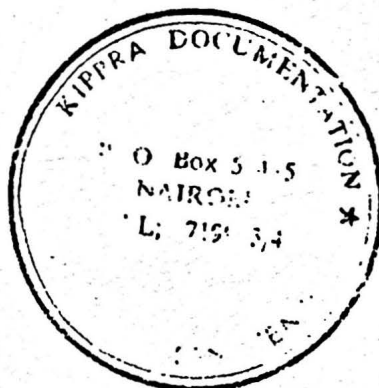




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KISUMU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

FOREWORD

The 7th Kisumu District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Kisumu District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: It forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forum setting clear roles for all stakeholders.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Kisumu DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used, setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
BQs	Bills of Quantities
BOG	Board of Governors
CISS	Community Initiative Support Services
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CHW	Community Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organisation
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern & Southern Africa
CIGs	Community Initiative Groups
DDP	District Development Plan
DPU	District Planning Unit
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DDO	District Development Officer
DMIS	District Management Information System
DALEO	District Agriculture, Livestock Extension Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationist
FIDA	Federation of Women Layers
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-suppresant Virus
IEC	Information, Educational Communication
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income generating Activities
KAA	Kenya Airports Authority
KAACR	Kenya Alliance Advocacy for Children's Rights
KDH	Kisumu District Hospital
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme Immunization
KWAHO	Kenya Water and Health Organisation
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LSK	Law Society of Kenya
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MOH	Ministry of Health
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NