important, and this is the only area in the district with donkeys. The presence of *astripomea hildebrandtii* is a clear indication of poor range condition in this area. Similar conditions are also observed in the area just north of Kisumu Town, particularly along the road to Maseno. The local cattle are East African Zebu and Boran, which produce little milk but are a major source of other livestock products.

Improved grazing with exotic breeds of cattle is practiced in Muhoroni and Maseno Divisions and in the Nyakach Escarpment. Those areas are at higher altitude and are cooler than the rest of the district, a condition which is ideal for exotic cattle breeds. Surface water availability is not a problem in most of the district because of the numerous open water drains.

Livestock production in the district has great potential; however current livestock practices are associated with degradation of the range. Overgrazing and continued deterioration of the range condition have resulted in serious erosion, for example, in North Nyakach Location.

The density of Livestock population in Kisumu District expressed in terms of tropical livestock units (one TLU is equivalent to 250 kg.) is 33.1 TLUs per sq. km. Appropriate destocking measures should be carried out so that range condition and livestock nutrition can remain good and sustainable.

Due to adverse weather conditions such as droughts and disease the African Zebu and Boran are extensively preferred. There is need to improve on the breeds so that the small scale farmers could benefit from by-products of such breeds. However dips should also be established and the existing ones made operational

to support the improved breeds. The district is currently implementing the livestock development programme in Maseno, Upper Nyakach, Muhoroni and Nyando.

Table 2.3

Livestock Production

Division	Area in Sq.km	Rural Household	Household per sq.km.	Main Livestock Reared	Main Livestock Products	% of HH with high value animals	No. of Farm Holdings
Winam	182	300,402	1,650	Cattle Goats Sheep Bees Poultry	Beef Milk Honey Chicken Eggs	26	6,871
U/Nyakach	232	74,318	320	Cattle Goats sheep bees	Beef milk chicken honey poultry	8	7,725
L/Nyakach	283	50,949	183	Cattle goats sheep bees	Beef chicken milk honey poultry		
Maseno	338	150,983	445	Cattle goats sheep bees	Beef milk honey chicken poultry	10	20,000
Nyando/ Kedibo	438	128,732	290	Cattle goats sheep poultry	Beef milk honey chicken	6	18,465
Muhoroni/ Miwani	641	79,012	123	Cattle goats sheep poultry	Beef milk honey chicken	35	18,011

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu

From Table 2.3, it can be seen that the main livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and bees while the main livestock products marketed are beef, milk, honey, and chicken. As is with crop production, Muhoroni, and Miwani Divisions are again leading with 35% of their farmers having high value animals. This can be attributed to the fact that the divisions being in a settlement scheme and a major sugarcane growing zone, the farmers generally have higher incomes and are able to keep the improved animals. Winam Division comes second with 26% of its farmers having high value animals. This can be attributed to the fact that Winam being an urban division, the farmers have close and easy access to both animal feeds and market for livestock products e.g eggs, milk, beef and chicken, when in most cases, the demand far outstrips the supply. Other divisions seem to have more local animals than the improved ones although on average, the district has improved the quality of its livestock as can be seen from Table 2.4 which indicates that in 1989, the district had 51 local cattle to

every improved cow/bull. In 1990, the ratio improved to 46:1 while by 1991, the ratio had reached 42:1. Given the efforts currently in force to control tse-tse fly and diseases, the ratio seems set to improve even more.

Table 2.4

Livestock Population and Divisional Distribution

Division	Exotic Cattle			Indigenous Cattle		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
Muhoroni/Miwani	3,240	3,980	4,577	7,380	15,460	18,280
Maseno	980	1,190	1,198	5,500	6,000	62,200
Nyando/Kadibo	53	60	70	50,252	57,582	60,672
Lower/Nyakach	63	76	192	36,081	21,986	23,700
Upper/Nyakach	235	145	160	36,507	26,486	27,525
Winam	548	161	132	7,694	72,000	74,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>262,914</b>	<b>253,714</b>	<b>265,325</b>

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1993

According to Table 2.4, total number of cattle in the district in 1989 was 268,040. Of this number, 5,126 was exotic, and 262,914 indigeneous. In 1991, the total number of cattle in the district was 271654. Of this total, exotic breed constituted 6,329 and indigeneous 265,325. The increase between 1989 and 1991 was 3,614 representing an increase of 1.3%. The percentage increase of indigeneous stock in the same period was 0.9% and exotic 23%. This trend is rather encouraging as it depicts a growing preference for improved grades. The divisional analysis has been done in Table 2.4.

From Table 2.5 honey production and beekeeping is more pronounced in Lower Nyakach, Upper Nyakach, Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions while least popular in Winam Division. The enterprise is not popular in Winam because being an urban division, the basic requirements for bee habitation are lacking in most parts of the division. As for Muhoroni and Miwani as already mentioned elsewhere, the farmers are more aggressive, have higher incomes and are thus able to run the beekeeping enterprise commercially and profitability.

**Table 2.5****Bee Keeping and Honey Production Data**

Division	No. of KTBH	Honey in Kgs	
		1989	1990 1991
Lower Nyakach	1,055	1,305	15,600
Upper Nyakach	760	771	8,490
Muhoroni/Miwani	638	66	18,505
Nyando/Kadibo	271	285	3,360
Maseno	255	270	3,705
Winam	123	163	1,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>41,445</b>

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu - 1993

Table 2.6 gives the poultry population for the year 1991 in the district. According to the table, the district had 515,822 local birds compared to 41,190 exotic birds, that is a ratio of 13 local to 1 exotic bird. Out of this, Maseno Division had the least percentage of exotic poultry which gives the division a local exotic bird ratio of 4:1 while Winam Division had the second lowest ratio percentage of exotic poultry which gives the division a local exotic bird ratio of 6:1. Winam is followed by Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions and Lower Nyakach Division with a ratio of 12:1 and 24:1 respectively. The apparent success of Winam Division can be attributed to the readily available market for poultry products from hotels, wage earners and other self employed persons. In addition to market, Winam farmers are also close to poultry feed producers and stockists and poultry health attendants thereby enabling the farmers to enjoy a comparative advantage on poultry farming (keeping) as compared to farmers in the rural divisions like Lower and Upper Nyakach, Nyando/Kadibo and Maseno.

Table 2.6

Poultry Population 1991

Division	Local Birds	Exotic Birds
Maseno	201,710	1,310
Nyando/Kadibo	148,743	4,165
Muhoroni/Miwani	53,579	4,410
Upper Nyakach	N/A	300
Lower Nyakach	43,000	1,805
Winam	167,790	29,200
Total	515,822	41,190

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu - 1993

Fisheries

Fisheries is a very active sector of the district's economy. The sector directly employs 4,550 fishermen with a possible employment capacity of about 25,000 households involved in fish vending and peddling. The unexploited potential of fish resources in the district includes the following:

Off-shore resources: Covers areas more than five kilometres from the shore. The resources in these fishing grounds could be exploited with improved speed of boats by fitting them with motorised engines.

Wet land resources: Lung fish (Kamongo) and cat-fish could be caught in such areas if access on water ways from the lake were constructed for easy reach to the fishing grounds. A large area covering Winam, Nyando and Nyakach Divisions needs constructed water-ways.

Fish farming: Pond fish culture and cage fish culture are not yet exploited even to economically sustainable levels. Pond fish culture needs adequate transport for aggressive extension services and also demonstration fish ponds in the potentially suitable divisions of Maseno, Muhoroni and Upper Nyakach. Cage culture is still at experimental stages but could be a major source of farmed fish for commercial fish farmers.

Water is a not a limitation since it is done in the enclosed areas of the lake. Table 2.7 indicates that Nile perch constituted more than 50% of fish caught in 1989, 1991 and 1993. During the same period, the tonnage fished of other varieties of fish kept dwindling. This can be attributed to strict control measure by the fisheries department which has ensured that only the right size of nets are cast to avoid over-fishing of immature fish, the popularity of Nile perch among

external markets in Nairobi and Mombasa and the possible feeding on immature fish of other varieties by the Nile perch. During the 1994-96 period, the tonnage of Nile perch caught is likely to increase from 1,750 to 2850 metric tonnes.

Table 2.7

Fish Production, Kisumu District 1989-1996

Year	Fish landings in M.T	Nile perch in tons	Tilapia in tons	Rastrineo Bola (Omena)	Other in tons
1989	956.5	497	143.7	286.8	29
1990	910.5	437	163.9	255	54.6
1991	802.9	457.7	80.3	200.7	64.2
1992	1,328.7	744	186	305.6	93.1

Source: District Fisheries Office, Kisumu, 1993

It should be noted that out of the above 20 gazetted fish collection centres, only seven have fish bandas for hygienic handling and collection of fish. None is equipped with cold storage facility, safe water and electricity. More than half lack access roads. Emphasis on provision of these facilities will be top priority in the 1994/96 Development Plan Period and the DDC will endeavour to identify possible funding sources to at least put up one refrigerated fish storage facility at Dunga Beach and to strengthen fish marketing through co-operative societies.

According to Table 2.8, a total of 1,338.8 Tonnes of fish worth Kshs. 11,476,080/- was landed at various beaches of Kisumu District for the year 1992. This figure represents total fish production in the district for 1992 and indicates that Dunga landed the highest weight of fish in the district followed by Paga Beach which handled 199,132 metric tonnes of fish.



Table 2.8

Landing of fish by beach in Kisumu District for 1992

Name of Beach	Wt. in Kg
Dunga	241,748
Block	10,272
Tako	39,360
Paga	199,132
Kichinjio	94,452
Usoma	50,891
Usare	22,666
Ogal	23,971
Asat	133,968
Kaloka	49,850
Arongo	21,936
Nyamware	132,390
Nduru	81,661
Ogenya	34,753
Kusa	133,002
Sango-Rota	68,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338,833</b>

Source: District Fisheries Office, Kisumu, 1993

The quantity of fish consumed in the District in 1992 totalled 2,999.9 metric tonnes worth Kshs.69.52 million. This compared to production of 1,338.8 metric tonnes which indicates that the district was a net importer of fish to the tune of 1,661,1 tonnes according to District Fisheries Office.

### Agro-forestry

In an effort to make the district self-sufficient in supply of firewood, to have woody vegetation on badly eroded lands and more fodder for animals, the district through its agricultural and forestry extension staff have embarked an vigorous campaigns to have farmers adopt agro-forestry. The emphasis on this strategy is also in recognition of the fact that both agricultural and grazeland is diminishing with the increasing population. The district has so far benefitted from the research findings of the Kenya Forestry Research Institute at Maseno and the efforts of agricultural, forestry, NGOs, Women and Youth groups who have so far come up with 34 tree nurseries and helped to produce an average of 2.5m seedlings for

both agroforestry and general forestry per year over the last five years. Due to small pieces of land parcels available in the district, agroforestry practices are rapidly gaining roots in the district. Output figures were unavailable.

### Mining and Quarrying

There are six quarry companies in the district which mine the district's rivers for building sand and crush its granitic rock deposits at Maseno and Nyakach Divisions for both building stones and ballast. The district also has economically sufficient quantities of limestones which are mined for commercial purposes.

Unlike the building stones, ballast and sand which are basically mined for local construction industry, most of the limestones mined are destined for export markets. Figures for output were unavailable.

### Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Industrialization and intensive manufacturing concerns in the district are mainly concentrated within Winam Division, which also houses Kisumu Town, the seat of the Nyanza Provincial Headquarters.

Manufacturing firms in the district can be categorized into four (4) broad categories namely, agro-based, chemical-based, and engineering and construction based firms. The agro-based firms which includes fruit, vegetable canning, grain milling, bakeries, sugar factories and refineries etc, provide a major growth pole link between the predominantly urban Winam Division and the other divisions. The firms provide a ready market for agricultural produce from the rural areas as well as employment opportunities for a great number of the district's population. The number of such firms, level of employment created during the year 1992 can be seen from Table 2.9

From Table 2.9, the manufacturing sector seems to be more concentrated in grain milling and bakery products which have six and eight firms respectively. The two categories of firms have an output capacity of 35 million kgs and 26m pieces respectively, and employ a total of 524 persons. The sugar factories though only 4 in number, employ the highest number of persons followed by the factories engaged in manufacture of textiles.

Registered Agro-Based Firms, Kisumu

No.	Type of Firm	No. of Factories	No. of Persons Employed	Quantity Produced
1.	Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat	1	50	N/A
2.	Grain Mill Products	6	113	35,204,104 (Kg)
3.	Manufacture of Bakery Products	8	411	26,265,775 (pcs)
4.	Sugar Factories and Refineries	4	2045	2,160,000 (pcs)
5.	Manufacture of Cocoa chocolate and Sugar Conf.	2	84	1,427 (pcs)
6.	Manufacture of Food Products	2	22	18,186 (pcs)
7.	Manufacture of Prepared Animal Feeds	1	10	10,653 (tons)
8.	Distilling, Rectifying and Blending of Spirits	1	298	14,000,000 (lts)
9.	Malt Liquor and Malt	1	753	5,616,286 (sets)
10.	Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water	1	241	6,500,000 (lts)
11.	Industries Spinning, Weaving and Finishing Textiles	1	41	436 (tons)
12.	Cordage Rope and Twin Industries	1	100	49,000 (kg)
13.	Manufacture of Textiles	1	1,834	8,807,000 (mtrs)
14.	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel except Footwear	1	62	240,063.75 (dozens)
15.	Manufacture of Leather Products except f/wear and other Wearing Apparel	1	13	2,684 (pcs)
16.	Manufacture of Footwear	1	148	10,475,000 (pcs)

17.	Manufacture of Wood and Cork Products	1	10	N/A
18.	Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures except Primary of Metal	2	66	6,170 (pcs)
19.	Manufacture of Pulp and Paper Board	1	709	73,214 (pcs)
20.	Manufacture of Pulp Paper & Paper Board Articles	1	38	N/A
21.	Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	1	20	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>7,068</b>	

Source: Kisumu District Industrial Development Office

Table 2.10 shows that the district has nine major chemical based firms involved in the manufacture of chemical, rubber, non-metallic products, soap, perfumes, cosmetics and other industrial chemicals save for fertilizers. The table however indicates that although the level of outputs from the firms is sizeable, the level of employment at the firms is minimal. This suggests that the firms are using more capital intensive modes of production instead of relying on labour.

Table 2.10  
Registered Chemical Firms, Kisumu

No.	Type of Firm	No. of Factories	No. of Persons Employed	Quantity Produced
1.	Manufacture of Basic Industrial Chemicals	1	135	42,220 (Boxes)
2.	Manufacture of Soap, Perfumes, Cosmetics, and other Preparations	1		
3.	Manufacture of Chemical Products	3	79	1,500 (Tons)
4.	Manufacture of Rubber Products		53	5,700 (Numbers)
			59	191,000 (Numbers)
5.	Manufacture of Non-metallic products	3	275	76,000 (Tons)
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>601</b>	

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Kisumu, 1992

The district also has several engineering and construction based firms which engage in building construction, manufacture of metallic furniture and fittings, mechanical and motor repairs etc. The list of registered firms in this category is given in Table 2.11 which shows the district's major engineering concerns.

Table 2.11

Registered Engineering and Construction Firms, Kisumu

No.	Type of Firm	No. of Factories	No. of Persons Employed	Quantity Produced
1.	Manufacture of Metallic Furniture and Fixtures	1	62	5000 (Tons)
2.	Manufacture of Non-electrical Machinery	2	32	180 (Tons)
3.	Drilling	1	28	1,752,000 (KWH)
4.	Construction of Buildings	4	333	Construction
Total		8	455	

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Kisumu

During the period 1989-1992, the District Trade Development Office, was able to register and license an average of 360 small scale firms. The size registered/licensed varies from year to year due to the sectors flexibility in entry and exit and lack of proper or defined sites/identity of entrepreneurs to ease the identification and registration of the firms.

Table 2.12 (a)

Types of Informal Business Activities Licenced in Kisumu District - 1989

Type of Business and No. Licenced per Division	Winam	Muhoroni/ Miwani	Maseno	L/Nyakach	U/Nyakach	Nyando/Kadibo	Total
	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989
Posho Mills	15	12	6	1	1	10	45
Knitting & Tailoring	14	12	4	3	1	5	40
Carpentry & Furniture	7	7	2	-	-	5	21
M.V. Repair (Small Scale)	8	-	1	-	3	-	12
Barbers & Hair Saloon	2	2	1	1	2	-	8
Radio, Clock & Watch Repairs	5	-	-	2	-	2	9
Cobblers	-	2	1	-	-	1	9
Jua Kali Artisans (Welding Scrap Metal)	4	17	16	1	2	5	16
Vegetable Dealers	-	14	3	1	-	2	4
Car Wash	4	2	-	-	1	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>172</b>

Source: District Trade Office, Kisumu, 1993.

Table 2.12 (b)  
Types of Informal Business Activities Licenced in Kisumu District - 1992

Type of Business and No. Licenced per Division	Winam	Muhoroni/ Miwani	Maseno	L/Nyakach	U/Nyakach	Nyando/Kadibo	Total
	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
Posho Mills	33	32	34	12	6	23	140
Knitting & Tailoring	20	34	10	11	1	14	90
Carpentry & Furniture	9	27	7	1	1	1	46
M.V. Repair (Small Scale)	19	2	3	-	-	-	24
Barbers & Hair Saloon	13	1	2	1	-	-	19
Radio, Clock & Watch Repairs	9	2	1	-	-	1	13
Cobblers	4	4	1	-	1	1	11
Jua Kali Artisans (Welding Scrap Metal)	17	16	1	2	5	4	45
Vegetable Dealers	14	3	1	-	2	-	20
Car Wash	15	4	-	-	1	-	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>428</b>

Source: District Trade Office, Kisumu, 1993.

There are seasonal fluctuations within a year in the number of informal enterprises that are registered and in operation. The number and type of informal businesses registered is as indicated in table 2.12 in 1989 and 1992.

From Table 2.12, posho milling is the most popular type of informal business followed by knitting and tailoring. The divisional distribution of these two enterprises closely follows the population distribution; thus most of these are located in Winam division which provides a ready market for the posho millers and garment products. The division is also well served with electricity which enables more prospective posho millers to go for the relatively cheaper and easy to maintain electrical driven fast posho mills.

The next popular informal businesses in the district are carpentry and furniture, welding and scrap metal dealing. There is also concentration in building construction. The level of employment in this category of firms is basically casual and this explains why the number of persons employed by the firms appears small. The firms output seems to be quite little, a fact that suggests that this sector is not a very active sector like the agro-based sector.

From the analysis of the table 2.12, in 1989 there were 172 licensed informal activities in the district. This increased to 428 in 1992 or by 149%. The vertical totals on the table indicate total numbers of licenced informal activities in the district.



## EMPLOYMENT

### Labour Force

The role of employment creation in sustaining the fast growing population in Kisumu District cannot be over-emphasised. The district's annual population growth rate is presently estimated at 3.35% and has swelled the labour force significantly. In addition, the structure of the population is such that the proportion of young persons who have reached productive age has grown very rapidly and now stands at 54% of the entire population. In 1993, the total population of Kisumu District was 765,048, the total labour force was 49.7% of the total population. With the annual population growth rate of 3.35% and a labour force growth rate of between 3.35% and 3.46%, the total labourforce is projected at 419,772 at the end of the plan period, 1996.

The above calculations are based on the assumption that the potential active labour force is in the age cohort 15-59. It is however known that due to schooling, disability, etc, not all these people would be active. Due to increased life expectancy, and improved standard of living, some people in the age cohorts of 60-70 are very active. Kisumu being the nerve industrial centre of Nyanza and Western Provinces, attracts job seekers from these provinces and the neighbouring districts in Rift Valley. In calculating the labourforce, the estimation should take into account these variables. The standard procedure is to take 92% of the age cohort 15-59 as the potentially active labour force. On the basis of this, in 1993, the active labour force is estimated at 349,840 reaching 386,190 in 1996. The percentage change between these years is 10%.

### Distribution of Labour

According to Table 2.13, agriculture continues to lead other sectors of the district's economy in its contributions to employment. In 1993, 53% of the total labour-force is estimated to be actively engaged in agricultural and livestock production activities. This percentage share will not change significantly by the end of the plan period. For this sector to continue leading other sectors in labour absorption, it is necessary to step up extension services in both agricultural and livestock activities. However, the sector seems to have lost 2% of its 1986 labourforce to other sectors. This loss can be attributed to frequent late payment in major cash crops such as cotton, sugarcane and oil crops by purchasing agencies which has acted as a disincentive to farmers thereby making them seek alternative employment.

The next promising sector is the informal sector which presently employs 17% of the total labourforce. With more incentive such as the identification of working yards, construction of jua kali sheds, promotion of jua kali associations and marketing, availing of credit facilities to jua kali artisans and providing basic infrastructural facilities to jua kali working areas, the sector has the potential to absorb more labour than any of the other sectors save for agriculture. The share

of the informal sector is set to increase to about 20% by the end of the plan period. Thus with the introduction of rural-urban balance, this sector will continue to contribute significantly in employment creation. Kisumu DDC has already earmarked a number of town centres and markets to benefit from public investments in various infrastructures in addition to availing to the sector the credit facilities of special credit schemes run by commercial banks, Kenya Industrial Estates and Industrial and Commercial Development Co-poration.

Since 1986, the public sector has significantly lost its share of the labourforce which now stands at 15% according to Table 2.13. This loss can be attributed to the government total embargo on employment of supportive staff at job groups A to F since 1990. This therefore means that as civil servants within these cadres retire, die or resign, they will not be replaced. The employment of university and tertiary college graduates has also been drastically reduced, meaning that as more civil servants in job groups G to K retire, die or resign, a meagre fraction will be hired by the government.

It is thus expected that in conformity with government policy on not being responsible for employment of graduates of various training institutes as spelt out in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986, the public sector employment is set to decline.

Table 2.13 further reveals that the fisheries sector though widely held by many observers to be a major economic activity in the district, only accounts for 7% of the district's employment. This weak performance of the sector can be attributed to lack of developed marketing and storage facilities for the fishermen. The fact that the fishermen co-operatives have not had any fish cold storage facilities or refrigerated fish transport vehicles, mean that middlemen have tended to exploit the actual fishermen at the beaches thereby denying them their rightful price and income. With improved storage, transportation and handling of fish, more people are likely to be attracted to the sector.

After analysing sectoral distribution of labour, the analysis now shifts to divisional distribution. Most of wage employment in public and private sector, urban and self-employment, and commercial/business are concentrated in Winam Division which comprises Kisumu Municipality. Winam is followed by Nyando/Kadibo, then Maseno. The other divisions are mostly populated by peasant workers engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 2.13

Employment Profile of Kisumu District

	1993	1994	1996	Prop. of L/Force
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>380,261</b>	<b>393,000</b>	<b>419,772</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b><u>Agriculture Labour</u></b>				
Small Farm-Holding*	181,384	187,461	200,231	47.7
Large Farm	6,046	6,249	6,674	1.59
Migrants/Seasonal	14,108	14,580	15,574	3.71
<b><u>Other Rural Self Employment</u></b>				
Fishing	26,618	27,510	29,384	7.0
Mining/Quarrying	3,808	3,930	4,198	1.0
<b><u>Wage Employment</u></b>				
Public Sector	57,093	58,950	62,966	15.0
Private Sector	19,013	19,650	20,989	5.0
<b><u>Urban Self Employment</u></b>				
Commercial/Business	7,606	7,860	8,395	2.0
Informal Sector	64,644	66,810	71,361	17.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>380,261</b>	<b>393,000</b>	<b>419,772</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Includes employment in both small farm and livestock rearing.

**Source:** CBS, Statistical Abstract (Various)  
 District Development Plan 1989-93  
 District Fisheries Office, Kisumu, 1993  
 District Youth Training Office, Kisumu, 1993  
 DAO, District Guideline, Kisumu District, 1993  
 District Industrial Development Office, Kisumu, 1993

## Conditions of Employment

The bulk of the agricultural labourforce in Kisumu is smallholding in nature and mainly comprise of smallholder farmers who own an average of 4 acres of land on which they use family labour to grow their crops and rear livestock. Most of the farmers do not realise that they should sell their farm labour or excess family farm labour to other farmers to earn a direct income. It is in essence referring to a case where in some farms, open under-employment may be visible. Within the sugarcane and rice-growing regions of Muhoroni, Miwani, Nyando, and Kadibo Divisions, most of the labour is quite busy during the peak planting and harvesting periods while during off-seasons, a disguised unemployment characterises the labourforce.

Within the informal sector, and particularly the jua kali, there are normally many trainee artisans replicating the other many artisans, mechanics, fitters, etc, hovering around and within the jua kali working site which seems to suggest that for every busy jua kali artisan there is likely to be five to ten unoccupied ones. This scenario which can be described as an open unemployment, can be attributed to the flexibility of the sector which allows for ease of entry and exit, low initial capital requirement, less sophisticated technological requirement and the sectors practicability as a training ground.

In the urban areas, and especially in Kisumu Town, the number of persons plying the towns streets during working hours at bus parks and social parks is generally worrisome as an indicator of open unemployment and under employment existing in the towns.

Overall, workers have to contend with various workplace hazards. For sugarcane farmers and cutters, they have the snake menace while the industrial/factory worker has the factory air pollutants to contend with. The general town worker in the district has water and air pollution; and ever-rising cost of living and health care to contend with; these tend to affect the productivity of labour due to frequent waterborne illnesses and fatigue.

## **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

### Health Facilities

Table 2.14 indicates that the district has nine hospitals, fifteen health centres, fourty seven dispensaries and eleven clinics and/or nursing homes. Six of these hospitals are located in Winam Division, three of which are government hospitals and three private.

From the table, Nyando/Kadibo, Lower and Upper Nyakach Divisions are poorly served with health facilities while Winam, Maseno and Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions are fairly well served by the existing facilities.

Most of the dispensaries and clinics are run and maintained by the Ministry of health and are occasionally plagued with shortages of drugs and at times inadequate personnel which leads to demoralizing long waiting queues.

In some divisions e.g Nyando/Kadibo and Muhoroni/Miwani, the health facilities at times become inaccessible during rainy seasons thus leading to underutilization of the facilities.

The facilities in Winam and Maseno are over-utilised because the access roads are fairly well developed, the population is enlightened about health matters due to higher literacy standards and levels of incomes.

Table 2.14

Health Facilities in Kisumu District

Type of Facility Division	Hospitals No.	H/C No.	Sub Health Centres	Dispensaries	Clinics/ Nursing Homes No.
Winam	4	5	--	17	5
Muhoroni/Miwani	3	2	--	9	2
Lower Nyakach	--	2	--	3	--
Upper Nyakach	1	1	--	7	2
Maseno	1	4	--	6	1
Nyando/Kadibo	--	1	--	5	1

Source: Kisumu District Health Information Systems, 1993

Education Facilities

Table 2.15 indicates the existence, divisional distribution and utilization of educational facilities in the district. It should be noted that items like the farmers Training Centre (FTC) and the Maseno University College, are facilities whose utilization is open to the entire district for the FTC and the entire nation for the Maseno University College although both are located in Maseno Division. The facilities are therefore utilized by divisional, district and national users.

Facilities such as Ahero Family Life Training Centre and Ahero Multi-purpose Training Institute in Nyando Division, Ukweli Pastoral Centre and Action Aid Development Training Centre in Winam Division are specialised training and/or

development training institutes manned by NGOs which offer short-term training and seminar facilities to both governments and other NGOs.

However, the immediate users of these facilities are drawn from the members of staff and other members of the establishing NGO.

Due to the centres' location and relatively low rates compared to local hotel rates, many organizers of seminars for participants who would normally not be comfortable in hotel venues e.g church and women groups etc. have tended to prefer them as training venues.

Table 2.15 indicates that the district has 532 pre-primary schools, 541 primary schools, 80 secondary schools, 21 youth polytechnics, 1 farmers training centre, 3 family life or pastoral training centres, and 1 university college. The pre-primary schools, most of which are located in Winam, Maseno, Nyando and Kadibo Divisions are fully utilized because whereas those in Winam draw their students from members of the urban population, Maseno Division has the oldest academic division of the district and most parents cherish the usefulness of a strong educational background for their children. This explains why the division has the highest number of primary and secondary schools. The trend continues to youth polytechnics where Maseno Division is still leading with eight operational polytechnics. On average, the two Nyakach Divisions seem to be poorly served with educational institutions. On utilization of academic institutions, most of the primary and secondary schools in the district are still poorly equipped with workshops, laboratories, adequate classrooms, and at times even desks and teachers of technical subject. This leads to the facilities being under utilized.

The poor equipping of the available youth polytechnics and ever-increasing cost of polytechnic education tends to divert most of the potential polytechnic and technical institute students to the Jua kali sheds where the students receive a more practical-oriented mode of training. This leads to fewer students registering at the polytechnics thereby leading to underutilization of polytechnic facilities. Some university college facilities are overutilized since most students' residential and lecture premises were not planned for their current users. However, the library facilities are presently underutilized due to lack of relevant books and reference materials and most researchers still have to rely on Nairobi and Kenyatta Universities libraries.

It is relevant to note that the national pre-primary participation rate is 30% whereas in Kisumu it is 24%.

**Educational Facilities in Kisumu District 1992**

Type of Facility	Pre-Primary School	Primary School No.	Sec. School No.	Youth Poly. No.	Farmers Training Centre/Pastoral Centres No.	Family Life Training	University College No.
Winam	65	71	21	6	--	2	--
Muhoroni/Miwani	81	48	5	2	--	--	--
Lower Nyakach	78	58	10	2	--	--	--
Upper Nyakach	52	79	14	--	--	--	--
Maseno	151	179	22	8	1	--	1
Nyando/Kadibo	105	106	8	3	--	1	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

**Source:** District Infrastructure Inventory Dec. 1992

The national participation rate at primary school is about 95%, whereas in Kisumu District it is about 85%. Although this is lower than the national average, the more critical problem is of drop-out rate in Kisumu which UNICEF report estimates to be about 41% for boys and 49% for girls.

### **Roads**

From Table 2.16, the district did not tarmac any road during the 1989/93 plan period while 537 roads were gravelled, 40 roads were graded, 53 culverts of varying sizes were fitted and 3 bridges were erected. Out of the roads gravelled 90% were in Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions, which is the main sugarcane growing area in the district. The roads need constant regraveling due to constant use by cane tractors and trucks. Most of the culverts and the three bridges done were in Maseno Division which indicates the district's desire to improve communication capability of Maseno which also produces a number of cash crops including coffee and cotton. Winam division which enjoys the services of most of the tarmacked road networks in the district has few graded or culverted roads.

The under utilization of certain roads normally result from blocked culverts which leads to constant rain water damaging or reducing utilization of roads.

Table 2.16

Roads

Activities	Maseno Division	Winam Division	Muhoroni/Miwani Division	Nyando Kadibo Division.	U/Nyakach Division	Lower Nyakach
Roads Tarmacked (No.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roads Gravelled (No.)	25	14	482	2	7	7
Roads Graded (No.)	3	--	37	--	--	--
Culverts (No.)	17	12	15	7	2	--
Bridges (No.)	3	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Kisumu District Infrastructure Inventory, 1992.

Note: The District has no unclassified roads

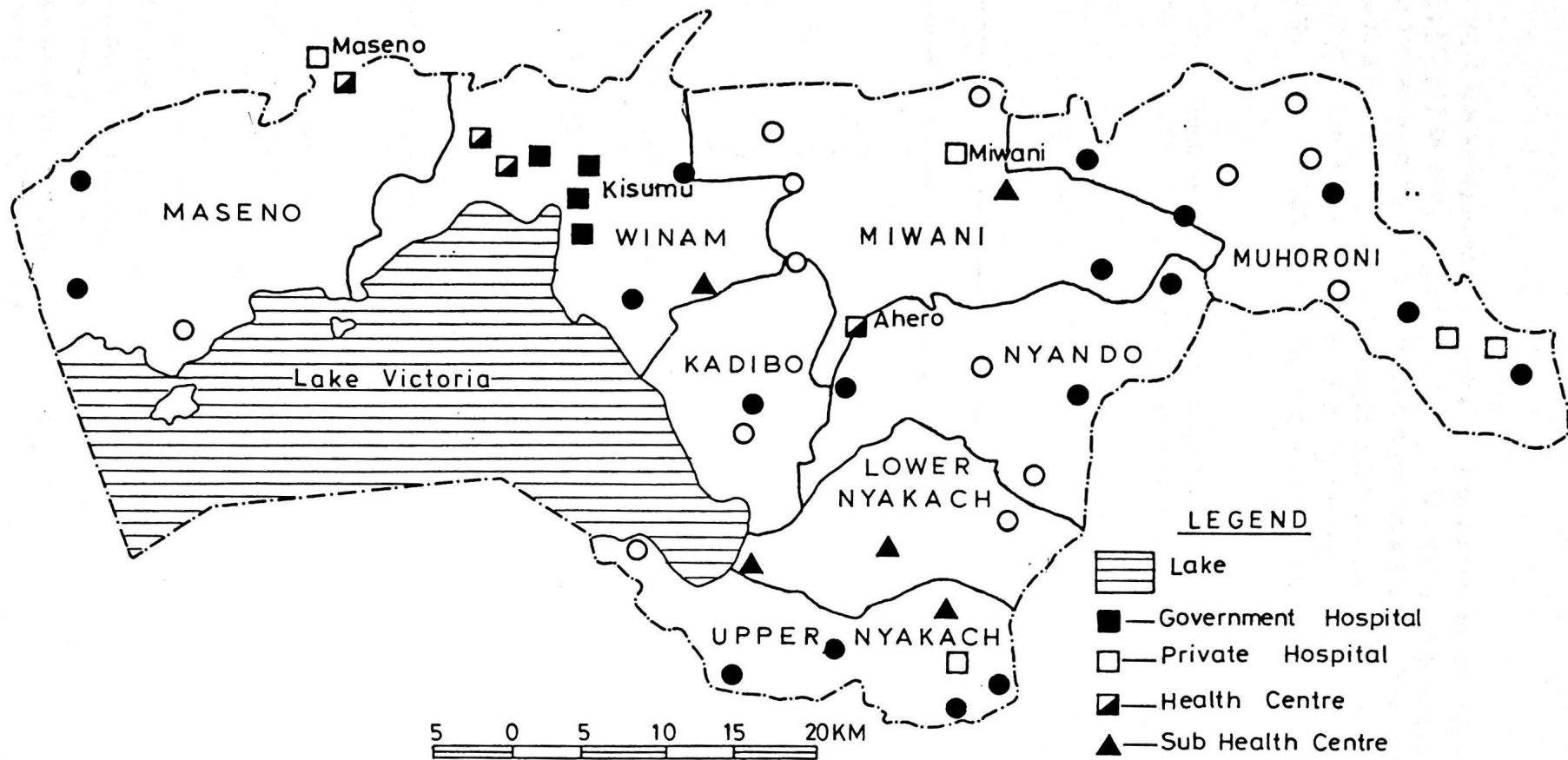
Water Supplies

Operations and maintenance of water supplies in the district is mainly done by the Ministry of Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development and National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and Kisumu Municipality. The major water supplies in the district includes Kajulu Water Supplies, under the municipality, serving Winam Division, Nyakach Water supply, serving the two Nyakach Divisions, and Maseno -Kombewa serving Maseno Division. The last two schemes are run and maintained by the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation.










# KISUMU DISTRICT

## DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES



### LEGEND

-  Lake
-  — Government Hospital
-  — Private Hospital
-  — Health Centre
-  — Sub Health Centre
-  — Government Dispensary
-  — Private Dispensary

Given the rapid increase in population of Winam Division and expansion of the municipal jurisdiction area, the municipal water supply facilities which were put up in the colonial era have been outstripped by demand and the town experiences occasional water shortages. Plans have however been drawn and designs finalized by the municipality to upgrade and expand the treatment works and water supply systems in order to alleviate the shortages. The municipality has also established a fully fledged water and sewerage department under a General Manager to collect water revenue, and streamline water supply and sewerage maintenance.

The rural water supply schemes are however fairly utilized and serve the local communities who normally participate during the construction of such supplies and thus identify with the supplies and are willing to pay water fees through their organized water committees.

Table 2.17 indicates the divisional distribution of water supplies in the district.

Table 2.17

Distribution of Water Supplies by Division

Type of Facility Division	No. of Water Projects	Maintenance Agency
Winam	4	MOLRRWD
Muhoroni/Miwani	6	MOLRRWD
Lower Nyakach	1	MOLRRWD/
Upper Nyakach	1	NWCPC
Maseno	1	MOLRRWD
Nyando/Kadibo	3	MOLRRWD
	1	MOLRRWD
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	

Source: District Infrastructure Inventory Decembe , 1992

Table 2.17 shows that Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions has the largest numbers of water supply schemes which includes Muhoroni, Tamu and Koru Mnara Water Supplies.

Winam Division is second with four which includes Nyahera, Kajulu and Mkendwa Kanyakwar Water Supply Schemes. On average Muhoroni Division has 35% share of the water supply schemes in the district. These serve a population of 77,270 thus giving a scheme user ratio of: 1:12,878, while the other divisions have a scheme user ratio of Winam 1:73,445, Maseno 1:49,218, Nyando/Kadibo 1:123,938, Upper Nyakach 1:72,680 and Lower Nyakach 1:24,864. What these

statistics illustrate is that Muhoroni Division has a better water supply coverage than other divisions.

### **Electricity**

Although there is a rural electrification programme in the district only 61.3% of the district's population have electricity within 1km. 27.4% have electricity within their home/house compound. About 9.1% of the households are 12km away from electricity.

Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions due to the availability of the three sugar factories, one agro-chemical industry and a tannery have the highest proportion i.e 84.6% of the households within 1km from electricity. It is available within the compounds of 40.4% of the households in the division.

In Winam, 79.5% of the households are within 1km from electricity and 8.9% have it within their compounds. This fact can be attributed to the high demand for electrical energy from the industries and factories found in the division.

Lower Nyakach Division has the lowest percentage about 19.3% of households are within 1km from electricity. 74.2% of households are over 12km from electricity. The other rural divisions of Maseno, Nyando/Kadibo and Upper Nyakach have 20.5% and 56.4% of households respectively within 1km from electricity. Most of these however is only found in divisional headquarters. There is need to extend the spread of electricity to cover more rural centres to boost small scale industrial development.

### **Cattle Dips**

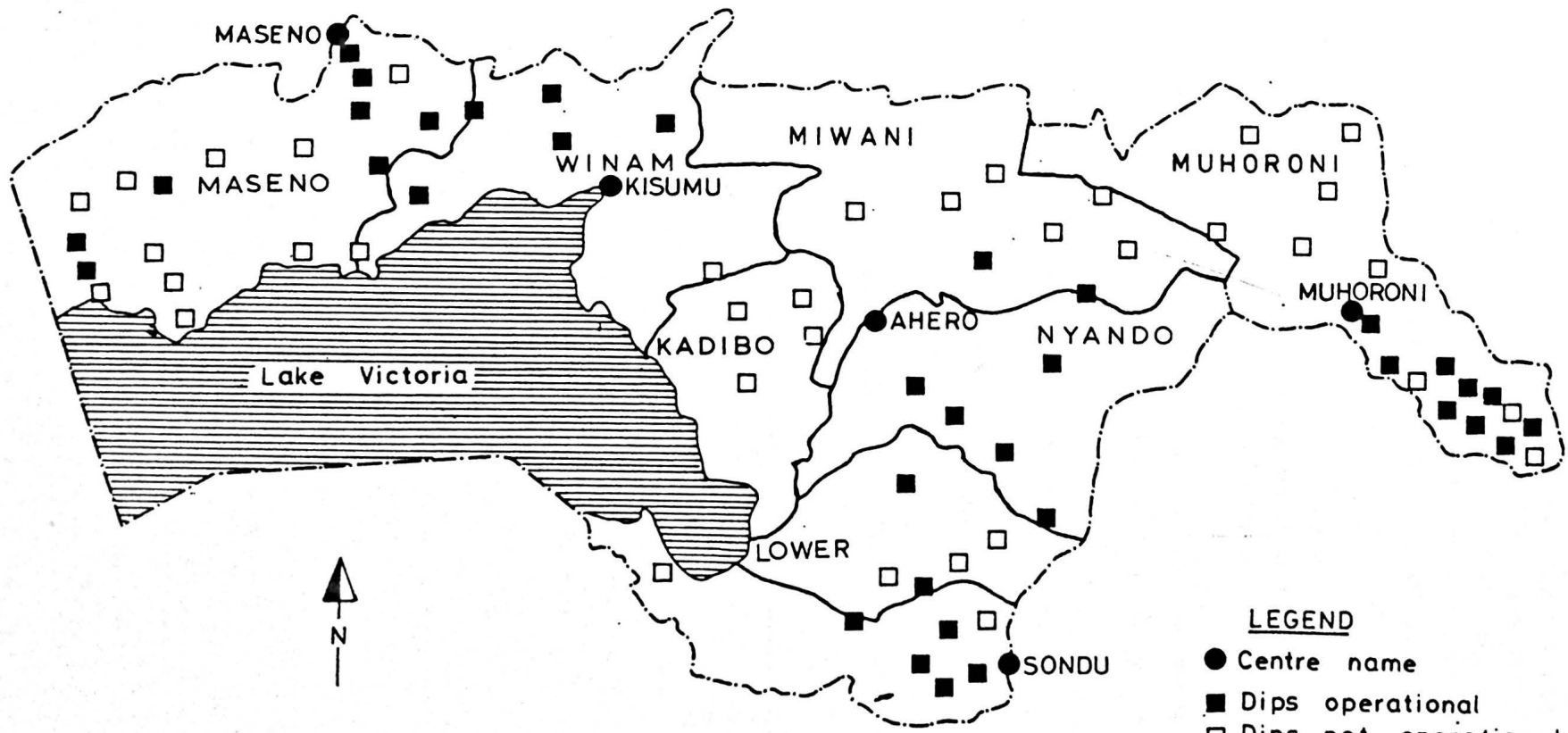
The district presently has 79 operational cattle dips distributed divisionally as per Table 2.18. It can be deduced from the table that 78% of the cattle dips are being managed by the community or beneficiary dip committees which oversee their operation, charge nominal dipping fee and buys dipping chemicals to use. 14% are maintained by the government while 8% are run by other agencies e.g NGOs. On average, the dips exhibit low dipping rates; a feature which can be attributed to lack of aggressive dip committees to mobilise their local communities to bring their cattle for dipping. In 1992, for example the number of cattle dipped per division were: Winam 2,213, Muhoroni/Miwani 24880, Lower/Upper Nyakach 17449, Maseno 12,447, and Nyando/Kadibo 14,813. The number of dips actively operating and serving wananchi during the same period were: Winam 3, Muhoroni/Miwani 8, Lower/Upper Nyakach 8, Maseno 7 and Nyando/Kadibo 8. These figures mean that the dips are generally underutilized except Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions where exotic cattle population is higher than in other divisions and hence the need for more usage of dips.

**Table 2.18****Cattle Dips in Kisumu District**

Type of Facility Division	No. of Cattle Dips maintained by GOK	No. of dips maintained by community	No. of dips maintained by other agencies
Winam	2	5	--
Muhoroni/Miwani	5	8	6
Lower Nyakach/ Upper Nyakach	--	18	--
Maseno	4	15	--
Nyando/Kadibo	--	14	--

**Source:** District Infrastructure - Inventory December, 1992

# KISUMU DISTRICT CATTLE DIPS DISTRIBUTION



## Co-operatives

According to Table 2.19, the district has 175 co-operative societies with an estimated membership of 12,261, an increment of 2347 members over the 1987 membership. Among the co-operatives, sugarcane and fisheries are the strongest and most active in the district. Between 1991 and 1992 the sugarcane co-operative societies sold 377742.75 tons of cane worth Kshs.218,327,438 and made a payment to producers of KShs.185,236,224 while the fishermen co-operatives sold a total of 4,924,130 and made a payment to fishermen of KShs.4,399,657.

Most co-operatives in order of priority of numbers are in Winam, Maseno, and Nyando/Kadibo divisions. Again in terms of type and numeracy, the top three are savings and credit, sugarcane, and finally, cereals and multipurpose.

The slow growth of membership is attributed to unawareness of the benefits of co-operatives and low income and produce in most parts of the district.

Table 2.19

### Co-operative Societies in Kisumu District

Type of Facility	Savings & Credit (No.)	Co-op. Soc.	Coffee Co-op. Soc. (No.)	Milk Dairy	Cotton Co-op. Soc.(No.)	Fisheries Co-op. Soc. (No.)	Sugar Cane Co-op. (No.)	Cereals & Multi-purpose (No.)	Fishermen	Jua Kali	Total
Winam	37	2	--	--	--	4	--	17	4	4	68
Muhoroni/Miwani	11	--	1	--	--	--	44	3	--	1	60
Lower Nyakach	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	3	--	7
Upper Nyakach	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	6
Maseno	3	--	1	--	1	4	--	7	3	--	19
Nyando/Kadibo	2	--	--	--	3	3	--	4	3	--	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>175</b>

Source: District Infrastructure Inventory, December, 1992

## Other Marketing Facilities

The district has two major livestock sales markets; one at Awasi and the other at Sondu. Both are at the Kericho/Kisumu borders and receive livestock for sale from both districts. In addition to these two, the district has several local markets; one in nearly every location. The markets convene twice a week and provide an outlet for marketing of agricultural products and other items of domestic requirements e.g paraffin, firewood, soap and so on. The markets are normally frequented and attended by the local populace although the major ones, like Kibuye, attract market goers and sellers from all over the republic. Kibuye offers a wide range of items and is nationally known for its relatively low price of textile items and especially of the second hand clothes.

The district also has a major fish market which is a central fish marketing outlet constructed by the municipality and let out to traders.

On cereals marketing and storage, the district has a National Cereals and Produce Board stores located at Winam Division and serves the whole district. Winam divisional households are closer to the NCPB and are therefore more accessible to it and its services. The depot is mostly used by large traders who get their sales stores for re-selling to the consumers.

## Banks and Credit Facilities

The district has 16 banks and non-banking institutions and building societies. A majority of these are located in Kisumu Town, the district and provincial headquarters. This explains why a higher percentage of about 32.7% of the households in Winam are within 2-3 km from a bank. The division has only 23.6% of the households over 12km from any bank.

In the rest of the divisions, the households are at considerable distances from the banks. In Maseno and Muhoroni Divisions, 12.5% and 19.2% respectively are within 4-8 km of the banks. Of the households who are over 12km away from banks Maseno has 67.7% and Muhoroni 38.5%.

In Nyando, the nearest households (23.3%) to the banks are 9-12km away, while 72.6% of the households are over 12km from the banks. In Upper Nyakach, all households are over 12km from the banks. In Lower Nyakach, only 3.2% of the households are within 9-12km from a bank and 80.6% are over 12km from a bank. In general, the district is inadequately served with banks and more banks should be encouraged to open up more in the divisions. There is also need to strengthen the agricultural and co-operative activities in the divisions so as to raise the general level of incomes for the people to enable them have a slight net earning above their disposable incomes to create savings.

## **WELFARE INDICES**

### **Incomes**

Household income in Kisumu District is derived from three main sources: farm enterprises, non-farm enterprises and salary and wages. The section below shows the comparative contribution to household incomes of the various sectors.

### **Agricultural/Livestock Production Values**

According to Table 2.20, maize continues to be the leading cereal crop earning the district a total of K£.5,307,229 in 1991 as opposed to K£. 3,196,000 in 1987. During the same period, the district also earned substantial incomes from sugarcane as a leading cash crop, rice, horticulture, beef, eggs and fish.

It is important to point out that the income from fisheries activities could have been higher if the fishermen had a direct control on the sale of their catch and its pricing policy.

The income from sugarcane made a drastic drop because between 1987 and 1991, Miwani Sugar Factory was inoperational, development loans from African Development Bank were withdrawn and there were also frequent late payment of farmers by the purchasing sugar factories in the district. It is worth noting also that the 1987 figure included the value of cane received from the entire Nyanza Sugar Belt which also includes Kericho and Nandi Districts. The 1991 figure is only for Kisumu District.



## Other Marketing Facilities

The district has two major livestock sales markets; one at Awasi and the other at Sondu. Both are at the Kericho/Kisumu borders and receive livestock for sale from both districts. In addition to these two, the district has several local markets; one in nearly every location. The markets convene twice a week and provide an outlet for marketing of agricultural products and other items of domestic requirements e.g paraffin, firewood, soap and so on. The markets are normally frequented and attended by the local populace although the major ones, like Kibuye, attract market goers and sellers from all over the republic. Kibuye offers a wide range of items and is nationally known for its relatively low price of textile items and especially of the second hand clothes.

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On cereals marketing and storage, the district has a National Cereals and Produce Board stores located at Winam Division and serves the whole district. Winam divisional households are closer to the NCPB and are therefore more accessible to it and its services. The depot is mostly used by large traders who get their sales stores for re-selling to the consumers.

## Banks and Credit Facilities

The district has 16 banks and non-banking institutions and building societies. A majority of these are located in Kisumu Town, the district and provincial headquarters. This explains why a higher percentage of about 32.7% of the households in Winam are within 2-3 km from a bank. The division has only 23.6% of the households over 12km from any bank.

In the rest of the divisions, the households are at considerable distances from the banks. In Maseno and Muhoroni Divisions, 12.5% and 19.2% respectively are within 4-8 km of the banks. Of the households who are over 12km away from banks Maseno has 67.7% and Muhoroni 38.5%.

In Nyando, the nearest households (23.3%) to the banks are 9-12km away, while 72.6% of the households are over 12km from the banks. In Upper Nyakach, all households are over 12km from the banks. In Lower Nyakach, only 3.2% of the households are within 9-12km from a bank and 80.6% are over 12km from a bank. In general, the district is inadequately served with banks and more banks should be encouraged to open up more in the divisions. There is also need to strengthen the agricultural and co-operative activities in the divisions so as to raise the general level of incomes for the people to enable them have a slight net earning above their disposable incomes to create savings.

## **WELFARE INDICES**

### **Incomes**

Household income in Kisumu District is derived from three main sources: farm enterprises, non-farm enterprises and salary and wages. The section below shows the comparative contribution to household incomes of the various sectors.

### **Agricultural/Livestock Production Values**

According to Table 2.20, maize continues to be the leading cereal crop earning the district a total of K£.5,307,229 in 1991 as opposed to K£. 3,196,000 in 1987. During the same period, the district also earned substantial incomes from sugarcane as a leading cash crop, rice, horticulture, beef, eggs and fish.

It is important to point out that the income from fisheries activities could have been higher if the fishermen had a direct control on the sale of their catch and its pricing policy.

The income from sugarcane made a drastic drop because between 1987 and 1991, Miwani Sugar Factory was inoperational, development loans from African Development Bank were withdrawn and there were also frequent late payment of farmers by the purchasing sugar factories in the district. It is worth noting also that the 1987 figure included the value of cane received from the entire Nyanza Sugar Belt which also includes Kericho and Nandi Districts. The 1991 figure is only for Kisumu District.

**Table 2.20****Agriculture Production Values(K£.)****1987,1991**

<b>Products</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1991</b>
Maize	3,196,000	5,387,224
Sorghum	636,000	1,237,350
Rice	798,000	2,460,975
Finger Millet	Nil	18,900
Beans	1,170,000	711,360
Green Grams	160,000	62,530
Cowpeas	78,000	207,940
Cassava	1,760,356	165,400
Sweet Potatoes	1,760,356	1,023,750
Coffee	Nil	15,675
Cotton	192,750	485,515
Bananas	175,000	1,505,250
Sugarcane	24,401,941	1,984,556
Horticulture	34,964	699,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,363,367</b>	<b>15,965,715</b>

**Source:** Kisumu District Development Plan, 1989-93  
District Agricultural Office, Kisumu, 1993

**Agricultural Production Values:** According to Table 2.20 the total agricultural output in 1991 was K£. 15,965,715 as compared to K£. 33,363,365, a decline of 110%. This drastic decline was caused by decline in sugar-cane earnings, as has been claimed above.

As farmers continue experiencing payment problems with the districts traditional cash crops, more farmers tend to be intensifying their production of horticultural products and maize. These items are readily demanded by the local market and as can be seen from Table 2.20. And with the ever improving prices, the farmers will continue earning more from these crops, with environmental and climatic factors remaining favourable.

Generally farmers within the sugarcane and horticultural growing areas of Muhoroni, Miwani, Maseno and Upper Nyakach have relatively better incomes than the tuber-crop growing areas of Nyando, Kadibo and Lower Nyakach. And indeed for Nyando and Kadibo, their best cash crop is rice which is largely grown under the small-holder rice irrigation schemes supported by the provincial Irrigation Unit, National Irrigation board and Lake Basin Development Authority. Winam, Muhoroni

and miwani also rely on their suitable agro-climatic zoning to major in improved animal rearing and produces substantial litres of milk and number of eggs which are promptly bought by the local market to boost their income levels.

**Livestock Production Values:** Livestock production includes the value of total population of livestock, livestock products like milk, honey and fish. The value of hides and skins should also be included under livestock products (data is missing). The total value of these were K£ 66,331,178 for 1991. This figure is interesting in that it suggests that livestock production predominates agriculture.

Table 2.21

**Livestock Production and Livestock Production values in K£1989 and 1991.**

Products	1989 K£	1991 K£
Milk	-	1,615,760
Zebu Stock	39,437,100	39,798,750
Exotic Stock	1,281,500	1,582,250
Goats and Sheep (Shoats)	-	11,888,250
Eggs	-	4,373,520
Chicken	-	4,177,590
Fish	-	2,750,000
Honey	-	145,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,718,600</b>	<b>66,331,178</b>

**Source:** District Livestock office, Kisumu, 1993  
District Fisheries office, Kisumu, 1993

**Note:** Milk includes total production i.e. amount consumed at home and also sold. Stock production Value is the value of population of the cattle multiplied by average price of Zebu @ 3,000/= and exotic stock at 5,000 per head. Chicken value was at an average 150/= per bird.

## Wage Earnings

The main sources of wage earnings in the district are the public sector and the private sector (industries). The Rural Household Budget Survey of 1981/82, an average Kisumu District worker earned KShs.660 from salaries and wages and received another KShs.199 from friends and relatives as income in kind. This means that the monthly income level was KShs.859. This was supplemented with incomes from farm and other non-farm activities.

Table 2.22

### Modern Sector Wage Earnings in 1986 and 1991 (in K£).

Sector	1986	1991
Public Sector	44,304,932	45,654,079
Private Sector	30,535,671	30,841,027
Agriculture	37,318,052	39,080,300
Total	112,158,656	115,575,410

Source: Kisumu District Development Plan, 1989-93  
Economic Survey, 1988  
Rural Household Budget Survey, 1981/82  
District Development Office Computation (1986 = 100)  
District Agriculture Office, Kisumu, 1993.

From Table 2.22, modern sector wage earnings increased from K£112,158,656 in 1986 to K£115,575 in 1991 or by 3%. This increase in nominal wage has some implications. It either means that wage rates increased; if wages remained constant, it implies increased employment. What however is certain is that real wages decreased due to decline in purchasing power occasioned by inflation.

### Informal Sector

Arriving at the level of incomes from the informal sector in a district like Kisumu where major jua kali areas tend to form co-operatives or associations, get one blanket licence from the local authority or trade office but conduct their businesses independently is complicated. In most cases what we can do is to get the market value of the various items produced by jua kalis to arrive at an approximate income level.

**Table 2.23****Type of informal business and income levels, 1992**

Type of Enterprise	No.	Quantity Produced	Value (K£)
Posho Mills	140	1,635,200 (Bags)	784,876
Knitting & Tailoring	90	99,360 (Garments)	468,000
Carpentry & Furniture	46	4,784 (Furnitures)	239,200
M.V. Repair	24	2,496 (Vehicles)	187,200
Barber and Hair Saloons	19	1,976 (Persons)	29,640
Radio, Watches & Clock Repairs	13	1,352 (Equipment)	20,280
Cobblers	11	83,368 (Pairs)	1,235,520
Jua Kali Welders & Scrap Metal Dealers	45	2,340 (Units)	70,220
Vegetable Dealers	20	7,300 (Bags)	145,000
Car Wash	20	10,960 (Cars)	27,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>		<b>3,207,336</b>

**Source:** District Trade Development Office, Kisumu, 1993  
District Development Office Computation (prices:1992 = 100)

From Table 2.23, it can be seen that the District earned KShs.224,428,000 from informal business activities during the year 1992. As more people keep venturing into the sector and with rising commodity prices, the value of informal sector marketed goods and services is set to keep rising. During the same period, a total of 62,478 persons were fully involved in informal sector business. This therefore means that on average, each persons in the trade earned KShs.3,592.10 in 1992; representing a low income of KShs.299.30 per month.

From Table 2.23, three enterprises are the most paying and these include posho milling, shoemaking and repairs, and vegetable dealership. The popularity of these three and specifically posho milling and vegetable selling can be attributed to the local dietary habits which relies most on "ugali" and its accompaniments which includes vegetables.

## Distribution of Incomes

In the district, the divisions with major cash crops and factories earn higher incomes than those that solely rely on farm produce. This can be seen from the employment profile in the district, already presented in the section above. It is therefore seen that Winam, Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions which have major factories processing both agro-based and non-agro-based products earn higher incomes than divisions like Lower Nyakach, Upper Nyakach, Maseno, Nyando and Kadibo. The next best divisions in terms of earnings are Nyando, Kadibo, Upper Nykach and Maseno who grow cash crops such as rice, cotton and coffee.

Lower Nyakach, as a division has the least resources generating incomes and so has averagely low incomes than the rest of the district. More concerted efforted to improve agricultural and informal sector employment creation and market motivation will have to be encouraged to raise income levels in lower Nyakach division.

Table 2.24

### District Summary of Distribution of Income from Main Sectors in K£

Main Sectors	1991
Agriculture	15,965,715
Livestock (Including Livestock Products)	66,331,178
Modern Sector	115,965,715
Informal Sector	3,207,336
Total	201,469,944

\*Source: The summary is based on Table 2.20, 2.21, 2.22 and 2.23.

Note: The value of informal sector on Table 2.23 are for 1992. These values have been used above for 1991 as the 1991 values were missing. It is assumed that the difference of values between 1991 and 1992 would be insignificant.

From Table 2.24, the total incomes derived from agriculture, livestock and livestock products, modern sector and informal sector in Kisumu district in 1991 added up to K£ 201,469,944. The projected population of the district in 1991 was 714,648. From these statistics, income per capita in Kisumu district in 1991 was Kshs. 5638/30 per annum. The current official national income per capita is US.\$ 270 which is Kshs. 17,550/ = .

that income per capita in Kisumu is about one third of the national average implying the district is one of the poorest in the republic. What is however conclusive, is that the district's income per capita is below national average. Lower Nyakach, as a division has the least resources generating incomes and so has averagely low incomes than the rest of the district. More concerted efforted to improve agricultural and informal sector employment creation and market motivation will have to be encouraged to raise income levels in lower Nyakach Division.

### Other Aspects of Welfare

Having considered the district's employment and income levels, it now suffices to complete the examination of the districts' welfare with a look at the district's infant mortality, disease incidence, nutritional status, destitution, family planning, literacy (adult education), food availability, in and out migration and status of women.

### Infant Mortality Rates

The Ministry of Health has continued to report declining rates of infant mortality since 1987 when the rate was 123 deaths from every 1000 live births by the age of 12 months. In 1988, the rate dropped to 120, and by December, 1992, the rate had successfully been lowered to 92 deaths for every 1000 live births. The district's current rate of 92/1000 compares well with other districts e.g. Homa Bay 130/1000, Migori 130/1000, Baringo 90/1000, Embu 70/1000 and Kwale 139/1000. The district targets to reduce its rate from 92/1000 to 70/1000 by the end of this plan period.

The major causes of high infant mortality in the district have been identified as malaria, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal diseases, poor maternal health and diet, nutrition, poor environmental sanitation and vaccine preventable diseases viz: measles, polio, tuberculosis and neonatal tetanus.

### Disease incidence

Table 2.25 gives the trend of disease prevalence for leading causes of illness bringing people to health centres in the district. Malaria still stands out as the major cause of morbidity in the district and accounts for 30% infant and 50% adult deaths. From the table, it can be seen that the number of cases handled in 1992 reduced significantly.

This reduction can be attributed to the efforts of both the GOK, NGOs, and donors like UNICEF who have embarked on vigorous primary health care support through the establishment of Bamako Initiative Centres, pharmacies and



community based drug distribution. Through such efforts, community health workers and traditional birth attendants have been trained on basic localized illnesses in their areas and community pharmacies established and stocked with drugs and impregnated bednets for selling to the community at concessionary rates.

Table 2.25

Top Fifteen Causes of Morbidity 1990-92

	Diseases (New Cases Only)	Total No. Handled	Total No. Handled	Total No. Handled	% Of Total Cases for
		1990	1991	1992	1992
1.	Malaria	299,694	321,942	252,363	42.0
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	197,991	165,752	142,852	23.8
3.	Skin Diseases (including Ulcers)	69,628	62,383	50,882	8.50
4.	Diarrhoeal Diseases	53,205	49,503	40,172	6.70
5.	Intestinal Worms	36,057	33,873	23,296	3.90
6.	Urinal Tract Infection	38,094	26,430	19,251	3.20
7.	Eye Infection	18,788	20,811	15,845	2.60
8.	Rheumatism (Including Joint Pains)	25,883	14,928	10,327	1.70
9.	Ear Infection	17,053	14,896	9,436	1.60
10.	Gonorrhoea	15,787	11,319	8,886	1.50
11.	Accidents (Including Fractures, Burns)	11,894	10,213	7,417	1.20
12.	Anaemia	8,750	9,719	5,777	1.00
13.	Pneumonia	-	8,166	4,991	0.80
14.	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO)	10,865	7,634	4,353	0.70
15.	Dental Disorders	6,981	6,549	3,822	0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>810,670</b>	<b>764,118</b>	<b>599,670</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Health Information Office, 1993

health complications in pregnant mothers at it may lead to haemolytic anaemia leaving victims vulnerable to other infections. If untreated, malaria results in death of 24% of all the above cases. Some malaria strains have exhibited resistance to first and second line drugs.

Acute respiratory infections (ARI) are the leading cause of inpatient admissions into children's wards and a major cause of child deaths. The disease is precipitated by malnutrition, indoor air pollution, overcrowding and low birth weight. When ARI is inappropriately treated, complications and even death may occur. There is a general lack of awareness in communities on the need for early detection and treatment.

Diarrhoea ranks fourth as a killer of children in Kenya. In Nyanza Province, it is prevalent in Kisumu, Homa Bay and Migori Districts where morbidity prevalence is 5.5%. Many children suffer severe nutritional deficiencies as well as increased vulnerability to other childhood diseases as a result of diarrhoeal diseases.

### Nutrition

Malnutrition is an outcome of a complex interaction of many factors. The three key factors are disease, child care and food intake.

Diseases like measles result in complications that lead to lack of appetite, poor nutritional absorption and loss of ingested food through diarrhoea. Child care includes aspects such as breastfeeding and weaning practices. Food intake is a factor of food availability and child care practices. Food availability is in turn influenced by food production and income levels. The interaction of these factors lead to stunting, wastage and conditions of micronutrient deficiencies such as goitre. During the 1989-93 plan period, the district managed to lower its stunting levels from 21% in 1989 to 18.0% in 1992. This rate compares well with that of other districts in the republic e.g Kwale 33%, Kitui 28%, Baringo 22% HomaBay 28.2% Migori 28.2% and Embu 18%. The national average stands at 19.6%.

Recent review by UNICEF on feeding practices in the district reveals that most of the mothers breastfeed for a minimum of 16 months. The proportion breast feeding for less than 6 months is less than 10% and food supplementation for most mothers occurs at less than 6 months.

The level of malnutrition in the district is depicted by Table 2.26. According to the table malnutrition is more prevalent among the 0-35 month age groups. This can be attributed to early discontinuation of breastfeeding and adoption and use of inappropriate weaning dietary practices and subsequent insufficient feeds.

Table 2.26

Incidence of Malnutrition by Age groups 0-5 years

Age Cohort	No. of Cases Observed		
	1989	1990	% of Each Age Cohort
0 - 11 Months	837.0	1465.0	15.5
12 - 35 Months	679.0	1196.0	29.0
36 - 59 Months	73.0	44.0	18.5
Total Underweight (0 - 59) Months	2679.0	3242.0	

Source: Kisumu District Annual HIS Report, 1990

Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor(Destitutes)

In the district the notable forms of rural and urban poor include street beggars, street children and abandoned lepers. Whereas no baseline survey has been conducted on the magnitude of street children in the district, the openness of the problem as one walks through Kisumu Town's main streets indicates that the problem is growing. As at 1989, the district had six children homes while by 1992 the number of officially gazetted homes had risen to eight with a similar number of cases still pending DDC's approval and departmental gazettelement. From the list of the children admitted to the children homes it has been noticed that 46% come from Kakamega and Vihiga Districts, 22% from Siaya, 23% from Kisii and Nyamira Districts and 9% from Kisumu District.

The basic contributory factor to this is the fact that as a Provincial District Headquarters, Kisumu offers an environment conducive to street begging as opposed to rural districts like Siaya, Kisii, Nyamira and Vihiga.

The District also has a multi-racial population which tends to be generous to children homes, street children and street beggars; a gesture that is highly appreciated by the district administration and which must be encouraged if the ever rising number of street children is to be taken care of and contained at an affordable level.

Family Planning

Family planning services are offered in the district from several service delivery points from all the hospitals ran by both Government and NGOs, and Family Planning Association Clinics. In 1987, it was reported in the HIS Annual Report that out of a target population of 154,492 women reproductive age, only

4,813 new acceptors were registered making total figure for family planners be 15,389 i.e. only 10% of the target population.

The figures for family planning in Kisumu include reportings from both municipal and rural health facilities. The figures indicate that the most popular method of contraception is the injection which accounts for 42.3% of the users. This is followed by the pill which accounts for 39.5% as depicted by Table 2.27.

Table 2.27

Choice of Method of Contraception, 1987, 1989, 1990

Method	1987	1989	1990
Pill	6,044	1,459	1,374
IUD	2,526	424	339
Injection	6,633	1,487	1,401
Other	476	81	-
Total	15,679	3,451	3,114

Source: Kisumu District HIS Annual Reports 1987, 1989, 1990.

From Table 2.27, there is a general tendency of decline in the number of new cases of acceptance in family planning. In 1990 for example, out of a female population of women in reproducing age (15-49) of 96,000 only a total of 22,244 had adopted the use of family planning. This is 23% of the population and although it is an improvement over the 1987 rate, there is need for more to be done to expand the use of family planning methods and more condoms considering the high rate of incidence of the acquired immuno-deficiency system, HIV cases in the district.

There is also need to organize grassroot campaigns using local people on the importance of family planning as a means for spacing family and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

According to the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey of 1984, it was noted that:

- Contraceptive knowledge in the district is nearly universal; 93.8% of women aged 15 - 49 know at least one contraceptive methods. This is higher than the provincial mean of 87.5% and the national mean of 90.1%;

- 30.5% had used a method "from any origin" compared to 24.2% for the whole country. It was also realised that 13.5% used modern methods while 25.3% used traditional methods;
- The number of women within the same age group who are currently using a method was higher than the provincial mean of 8.1%;
- 79.5% were non-users but approved of family planning;
- Non-users with knowledge of family planning methods who intended to use a method of contraception were 78.8% which was lower than the Provincial mean of 81.4%;
- Among married women whose husbands approved of family planning were 45.0%.
- In the district, several factors have been identified as being responsible for non-usage of family planning methods. These are summarised in Table 2.28.

Table 2.28

Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Non-Users by Reason for Not Using Family Planning.

Reason for Non-Use	Nyanza Province (%)	Kisumu District (%)
Desires Pregnancy	15.2	11.3
Disapproves of Family Planning	5.2	8.9
Husband Disapproves of Family Planning	5.6	6.5
Side Effects	6.3	8.6
Lack of Knowledge	12.2	8.8
Don't know where to get them/difficulty in getting them	2.8	1.8
Too young to Use	3.8	3.8
Not convinced/Not thought of	6.2	4.8
Breast feeding/Post Partum	3.4	2.3
Don't get pregnant easily	11.4	12.6
Not sexually active/Infertile	19.7	17.2
Other Reasons	0.9	0.8
No reasons/Not stated	17.6	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1984.

What the figures in Table 2.28 mean is that infertility and not being sexually active was the major reason for non-contraceptive use (17.2%), while the desire for pregnancy and not being able to get pregnant easily featured prominently as the next major reasons accounting for 11.3% and 12.6% respectively. All in all, non-use of contraceptive exposed 25.9% of the district's women of age 15-49 to risks of getting pregnant. This is higher than the provincial mean of 19.9%.

### Literacy (Adult Education)

Adult education in Kisumu District, has not received priority attention it deserves. This has been due to lack of advocacy coupled with lack of appreciation of the value of literacy either at the grassroots level, or in the district development programmes hence lack of satisfactory general community mobilization for literacy programmes. Consequently participation in literacy programmes between 1979 and 1993 has demonstrated a downward trend. Socio-cultural and religious traditions are among the basic factors contributing to a decline in literacy enrolment.

During the 1989/93 plan period, the illiteracy statistics for the district, have continued to be within the limits shown in Table 2.29.

Table 2.29

### District Adult Literacy Data

Sex	Literacy Pop. %	Illiteracy Pop. %	District Enrolment in Literacy Classes	
			1992	1993 (Upto March)
Male	30.09	13.91	989	138
Female	28.16	27.84	1,164	979
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.25</b>	<b>41.75</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>1,117</b>

Source: CBS, Kenya Rural Literacy Survey - 1988 and District Adult Education Office.

Over the period 1985-92 the numbers of learners who were qualified and able to pass Literacy Proficiency Test in the district were 3,425 as broken down in Table 2.30. The enrolment in literacy for 1985-1992 classes are as given in Table 2.31.

Table 2.30 confirms that there are more females willing to join adult literacy classes than males. This can be attributed to the increasing significance of the women groups which requires that group leaders be literate on some basic group dynamics and project management skills such as simple bookkeeping marketing and so on. The women are therefore ready and willing to learn how to read and write so that they can become better managers of their projects and group affairs.

Table 2.30

Proficiency Test Passes

Year	Men	Women	Total
1985	130	251	381
1986	152	304	456
1987	115	330	445
1988	142	352	494
1989	107	280	387
1990	96	247	343
1991	138	380	516
1992	118	285	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>3,425</b>

Source: District Adult Education Office, Kisumu, 1993.

It should be noted that national literacy rate according to Kenya Rural Literacy Survey in 1988 was 58.67. The national gender average for literacy for the same year was 31.59 for men and 27.08 for women. Kisumu districts' statistics is below these national statistics.

Table 2.31 continues to confirm that more women are joining literacy classes than men. Between 1985 and 1992 for example, 75% of those who registered in adult literacy classes were women. This accounted for 20,293 students as compared with 6,741 for men. This high rate of enrolment is not commensurate with proficiency test passes because only 12% of those registered females were able to graduate from these classes while 15% of the registered males graduated. The low rate of female qualifies is due to the numerous house chores women are expected to do which leaves them little time for concentration and studies.

**Enrolment in Literacy Classes: 1985 - 1992**

Year	Men	Women	Total
1985	961	2,871	3,832
1986	875	4,270	5,145
1987	1,333	3,317	4,650
1988	1,433	3,324	4,757
1989	658	2,935	3,593
1990	283	1,391	1,674
1991	209	102	1,230
1992	989	1,164	2,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>20,293</b>	<b>27,034</b>

Source: District Adult Education Office, Kisumu, 1993.

From Table 2.32 the district has 179 adult literacy classes with the majority being in Nyando/Kadibo, Maseno and Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions. The district does not have any women's -only or men's-only classes and both men and women attend the classes together at their convenient times.

Table 2.32

**Teachers Distribution in the District**

Division	F/Time Teachers	P/Time Teachers	Voluntary Teachers	Total
Maseno	9	30	-	39
Muhoroni/Miwani	14	23	2	39
Nyando/Kadibo	9	28	6	43
Upper Nyakach	7	17	5	29
Lower Nyakach	4	19	6	29
Winam	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>179</b>

Source: District Adult Education Office, Kisumu, 1993



## Food Availability

Deficits in production of maize, beans, finger millet and sorghum which are the main food grains in the district affects food intake. Most residents rely on maize as the chief staple food and surpluses in millet, sorghum and root crops e.g cassava and sweet potatoes does not correct the in balance. Since the district has a general low per capita income, the people's ability to purchase food is jeopardized and thus affecting food intake. The levels output for maize, beans, sorghum and rice during the period 1989-92 is as given in Table 2.2.

Fish, which also provides a cheap source of protein and whose potential for further harvesting is still largely unexploited, exhibits a deficit of 16,661.1 metric tons against the current demand.

Livestock products e.g eggs, pork, mutton, beef etc also trail their levels of demand thus making the district a net importer as has already been described under the livestock sector above.

Food security at the household level in Kenya, (and Kisumu District also) is determined by the interaction of many variables including erratic weather conditions, low income levels, poor infrastructure (including roads and the nationwide food markets) and lack of appropriate food storage facilities.

The food deficit situation in Nyanza can be deduced from the provincial food balance for 1991/1992 as supplied by Food Agricultural Organization in Table 2.33.

Table 2.33

Projected Provincial Food Balance for 1991/92  
(in thousand tons)

Province	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Millet	Sorghum	Pulses	Roots
Nairobi	-157	-26	-6	-2	-5	-25	-123
Central	-149	-56	-13	-5	-11	-19	+213
Coast	-181	-36	+5	-3	-6	-24	+96
Eastern	-99	-59	+10	+28	+12	+109	-49
N.Eastern	-41	-7	-2	-0.6	-1	-6	-34
Nyanza	-144	-68	-9	+2	+37	-10	+100
R/Valley	+395	+118	-19	-4	-12	+32	-114
Western	+12	-48	-9	+2	+2	+5	+60
Total	-375	-181	-43	+18	+16	+152	+149

Source: FAO estimates, FAO special report on Food situation in Kenya, April, 1992.

Note: The figures represent Demand minus Supply.

### In and Out-migration in the District

Recent data on in and out-migration trends has not been available and the information provide in the 1989-93 District Plan on migratory trends may now be out-dated. However the perennial flooding of the River Nyando leads to serious destruction of crops, houses and displacement of families who end up requiring urgent government and voluntary assistance for resettlement. The floods lead to the authorities shifting residents to camps till the rains subside. Most Permanent immigration to Kisumu are caused by the quest for more land by the immigrants and the data is given under the district ethnic distribution in the population sector. Immigration trends are negligible. The potential effects of losses in the district in the event of the flooding of River Nyando is enormous.

### Status of Women

In Kisumu District women account for 50.9 and thus forming a substantial majority. This majority coupled with the women's disadvantaged position in education, health, labour, income and decision - making justify special attention to their needs. The key sectors exhibiting disparities are discussed below.

The participation of girls at pre-primary schools is higher than that of boys and accounts for 51% to boys 49%. This thus prepares the girls well for the primary level education. At primary the high rate of girls participation continues with the girls accounting for 48% to boys' 52%. The usefulness of participation rates is undermined by wastage at very early stages and it is for this reason that education completion rates are used. Nationally between 30 - 47% of primary school girls drop-out of school prematurely' thus producing fewer girls for the secondary school level. The rates for school drop-outs for the neighbouring Homa Bay and Migori Districts stand at 76% for girls and 66% for boys for the two districts while Baringo in Rift Valley has a rate of 60% for girls and 25% for boys; which is similar to Kisumu's case.

Reasons for the high drop-out rates include: early marriages, poverty and lack of interest. Early marriages are a danger to the health of both the adolescent mothers and their infants.

At adult education level, the literacy levels for women are still trailing those of men. In Kisumu the rate is 28.16% for female and 30.09% for male. This however compares well with out neighbours Homa Bay and Migori whose rates for female and male respectively are 19.75% and 28.29%. The low levels of female literacy have adverse effects on child survival and status of women as such women of access to information or appropriate child care practices, family planning, lack basic exposure to development skills and also tend to be less useful

in women groups activities if given key leadership positions. All these factors are likely to lead to high morbidity and mortality rates.

**Maternal and Pre-natal Care:** The health of mothers, both for their own sake and those of their children is a basic right. Reproduction even in the best form is hazardous. Deaths mostly occur to mothers who are too young (about 26% cases) and those who are too old (over 35 years - about 34%) and those delivering for the first time (about 28%) and more so due to early marriages. The other causes maternal and pre-natal mortality can be reduced through improved maternal and child health care. The death and even poor health of a mother undermines both the survival and development of their offspring.

**Female Headed Households:** As already mentioned under the demographic profile, an average household in Kisumu has five members i.e three children and both parents. This means that taking both parents as household heads, two fifth or 20% are household heads. Out of these 20%, 34.8% are female while 65.2% are male. Divisionally, Lower Nyakach, Nyando and Kadibo have more than 50% of their households headed by women. Table 2.34 summarises the scenario.

Table 2.34

Sex of Head of household by Division (%)

Division	Sex of Head of Household	
	Male	Female
Winam	76.2	23.8
Maseno	53.7	46.3
Muhoroni/Miwani	60.0	40.0
Nyando/Kadibo	46.9	53.1
Upper Nyakach	52.5	47.5
Lower Nyakach	35.0	65.0
District Average	65.2	34.8

**Source:** Kisumu District - A Household Welfare Monitoring Evaluation Survey, 1990.

Female headed households are generally associated with low income and consumption and consequently high incidence of poverty. In the district, the main causes of having female headed households are widowhood, marital strains, separation, single motherhood. Due to early pregnancies and to husbands temporarily moving to the other Kenyan towns such as Kericho, Nairobi and Mombasa in search of salaried employment.

malnutrition among children. Women's poverty emanates from lack of basic skills to help earn an income, inferior bargaining position at the household level and the great reproductive burden. In Kisumu District the percentage contribution of women to household income is only 20% as women form an insignificant proportion in wage employment. In Kisumu's Urbane Winam Division, for example, only 4.8% of the females are in wage employment compared to 17.0% male. Female headed households are even more vulnerable because as their numbers in household members increase the strength of their disposable income decreases.

Women's lack of access to household income has detrimental effects on child survival and development because the women is expected to maintain the family in terms of food, healthcare and clothing. This leaves the woman and children quite vulnerable to diseases.

It is this predicament that has led the women forming self help women groups help them raise their living standards by initiating self-help income generating projects. In the year 1989, for example, a total of 324 women groups were formed and registered in the district while in 1992 a total of 296 women groups came up thus bringing together a total of 10,360 women taking an average membership of 35 members per group in 1992. The groups engage themselves in activities such as; posho milling, rice milling, shops, kiosks, building rental houses, fish selling, cereal selling, handicraft production and selling, farming and animal keeping and establishment of group revolving fund credit, also known as merry-go-round.

Many donors and NGOs have in the past five year plan period initiate support projects through women groups to enable women raise some income for their households.

The UNICEF supported Child Survival and Development leads the way through the support of several community projects initiated by women. These include community pharmacies, fish distribution centre and portable water projects e.g Kinasia Water Project.

The DDC played its part and financed the purchase and installation of posho mills and bakery equipments to women groups. The government has also started special credit schemes specifically for women. One such a scheme is run by the Kenya Commercial Bank.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**Low Productivity in Crops and Livestock:** Crop and livestock productivity is low in the district. No wonder the district is a net importer of food stuffs. The low crop and livestock productivity is caused by the predominant use of traditional methods of farming. This is the major constraint to development in the district.

In agriculture for instance, poor qualities of seeds are used; fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides are rarely used; some productive lands are sometimes left fallow; land which can be used to grow high earning cash crops like coffee and tea is only used for food crops, etc.

On livestock production, potential exists for improved stock of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and pigs. However, most of the farmers concentrate on traditional stock with low yields of meat, pork, milk and eggs.

**Flooding:** Flooding is the second major constraint to development in the district. From the physical and topographical description presented in chapter 1, the district lies in a somewhat flat basin surrounded by hills and highlands in surrounding districts such as the Nandi Hills. This scenario renders the district vulnerable to flooding as its rivers; and especially the Nyando River seems to act as a water collecting basin for rain water from Nandi Hills and results in flooding as the river moves downstream through Nyando and Kadibo Divisions.

This perennial problem of floods tends to interfere with agricultural activities, mainly in the Kano Plains and the areas adjacent to the lake. These have a high potential for irrigated farming and could produce sizeable tonnage of irrigated rice and other cereals and create numerous employment opportunities.

The flooding problem also influences other sectors e.g, roads and health. It is for example noticeable that Nyando Division is particularly lacking in access murrum road facilities, a fact that can be attributed to perennial flooding and sweeping away of such roads and bridges.

Upon sweeping away of roads and bridges the available health facilities become inaccessible hence denying the population the utilization of their services. This tends to increase the prevalence of certain illnesses which in turn weakens the labourforces' productive ability and leads to underutilization of the labourforce as a resource. The flooding problem also leads to the district utilizing massive resources to temporarily settle victims at safer places till rains subside.

**Marketing Arrangements and Infrastructure:** The third major constraint in the district is marketing. The lack of ready markets for the districts main resources and crops possess a great hinderance to the earning of necessary incomes which could be used for the district's development. In particular, the district produces a lot of fish but due to unavailability of cold storage facilities, a developed fish marketing co-operative or association with refrigerated fish transport vehicles, the district's fishermen have not been getting their rightful share of incomes. A case

in point is where a fisherman sells a kilogramme of Nile perch (mbuta) to fish transporters from Nairobi or Mombasa at a meagre KShs.30 but the same is sold at over KShs.90 a kilo in Nairobi or Mombasa to the hotel industry or exported at a price of KShs.300 a kilo.

The cotton industry in Kisumu is also being affected by the marketing problems because cotton farmers take too long to be paid for lint delivered to the Kenya Cotton Lint and Produce Board. This has discouraged many cotton farmers who have instead converted their former cotton farms to growing of other crops; particularly food crops.

The next crop being affected through poor marketing and pricing policies is sugar. The sugar industries at times take long to pay cane farmers for cane delivered. Frequent management problems at the local sugar industries has at times made the district administration intervene when the Agricultural Finance Corporation threatens to auction cane farmers lands for non-repayments of loans taken to grow sugarcane which end up not being harvested or pulled to the factories for crushing by the factories. This, as is the case with cotton, tends to discourage sugarcane farmers and may adversely affect the development of the district if allowed to go on unchecked.

The delay in payment for farm produce delivered is a problem that also besets the oil crops and dairy farmers. This delay tends to demotivate the producers which in turn leads to a decline in production which leads to underutilization of industrial capacities in major agro-based industries in the district.

Another dimension on marketing is the spread of roads in the major cash crop and horticultural growing zones. For effective marketing, availability of good all-weather and reliable roads is crucial so as to enable both primary and secondary producers to reach their market outlets. Lack of good roads in the sugarcane belt will mean that sugarcane farmers will not be able to transport their harvested cane to the factories faster. This leads to loss of weight due to evaporation from the scorching Nyanza belt sun and hence less pay for the farmer. Poor road conditions also mean that of transport to and from the affected agricultural zones will be unreliable. This therefore means that horticultural farmers cannot transport their produce to far off markets to fetch better prices.

The road element also affects fish marketing and more so the catch from Dunga Beach which nets the largest tonnage. The accessibility to Dunga is so poor that most fishermen end up selling their fish to middlemen ready to reach the beach. As already noted elsewhere, the district will need to strengthen and further develop the Dunga Fishermen Co-operative Society and other fishermen societies and come up with cold storage facilities to stabilize the fish prices so that consumers at the beach, in Nairobi or Mombasa pay the same price and earn the fishermen their rightful share of incomes.

Another sector whose development is being hampered by marketing is the Jua Kali sector. The sector is quite promising in the district in terms of

employment creation, availing of practical training opportunities for appropriate technology and fabrication of easily affordable farm and industrial tools. Lack of ready markets for items produced means that the artisans cannot sell their wares which in turn means that the artisans will not require any additional helpers.

**Inadequate Credit Facilities:** The fourth major constraint to development is lack of credit. Agricultural credit has not been conveniently available to farmers. The land registration procedures as they are spelt out now may need to be changed in order to incorporate the modern requirement by various financial institutions. The requirement of titles for credit has discouraged many farmers from obtaining agricultural credit to improve their farms and its productivity. The provision of credit should be reviewed so that a farmer's integrity may be used as a yardstick by financial institutions to provide credit.

More agricultural extension messages should also be passed on to the farmers in order to improve their farm planning, management and farming methods in order for them to realise higher yields and be able to repay the loans that may be advanced to them. There may be need to provide the frontline extension officers with adequate transport since the agricultural staff to farmer ratio exhibits a wide disparity. Farm visits and other group approaches would work best.

**Inadequate Water Supply:** The fifth major constraint to development is inadequate water supply. Provision of clean domestic water to the district's residents is of paramount importance and more so within the municipality because whereas the rural divisions are served by small scale ministerial water supply schemes, rivers, dams and community water schemes, the municipality is solely served by the Municipal Water Supply. The water supply to the municipality has been so erratic as to cause some concern. This is so because the current Kisumu water supply works was constructed during the colonial era when the population of Kisumu was only 50,000 persons; but today the population has increased almost six-fold while the size of the supply has remained the same. The Kajulu water supply which is also supposed to serve the municipality is unable to do so because a number of consumers have managed to get connections from the main supply pipe. Thus although the municipality houses the second largest fresh water lake in the world, the town suffers from lack of water in certain areas almost on a permanent basis. This problem can be partly attributed to the municipality's inability to mobilise its metre readers to get correct readings and bill consumers correctly to enable the municipality collect enough to buy chemicals and spare parts for the pumping units. Over-reliance of the municipality on water as a source of revenue to fund other council activities has also left little for ploughing back to water production and supply. Poor supply of water to the municipality makes its residents more vulnerable to water - borne diseases as some residents are forced to take raw lake water. This, coupled with the high incidence of malaria in the region, adversely affects the health and productivity of the labour force in particular and the population in general.



**Environmental Degradation:** The sixth major constraint to development in the district is environmental degradation in the form of soil erosion, deforestation and water pollution. Erosion affects the hilly areas of Nyakach, while pollution affects the sugar belt.

**Poor Physical, Social and Economic Infrastructure:** The seventh major constraint to development in the district is poor and inadequate physical, social and economic infrastructure. There is inadequate all-weather road network, electricity, grid and past development plans for commercial and industrial plots.

**Increase Livestock and Crop Productivity:** The district has given food production the first priority since it has not done well in the past despite high potential. Most important will be the increased use of high yielding seed varieties and modern technologies to increase yields per hectare. Irrigation in the Kano area will be intensified while efforts will be made to intensify horticultural production to ensure balanced diets. This has been neglected in the past in preference to cash crops. Zero-grazing is another area which has received the district's attention since the zebu cattle, in the long run, will be phased out and also in view of decreasing land per capita in Kisumu District.

The farm visit and group extension approach will be emphasized as a means of passing extension packages to farmers to advise them on seed varieties, appropriate technologies for adoption in order to intensify the production of food crops and realise more yields per acre and release more land for cash crop farming as is emphasized by the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986.

Under livestock, more emphasis will be laid on upgrading of local stock for more beef, milk, eggs and chicken. The district, through the Cockerel Exchange Programme and the National Poultry Development Programme will encourage more farmers to adopt improved poultry keeping practices. On realization of the diminishing open grazing lands in Kisumu and soil erosion due to overgrazing, the farmers will be advised to adopt zero-grazing.

Grain storage will also be given high priority in the agricultural sector to ensure food security and avoid losses after and before harvesting. Finally, efforts will be directed to improvement and increase of cash crops yield per hectare. This will be done through using modern-management methods and restructuring the sugar and cotton industry in the district. Emphasis here will be given to streamlining the organizations of the sugar, cotton and rice industries in view of reducing the overhead costs which have had negative effects on these industries. Finally, the district plans to look into the farmers co-operative unions and other institutions which have not taken off the ground satisfactorily due to lack of adequate and proper management.

**Flood Management:** The other priority area in the water sector is in regard to flood control in the Kano Plain and other parts of the district.

As has been emphasized in previous development plans, flood protection activities will be instituted in and around the Kano Plains. The DDC has given this programme high priority so that a permanent solution is found to the perennial flooding of River Nyando.

This will be carried out in two phases. The first is to construct dykes along the River Nyando so that water is controlled while flowing to Lake Victoria.

The second is construction of dams and opening up of six major rivers in the area which are blocked, thus holding the flow of the river. The other structural alternatives include levees and channel improvement. The reservoirs will control the volume of water flowing while at the same time providing water for irrigated farming during the dry season.

There is urgent need to have a flood warning system, and during the second year of the plan period funds will have to be allocated by the DDC to install a flood warning system to be used to save human lives and livestock by evacuation to higher grounds. The DDC will involve the community so that they are fully involved in the implementation of this strategy. The community will be expected to contribute towards the recurrent cost of running the water programmes in the district. Conservation measures will be given priority, as such measures will enhance the availability of water resources in the district. The DDC has also established two sub-committees viz, a District Disaster Management Committee to map out strategies for both short and long-term control of the Nyando floods in particular and any other disaster that may occur; and the District Water and Sanitation Development Committee to co-ordinate the various agencies implementing water and sanitation projects in the district to minimise duplication and wasteful use of scarce resources.

**Improvement of Marketing:** The other strategy to be pursued in the district will be the establishment of refrigeration facilities and plants for the cold storage of fish to avoid spoilage. This is likely to boost fishing as an enterprise in the region.

The improvement of accessibility by road to landing beaches along the lake will be a prerequisite, particularly during the rainy season, as this is the period that production is high. This would ensure that the abundant fish in Lake Victoria, (Kenya Waters), estimated at 50,000 metric tons per year on sustainable basis, is fully exploited. Currently only 1,000 tons is exploited on average annually.

Furthermore, in order to boost the fishing industry, the strategy will be mechanization of the boats and modernization of fishing gear so that they can move into deep, open waters where there is plenty of fish. With the increased production, there will be need for additional storage facilities along the lake. This would also open up more employment opportunities in the district.

**Improve Accessibility to Credit Facilities:** Business entrepreneurial development is minimal because of lack of credit facilities. Credit facilities require collateral. Since most of Kisumu District has been adjudicated, the residents should be educated and encouraged to apply for loans, using title deeds. This should go hand in hand with business management training. The bottlenecks in marketing should be removed to enable farmers repay the loan on time.

**Conservation of Water Schemes:** Water is a basic necessity in the development of the individual. It is used for domestic consumption, industry, irrigation and for agricultural and livestock production. The DDC has therefore given the development of water resources high priority in order for the other goals set out in the plan to be realized.

Water supplies may be categorized into urban, rural and irrigation water supplies. These will be given high priority, particularly water supplies in small towns and market centres.

During 1994/96 plan period, on-going water supply projects will be allocated with sufficient funds to complete the projects. The protection of springs and shallow wells for domestic and livestock use will be given second priority so that clean water is within reach. Small towns will also be provided with bore-holes and hand-pump wells to supplement the available water supplies in these towns. Bore-holes and hand-pumps have several advantages and are indeed viable in the district since the water table is quite high and the water quality is good and requires no treatment.

The operation costs for wells are lower than the normal piped rural supplies. For instance, the recurrent cost of running piped rural water supply for approximately 200 people is KShs.250. The DDC will therefore concentrate on the provision of handpump wells as a major source of water for domestic consumption.

**Resource Conservation and Management:** There are major problems of conservation in the district, and in Nyakach Division in particular. Terraces and control of gullies to rehabilitate badly eroded land are required. There will be need also to expand the existing tree nurseries in the district and also open up new ones for tree-seedlings production to cope with the soil conservation measures to be undertaken over the next plan period. In Nyakach rehabilitation will involve gully control, reafforestation and control of grazing on grazing lands.

Some areas, particularly the lower parts of Nyakach, will require occasional fencing of the trees so that they can grow without interruption from grazing. In Nyando, Winam, Maseno and Muhoroni, afforestation will be required in the catchment areas and also to protect soil conservation structures.

To step up these measures in the district, wananchi, leaders and the administration will have to devise an integrated approach to facilitate implementation. This will involve the training of assistant chiefs, councillors, chiefs, and farmers at Maseno FTC and Ahero Multipurpose Centre, on the importance of conservation. Wananchi will be encouraged to set up their own tree nurseries to supplement those provided by the Forest Department and Ministry of Agriculture.

The other aspect of this is in regard to pollution. The DDC has given this issue high priority to ensure that water resources that are available are not polluted by industries, and to this effect, the sugar factories operating in the Muhoroni

Division have been directed to ensure that water used is recycled and purified before it is drained into the River Nyando, which serves as a major source of water for domestic use and for livestock. This also applies to the establishment of industries in the district, particularly for hides and skins, hotels, and the like.

**Increase Provision of Physical, Social and Economic Infrastructure:** Kisumu Town is the third largest town in Kenya after Nairobi and Mombasa, and has a population growth rate of 3.35% per year, with a population of 293,778 in 1993 and which is expected to be 324,303 by 1996. The town commands most of Western Kenya and is the nerve centre for the region in terms of commerce and industry. Kisumu Town is well connected to the regional transport network, but has many needs for improvement and further investment in infrastructure. There is need for increased water supply and sewerage.

There are also other small towns in the district which have the potential to be developed into bigger towns if provided with adequate infrastructural facilities. These are towns that would serve as major market centres for farm produce. They include Maseno Township, Ahero Market, Sondu Market and Pap-Onditi.

These are towns that are likely to expand if agriculture is promoted in these areas. As stipulated in the Sessional Paper No.1/86, the objective of rural-urban balance is to promote the development of an urban system that supports the growth of agriculture and the development of rural areas.

To facilitate the growth of such centres, the provision of water, electricity, roads, and health is essential. The land in these towns has to be registered so that individuals have the title deeds to develop the plots effectively. Furthermore, in some towns, there is need for the preparation of a part development plans for the town so that buildings are constructed in a co-ordinated manner, to avoid the mushrooming of unapproved structures.

Ahero, Sondu, and Maseno are towns actively engaged in various trades, including black-smithing, retail trade, jua-kali trades etc. These are towns requiring a push in terms of providing water, electricity, jua kali sheds, health and education facilities for rapid expansion. These are indeed crucial inputs towards productive investment in these small market centres. The local authorities will require sufficient financial resources to enable them to provide and maintain these facilities in these market centres.

There are several major reasons for low productivity, and hence stagnating rates of employment. Firstly, the technology that has been adopted in most of the industries in the district is capital-intensive, with a bias towards machinery, while there is plenty of labour available.

There is need, therefore, for adoption of appropriate technology with a bias towards small-scale industries and firms with an appropriate input mix so that the labour force is fully utilized, thereby creating employment opportunities. The informal sector activities require support as this sector has the capacity to create

numerous employment opportunities. Small-scale manufacturing activities, and intensification of agriculture, will boost rural incomes, which will in turn boost the purchasing power of the people. There is need also to diversify the activities of the people around the lake, which are mainly fishing, to increase employment opportunities for these communities.

With increased agricultural production in the district, abundant natural resources like water, suitable land and an excellent network of communication, Kisumu has a high potential for industrialization.

Furthermore, with the formation of the District Industrial Committee to deal with industrial development matters, the sector will be expected to play a pivotal role in creating employment opportunities and expanding and diversifying the economic base of the district.

The DDC will, over the plan period, endeavour to provide the infrastructure to attract private investors to create or establish more productive employment in small-scale manufacturing industries, in the small towns and market centres within the district.

In order to promote the indigenisation of trade and commerce activities, businessmen should be given a package approach in terms of training and financial assistance while certain trades are restricted to indigenous people. This will be done through issuing of licenses and plot allocations. This will be in line with the section of Sessional Paper No.1/86 on industry and trade, which outlines the strategy of promoting indigenous Kenyans in trade and commerce. To this end, there are excellent opportunities for indigenous entrepreneurs to enter into small-scale manufacturing enterprises, particularly in the small towns of Muhoroni, Ahero and Sondu where electricity, roads and water are available. These centres are also well served in terms of telecommunication.

## DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

**Objectives:** To deliver timely, relevant, research backed technical recommendations to farmers.

**Targets:** To hold 60 workshops per year for staff; 720 fortnightly training sessions for frontline extension staff; Organize field days as follows: 10 at District level, 60 at Divisional level; participate in 5 Agricultural shows in conjunction with ASK and the Provincial Agricultural Office; Hold 90 demonstrations covering the major crops growing in each area; organize 10 staff tours to other districts to expose them to how officers in these districts are implementing various agricultural projects and programmes.

**Objectives:** To give technical advice and intensify production of major crops through expansion and higher productivity for food self sufficiency.

**Targets:** To increase hectarages of maize from 13,000 ha to 20,000 ha; sorghum from 3,650ha to 15,000ha; rice from 3,260 ha to 3,800ha, sugarcane from 24,177 ha to 30,000ha, grain legumes (beans, cowpeas; greengram) from 6,656 to 9,000 ha; cotton from 4,955 to 10,000ha; vegetables (kale, onions, tomatoes) from 1,015 ha to 2,000 ha; coffee from 147 ha to 172 ha.

**Objectives:** To rehabilitate small scale irrigation schemes so as to improve water distribution and in-field water management.

**Targets:** To complete phase I of South West Kano Irrigation project to cover 480ha; establish 30 individual Horticultural Irrigation farmers along the lake shores; provide extension services to the already established 15 clusters.

**Objectives:** To utilize industrial and farm machinery and survey facilities for soil conservation, land preparation and farm mapping activities.

**Targets:** To plough 2,880 ha in form of land preparation, plan and layout 60 farms.

**Objectives:** To promote coffee growing and processing in the district.

**Targets:** To construct 1 new factory at Muhoroni Division and to train 300 farmers to support the operations of Nyahera and South Nyakach Coffee factories.

**Objectives:** To introduce dairy animals and up-grade the local Zebu herds.

**Targets:** Introduce 15 animals per year in Maseno, Muhoroni and Winam Divisions; 5 animals per year in Upper Nyakach, Lower Nyakach, Nyando, Kadibo, Miwani Divisions; set up 2 bull schemes per division per year; establish fodder bulking plots of 25 acres each at Maseno, Muhoroni, Winam, Upper Nyakach and 10 acres each year for Lower Nyakach, Nyando, Kadibo and Miwani Divisions; establish 10 Zero grazing units each at Muhoroni, Maseno, Winam per year, 2 Zero grazing units at Upper Nyakach, Lower Nyakach, Nyando, Kadibo and Miwani Divisions i.e. 200 zero grazing units during the plan period. Also to set up 15 collection centres in order to enable organized milk marketing; distribute 20 milk cans and separators to improve quality of milk handled to the market and encourage utilization of milk by making ghee, through intensification of services.

**Objectives:** To raise the production of chicken meat and eggs in Kisumu District.

**Targets:** Raise the current population of local birds from 480,000 to 720,000 by introducing 120,000 exotic cockrels by 1996. Raise the current production of eggs from 6,000,000 to 11,000,000 eggs by 1996 through introduction of 120,000 exotic layers by 1996.

**Objectives:** To boost and improve bee keeping activities in the district.

**Targets:** To increase the number of bees in Upper and Lower Nyakach Divisions and to streamline the effectiveness of Ravine Ayier Gweng Beekeeper Coop. Society in Upper Nyakach and intensify extension services to increase number of hives by 50 per year in Muhoroni Division and to increase the number of hives by organizing women groups and encouraging them to buy more hives.

**Objectives:** To promote and develop the rearing of sheep and goats as a source of meat and milk in the district and alleviate the pressure on demand for beef and to improve local breeds by cross breeding.



- Targets:** To give 5 dorper rams and 5 dairy goats per division per year to individual farms i.e. 40 dorper rams and 40 dairy goats are to be given out to farmers in a year.
- Objectives:** To advise and train both farmers and staff on proper livestock husbandry.
- Targets:** To organise monthly workshops for staff i.e. 12 monthly workshop, monthly training at divisional level, supervision at farm level, field days at farmers level, farmers coursed at F.T.C. and staff courses at relevant institutions.
- Objectives:** To increase fish production and the productivity of fishery resources in order to contribute to satisfying the demand for food and to improve human nutrition.
- Targets:** The department seeks to improve access to fishing grounds by constructing waterways such as Take and Nyamware. Restocking of the lake by starting Kabonyo Fry Production Centre.
- Fish farming programme is to be expanded in fish farming divisions of Maseno, Muhoroni, Upper Nyakach and some parts of Winam Division. This will be enhanced by establishing Kabonyo Fisheries Training Institute and Fry Production centre.
- Emphasis in extension services through women groups and individual farmers will be stressed.
- Objectives:** To raise the standard of living and general welfare of the fishing community and the fish farmers through increasing income and therefore social status.
- Targets:** Reorganisation of fishermen co-operative societies through training of management committees. Construction of fish storage and preservation facilities such as cold storage and ice-making plants.
- Objectives:** To protect soil and sustain it's fertility through adaption of correct land management practices and appropriate water use policies.
- Targets:** To conserve 60 catchment areas covering 12,000 ha and 1000 farms; to raise seedlings as follows: 100,000 forest tree seedlings; 300,000 fruit tree seedlings; 75,000 agro-forest tree seedlings.

**Objectives:** To avail dairy cows to farmers at reasonable cost and to increase milk production.

**Targets:** To improve livestock production and management by improving fodder and pasture management and maintenance.

Complete water reticulation and improve on the water supply system to the farmers.

Promote dairy development and management and provide bull calves; improve composition of breeds through proper selection and cross breeding; provide health and disease control facilities; sell at least seven heifers in calf to the farmers per year.

**Objectives:** To demonstrate poultry farming techniques to produce broiler meat and to develop marketing for the poultry farmers in the district.

**Targets:** Produce about 30,000 to 60,000 broilers per year and provide marketing outlets for the same.

**Objectives:** To provide safe water easily accessible in adequate quantities at a low cost and with facilities which can be operated and maintained by the beneficiaries.

**Targets:** To construct 190 water points during 1992-1996 period; construct 4,750 sanitation facilities.

**Objectives:** To monitor and control pollution of the environment, especially in the lakes, rivers, municipal water supply and factories in the area.

**Targets:** To make sampling trips on Winam Gulf, rivers, wells, factories and urban water supplies.

To get co-operation of industries on all aspects of environmental pollution with specific emphasis on rivers passing through industrial areas; and set up and recommend standards to be maintained by industries.

**Objectives:** To generate hydropower, provide water for irrigation, create employment and increase food production.

**Targets:** To complete detailed designs for Kano-Nyakach irrigation project; negotiate for donor funding; complete hydropower component of Sondu and Magwagwa; to irrigate 15,000 ha in Kano Nyakach plain.

**Objectives:** To increase rice production thereby improving Kenya's food self reliance, create employment opportunities in the district, and region as a whole and ensure that economic development is shared by poorer members of the society.

**Targets:** Increase rainfed rice production in the district from the current 1064 ha. to 6000 ha. and produce between 34,240 to 210,000 tons of paddy rice.

Provide necessary support for land development construction of rural access roads, provide extension and training support, provide a rice milling plant, introduce certified seed and adaptive research component.

**Objectives:** To improve fish production through the development of small-scale fish farming by helping local fish farms to produce table size fish thereby improving protein intake in the district.

**Targets:** To provide extension services, production and distribution of fingerlings; operate a revolving credit fund scheme and conduct a public awareness campaign; assist farmers to manage their ponds effectively.

**Objectives:** To provide employment opportunities for the rural people.

**Targets:** Improved marketing facilities in rural markets for fish mongers i.e. stores and insulated containers for fresh fish in ice. Rehabilitation of cold storage and ice making plant at the fresh fish market in Kisumu.

Provide competitive atmosphere for the marketing of fish by local people especially women who are the traditional fish mongers in this sector.

Encouraging fish industries in areas of production such as Dunga, Kaloka and Asat.

attractive to investors. Provide infrastructure to all the divisional headquarters. Ensure provision of adequate land for industrial development.

**Targets:** Improve water supply to Kisumu Town. Provide water and electricity to all the divisional headquarters i.e. Muhoroni, Maseno, Katito, Sondu, Ahero so as to enable the setting up of industries.

Provide adequate land for industrial development in all the centres. Provide additional land for industrial development in Kisumu town to meet the town's longterm demand for industrial land.

**Objectives:** To promote industries that utilize local raw material that are not currently being utilized for any industrial purpose. Also encourage the processing of industrial by-products and wastes.

**Targets:** Promote the utilization of burgesses from sugar industry, rice husks from rice milling, fish skins and fish trunks from fish filleting. Encourage the processing of local raw materials e.g granite and limestone into facing stones and tiles and cement. And any other viable resources that will be identified from time to time.

**Objectives:** To set up export processing in Kisumu District to manufacture goods for the export market particularly the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) market as Kisumu is strategically situated to service the PTA market.

**Targets:** Identify suitable sites and provide the necessary infrastructure and have the EPZ fully operational by the middle of the plan period.

**Objectives:** Continually undertake an exercise of identifying small scale industries that are viable in the district so as to provide such information to potential promoters.

**Targets:** Update the list of potential industries every year, deleting those already started and including any new additions to the list.

**Objectives:** To undertake entrepreneurship seminars for promoters of small scale industries in the district in conjunction with NGOs so as to ensure better management and reduce the casualty rate of small scale industries.

**Targets:** Ensure that 50 entrepreneurs are trained for each division in the district every year during the next Development Plan Period.

**Objectives:** Continue and intensify industrial registration exercise so as to have comprehensive data on industrial activities in the district.

**Targets:** Ensure that all eligible manufacturing concerns in the district are registered with the Registrar of Industries and that they fill in their annual returns consistently and within the stipulated time period.

**Objectives:** To give gainful skills for self reliance to school leavers through local polytechnics.

**Targets:** To fully equip and expand the existing 12 Government polytechnics and the thirteen NGO-run polytechnics so as to absorb more youths in training on self reliance skills to enable them employ themselves and create jobs for others.

**Objectives:** To speed up rural industrial trade and general development through support and establishment of Jua Kali industries. Also to promote faster training of artisans through the Jua Kali sector.

**Targets:** To assist jua kali artisans through the establishment of Jua Kali sheds at all divisional centres; to encourage jua kali artisans to form co-operative societies for ease of identification and as a vehicle for receiving donor and government assistance. So far the only jua kali groups formed are:- Sondu Jua Kali, Ahero Jua Kali, Kisumu Obaria Jua Kali and Kombewa Jua Kali.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## SPREAD AND IMPACT OF

### HIV/AIDS

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **HIV and AIDS**

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's system. Its main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people may stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

### **HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya**

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year seven more cases were identified. In 1985, the National AIDS Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry on all matters pertaining to AIDS control but despite all the efforts made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National AIDS Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country, a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases had been reported to the National AIDS Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the

cases ever gets reported to the National AIDS Control Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDS, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban areas. The provinces most affected are the Coast province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

### **Modes of Transmission**

**Sexual Transmission:** The Majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as syphilis, chancroid, or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

**Blood Transfusion:** Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

**Peri-Natal Transmission (Mother to Child):** Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at the risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, feeding as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

**Transmission through unsterile surgical and skin-piercing instruments:** Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence



of HIV/AIDS. This is due to some cross teaching to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

## PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN KISUMU DISTRICT

### Reported cases and trend

In the district, the first HIV/AIDS case was diagnosed in 1987 and by the end of the same year 117 cases had been reported. So far reported cases of HIV/AIDS have risen from 117 cases in 1987 to 4,353 in 1993 giving an average of 52 cases per month. 1993 alone had 524 HIV/AIDS positive cases reported up to the month of September, 1993. The reported number of cases as seen from Table 4.1 depicts an upward trend which suggests that as years go by, the spread of the disease continues to increase. Table 4.1 also gives the provincial comparative HIV/AIDS reported cases and suggests that Kisumu district registered 45.2% of all the cases reported in Nyanza Province during 1986-93 period.

Table 4.1

### Aids Cases by District of Reporting Site

Nyanza Province	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total Totals	%
801 Kisii	0	4	9	80	404	451	648	412	2008	20.9
802 Kisumu	0	117	250	390	965	870	1237	524	4353	45.2
803 Siaya	0	0	12	124	148	65	105	0	454	4.7
804 South/Nyanza*	0	12	66	416	436	389	1133	353	2805	29.2
Nyanza Province	0	133	337	1010	1953	1775	3123	1289	9820	100.0
Totals										

Source: National AIDS Secretariat, Nairobi, 1993

\* Includes the Migori and Homa Bay Districts.

### Socio-cultural factors responsible for the spread of the disease

In Kisumu District, like in the rest of the districts and towns in the country, the key factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS disease are: Socio-cultural practices, unprotected sex with infected persons, and use of unsterilized surgical/medical equipments/practices.

Kisumu District is predominantly inhabited by the Luo community of Kenya. Culturally, the Luos believe in wife inheritance upon the husband's death by any of the widow's brothers-in-law. The intentions here are three-fold viz: to maintain the widow within the family by performing duties of a husband to her to prevent the widows from looking for an alternative lover and thus bringing into the family children of unknown origin; and continuing the lineage of her husband by getting children with her for the dead husband in case the family had not yet got any children by the time the husband died. All children born out of this relationship are automatically considered to be the deceased's and are accorded that right of property inheritance. In a way, the wife-inheritance practice may help to limit the widow's sexual movements and may protect her from contracting the disease from other persons outside the family assuming that the inheriting brother does not himself have the HIV/AIDS virus or the widow's husband did not himself die from the disease thus leaving behind an infected widow.

The practice is dangerous as it is a medium of spreading the disease's spread in two ways. If either the inheritor or the inherited is already infected, then the spread continues. It is worse if the inherited is the one who is infected because she infects the inheritor who will in turn infect his official wife(wives) who may later remain to be inherited. The other aspect of widow-inheritance is that of widower inheritance where the parents of a dead wife, offers and gives a sister of the deceased to the husband as his wife in "replacement" of the dead one arguing that she is going to take care of her sister's children. Again the effects are the same.

Another element related to widow inheritance and which poses great risks is the idea of "cleansing" the widow before the official inheritance. This practice is loosely referred to as "chodo kola" in Luo. The practice or ceremony is normally performed by a person specifically hired and handsomely rewarded for the job. Some men have tended to specialize in the practice and end up performing the ritual on several widows. This may lead to the "chord-cutter" picking the virus from one widow and distributing it to all the subsequent widows he sleeps with.

Other cultural practices which are now being gradually dropped and forgotten by the Luo Community and which would have been potential HIV/AIDS spread avenues are traditional teeth extraction, tattooing and skin scarification. The local cultural belief referred to as "chira" or a traditional curse that befalls members of the community who do socially unacceptable deeds in society and which is also symptomised by continuous thinness and loss of weight, suffering from medically undiagnosable ailments and finally dying is deeply rooted in the community. A lot of campaign work will have to be done to educate the local people that HIV/AIDS and "chira" are two distinct things.

The major cause for the spread of the disease in the district however, remains unprotected sex with infected persons due to loose moral and sexual behavior. With a 1993 population of 183,447 and 196,814 male and female respectively in their active sex life (ages 15-49), the weak societal and moral behavior is likely to cause a major blow to this population age bracket, which comprises the district's labour force.

risks of blood transfusion as an HIV/AIDS avenue has been eliminated while the insistence on sterilization of surgical equipments and use of disposable syringes and needles have greatly reduced multiple needle use as a channel for entry of HIV/AIDS.

**Regional Distribution of the Disease in the District:** Although use of AIDS cases as a proxy for HIV, prevalence is unscientific due to the long incubation period, the continuously rising trend is very revealing. There are no comparative figures for urban versus rural but considering the dynamic nature of Kisumu Town population, with over 15% of the population living in rural and town within each week, very little difference exists, if any, in risks and prevalence. However socio-economic life of the people in the urban Winam Division which houses Kisumu Town where many bars, night spots, discos and other socially tempting venues are concentrated would be expected to register more concentration than the rural divisions. The rural areas for their part are deeply engrossed in their cultural beliefs and practices such as "Chira" and widow inheritance which tend to spread the disease unnoticed as those who suffer and die from HIV/AIDS related ailments and whose relatives never bother to have any post-mortem done on them, are simply disposed of as "chira" victims and other possible causes and theories about their deaths are advanced but no mention is made of HIV/AIDS. The interrelationship between what one may call culturally-propelled spread of HIV/AIDS and urban life - propelled spread of HIV/AIDS in the district makes it hard for one to make a clear demarcation on the regional distribution of the disease.

This difficulty is also propagated by the fact that whereas more people would be dying of HIV/AIDS related ailments in the rural areas, conclusive tests can only be conducted by the government hospitals which are all located in the urbane Winam Division. And since at the time of testing, record are not kept on which part of the district the patient comes from, the figure for the urban area may appear high simply because the test equipments are available there but in real sense more persons could be dying untested in the rural areas.

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE**

It is now increasingly recognized that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social, economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

**Population Growth:** With the district population growth rate of 3.35% or additional 25,630 persons per year and an average HIV/AIDS scourge of 624 per year the district will have a continuously declining growth in its population. The situation is further horrifying if analysed from the table below.

Table 4.2

Declining Population Growth

	Population	Rate of Growth P.A.	Growth No.	Annual Growth No.	Monthly No. of HIV/AIDS	Annual No. of HIV/AIDS
1993	765,045	3.35	-	-	624	52
1994*	790,678	3.35	25,630	2,136	624	52

\* Projected

Source: National AIDS Secretariat, Nairobi, 1993  
District Development Office Computations, Kisumu, 1993

From Table 4.2, it can be seen that AIDS related deaths, 52 per month and 624 per year, reduces the absolute monthly population growth and the absolute annual population growth by 2.4%. The toll is expected to be higher for the under-fives who are also prone to other nutritional - deficiency related deaths. The fact that some of the orphans to be left behind will also be children of HIV/AIDS victims and may themselves also be infected, the population growth may take a sharp skew to the right if the AIDS scourge is not adequately addressed.

Labour Force

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district economy in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc.

Indications suggest that people who contract HIV have incomes 30% higher than the national average. It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well-educated work force is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP. Shrinking of this population due to high death rate reduces the district's economic productivity and development and may result in abject poverty and famine in adversely affected areas.

Orphans/Destitutees

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large excess of AIDS orphans, Kenya's traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate

have to design programmes and projects for the care of orphans in society; and especially those due to HIV/AIDS.

### **Bed Occupancy**

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20-30 % of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

### **Infant Mortality**

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among it's victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s. The current trend threatens to wipe out all the achievements that the district has attained in reducing the IMR from 130/1000 in 1987 to 92/1000 and may not allow the district attain its target of reducing IMR to 70/1000 by 1996.

### **Productivity**

With increased deaths of persons within the highly productive and skilled population bracket, the district is bound to experience declining production trends in her farms. Productivity will also be lowered by the people in this age bracket who suddenly realise that they are HIV/AIDS positive and may die soon. Such people will tend to lose hope in life, ignore their productive life because "after all, we will not reap the benefits of our sweat." Savings and investments will also decline sharply as these persons will prefer to use all their available incomes on leisure rather than on savings and investments. The economy may finally experience a declining growth rate, high rate of unemployment, high rate of inflation, low gross domestic product and a declining income per capita, and an increase in poverty.

## **CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS**

### **GOK Policy Statements on AIDS**

As already noted above, the unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last twenty eight years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS:

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.
- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life style that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.
- That AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. Government will organize and mobilize appropriate resources, individuals, families and communities.
- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.
- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating the spread of the disease. Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.
- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organizations.
- That sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behavior among potentially high risks populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risk population.
- That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.
- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.
- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.
- That the Government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.
- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.

- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion be made mandatory.
- That the Government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training of health care workers.
- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.
- That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.
- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.

## **CONSTRAINTS**

In spite of so much effort having been put both by governmental and non-governmental agencies to inform and transform people concerning unsafe sex practices the transfer of information has not been sufficient to break the socio-cultural barrier.

People, hence, have tended to find what they envisage as a reasonable explanation on the events e.g 'chira' (a curse due to failure to observe a cultural practice). Trained manpower and personnel and lack of adequate policies and legal basis have further made the war against AIDS very difficult.

### **Social Behavioral Changes**

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioral patterns of individuals. Social relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their conditions is correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the diseases to many other unsuspecting people.

### **Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS**

It is evident that there is high level of public awareness on modes of transmission and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, there is general lack of knowledge of the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

### Existing Cultural Practices

Some socio-cultural ideologies in our society have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run, is almost impossible. Examples of these ideologies are polygamy and widow/widower inheritance.

### Inadequate Resources

The spread of HIV/AIDS in the district is further aggravated by lack of adequate resources to combat it. Topping the list is the lack of sufficient testing equipments since the only ones available are at the district hospital(s). There is need to increase the diagnostic net for HIV/AIDS through provision of testing equipments.

The concentration of specialized medical service in the urbane Winam Division also means that most rural cases go undiagnosed or incorrectly diagnosed.

### Legal and Ethical Constraints

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing of victims;

Conduct of employers vis-a-vis people with AIDS (PWAs) and HIV seropositive persons;

Screening of blood and blood products for HIV; and

Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.

## **STRATEGIES**

As of now, and for the rest of this century, emphasis has to be on prevention of infection with HIV or the transmission of it from those already infected. The intervention strategies can be summarized as follows:

Promotion of public awareness in schools, public gatherings, work places, mass media and various organized groups. Organizing of educative discos by contracting a local famous musician to compose and sing songs warning people against the dangers of the disease alongside his other popular songs;



**Provision of protective sex devices (condoms);**

**Multi-sectoral approach using all those who make frequent contact with the communities e.g extension workers; and**

**Integration of AIDS control activities into Primary Health Care, (PHC).**

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

# **SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

# AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

## Objectives

### Department of Agriculture

The main aim of the Department of Agriculture in Kisumu District is to balance agricultural production, marketing and processing, land use and development, soil conservation, survey and control of pests through:

- the formation and implementation of appropriate agricultural policies and services;
- the provision to the farming community, education and extension messages that promote crop production, soil and water conservation and efficient land use;
- the co-ordination and provision of agricultural credit, and other agro-chemicals such as fertilizers, and pesticides;
- the control of crop pests at both pre and post-harvest stages; and the formation and implementation of projects that contribute to overall agricultural development.

The above policies are expected to achieve the national policies of poverty alleviation, equitable income distribution, food security, elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. These goals will be achieved through supporting the farming community to produce and market a wide range of food crops to feed the nation; produce for export to earn foreign exchange; and provide raw materials for our local industries. On cash crops, the department will strive to advocate for rehabilitation and expansion of existing sugar factories; intensification of research work on the development of improved seed cane varieties and opening up of more areas where possible.

The main policy of the livestock sector in the District will be to improve production and marketing of livestock products, development of rangeland and rangeland resources, and livestock disease surveillance. This will enable the district to attain self-sufficiency in livestock products as well as exporting surplus, raise incomes for livestock producers and generate rural employment.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The data was available for achievements in 1990 and 1992 years. The data for other periods was missing.

**DIVISIONS**

Activities	Winam	Lower Nyakach	Upper Nyakach	Maseno	Nyando Kadibo	Muhoroni Miwani
1. No. of farmers visited	2588	1039	857	1930	1787	10322
2. No. of training for TAS	33	35	34	35	36	34
3. No. of field Days	5	5	6	10	7	14
4. No. of Monthly Workshops held	33	35	34	37	36	34
5. No. of Inseminations	-	-	1333	-	422	-
6. No. of Dips Managed	4	7	-	8	7	9
7. No. of Cattle dipped	7418	12227	-	9393	11700	-
8. No. of improved animals supplied to farmers KCC milk intakes (Whole District)		(1,211,995 Lts.)				
9. No. of multiplication centres established		(1,077,173 Lts)				

Note: Bracketed figures represent the whole District

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### A. On-going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. National Water &amp; Soil Conservation</b>	<b>PLanning and lay-out of soil and water conservation structures.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA</b>
<b>2. National Extension Project</b>	<b>Dissemination of recommended production practices to farmers. Strengthening extension services.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank</b>
<b>3. Agricultural Sector Adjustment operation (ASAO)</b>	<b>Promotion of efficient and optimal use of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs with the aim of increasing productivity per unit area.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> USAID/World Bank/Sida</b>
<b>4. Kenya Marketing Development Project</b>	<b>Collection and dissemination of market prices.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> USAID, IDA</b>
<b>5. Small-holder Coffee Improvement Project (SCIP)</b>	<b>Construction &amp; Rehabilitation of coffee factories.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> IDA</b>
<b>6. Small-holder Irrigation Development Project</b>	<b>Implementation of 530 ha phase I South West Kano irrigation project.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Dutch Gov. &amp; EEC</b>

**B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name/Location Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Individual small- holders loan scheme for horticulture production.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Self-sufficiency in horticultural production</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u> Income generation and employment creation.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</b>
<b>Smallholder Irrigation Dev.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Reduce risk of rainfed II Programme agriculture, start the 1st phase of irrigation Project of 600 ha.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
<b>Maseno Farmers Training Centre rehabilitation</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Improve Farmers Training Facilities</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> FINIDA</b>
<b>Fruit Tree Development</b>		<b>Self-sufficiency in fruit production and income generation.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u> Income generation</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b>
<b>Awach Delta Soil and Water Conservation Project</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Environmental conservation - protection of already established rice scheme.</b>
<b>Child Survival and Development programme</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Increase food availability in CSD areas.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u> Improve nutritional status of children.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF</b>

Justification: Income generation

Funding Source: GTZ

Population  
Education Project

8

To train extension staff on  
importance of family planning  
in sustaining the growing  
population.

Justification: Population control.

Funding Source: FAO

## LIVESTOCK

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. National Poultry Development Programme (District-wide)</b>	<b>Increase production of layers from the current 14,000 per year to 24,000 birds. The project will generate income and improve nutritional status of the beneficiaries.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</b>
<b>2. National Extension Programme (District-wide)</b>	<b>Purchase of 8 vehicles to cover the 8 divisions in the district, plus stationery.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>



**B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>National Dairy Development Project (District-wide)</b>	<b>1</b>	<p>To increase milk production; purchase and installation of bulk coolers, milk separators, and weighing machines.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The project will allow farmers to produce and sell more milk.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
<b>Bee-keeping Project (District-wide)</b>	<b>2</b>	<p>Development of bee-keeping through training; demonstrations and field days; provision of beehives; establishing bee-processing factories.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Income generation and employment creation.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
<b>Sheep and Goats (Shoats) Project (District-wide)</b>	<b>3</b>	<p>Promote and develop rearing of sheep and goats through extension and establishment of multiplication centres.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Will improve and increase (shoat) production. This will generate more income, meat and milk for farmers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Foot and Mouth disease (District-wide)	Cattle immunized against foot and mouth Activities will involve purchase of automatic syringes, barrels, cooler boxes, hypodermic needles, fuel and subsistence.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Tse-tse Control at Kaloka, Lower Nyakach Tse-tse camps and Maseno	Purchase of inputs, fuel and subsistence.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Rabies Control (District-wide)	Vaccination of 200,000 dogs against rabies by 1996. Activities will involve purchase of vaccine, cold boxes, fuel, needles and subsistence for staff.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Rinderpest Vaccinations (District-wide)	Vaccination of cattle against this killer disease. Activities involve purchase of automatic syringes, hypodermic needles, fuel and subsistence.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, OAU-IBar
5. A.I. Services (District-wide)	It will upgrade Zebu stock, and maintain the current improved stock. Activities will involve purchase of semen, fuel, equipment and subsistence.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

6. Tick Control  
(District-wide)

This involves the dipping of cattle to reduce the tick borne diseases like East Coast Fever which is a killer disease. The activities involve purchase of germicide, construction of dips and purchase of fuel.

Funding Source: Harambee

7. Meat Inspection  
(District-wide)

The project ensures that meat sold to the people is inspected and fit for human consumption. The activities involved are purchase of knives, motor cycles, uniforms, fuel and stationery.

Funding Source: GOK

8. Hides and Skins  
Improvement

The project aims to advise keepers of hides and skins on how to keep and treat hides to fetch good prices. The activities involved are purchase of fuel, hides and skin instruments, uniforms, etc.

Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Magwar Dip, East Seme Location Maseno Division	1	Construction of a new dip.  <u>Justification:</u> The nearest dip at Fafa is far. The project will reduce incidence of tick-borne diseases.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee/GOK
Ango'ng'a Osane Dip Maseno Division	2	Construction of a new dip.  <u>Justification:</u> The nearest dip at Ngere is far. The project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne disease.

- Bwanda Cattle Dip**                      **3**                      **Funding Source:** Harambee  
**Kochieng' Location**  
**Construction of a new dip.**  
**Justification:** No dip in vicinity. Reduction of tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee
- Agweyo Cattle Dip**                      **4**                      **Construction of a new dip.**  
**E.Kano Location,**  
**Nyando Division**  
**Justification:** No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce incidence of tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee
- Magina Cattle Dip**                      **5**                      **Construction of a new dip.**  
**Wawidhi in Nyando**  
**Division.**  
**Justification:** No dip nearby. Will reduce tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee
- Onjiro Cattle Dip**                      **6**                      **Construction of a new dip.**  
**Kochogo Location,**  
**Nyando Divison**  
**Justification:** No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee
- Nyandina Cattle Dip**                      **7**                      **Construction of a new dip.**  
**West Nyakach Loc.**  
**Upper Nyakach Div.**  
**Justification:** No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee
- Nyakwere Cattle Dip**                      **8**                      **Construction of a new dip.**  
**West Nyakach Loc.**  
**Lower Nyakach Div.**  
**Justification:** No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.  
**Funding Source:** Harambee

S.Nyakach Loc.  
Upper Nyakach Div.

Justification: No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Funding Source: Harambee

Keyo Ogoro Cattle Dip 10  
S. Nyakach Loc.  
Upper Nyakach Div.

Construction of a new dip.

Justification: No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Funding Source: Harambee

Nyamarimba Cattle Dip 11  
S.W. Nyakach Loc.  
Upper Nyakach Div.

Construction of a new dip.

Justification: No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Funding Source: Harambee

Obwosa Cattla Dip 12  
S.W. Nyakach Loc.  
Upper Nyakach Div.

Construction of a new dip.

Justification: No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Funding Source: Harambee

Kondawa Cattle Dip 13  
Awasi Location,  
Nyando Division

Construction of a new dip.

Justification: No dip in the vicinity. Project will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.

Funding Source: Harambee

# CO-OPERATIVES

## Objectives

The development objectives and strategy for the co-operative sector in Kisumu District during the plan period will be geared to strengthening the co-operative movement to achieve an increased co-operative share of marketed agricultural production and to promote the socio-economic well-being of the people through increased income and employment opportunities.

## Review of 1989-93 plan period

The performance of the co-operative movement in Kisumu District during the last plan period was below normal and many co-operators lost incentives. Because of the risky nature of small-scale enterprises and inadequacy of collaterals it was difficult for the small-scale farmers to get production credit from the banks and other financial institutions.

### A. Achievements in the 1989/93 Plan Period

Activities	Winam	Lower Nyakach	Upper Nyakach	Meseno Kadibo	Nyando Miwani	Muhoroni
<b>1.No.of new formed up to 1992.</b>						
Producer	1	1	1	1	1	2
SACCO	4	3	1	2	3	3
Others	3	2	4	1	1	1
<b>2.No.Members New Co-op. as at 1992</b>	3080	2310	2310	1540	1925	2310
<b>3.No.Co-ops liquid.</b>	3					3
<b>4.No.of co-op. buildings constructed:</b>						
Residential	12					
Non-Residential	1					

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Location Division	Description of Activities
1.            Kimute Housing Winam Division	Construction of housing units. 40 units have already been completed.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Members and loan from Co-op. Bank.
2.            Muhoroni F.C.S. Company Ltd. Construction of Milk Collection Centre.	Completion of construction of Milk Collection Centre.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Kenya, Finland & Society Members

### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/ Division	Priority	Description of Activities ranking
Harambee SACCO Housing in Winam Division	1	Construction of housing units at Kanyakwar. Surveying and pegging already completed.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Members
Kidiruban Housing in Kisumu Munici- pality	3	Construction of housing units. Short listing of tenders has already been completed.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Members

## EDUCATION

### Objectives

The development of human resources depends on the level and intensity of formal, non formal and informal education and training. The Ministry's general strategy is to develop the talents of those already born in order to ensure their best chances of finding suitable employment which will address their needs for income, self actualization and personal fulfillment, through imparting relevant and adequate education and training.

The 8-4-4 system of education will be strengthened while attention focussed on the transition from formal education to general and specialized training for the work place.

For primary education, the strategy will be to expand primary education facilities by both the public and private sectors so that all children of primary school age can have access to education.

On secondary education, the Ministry will address problems of enrolment and overstretching of facilities and staff, make use of existing facilities more efficient, and improve teacher skills so that 8-4-4 is improved.

### Achievements In The 1989 - 93 Plan Period

There has not been any significant achievements during the 1989-93 plan period as the following tables will show. The figures are given in consolidated form and not broken down in divisions. The reasons for the little development that has taken place could be attributed to the economic and socio-cultural factors.

#### Physical Facilities - Primary

##### Classrooms - 1989 1993

Number planned	5072	5279
Number completed	3743	3762

##### Workshops

Number planned	557	557
Number completed	29	29

##### Std.8 Classrooms

Number planned	437	502
Number completed	-	-



**Laboratories**

No.planned	194	141
No.completed	64	72

**Workshops**

No.planned	92	191
No.completed	6	12

**Home Science Rooms**

No.planned	58	58
No.completed	13	27

N.B There were 147 new nursery schools opened in the plan period.

**Pupil Enrollment 1989-93**

<u>Pre-Primary</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1993</u>
Boys	7,932	10,934
Girls	7,642	11,382
 <u>Primary</u>		
Boys	75,414	75,779
Girls	70,307	75,504
 <u>Secondary</u>		
Boys	11,547	11,503
Girls 6,388	7,484	

# EDUCATION

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### On-going Projects

#### Primary

<b>Project Name/Location Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. 521 classrooms in the District</b>	<b>Completion of on- going construction work.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA &amp; Local Community</b>
<b>2. 99 workshops in the District</b>	<b>Completion of on- going construction work.</b>
<b>3. 67 H/Science W/shops 63 std.8 classrooms</b>	<b>Completion of on-going construction work.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA &amp; Local Community</b>

**Maseno Division**

- 1. Bishop Okoth Ojolla Girls**

Completion of Administration block.

Funding Source: DEB/PTA & Local Community
- 2. Sinyolo Girls**

Completion & equipping agricultural workshop.

Funding Source: DEB/PTA & Local Community
- 3. St.Barnabas Girls**

Construction of staff houses.

Funding Source: PTA & Local Community
- 4. Ndiru Sec.School**

Construction of agricultural Workshop.

Funding Source: PTA & Local Community
- 5. Alwala Sec.School**

Construction of dormitories.

Funding Source: PTA & Local Community
- 6. Maseno School**

Washroom & lavatories

Funding Source: PTA
- 7. Ngere High School**

Construction of laboratory

Funding Source: PTA/Community

**Winam Division**

1. Lions High School

Assembly Hall and classrooms

**Funding Source:** PTA/Local Community

2. Ogada sec.

Home science block

**Funding Source:** DEB-PTA/Local Community

3. Bar Union

Construction of classrooms

**Funding Source:** PTA/Local Community

4. Kisumu Day Sec.

Completion of drawing and design and arts workshop, construction of classrooms.

**Funding Source:** DEB-PTA/Local Community

5. Magingo Girls

Completion of home science & Agricultural Workshop.

**Funding Source:** PTA/Local Community

6. Alendu Sec.

Completion of classrooms

7. Kisumu Girls High Sch.

Construction of dining hall.

**Nyando Division**

1. Awasi Sec.

Completion of science lab.

**Funding Source:** DEP-PTA/Local Community

2. Otieno Oyoo

Construction of dormitories & workshop.

### Muhoroni Division

1. Achege Girls

Completion of science rooms & equipping.

Funding Source: DEB-PTA/Local Community

2. Muhoroni Sec.

Classrooms

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

3. Koru Girls

Completion of home science room.

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

4. Miwani Sec.

Completion of dining hall

Funding Source: DEB-PTA/Local Community

5. Ombeyi Sec.

Construction of lab.

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

### L/Nyakach Division

1. Rae Girls

Completion of Agricultural and H/Science Blocks.

Funding Source: DEB-PTA/Local Community

2. Thurgem Sec.

Construction of Kitchen & dining Hall.

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

3. Olembo

Completion of science lab

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

### Upper Nyakach

1. Holo Sec.Sch.

Completion of Science Lab. & Staff Houses.

Funding Source: PTA/Local Community

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 2. Kandaria Sec. | Completion of Classrooms.<br><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Local Community                              |
| 3. Guu Sec.Sch.  | Construction of Classroom & completion of Science Lab.<br><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Local Community |
| 4. Naki Sec.Sch. | Construction of Kitchen & Dining Hall.   |
| 5. Nyakach Girls | Dormitories phase II completion of Science Lab.<br><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Local Community        |
| 6. Sang'oro      | Construction of Science Lab. & equipment.  |
| 7. Kajimbo       | Administrative Block and Dormitories.  |
| 8. Mbugra Sec.   | Completion of Science Lab.<br><u>Funding Source:</u> DEB/Local Community                             |
| 9. Abwao Sec.    | Completion of Science Lab.<br><u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Local Community                             |

Project Name/Location Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Awasi Sec. School Nyando Division	1	<p>2 Staff Houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Teachers travel long distance to reach school and therefore no rental houses nearby.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Parents willing to contribute.</p>
Miwani School Miwani Division	2	<p>Construction of 2 Staff Houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Teachers travel long distances to reach school and there are no rental houses nearby.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Parents willing to contribute</p>
Nyamasaria Sec. School Winam Division	3	<p>Construction of Lab.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This is a requirement in the 8-4-4 system of education.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u></p>
Rae Girls School L/Nyakach Division	4	<p>Construction of two Classrooms.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Old, wooden structure in a state of disrepair</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Parents willing to contribute</p>
Thurgem Sec. School L/Nyakach Division	5	<p>Construction of 2 Staff Houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Teachers travel long distances to get to school and there are no rental houses nearby.</p>

Funding Source: PTA

Sang'oro Sec. School 6  
U/Nyakach Division

Completion of Lab. and  
supply of equipment.

Justification: This is a requirement in the 8-4-4 system of education.

Funding Source: PTA

Otieno Oyoo Sec. Sch. 7  
Nyando Division

Construction of 8  
dormitories.

Justification: Better performance is recorded in a boarding school.

Funding Source: PTA

Naki Sec. School 8  
U/Nyakach Division

Construction of Head-  
master's House.

Justification: This is a boarding school and a headmaster must stay in school.

Funding Source: PTA

Ombeyi Sec. School 9  
Miwani Division

Construction of a Lab.

Justification: This is a requirement by the 8-4-4 system of education.

Funding Source: PTA

Kisumu Day School 10  
Winam Division

Construction of Classrooms

Justification: The school has expanded from double to triple streams and there is a lot of congestion.

Funding Source: PTA

Muhoroni Sec. School 11  
Muhoroni Division

Construction of Dormitories.

Justification: Better academic performance is recorded in a boarding school.



**Improving Girls Education in the entire district**

**12**

**Girls Education in all schools in Kisumu District.**

**Justification:** There is low participation of girls in education particularly at secondary level.

**Funding Source: UNICEF/GOK**

## **PUBLIC WORKS (ROADS)**

The two departments had no tangible on-going projects during the 1989-93 plan period. The rent restriction department proposes construction of an office block as a priority as this will ease office and sitting space congestion when the Tribunal Court sits in Kisumu.

### **Basic Infrastructure**

#### **Introduction**

The main emphasis currently is on maintenance of the existing infrastructure. There are no immediate plans for opening new roads in the country, Kisumu District included. The Ministry's main activities will constitute the rehabilitation of bitumen and gravel roads. It is in that view that the ministry has re-organised its roads maintenance branch into two main units:

- Maintenance of paved roads;
- Maintenance of unpaved roads

The department has made plans for periodic maintenance of both paved and unpaved roads in the plan period. The periodic maintenance will reduce both road and vehicles maintenance costs.

#### **Review of 1989-93 Plan Period**

The table below indicates the achievements of the 1989-93 plan period.

#### **Road Category**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
Roads tarmacked	0.0	0.0	25.4	12.9	0.0
Roads gravelled	0.0	0.0	7.9	19.4	85.2
Roads graded, minor	0.0	0.0	128.0	350.0	442.3
Culverted -					

The following minor road lengths were improved in 1989-93 plan period.

Class of Road	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total km
Minor Roads E	0.0	216.0	150.1	366.1
Government Access Roads	0.0	3.2	1.6	4.8
Settlement Roads L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Access Roads R	0.0	195.9	0.0	195.9
Sugar Roads S	0.0	0.0	607.3	607.3
Tee Roads T	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wheat Roads W	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>All classes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>415.1</b>	<b>759.0</b>	<b>1174.1</b>

**PUBLIC WORKS (ROADS)**

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD**

**A. On-going Projects**

<b>Project Name/ Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. E1130-Kandinda/Soko (Nyakach)</b>	<b>Improved and gravelled</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
<b>2. E232-Mamboleo/ Provincial Boundary</b>	<b>Improved</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA</b>
<b>3. E1114-(81) Maseno/ Hiolo/Bwanda,</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA</b>
<b>4. E255-0270 Awach/D45 Kambare (Maseno)</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA</b>
<b>5. E113-81 Sinyolo/ Chulaimbo/Maseno (Maseno)</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA</b>

Project Name/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Division	ranking	
Sondu-Nyamariba - Kusa (D218) (Nyakach)	1	Tarmacking  <u>Justification:</u> Serving high potential area. services.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Maseno-Kombewa D245 (Maseno)	2	Tarmacking  <u>Justification:</u> Serving high potential area.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Ahero-Miwani D293 (Nyando)	3	Tarmacking  <u>Justification:</u> To facilitate movement into this sugar belt.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kisumu By pass (Kisumu Municipality)	4	Tarmacking  <u>Justification:</u> Reduce traffic congestion in town and inter connect town approaches.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Muhoroni-Songhor D311(Muhoroni)	5	Regravelling  <u>Justification:</u> To facilitate movement into this rich agricultural sugar belt.

Muhoroni Koru  
E349 (Muhoroni)

6

Funding source: GOK

Regravelling

Justification: Will serve  
rich agricultural area

Funding Source: GOK

Otulo-Ogal E1115  
(Winam)

7

Improvement

Justification: Ease  
traffic flow

Funding Source: GOK

Ahero-Kaluore RARI6  
(Nyando/Nyakach)

8

Improvement  
regravelling

Justification: Ease flow  
of traffic

Funding Source: GOK

Bodi-Nakisigori  
RAR50

9

Regravelling

Justification: Ease flow  
of traffic

Funding Source: GOK

Sangorota-Obange  
RAR50

10

Regravelling

Justification: Ease flow  
of traffic

Funding Source: GOK

Rabour-Nyangande  
RAR9 (Nyando)

11

Regravelling

Justification: Ease flow  
of traffic

Funding Source: GOK

Sugar Roads	12	About 607km of sugar roads need rehabilitation in the sugar belt.
		<u>Justification:</u> Facilitate transportation of sugar
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Mamboleo-Chemelil D293 (Nyando)	13	Recarpeting
		<u>Justification:</u> Prevent further deterioration.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Ahero Sondu	14	Recarpeting
		<u>Justification:</u> Prevent further deterioration.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kisumu Municipality Roads. (Kisumu Town)	15	Recarpeting
		<u>Justification:</u> Prevent further deterioration.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Muhoroni-Londiani Road	16	Recarpeting
		<u>Justification:</u> Prevent further deterioration.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

It should be noted that priority has been given to maintenance of existing roads. Many roads have been proposed by sub-DDCs for improvement.

## Proposed Unclassified Roads for Improvement

<b>Project Name/Location Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Ochwado-Kanyalwal Nyalunya Road in Nyakach Division</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Gravelling</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Open up this agricultural area  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Kopeta-Nyabolo in Nyakach Division</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Gravelling of 3kms.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Open this rich farming area  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Odongo-Ondoro-Kodao- Kuaa in Nyakach Division</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Gravelling of 4kms of road</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Open up a rich farming area  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Kateto-GemRae- Mituka Road in Lower Nyakach Division</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Gravelling</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Open up the area.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Lunga-Kasimbo in Maseno Division</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Bridge Construction</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Will connect the two areas by traffic  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Mogada-Kamagore in Maseno Division</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Bridge Construction</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Will connect the two areas by traffic



Awach-Mkaksiri

7

Bridge Construction

**Justification:** Will connect the two areas by traffic

**Funding Source:** GOK

# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## Objectives

The major objectives of the Ministry are to plan, conserve and operate water supplies throughout the country with a view to providing safe and clean water to all households within a reasonable distance of established system. The Ministry also has specific strategies relative to its portfolio of programmes and projects to facilitate regional development through investments in multi-sectoral projects, through implementation of regional development schemes under its jurisdiction.

## Review of 1989-1993 Plan Period Achievements

In Kisumu District, the ministry has the following departments of water development: National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and the Lake Basin Development Authority. During the period under review, the ministry achieved the successes shown in the following table:-

### Progress in Water Provision 1989-93

	TotalNo. operat- ional	No.of operat- tional	HH <sup>2</sup>	No.not Operational
<b>Major Supplies (Rural,Urban,local Harambee)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>8</b>
Initiated before 1989, completed in the 1989-93 period.	-	-	-	-
Initiated before 1989, under construction.	5	1	10,500	4
Initiated in the 1989-93 period, still under construction.	1	1	4,000	-
Stalled/No information	2	-	-	2
<b>Other Minor Supplies, Protection and Conservation Activities</b>				
Boreholes	10	10	30,000	-
Shallow wells	230	170	15,000	120
Spring Protection	40	33	6,000	7
Other catchment protection	25	25	1,000	-

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

## A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Location/ Division	Description of Activities
1. Nyando Flood Control in Nyando Division	Flood control activities: Construction of dykes; purchase of plants and equipments; river training.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
2. Kisumu Rural Water Supply Phase I/West Seme, East Seme, Central Seme Maseno	Construction of: Pipeline and storage tanks; treatment works; staff houses; purchase and installation of pumping equipments; installation of electricity at intake and booster stations.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
3. Nyahera Water Supply (Maseno)	Completion of connections at pump house and clear water tank; purchase of connections for the same; purchase and completion of connections to the elevated tank; Installation of pumping equipment in the pump house; construction of clear water pump at Nyahera H/Centre; installation of booster pump at Nyahera H/Centre.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
4. Paga Beach W/ Supply, Winam Division	To rehabilitate the 20,000 gallon storage tank; Construction of clear water pump; Complete laying line to cattle dip and Obambo Market; Construction of double grade house.

5. **Korwenje Water Supply-Maseno** To complete weir and the distribution line and build treatment works.  
Construction of one double grade 9 house.  
Funding Source: GOK
6. **Ahero/Othoo Water Supply in Nyando Div.** Purchase and installation of fittings to complete connections; fittings to water kiosks; To complete connections to elevated tank; To purchase and install assorted meters.  
Funding Source: GOK
7. **Nyakoko(Miwani) Women Group Borehole Miwani** To complete the installation and equipping of the borehole; To construct storage tank (elevated); To lay pipeline and construct various water kiosks at least 3 No.
8. **W.Kano Water Supply - Kadibo** Design and complete implementation of the project which includes: Pipeline construction; Storage tanks; Treatment works; Staff houses; and Pumping units.  
Funding Source: GOK
9. **Awasi W/Supply Archdiocese Diocese.** Rehabilitation of the supply; replacement of blocked and burst pipelines; Replacement of generating pumping set; construction of staff houses; Rehabilitation of storage facilities.  
Funding Source: GOK
10. **Tamu Water Supply Muhoroni Division** Rehabilitation of Project which involves: Replacement of pumping and generating sets; Rehabilitation of staff houses.  
Funding Source: GOK

11. Songhor/Muhoroni Water Project  
Survey, completed; design to be done, Implementation of phase 1 of project; intake; rising main; and storage tank distribution lines.
- Funding Source: GOK
12. Vitendo Water Project  
Survey work to be completed. Design to be completed; implementation of phase 1 of intake rising main, storage tank, distribution lines.
13. Mkendwa/Kanyakwar Water Supply, Winam  
Improvement of intake pump; Laying of independent visiting main from storage tank to RIAT; Construction of double grade 8 house.
- Funding Source: GOK
14. Koru-Munara Water Supply Muhoroni  
Construction of filtration unit; Intake chamber weir; and double grade 8 house.
- Funding Source: GOK
15. Kathoo Water Project  
Borehole to be equipped; completion of 3 no. masonry tanks; laying of lines from borehole to storage tanks, construction of water kiosks and distribution lines.
- Funding Source: GOK
16. Nyakach Water Project in both Lower and Upper Nyakach  
Conversion of 187 water points into kiosks; purchase of assorted meters 1000 No; purchase of filter media 105 tonnes; provision of permanent gully crossing lines D and E; extension of lines A2 (10km) UPUC 110mm diameter; extension of line along Miriu cliff (8km) PVC 110m; extension of Sango Rota (4km) of 75mm diameter; additional pumping units 2 no. highlifts and 1 no. lowlift; scheme vehicle Toyota Hilux 4 wheel drive double cabin; replacement of 4 no. FRN dosers.

**17. Maseno Kombewa  
in Maseno Division**

**Conversion of 30 No. communal  
water points into kiosks;  
provision of extension line at Kuoyo/Nyamor;  
purchase and installation of a new pumping unit;  
purchase of water meters and fittings; purchase  
of 3 no. FRN dosers; construction of offices and  
purchase of furniture at Kombewa market;  
purchase of manhole covers; replacement of 2  
no.(3") and 5 no.(4") ball valves.**

**Funding Source: GOK**

**B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name/Location Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Muhoroni Water Supply, Muhoroni Division	1	Replacement of back-wash tank; purchase of standing pumping units; laying of independent rising main to storage tank; laying of line to Theselia Mission Hospital; and finally repair of elevated main storage tank.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Mission
CSD-Programme Nyando, Muhoroni, Kadibo, Miwani	2	Drilling 16 wells per year and equipping the same; Hand dug wells, equipping the same.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Self-help
Maseno Water Project	3	Constructing water jars; and protecting 10 spring per year.  <u>Justification:</u> Provision of beneficiaries with safe drinking water.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF/Harambee
Kajulu Gravity Line Winam Division	4	Feasibility studies and survey to be carried out. Design to be done after completion of studies.  <u>Justification:</u> An alternative source is required. Source and intake site ready.  To serve Mkendwa area since the present supply Mkendwa/Kanyakwar share the same source with Nyahera Water Supply hence the supply to RIAT and Mkendwa area is not adequate.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee

# LAKE BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rural Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (RDWSSP) Winam, Nyando, Nyakach, Muhoroni	Construction of communal wells for provision of safe water for domestic use and to contribute towards reduction of infant mortality and water-borne diseases.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Netherlands
2. Poultry Development Migosi-Kisumu Municipality	For demonstration of poultry farming to produce broilers and to generate income to the Authority; improve on broiler production.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/LBDA
3. Livestock Multiplication (Muhoroni)	To avail dairy cows to local farmers, to increase milk production and provide training to dairy farmers; Provide bull-calves.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/LBDA
4. Effluent Monitoring (Kisumu District)	To monitor and control pollution of environment especially in the lake, rivers, urban water supply and factories in the area.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK



5. West Kenya Rainfed Rice Development Project (Rice project) Nyando, Nyakach, Muhoroni & Winam
- To increase and facilitate rice production through provision of necessary support for land development construction of rural access roads, provision of extension and training, support, provision of rice milling plant.
- Funding Source: GOK/ADB
6. Sondu/Miriu Multipurpose Project Thurdubuoro, Nyakach
- To generate hydropower and create employment and also provide water for irrigating 15,000 ha.in Kano/Nyakach.
- Funding Source: Donor being sought.
7. Horticultural project Muhoroni, Mamboleo
- To develop and expand horticultural activities in the district; Promote the construction of horticultural wholesale market in Kisumu.
- Funding Source: Funds being sought.
8. Catchment Conservations & Rehabilitation Lake Basin Region (Nyando,Kusa,Sondu)
- Identification of strategic areas of degradation and using remedial measures for urgent conservation and rehabilitation. Seedling production at Muhoroni.
- Funding Source: GOK
9. Kano/Nyakach Irrigation
- To control floods in the area and irrigate the area of 5,000 ha. to find out the optimum irrigated area of 5,000 ha.
- Funding Source: GOK

**10. Papyrus  
Project  
Mat-making  
(Mamboleo  
Showground)**

To produce large mats for local and foreign markets, lamp shades table mats, wall mats and to train local people on mat-making and other use of natural grown papyrus.

Funding Source: GOK

**11. Development  
of Small-  
Scale Fish  
Farming project  
(Muhoroni, Nyakach  
Winam, Maseno Nyando)**

To help local fish farms to produce table size fish pond, construction, pond rehabilitation; Fish farmers co-operative society formed to ensure effective participation of fish farmers in marketing; transportation and distribution of common equipment; To produce fish feed.

Funding Source: UNDP/BSF

Objectives

The Ministry recognizes the fact that land is an important factor of production and development. It also recognizes the fact that people have a strong affinity towards land as a major resource of sustenance. The land use policy relates to a system of laws, rates, regulations and practices that govern the rights and obligations of land owners. The Ministry's strategy is to ensure that all land is surveyed, adjudicated and registered with a view of issuing title deeds to individuals. The issuance of title deeds will provide security of tenure and hence encourage the people to invest in their land with a view of promoting production.

In the district therefore, the Ministry will concentrate on; adjudication, surveying and registration of land; identification of suitable land for settlements and resolving the problems of squatters both in the agricultural and urban lands; clearance of slums and other unplanned settlements in main urban areas; upgrading and redevelopment of housing estates in the main urban areas; provision of services to occupants of residential houses through adjudication of land rent disputes and fixing of standard rents; and finally issuance of letters of allotment, leases, and title deeds.

## Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

### Divisions

Activities	Maseno	Winam Miwani	Muhoroni/	Upper Nyakach	Lower Nyakach	Nyando/ Kadibo
No. of Transfers	2683	14851	2291	2360	24892	158
Boundary Disputes settlement	8	36	58	20	13	3
No. Sub-Divisions	1759	278	2391	1342	1407	547
No. of Urban plots surveyed	7	-	4	-	-	-
No. of Cadastral surveys	4	111	2	-	-	-
No. of title deeds issued	2864	15620	2460	2430	24940	169
No. of PDPs done	7	177	7	-	-	2
No. of Sub-locations adjudicated	9	4	3	-	All already registered	14
No. of sub-locations registered	1	5	1	-	-	3
No. of adjudication sections awaiting registration	6	4	3	-	-	3
No. of sub locations under demarcation/ survey & dispute hearing	3	-	-	-	-	11

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of residential houses/Kisumu Municipality	1	<p>The project comprises of 10 junior and 2 medium grade houses.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is acute shortage of residential houses in Kisumu town. The Department has no single house for medium grade staff, and there are only 12 junior grade houses available for 150 subordinate staffs.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

# OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## Objectives

The major objective of the Office of the President is to promote effective and efficient operation of government activities at the national, provincial and district levels and to ensure the security of the nation.

In the district the Office of the President has the departments of Provincial Administration, Police, Immigration, Registrar of Persons and Registrar of Births and Deaths. During the period under review the ministry attained the following achievements.

### Achievements in 1989-1993 Plan Period

#### Department of Registrar of Persons and Registrar of Births and Deaths

	1989	1992
No. of I/D Cards issued	9,193	21,781
No. of Birth Certificates issued	14,099	13,994
No. of Death Certificates issued	7,558	6,483
No. of Passports issued	-	-

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Katito Police E.Nyakach Location L/Nyakach Division	1	Establishing a police station.  <u>Justification:</u> The police station would serve L/Nyakach division.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Ogoro Patrol Base S.Nyakach Location L/Nyakach Division	2	Establishing a Police Base  <u>Justification:</u> Ease the work of Katito Police Station.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kondele Police Station Winam Division	3	Establishing a Police Station.  <u>Justification:</u> This is both a commercial and residential area.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Nyamasaria P/Base C/Kolwa, Winam	4	<u>Justification:</u> It is a newly established market with a high a rate of crime.
Nyalenda Patrol Base W/Kolwa Location Winam Division	5	<u>Justification:</u> The population of this area is high. There is a high crime record and establishing a patrol base would improve the security.
Ontongolo Patrol Base, C/Kisumu Location, Winam Division	6	<u>Justification:</u> This is both a commercial and residential area within the outskirts of the town.

Kiboswa Patrol Base E/Kisumu Location, Winam Division	7	<u>Justification:</u> This is an area bordering Nyanza and Western and Rift Valley Provinces. There is a lot of cattle rustling in the area.
Migosi Patrol Base Kondele Location, Winam Division	8	<u>Justification:</u> This is a very first growing residential area. There is a lot of thuggery due to its being far from station. Establishing a patrol base would improve the security of the area.
Kanyalewa P/Post Kondele Location, Winam Division	9	<u>Justification:</u> This is an area that caters for Obunga and the adjacent areas.
Kombewa Patrol Base S.C/Seme Location, Maseno	10	<u>Justification:</u> This should be a subsidiary of Maseno Police Station to cater for the high population density.
Bar Patrol Base Otwenya, Maseno	11	<u>Justification:</u> Due to population increase and crime, the area needs a patrol base to be established.
Riat Patrol Base N.W/Seme Location, Maseno	12	<u>Justification:</u> To establish a patrol base would ease the work of Maseno Police Station.
Kipsamwe Patrol Base Fort Ternan, Muhoroni Division	13	<u>Justification:</u> This is an area where there are tribal clashes and stock thefts. Establishing a patrol base would be of some advantage to the residents of the area.
Songhor Patrol Base Tamu, Muhoroni Division	14	<u>Justification:</u> This is the boundary between Nyanza and R. Valley Provinces.
Poto Poto P/Base Miwani, Muhoroni	15	<u>Justification:</u> Due to rampant stock theft in this area, it is necessary to establish a base to improve the security services.
Awasi P/Base Awasi, Nyando Division	16	<u>Justification:</u> There is a lot of insecurity in the area.



## Objectives

The Ministry is responsible for the formulation and co-ordination of National Development policies and strategies. In the District, it oversees the systematic production of basic data on the economic and social progress of the nation. It also promotes the co-ordination and implementation of government wide programmes and projects aimed at promoting the strategy and objectives of the 3 year National Development Plans and their supporting Sessional Papers.

The strategy of the Ministry is to carry out studies, prepare papers and plans and otherwise act to ensure that the economy is steered into a stable development path. This is done by providing professional services that facilitate strategy, policy, programme and project activities that ensure that the scarce facilities and resources available to the government are efficiently and effectively utilized.

The Ministry is divided into various departments namely; Macro-Economic Planning, Economic and Basic Infrastructure, Human Resources and Social Services, Regional and International Economic Cooperation, Rural Planning Department (RPD), Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Management Information Services Division, and Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing.

The departments which are more directly related to District Planning are CBS and Rural Planning. The RPD in Kisumu district does the following: formulates strategies, policies, programmes and projects that support the District Focus Strategy and Rural Development objectives; supports and strengthens district level planning and implementation capacity through systems development and training activities; formulates and promotes the Government's rural-urban balance strategy; and finally, implements projects funded through District Development Fund, EEC-Micro Projects, Area-Based Development Programme and Child Survival Development (CSD) assisted by UNICEF.

The CBS and department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing assist the nation generally, and districts particularly by: gathering and analyzing data required to formulate appropriate strategies and policies.

## Rural Planning Department

### B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name/ Location/ Division</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Sub-DDC Seminars	1	<p>Holding eight development seminars for Sub-DDC members.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To educate Sub-DDC members on all aspects of project identification, formulation, planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF</p>
DDC Seminars (District Headquarters)	2	<p>Holding one seminar for DDC Members.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To educate DDC members on all aspects of project identification, formulation, planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF</p>
DIDC (District Headquarters)	3	<p>Procurement of document processing Equipments e.g. photocopier spiral, binder etc for the DIDC.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To improve delivery of reference services and document storage by DIDC.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF</p>
4 WD (District Headquarters)	4	<p>Procurement of one 4WD vehicle for District CSD Programme Officer.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To improve co-ordination and implementation monitoring of CSD programme activities.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF</p>

Headquarters)

Justification: To improve development projects co-ordination, implementation and monitoring in the district.

Funding Source: GOK

### Objectives

The Ministry is made up of Kenya National Archives, National Museums of Kenya, Prisons Department, Children's Services, Probation and After-case services, Betting Control and Licensing Board, and finally National Council of Population and Development.

The Prisons Department in the district performs the following functions: construction and maintenance of prison facilities that ensures secure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemic and ill-health, ensures that prisoners are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated; promotion of the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they can contribute to the economic development of the nation.

The Department of Children in Kisumu District is expected to curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency; ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and rehabilitated.

The Probation Department in the district is expected to carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts, supervise offenders placed on probation and promote their rehabilitation; conduct follow-ups of offenders from penal institutions.

The National Council for Population and Development is expected to assist Ministries, Donors, and NGOs to carry out effective population programmes; expand coverage of family planning services; and finally, to carry out research and evaluation of family planning programmes.

Department of Children

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	1989	1992
No. of Probation Cases handled	409	418
No. of Cases of Neglected Children	329	753
No. of Repatriation/investigation home visits done	99	212
No. of Abused Children	42	129
No. of Abandoned Children	113	471
No. of Undisciplined Children	86	342
No. of Destitute Children	74	354
No. of Couples counselled	654	1011
No. of Children referred to rehabilitation inst.	31	20
No. of Children Placed Under Foster Parents	14	6
No. of Children Homes	6	8
No. of Juvenile Remand Home	1	1
No. of Borstal Institute	1	1

**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Expansion of Kisumu Juvenile Home, Kisumu Municipality	1	Construction of recreational halls; 2 dormitories, 1 dining hall 1 kitchen, a sewage and water system, a perimeter fence.  <u>Justification:</u> There is congestion in the dining hall, dormitories, and recreation hall. The water and sewage system are inadequate.

District-wide Awareness (Advocacy) on Children in Distress	2	<p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p>Holding seminars, purchase of stationery, T-shirts, fuel and subsistence.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Create awareness among the public on problems of children in distress.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Rescue Centre in Winam Division	3	<p>Construction of a Rescue Centre.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The centre will be used to rehabilitate street children.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Improving Supervision at District HQs.	4	<p>Purchase of Suzuki 4WD</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Assist the department to supervise its field activities.</p>
Credit Scheme for CEDC District-wide	5	<p>Grant to set-up a credit scheme for CEDC parents. The parents have identified poultry projects to be set up.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The project will generate income for the parents of CEDC. This will reduce incidence of CEDC.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>

**Probation Department**

**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Probation District Headquarters in Winam Division	1	Construction of office complex to accommodate probation department.

Justification: The officers are in a rented and overcrowded office. GOK is spending too much money on rent.

Funding Source: GOK

Divisional Probation office and Staff Quarters at Maseno 2

Construction of office complex to accommodate divisional officers and staff quarters for officers.

Justification: Rented offices are overcrowded and not conducive to probation work. Officers commute from Kisumu.

Funding Source: GOK

Divisional Probation office and Staff Quarters at Muhoroni Division 3

Construction of office complex to accommodate divisional officers and staff quarters for officers.

Justification: Rented offices are overcrowded and not conducive to probation work. Officers commute from Kisumu.

Funding Source: GOK

Probation Divisional office and Staff Quarters at Nyando Divisional office 4

Construction of office complex to accommodate divisional officers and staff quarters for officers.

Justification: Rented offices are overcrowded and not conducive to probation work.

Funding Source: GOK

District Headquarters (Kisumu) 5

Purchase of 5 4WD vehicles.

Justification: The department has an old short wheel base L/rover which breaks down frequently and a suzuki sierra which

serve the headquarters and all the divisions. The land rover needs immediate replacement as it consumes most of the funds allocated. Each division needs an independent vehicle to ease congestion of work.

Funding Source: GOK



**A. On-going Projects**

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**Project Name/  
Location/Division**

**Description of Activities**

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1. Dispensary at Kibos  
Main Prison

Complete dispensary under construction by plastering, furnishing and wiring. To be used by inmates.

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: K£25,000

2. Kibos

Complete two grade 8 houses by wiring and final fittings. To be used by prison staff.

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: K£25,000

3. Kibos Main Prison

Complete the posho mill house by providing electricity to run the available motor for grinding maize and reduce grinding costs.

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: K£15,000

## B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name/ Location/Division</u>	<u>Priority ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Kibos Main Prison	1	<p>Sewage system</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Current sewage system is unserviceable. There is need to make an overhaul for a clean environment.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£40,000</p>
Kibos Main Prison	2	<p>Irrigation system</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Provide reliable water for horticultural farm production. Currently production is low due to unreliable rainfall.</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£400,000</p>
Kibos Main Prison	3	<p>Provide 3 Category "F" residential houses for staff.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To ease congestion for prison officers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> K£200,000</p>

**B. New Project Proposals**

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**Project Name/  
Location/Division**      **Priority  
ranking**

**Description of Activities**

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Provincial Records 1  
Centre at Kisumu  
Municipality

Repository (storage room)  
The record centre will be  
the main source of information on all the  
government activities within the Province.

Search room: Records will be preserved here in  
their original order, without mutilation or  
alteration.

Justification: It will be a viable link between the  
DIDC and the departmental libraries.

Offices: The records centre will be training  
records managers and registry superintendents for  
proper records management. Records will be  
availed for ease of reference. Records centre will  
ease accommodation of records in Government  
offices.

Funding Source: GOK

## RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

### Objectives

This Ministry was created in 1989 with the sole purpose of promoting the activities of Jua Kali artisans through construction of working sheds, registration of groups, identification of possible donors and lending institutions to artisans and provision of other necessary infrastructural facilities to the artisans so as to encourage the sector create employment opportunities as was envisaged in the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986.

The ministry also took over the running of Youth polytechnics from the Ministry of Culture and Social Services and supervises their operations with the aim of enabling polytechnic graduates acquire self-reliance skills to foster rural development and check trends in rural-urban migration.

The activities of the ministry in the district can be summarised as below:-

Activities Youth Polytechnics (YP)	Divisions					
	Winam	Maseno	Lower Nyakach	Upper Nyakach	Nyando Kedibo	
<b>Youth Polytechnics</b>						
<b>Enrolment</b>	1989	12	69	--	15	103
	1992	8	63	--	13	86
<b>New courses at YP</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>New YPs established:</b>						
	1989	--	--	--	--	--
	1992	--	--	--	--	--
<b>No. of Jua kali Associations regist.</b>		2	2	--	1	--
<b>No. of members of each association</b>		4500	500	--	500	800
<b>No. of Jua Kali sheds constructed.</b>		3	--	--	--	--
<b>No. of plot set aside for jua kali sheds</b>		2	1	1	1	1

## A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kodhiambo Youth Polytechnic in N.E.Kano location of Muhoroni Division	<u>Justification:</u> This Youth Polytechnic is to undertake masonry, carpentry and garment making. The polytechnic is still a community run project with no tools, trained staff and workshops.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and community
2. Nyang'oma Youth Polytechnic Nyang'oma Location in Miwani Division.	<u>Justification:</u> To construct a workshop for use by the polytechnic to impart technical skills to school leavers.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and community
3. Koru Youth polytechnic in Koru Location in Muhoroni Division.	<u>Justification:</u> To construct carpentry masonry workshops. The polytechnic which is a training vocational school for out of school youth is training both boys and girls for self reliance to promote rural development.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and community
4. Withur Youth Polytechnic in Bwanda Location in Nyando Division.	<u>Justification:</u> To construct workshops, stores and administration block. The polytechnic trains youth, out of school some employable skills on masonry, carpentry and garment making.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and community

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority ranking	Description of Activities
Kodhiambo Youth Polytechnic in N.E.Kano location of Muhoroni Division.	1	<p><u>Justification:</u> There are a good number of out of school youth who would benefit from buildings, equipments and tools.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
Nyang'oma Youth Polytechnic in Nyang'oma Location of Miwani Division	2	<p>The structure is almost finished and trainees would benefit if the structure is completed.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
Improvement of technical institutes through supply of equipments and trained tutors to polytechnics and training institutes	3	<p><u>Justification:</u> To enable polytechnics education in the district and offer practical self-reliance courses to trainees to enable them employ themselves and produce demand oriented items.</p>
Koru Youth Polytechnic in Koru Location of Muhoroni Division	4	<p><u>Justification:</u> Construction of Youth Polytechnic. The community has involved itself and brought about 28 tonnes of hardcore as their contribution and the trainees would benefit from the structure.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
Withur Youth Polytechnic in Bwanda Location of Nyando Division	5	<p><u>Justification:</u> All the old buildings are almost condemned due to severe cracks. Work to involve rehabilitation.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee</p>
Improvement of Jua Kali working conditions through construction of sheds	6	<p><u>Justification:</u> To attract more school leavers to the trade and help reduce urban-open employment problem.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee/GOK</p>

### Objectives

The Ministry is charged with the responsibility of promoting social welfare and culture in the district. The objectives of the Ministry are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the districts through national library services;
- Improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the district;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the district sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance; and finally,
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focussed on involving women's groups in income-generating activities and in decision-making at all levels.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

In the district, the ministry operates through the Department of Social Services, Culture, Adult Education and Sports. The Department of Culture undertook several activities during the 1989/93 plan period which included the registration of twenty-one (21) cultural groups involved mainly in traditional dances and acrobatic troupes; organized and encouraged other cultural activities such as traditional dances, choirs, music, drama, and poetry. During the period under review the ministry performed as indicated below:-

Activities	Divisions						Total
	Winam	Nyando/ Kadibe	Maseno	Muhoroni/ Miwani	Upper Nyakach	Lower Nyakach	
Adult literacy Enrolment '89 (% female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.7*
Enrollment '92 (% female)	54.0	-	-	-	-	-	54.0*
No. of new 1989 Women 1992 Groups	37 42	66 54	26 120	75 18	37 20	39 5	282 259
Women Groups Enrolment '89 Enrolment '92	1,295 1,470	2,310 1,890	990 4,200	2,625 630	1,295 700	1,365 175	9,870 8,065
Harambee Revenue '89 ('000 = Kshs) '92 ('000 = Ksh)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,105 8,764
Major Harambee projects	none	none	none	none	none	none	
Sports Stadia constructed	none	none	none	none	none	none	
Social halls constructed	none	none	none	none	none	none	
Cultural Centre constructed	none	none	none	none	none	none	
Cultural Groups formed/ registered	16	-	2	1	2	-	21

\* information not available by division.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Social Mobilization	Organise workshops to create awareness on CSD messages.  <u>Funding Source: UNICEF</u>
2. Gender & Development	Organise workshops to create awareness on the gender disparity affecting females.  Train women in business management skills; give credit to women through women groups for income generation.  <u>Funding Source: UNICEF/GOK</u>
3. Community Projects Development	To uplift projects management, Developments and the welfare of the community in general.  <u>Funding Source: UNICEF/GOK</u>

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Social Mobilization	1	<p>Social Mobilization to ensure CSD messages are designed and produced within 2 years; train personnel on effective social mobilization; create awareness on CSD messages for all sectors; purchase necessary communication equipment for dissemination of CSD messages etc.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Promotion of community involvement.</p> <p><u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK/UNICEF.</p>
Gender & Development	2	<p>Develop and introduce appropriate and affordable technologies to reduce women's workload; create awareness for gender concerns for greater understanding and support; strengthen women's management capacities through training (start with 240 women group leaders).</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Advocate for change of attitude and cultural practice affecting women/girls; improve socio-economic status for females by increasing micro-enterprises run by women through provision of credit facilities etc.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF</p>

**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre (Kisumu Township) Theatre Arts	1	<p>The centre should ideally house the following:- School of Cultural Administration; Academy of Music; District Theatre Workshop; Workshops for craft work painting, sculpture, embroidery and instruments; administration block; secretariat; store, garage, hostel and a museum; acquisition of artifacts, books, storage facilities, provision of furniture and equipment; the cultural centre requires 3-5 acres.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The dept. aims at establishing a cultural centre in every district in order to boost the community's participation in cultural development.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Purchase of artifacts	2	<p>This includes music, cultural instruments, pottery, centre clothing and other traditional items.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Required in the museum and in live performances in the theatre plus gallery.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Office Construction Kisumu Town	3	<p>Construction of office block.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The Department does not have an office block.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

**Objectives**

The basic aim of Judicial Department is to ensure that adequate judicial resources are available at the district level to ensure professional and timely settlement of legal issues and other matters arising both in private and public sectors.

The main objective in the district therefore, is to ensure that:-

- Adequate and suitable court houses, chambers, judge's, magistrate's and Kadhi's houses and other judicial facilities are developed in the district;
- Court and judicial facilities allow the protection of legal documents.

During the 1989-93 plan period, the department intended to expand the Kisumu high court to create more rooms to accommodate the court of Appeal Judges when the court sits in Kisumu. This has not been achieved due to financial constraints although a plot was set aside by the DDC for the purpose. In the 1994-96 plan period, the department intends to embark on this project.

**B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name/ Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Extension of KSM High Court in Kisumu Township and Chambers	1	<p>Extension of existing building.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Lack of Court rooms for High Court and Court of Appeal.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Renovation of proposed Court House at Munaro /Muhoroni	2	<p>Extension of an existing building to provide courtroom (Munara) and magistrate's chambers and staff houses. Registries at the building made available by the Provincial Administration.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Court to move from Tamu to Munara Divisional centre, Muhoroni; District Commissioner offered premises.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Building Nyakach  
Complex  
District Court 3

Identification of court site in upper Nyakach Location - Upper Divisional headquarters Nyakach Divisional P.D.P. to be drawn and headquarters architectural design/drawings to be carried out to construct a courtroom and staff houses. Construction of an Office

Justification: This development is to reduce workload at Nyando Resident Magistrate's Court and long distance travelling by litigants and prisoners from Upper Nyakach Police Post to Nyando court.

Funding Source: GOK

Construction of Winam  
Resident Magistrates's  
Court for Kondele  
Migosi, and Mamboleo areas 4

Construction of rooms, magistrates chambers and registries for civil, traffic plus criminal cases.

Justification: New site required. African court rooms being used are too small and congested.

Funding Source: GOK

Extension of Maseno  
court registry  
and renovation  
in Maseno Town 5

Construction of an Office Complex. To create an office for the executive officer, cashier and secretary and archives exhibit

Justification: The present facilities are inadequate and in poor physical condition.

Funding Source: GOK

Extension and  
renovation of existing  
Nyando R.M's court  
Location - Nyando, Ahero 6

Extension Works. To provide Second Magistrate's court room chambers and offices for executive officer typist and stores.

Justification: Current facilities congested and in poor condition physical conditions.

Funding Source: GOK

**Objectives**

In the district, the Ministry is represented by Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Fisheries Department, and Catering Levy Trustees (CLT). Wildlife conservation and tourism are closely interrelated. A good deal of Kenya's tourism revolves around wildlife and the government is committed to conservation of wildlife for present and future generation, and the world at large. The encouragement of tourism activities in wildlife areas earns the country more revenue and creates more job opportunities for the local people.

Wildlife can easily compete with agricultural and livestock pursuits, through crop damage and spread of diseases to livestock, serving as a disincentive to production. A rational balance between wildlife promotion, protection of crops and livestock must be forged.

Animal control measures have been undertaken in the past and continues to be pursued to minimize game damage to life, livestock, crops and property. Down below is a table showing animals shot on control during the last planning period.

**Achievements of Wildlife Department**

**Animals Shot in Control**

Species	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Leopards	1	--	--	--	--	2
Baboons	--	--	2	3	--	5
Monkeys	--	--	--	--	40	40
Hippopotamus	--	1	1	2	6	10
Hyena	--	--	1	--	--	1
Crocodile	--	--	--	--	1	1
Python	--	--	--	--	2	2
Wildcat	--	--	--	--	1	1
Wild dog	--	--	--	--	2	2
Wild pig	--	--	1	--	--	1
Birds	327	376	225	311	203	1442

One national park and one national sanctuary were created during the last planning period. Both conservation areas (Ndere Island National Park and Kisumu Impala Local Sanctuary) have been officially gazetted. The development of these conservation areas should be of top priority ranking if KWS was to reap some revenues. When well developed these areas will be major tourist attractions in







## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Staff house, semi detached cat. F Winam Division (KWS Ksm Hqs.)	One unit 3/4 complete fitting of windows, doors and windows have been done. The other unit at foundation level.  <u>Funding Source: KWS</u>
2. Servant Quarter	3/4 complete. Has been roofed, however window, doors and plaster have not been done.  <u>Funding Source: KWS</u>
3. Office Block	Foundation has been dug. Construction has not started.  <u>Funding Source: KWS</u>

## B. New Project Proposals

<b>Project Name/ Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Kisumu Station Hqs.office	1	<p>Construction of an Office Complex. The office is too have accounts sections, warden's office, an armory and a registry.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Warden and staff have no proper office. Currently temporary structures in place.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KWS</p>
Rehabilitation of staff houses and telecommunication workshop.	2	<p>Rehabilitation works.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Ten unit rangers houses are leaking on the roof. Plumbing spoilt and wiring has not been done. Senior staff houses in poor condition and need repair.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KWS</p>
Acquisition of land at Asat Beach (Central Seme) Maseno	3	<p><u>Justification:</u> Ndere Island has no land for construction of offices and staff quarters</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Construction of Staff quarters & offices, Ndere Island	4	<p><u>Justification:</u> Since there are no facilities around at Ndere Island for renting, it is important to construct houses for the staff working at the island.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> KWS</p>

**Construction of  
a jetty at Ndere  
Island**

**5**

**Justification: To provide proper and safe landing at the island and on the main land by boat.**

**To make it convenient for people boarding and disembarking from the boat. This safe and convenient landing on the island will enhance the visitor enjoyment of the island.**

**Funding Source: KWS**

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## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
Location/Division	
1. Katolo Fish Project/East/Kano/Nyando	Building fish store and distribution of fish in the area  <u>Funding Source: UNICEF</u>
2. Kaloka Fisheries House/East Seme/Maseno	Construction of the building  <u>Funding Source GOK</u>
3. Fish Demonstration Ponds/Maseno Division.	This is an on-going fish production programme.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
4. Fish Demonstration ponds/Muhoroni Division.	This is an on-going fish production programme.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
5. Fish Demonstration ponds/Upper Nyakach	This is an on-going fish production programme.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Ahero fish store /Kano/Nyando	1	<p><u>Justification:</u> Ahero being a central place for collecting fish from Kisumu, Homabay and Migori needs a fish store to assist traders and others to store their fish safely. A lot of dry fish is handled at Ahero and the main problem is where to store fish both for sale at Ahero and those in transit to Nairobi and other areas.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor.</p>
Nduru Fish Banda/Kawino/ Nyando	2	<p><u>Justification:</u> To improve fish handling and provide fishermen with office and store.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee</p>
Nyamware fish Banda/Kochieng/ Nyando	3	<p><u>Justification:</u> To improve fish handling and provide fishermen with office and store.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee</p>
Ogenya Fish Banda/Nyando	4	<p><u>Justification:</u> To improve fish handling and provide fishermen with office and store</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee</p>

Fish Demonstration Ponds	5	<u>Justification:</u> This project will assist in maximizing fish production and encourage existing and potential fish farmers in engaging in fish farming more seriously and thereby contributing effectively to food security.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee
Tako Fish Banda/Kisumu/Winam	6	<u>Justification:</u> To improve fish handling and provide fishermen with office and a store.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee
Rehabilitation of Tako Fish Landing Channel Kisumu/Winam	7	<u>Justification:</u> The channel which was constructed by the local community to facilitate fish landing at Tako beach has deteriorated and needs full rehabilitation to allow for proper access to enable fishermen to land their catches appropriately.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee
Dunga Cold Storage Facility, Kisumu/ Winam	8	<u>Justification:</u> Preserve fish to consumers in fresh condition and also improve fish harvesting and hence income.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ Harambee
Rehabilitation of Dunga Fish Landing Jetty Kisumu/Winam	9	<u>Justification:</u> The old jetty is worn out and dangerous to fish landing boats and fishermen.

Cold Storage for Fish  
at Sango Rota/W.Nyakach  
Upper Nyakach 10

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

Justification: Preserve fish to  
reach consumer in fresh  
condition.

Rehabilitation of Fish  
banda at Sango Rota/  
W/Nyakach/Upper Nyakach 11

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

Justification:The fish banda  
assists in hygienic methods  
of handling fish and provides  
office and store for the  
fishermen.

Government Fish Demo-  
nstration Pond/  
Upper Nyakach 12

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

Justification: Will assist and  
encourage fish farmers.

New Fisheries  
offices at Sango Rota 13

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

Justification: To facilitate  
fisheries department work in  
West Nyakach.

Rehabilitation of  
Kusa fish landing jetty  
N/Nyakach and L/Nyakach 15

Justification:To provide  
hygienic handling of fish and  
provide office and store  
facilities to the fishermen.

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

Justification: To facilitate  
fish landing at Kusa. The fish  
banda at Kusa is cut off  
from the landing place due to  
dilapidation of the jetty and  
encroachment of vegetation.

Funding Source: GOK/  
Harambee

**Justification:** Preserve fish to reach consumers in fresh condition. It will also improve fish harvesting and hence income.

**Funding Source:** GOK/  
Harambee



## HEALTH

### Objectives

The Ministry's policy in the district will be the improvement of the quality of service both curative, preventive and promotive that are already being provided in the Ministry's institutions in the district.

In preventive medicine and promotive health, the emphasis in the district will be on Kenya Extended Programme of Immunization (KEPI), Primary Health Care, Environmental Health and Disease Control Activities. Priority in disease control will be given to the early detection, treatment and control of epidemics.

In Rural Health Services (RHS) priority will be on: improvement of MCH/FP service delivery through improved cold chain management and supply of FP commodities; improvement of the quality of basic curative out-patient and maternity services; modest improvement of infrastructure and equipments; rehabilitation of existing infrastructure; and finally, retraining of key staff manning rural health facilities.

### Achievements for 1989-93 Plan Period

During the 1989-93 Plan Period, the ministry recorded the successes indicated on the table below:

#### D i v i s i o n s

Activities	Maseno	Winam	Muhoroni/ Miwani	Nyando Kadibo	Upper Nyakach	Lower Nyakach	Total
Initiated before 1981, completed in the 1989-93 period.							
Dispensary	1	--	--	2	--	--	3
Initiated and completed in the 1989-93 period							
Health Centre	--	1	--	1	--	--	2
Dispensary	3	5	2	2	1	--	13
Initiated before 1989 under construction							
Dispensary	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Dispensary	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Stalled projects							
Child Immunization	1	--	--	1	2	--	4
							29%*
							67%*

\*information by divisions not available.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES IN 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

**A. On-going Projects**

-

Project Name/Division Location	Description of Activities
1. Bonde Dispensary Location/Division Lower Nyakach	Construction of Dispensary block.  <u>Funding Source: MOH</u>
2. Katito Dispensary Lower Nyakach Division	Construction of two staff houses & maternity block.  <u>Funding Source: MOH</u>
3. Chulaimbo Health Centre Maseno Division	Construction of staff houses  <u>Funding Source: MOH</u>
4. Nyangande Dispensary Kadibo Division	Construction of staff houses  <u>Funding Source: MOH</u>

Funding Source: MOH/Harambee

Arito Langi Disp. Reru, East West Seme Location Maseno div.	9	To construct a disp. block and all fittings. To construct 3 staff houses houses category D.  <u>Justification:</u> The existing building is incomplete.  <u>Funding Source:</u> MOH/Harambee
Katito Disp. Lower Nyakach	10	To complete the 2 staff houses, drainage system, electrification; and the purchase of a Land rover.  <u>Justification:</u> The construction had started and funds got finished.  <u>Funding Source:</u> MOH/Harambee
Nyangande Disp. Kadibo Division	11	Construction of staff 1 House.  <u>Justification:</u> The construction had proceeded up to rafters level when the RDF funds were frozen.  <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/Harambee
Sondu disp. Upper Nyakach Division	12	Electrification of the dispensary block and staff houses.  <u>Justification:</u> Electricity poll and wires are in the disp. compound and power not utilized.  <u>Funding Source:</u> MOH/Harambee
Sigoti H/ centre Miwani Div.	13	Electrification of the health centre and staff block houses.  <u>Justification:</u> Electricity poles and wires are within the health centres compound and not utilized.

Nyangande  
Dispensary

14

Provision of an  
ambulance to ferry/  
transfer patients  
requiring specialised  
treatment to the  
nearest sub-district  
hospital or to  
District hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Objectives

It is a major role of commerce, trade and manufacturing to try and generate incomes and employment opportunities in the country with a view to improving or raising the living standards of the people.

To achieve this goal, it is a major objective of the sector to promote - small scale enterprises (including the jua-kali informal business sector within the Kisumu Municipality and in the small market centres in the rural areas which serve to provide employment opportunities). It is also the prerogative of the relevant Government authority in the concerned Ministry and other financial institutions to provide credit worthy small-scale traders with loans through the joint loan scheme. This enables the recipients of the loans to expand their working capital and enable them to improve their commercial activities to compete favourably with well established enterprises.

Most of the small-scale traders lack the basic business management skills and easily fall out of business in the usually competitive commercial and industrial sphere. To arrest this problem then, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in conjunction with other Governmental and Non-Government Organizations arrange and plan Traders' courses operating large and small business concerns. This is one of the major objectives to be achieved but there is always a serious financial draw back to organise the courses.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

**Joint Loan Scheme Beneficiaries 1989 - 1993**

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
<b>Loans</b>						
<b>Disbursed:</b>						
Number	67	--	--	--	--	67
Amount Kshs.	988,000	--	--	--	988,000	

Since 1989 only 67 traders benefitted from the Kisumu District Joint Loan Scheme and KShs.988,000 was disbursed. Loan repayment rates have been very discouraging over the years and few traders have benefitted from it. Many of the traders who are recipients of this scheme mismanaged the loans advanced to them because they use it for other purposes. They have divided interests and there is generally no specialisation in business. The falling living standards of the people

in the district have contributed greatly to the negative performance of the revolving fund.

Traders Courses 1989 - 1993

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Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
<b>Seminars for traders</b>						
No. of seminars	1	9	7	6	--	23
No. of Participants	38	190	180	195	--	603

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Traders courses are organized and carried out by the Trade office in liaison with the KIBT and other Non-governmental organizations to bridge the gap between well established traders and small-scale traders. There is a high need to pay special attention to traders in the rural areas from where majority of small-scale traders operate.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### KENYA POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

#### Achievements During 1989-1993 Plan Period

The development on posts and telecommunication infrastructure in Kisumu District which took place in the 1989-1993 plan period consists of up-grading and modernization of postal and telecommunication services both in rural and urban areas where the construction of overhead and underground P.C.M cables route have been provided as follows:-

- Kisumu-Ahero - 20prs to provide link for a proposed 600 lines exchange at Ahero.
- Ahero-Chemelil - 20 prs to provide link for 180 lines concentrator at chemelil.
- Kisumu Exchange - 3000 lines system "X" Digital Exchange was commissioned on 5/2/92.
- Songhor Exchange - 180 lines Digital line concentrator was commissioned on 27/9/91
- Koru Exchange - 180-lines Digital line concentrator was commissioned on 17/3/1992
- Miwani Exchange - 180 lines digital line concentrator was commissioned on 11/12/92
- Nyangori Exchange - 300 lines digital exchange was commissioned on 16/4/93

The emphasis in the above plan was in line with the overall government national policy in which the Kenya Posts and Telecommunication in Kisumu district had more or less accomplished what it had set in the Development Plan. The expansion, therefore, of this type of infrastructure in Kisumu District has helped improve efficiency in posts and communication in the district.

Despite the limitation of available resources, the Postal services development in Kisumu district has been able to increase the sale of stamps, delivery of correspondences, acceptance and delivery of registered articles.

The private letter boxes distribution is as follows:-

**Private Box Distribution**

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Kisumu General Post Office (GPO)	- 2,000 fully utilized
Kondele Post Office	- 1,100 fully utilized
Otonglo Post office	- 400 fully utilized

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<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>
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Other post offices in the district have a total of 3,300 private letter boxes.  
Sigoti - Sub post office in Upper Nyakach Division was opened

The extension and provision of public telephone services (public call boxes) in the district is 290 - Kisumu Town having the greatest number.



# KENYA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Division Location	Description of Activities
1. 180I Kemri/Kisian Automation Winam	Automatic exchange installation of equipments PCM link Kisumu Completed.  <u>Funding Source: KPTC</u>
2. 600L Kibos Automation Winam	Duct laying trenching & box building along Kakamega road in advance of Automation of kibos UXD 5B  <u>Funding Source: KPTC</u>
3. 180L Kombewa Automation Maseno	Equipments installed PCM link Kisumu Kombewa complete.  <u>Funding Source: KPTC</u>
4. 300L Ahero Automation Nyando	Plinth for 300L container provide equipment not installed. PCM link Kisumu, Nyangori completed. Exchange commissioned and working.  <u>Funding Source: KPTC</u>

# KENYA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Division Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kisumu Munic. Winam Division	1	<p>To provide public telephone (coin boxes) at the following areas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kesho Inn Guest House Agakhan Hospital.</li> <li>Equator Bottlers (Ang'awa Ave)</li> <li>Migois Estate near Ezra Gumbe Pri.School.</li> <li>Octagon Shopping Centre (Kondele)</li> <li>Farid Hotel(Accra Street)</li> <li>Manyatta Arab near Mosque estate</li> <li>Shauri Moyo Pri.Sch.(Brilliant)</li> <li>Kilo Bar (Pandi-pieri)</li> <li>Obunga Estate</li> <li>M.O.W Canteen(Ofafa Hall)</li> <li>Geneva Guest House</li> <li>Otwer Gen.Store (Manyatta)</li> <li>Coptic Church</li> <li>Entebbe View</li> <li>Furnished shop(Tom Mboya)</li> <li>Marine dock yard</li> <li>Ministry of Works</li> <li>Girels Garage (opp.Kicomi)</li> <li>G.P.O Kisumu (3)</li> <li>Galaxy Hotel</li> <li>Tokyo Bar and Rest.(Otonglo)</li> <li>Asico Ltd (Otonglo)</li> <li>Small World (Manyatta)</li> </ul>
Kisumu Munic. Winam Division	2	<p>To provide public coin boxes at the following sites:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kibos Railway station</li> <li>Chiga market</li> <li>Kolwa Chiefs camp</li> <li>Kibos sch.for the blind</li> <li>Lake Tanners Industry</li> <li>Kibos industries</li> <li>Kibos sub-post office</li> </ul>

Dr. Aloo Gumbe High School.  
Osiepe  
Gita

Funding Source: KPTC

3

To provide 600L USD 5B digital exchange at Kibos parented to Kisumu.

Funding Source: KPTC

4

To up-grade sub-post office to departmental status (run by post office staff) and provide Enhanced services such as money orders, telegrams acceptance and delivery. Savings Bank agency services telephone receivers and provision of 1x200 private letter boxes at the following areas:-

Manyatta Gonda  
Pembe Tatu  
Kibos Post Office (New site).  
Nyamasaria  
Dunga  
Nyalenda  
Mamboleo  
Kisumu Industrial Area  
Obunga  
Grey T. Butchery (Pandipieri)  
Opot Engineering  
K.N.A offices  
Mkendwa village  
Angano Bar and Rest.

Funding Source: KPTC

(a) To provide public coin boxes at the following sites:-

Miwani Sec. School  
Kibigori market  
Ombeyi market  
Miwani staff estate  
Chemelil Railway station  
Chemelil Health Centre  
Osengeti market

Improvement of Telephone Services Miwani, Muhoroni Division 5

Masogo market

Funding Source: KPTC

Improvement of postal Services. 6  
Muhorono/Miwani  
Division

To up-grade sub post office at East African Sugar Industries.  
Muhoroni Nursing Home  
Homa line company  
Tika Petrol station  
Getrude Pri.School  
Thesalia Mission Hosp.  
Got Nyithindo Chief Camp  
Jajappelu Hospital  
Muhoroni Farmers Co-op. Society.  
Banana General store  
Koru Bible School  
Sun rise Bar  
Koru Police station  
Nyando Estate

Funding Source: KPTC

To provide public coin boxes KADIBO as follows:-

Improvement of Telephone Services 7  
Nyando/Kadibo  
Division

Onyiko sub post Office  
Ahero Health Centre  
Otho Market  
Numba Okana  
Ahero multipurpose  
Rabuur market  
Kadete market  
Panama industries  
Nduru market  
Withur market  
Miginggo

Funding Source: KPTC

To upgrade the sub-post offices:-

Improvement of postal Services 8  
Nyando/Kadibo  
Division

Ladhri  
Rabuur  
Korowe

Funding Source: KPTC

<p>Improvement of Telephone Services Nyangande Post Office Kabibo Division</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>To install 70 line magnet switch-board at Nyangande market.</p>
		<p><u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC</p>
<p>Improvement of Telephone Services Lower Nyakach Division</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>To provide public coin boxes at the following sites:-</p>
		<p>Pap Onditi sub post office, Bodi market. Onyuongo clinic Kanyamlori Store Pamba Thurgem Ole Kusa market Kong'ou</p>
<p>Katito and Kusa Markets</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>To upgrade the sub post office at:</p>
		<p>Katito market Kusa market</p>
		<p><u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC</p>
<p>Nyakwere</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>To install 70 line magnets switchboard and at Nyakwere market.</p>
		<p><u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC</p>
<p>Upper Nyakach Division</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>To provide public coin boxes at the following sites:-</p>
		<p>Nyabondo complex Matongo mission Oboch market Kabete market Nyakach Girls High School Sigoti-sub post office</p>
		<p><u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC</p>
<p>Oboch, Chabera, Okahowach, Sigoti</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>To upgrade the sub post offices at:</p>
		<p>Oboch market Chabera</p>

Funding Source: KPTC

Sondu 15

Automate Sondu Exchange  
180L digital exchange.

Funding Source: KPTC

Oboch, Onyango,  
Nyamarimba 16

To install 70 line magnet  
exchanges at:-

Oboch  
Onyango  
Nyamarimba

Funding Source: KPTC

Maseno Division 17  
Those areas in  
the Division

To provide public coin  
boxes at the following sites:

Maseno Secretarial College  
E m u h a y a   D i v i s i o n a l  
D/quarters  
Ekwanoa Centre  
Kwasikote  
Daraja Mbili  
Rabuur market  
Widona market  
Maseno club  
Chulaimbo Trading centre  
Maseno post office  
t o t a l   s e r v i c e   s t a t i o n  
Maseno.

Funding Source: KPTC

18

To provide telephone coin  
boxes at the following  
sites:-

Magwar market  
Rata market  
Bar Korwa  
West Seme Chief's camp  
Lunga market  
Manywanda H/Centre  
Obambo H/centre

Miranga H/Centre  
Lolwe sub-post office  
Reru Teachers college  
Angunga market  
Ngere  
Kopiata  
Akado

Funding Source: KPTC

19

To upgrade the sub post offices as follows:-

Aluor  
Ramula  
Bodi  
Ang'oga  
Kaloka

Funding Source: KPTC

Reru Market Maseno Div. 20

To install 70 lines magneto switchboard at Reru market.

Funding Source: KPTC

Kombea Maseno Div. 21

To provide 180L digital line concentrator at Kombewa.

Funding Source: KPTC

Awasi 70L/Awasi market MIWANI Div. (Automation) 22

To facilitate communication in the area.

Funding Source: KPTC

Nyangande/Nyangande Market (Automation) Nyando Division 23

To facilitate communication in the area.

Funding Source: KPTC

Kibos 600L Automation Winam Division 24

To ease communication to Kibos GK Prisons and industries at Kibos area.

Funding Source: KPTC

Airline 500L Automation 25  
Nyando Division

As one above.

Funding Source: KPTC

Kisumu 5000L 26  
Automation

To ease communication from  
Kisumu rural into Kisumu town.  
In line with the population  
growth in town.

Funding Source: KPTC

### Kisumu Airport

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1993-96 PLAN PERIOD

### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Division Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Repair Works at Airport	1	Repair and extension of the existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron.  <u>Justification:</u> To make landing base safe. Extension justified because of increased traffic.
Access Road to Airport	2	The access road and car park are in dire need of repair.  <u>Justification:</u> Maintenance of an existing facility.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Terminal Building	3	The existing Terminal building should be replaced by constructing a modern one to cope up with increased passengers.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Supply of Appropriate	4	The existing equipment is



Navigation Aids

outmoded and needs to be replaced by modern and efficient equipment.

Funding Source: GOK

Electrical, Water & Sewerage Works 5

These facilities are in dire need of repair and improvement.

Justification: These services are essential for the running of the airport.

Funding Source: GOK

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Objectives

The objectives of the Ministry is assessing and evaluating the impact of development activities on the environment, sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through silviculturally sound forest management of natural and industrial forestry component, carry out environmental impact assessment on all programmes/projects in order to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation, etc. The Ministry is also involved in co-ordination in the planning, development and management of all environmental activities, production and marketing of forestry products, development of forestry policies and services and afforestation.

During the plan period a Kenya Forestry Masterplan project for the district will be implemented under technical advice from both the forestry department and the Kenya Forestry Masterplan Forestry Team. All future forestry activities in the district during the plan period will also be implemented in accordance with the Kenya Forestry Masterplan guidelines.

Year	1987	1988	1989	1990
Forest Area (ha)	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Planting (ha)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Harvest (ha)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Production (m³)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Revenue (KSh)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Expenditure (KSh)	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Net Income (KSh)	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

## Achievements in The 1989-93 Plan Period

The number of tree nurseries compared to the plan period 1984-1988 are as follows:-

Type of Nursery	Plan Period 1984 - 1988	Plan Period 1989 - 1993
Forest Department	4	7
Ex DDC Nurseries	4	-
Chiefs Nurseries	4	4
Women Groups	9	69
School & Colleges	3	30
Agricultural Nurseries	3	26
Prisons	-	1
Industries Enterprises	2	2
Other Categories	5	66
	34	205

To date, the department has 4 Forest Departmental nurseries, 4 chiefs' nurseries, 69 women groups' nurseries, 30 schools' nurseries, 26 Agriculture Departmental nurseries, 2 Industrial enterprise nurseries (prisons) and 66 other categories of nurseries. Tree planting, covering an area of 40 ha in Kisiani Hills, was done under the Rural Afforestation Programme. Another 14 ha was also covered in Otonglo and Kajulu Hills. The Afforestation programme was not carried out effectively, during the last plan period, due to land tenure within the district. Seedlings production since the year 1988-1992 is as follows:-

Type of Nursery	1988	1989	1990
Forest Dept	1,865,131	895,253	681,475
DDC Nurseries	131,497	--	-
Chief's Nurseries	22,523	--	-
Women Group	--	51,599	49,672
Schools & Colleges	650	13,215	10,054
Agriculture	--	--	50,759
Prisons (Industries)	--	--	--
Others	--	91,535	586,471
Total	2,019,801	1,051,602	1,378,431

Type of Nursery	1991	1992	Total
Forest Dept.	1,018,041	171,975	4,631,875
DDC Nurseries	--	153,601	285,098
Chief's Nurseries	1,000	8,814	32,437
Women Group	370,462	83,043	554,776
Schools & Colleges	125,816	55,442	205,177
Agriculture	2,605	71,620	124,984
Prisons (Industries)	91,500	34,360	125,806
Others	492,851	375,356	1,546,215

**Agroforestry:** This is the main forestry activity in the District since there is no gazetted forest land in Kisumu apart from 413.0 ha. in Koguta. The department has posted foresters to all divisions and extensioners in every location. These officers provide farmers with technical advice on which tree to plant, when and how to plant them. The response is encouraging. A good number of farmers have already established their own tree nurseries.

## FORESTRY

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. Jimo women Tree Nursery Lower Nyakach</b>	<b>Establishing a tree nursery and seedlings production.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> FINIDA</b>
<b>2. Rageno W/Group Tree Nursery Lower Nyakach</b>	<b>Establishing a tree nursery and seedlings production.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> FINIDA</b>
<b>3. Katho Women Group Nyando Division</b>	<b>Establishing a tree nursery and seedlings production.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> FINIDA</b>
<b>4. Eucarh W/Group Tree Nursery</b>	<b>Expansion of the tree nursery and seedlings production.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> FINIDA</b>
<b>5. Nyakach Environment Conservation Project.</b>	<b>To establish a tree nursery; Gulley rehabilitation; Environmental</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/CIDA/CANADA and the Executive Agency IGADD.</b>

**B. New Project Proposals**

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<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Construction of 10 houses Muhoroni, Nyando, Maseno and Winam)	1	To construct 5 offices, one in each division, and 5 houses in each division to accommodate the Divisional Foresters who are now in the divisional stations.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Water Supply (Muhoroni, Nyakach, Nyando, Maseno, and Winam)	2	To supply permanent water to newly opened stations for both office and residential consumption and nurseries' use.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Revival of DDC Nurseries and KANU Tree Nurseries (District-wide)	3	To open DDC Nurseries in the divisions and KANU Tree Nursery at the District Headquarters for decentralisation of seedlings supply.  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Afforestation of hill tops (District wide)	4	Identify and afforest hilltops  <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>
Telephone Installation. (Muhoroni, Nyando, Nyakach, Maseno and Winam)	5	To install telephones in all the divisions. <u>Funding Source: GOK</u>

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Objectives

The main objective of the Ministry is to curb rural-urban migration and to focus development resources to small urban areas. In the district, the main objectives will be to:

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres;
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, treatment facilities, power supply, roads market/trading facilities.
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage manpower and resources and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructural investments, as well as ensure that adequate funds are available to complete projects on time.

In Kisumu district, there are three local authorities, namely, Kisumu County Council, Kisumu Municipality, and Ahero Urban Council.

### **Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period**

Kisumu County Council in the year 1989/93 completed construction of 34 Residential houses in Kisumu Municipality at a cost of over KShs.8.1 million to alleviate the housing problem in the municipality.

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Kisumu County Council

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Division Location	Description of Activities
1. Construction of market sheds. Atela, Kombewa, Nyagande, Miwani, Katito Pap-Onditi, Akado, Awasi, Masogo, etc.	Construction of market sheds.  <u>Justification:</u> The market sheds if completed will improve the commercial business transaction in the Council major markets in the District and will generate funds to the council.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Council  Cost: K£7,500

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of medium slaughter houses at: Ahero Atela Maseno Kombewa Koru	1	Construction of medium slaughter houses.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Council  <u>Cost:</u> K£7,500
Construction of market sheds at: Atela, Kombewa Nyagande, Miwani, Katito, Pap-Onditi	2	Construction of market sheds.  Land is available  <u>Justification:</u> The market sheds if



Establishment of tree planting nurseries at: Each division Maseno, Nyakach, Nyando Muhoroni & Winam. 3

improve the commercial business transaction in council major markets in the District and will generate funds to the council.  
Funding Source: Kisumu County

Establishment of tree planting nurseries. Land identified at division. Land in other divisions to be identified.

Justification: The project will assist Government efforts in ensuring that afforestation will be a sure source of revenue to the council.

Funding Source: UNDP, CARE, G/Belt

Promotion of County Council Development through Women Groups in Kisumu District 4

Development of Women Groups.

Justification: The success of the project would improve the living standards of the community in the district.

Funding Source: UNDP, UNICEF, CARE (K)

Provision of street Lights in Ahero, Muhoroni Maseno, Sondu (Atela) 5

Provision of street lights in its major towns.

Justification: Implementation of the project will improve security measures in its major towns as well as living standards of the community.

Funding Source: External Sources

Putting up of Pre-  
primary schools centres

6

Putting up of pre-  
primary schools centres  
attached to all primary  
schools in the  
district. The schools  
have been identified.

Locations: All primary schools  
in the district.

Justification: Improvement of  
education standards in the  
district.

Funding Source:  
Donors/Harambee

## Kisumu Municipality

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Division Location	Description of Activities
1. Obunga Disp. Kisumu Munici. Winam Division	Construction of out-patient unit.MCH/FP awaiting const- ruction.  <u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF & Municipal Council of Kisumu
2. Lumumba H/C Kolwa West Loc. Winam Division.	Extension of maternity ward. work not started.  <u>Funding Source:</u> UNICEF & Municipal Council of Kisumu
3. Kasulu/ Nyagbongo Disp. Kajulu East Winam Division	Construction of dispensary block. Staff houses remain to be done.  <u>Funding Source:</u> Aga Khan Foundation & Municipal Council of Kisumu
4. Got Nyabondo Dispensary Kajulu West Winam Division	Construction of out-patient Dept.MCH/FP unit and drug store awaiting construction.

Funding Source: Aga Khan Foundation & Municipal Council of Kisumu

5. **Primary Health Care Activities in Kasule, Nyalenda, Obunga, and Bandani KSM Municipality**

Training of CHW.setting up of community based pharmacies, community based malarial control,construction of ventilated improved pit latrines.

Funding Source: UNICEF & Municipal Council of Kisumu

6. **Kisumu Municipal Kajulu West** Acquisition of land. Fencing and construction of care taker's house and store for tools remains to be done.  
Funding Source: Municipal Council of Kisumu/RDF
7. **Construction and expansion of primary schools in the town centre** Construction of classrooms, labs, staffrooms etc.  
Justification: There is congestion of existing facilities.  
Funding Source: PTA/Harambee
8. **Construction and improvement of new four primary schools** Improvement of existing structures. Expansion to meet 8 year programme.  
Funding Source: PTA/Harambee
9. **Construction of self-help secondary school** Construction of a new secondary school and provision of basic facilities.  
Justification: Demand by pupil population is high.  
Funding Source: PTA/Harambee
10. **Nursery Schools** Improvement of existing schools and construction of new ones.  
Justification: Demand is high.  
Funding Source: PTA/Harambee
11. **Rotary Youth Training Centre** Construction of new works and improvement of existing facilities.  
Justification: There are many school leavers.  
Funding Source: PTA/Harambee

12. **Moi Stadium** Improvement of e.g. fencing, raising walls, tracts floodlights, provision of cafeteria, offices etc.

Funding Source: L.G.L.A.

13. **Street Lighting** Provision and expansion of supply of street lighting to all parts of the town.

Funding Source: Internal Source

**B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Urban Transport Roads Rehab- ilitation Programme</b>	<b>1</b>	This is a scheme to improve/rehabilitate existing poor roads in town.  <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
<b>New Garage Workshop</b>	<b>2</b>	Provision of modern garage workshop complete with basic requirements.  <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
<b>New Fire Station</b>	<b>3</b>	Construction of a new fire station to augment the existing old station.
<b>Improvement at the Bus Station</b>	<b>4</b>	Total rehabilitation of the old bus park and provision of sanitary facilities, security lighting, offices etc.  <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank/Internal Sources

Jomo Kenyatta sports ground	5	This is a programme to improve fencing and security, and to provide additional play fields at the ground.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee Revenue
Provision of rental and other housing	6	Provision of: (a)Low cost (rental) (1800 units)  (b)Medium cost rental/ mortgage scheme (150 units)  (c)High cost rental mortgage (120 units)
		<u>Funding Source:</u> L.G.L.A. Revenue
Water Supply	7	Augment supply of water to all municipal areas. Currently less than adequate amount of water is supplied.
Sewerage Supply	8	Extension of sewers to unserved municipal areas.

**B. New Project Proposals (Health Services)**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bar Ogwal Disp. Kisumu East loc. Winam Division	1	An outpatient block with complete MCH/FP unit will be constructed. Two type E , staff houses will be required and a permanent source of water so that quality health care services are given. Requires K£257,500 for type D1 dispensary.

Chiga Dispensary 2  
Kolwa West loc.

It is proposed to upgrade this dispensary into a Health Centre Winam by constructing administrative block, complete male and female wards, kitchen, a maternity and two staff houses grade E and three staff houses grade F. During the plan period, it is proposed to drill a borehole to ensure availability of a permanent supply of water and fencing the facility.

Cost: K£300,000

Ojolla Dispensary 3  
Kisumu West loc.  
Winam Div.

It is planned to upgrade this health facility to a fully fledged health centre by constructing a complete outpatient department, MCH/FP block, administrative block, pharmacy, laboratory, male and female wards, kitchen, a maternity ward, and two staff houses grade E and three staff houses grade F. It is also proposed that permanent water source be provided to the facility by drilling a borehole and fencing the facility.

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: K£300,000

Tieng're Disp. 4  
Kisumu East  
Winam Division

Construction of dispensary block with administrative block, pharmacy and MCH/FP unit together with two staff houses grade F and two staff houses grade E. Supply of potable water.

Cost: K£257,500

Wathorego Disp. 5  
Kasulu East Loc.

Construction of dispensary block with administrative

unit, pharmacy and outpatient department. Construction of two staff houses category E.

Cost: K£257,500

Airport Disp.  
Kisumu East  
Location  
Winam Div.

6

To develop a new and modern type D1 Dispensary on a new site and construction of two staff houses category F and three staff houses category E and installation of source of water supplies and fencing the facility.

Cost: K£257,500



# HIV/AIDS

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 1993-96

### A. On-going Projects

Project name Location/Division.	Description of activities
<b>1. CRUSH Programme (Nyando &amp; Kadibo Divisions)</b>	(a) Creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS through teachers and primary school pupils as focus points.  (b) Distribution of condoms
<b>2. HIV/AIDS Awareness Creation (District-wide)</b>	To create awareness on HIV/AIDS through schools, barazas or public meetings, social workers, organised groups, print and electronic media. Also to liaise with District and Provincial AIDS trends over time; and locally acceptable condom types and availing them.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF (CSD Programme)
<b>3. HIV/AIDS Research</b>	Need to research on Socio-cultural practices and how to take advantage of these in HIV/AIDS control; HIV/AIDS trends over time; and locally acceptable condom types and availing them;  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF (CSD Programme)
<b>4. Condom Distribution</b>	To encourage safe sex through use of condom, streamline distribution channels for condoms not only in terms of logistic support but also to include flooding the market points until no stocks run-out whatsoever. Also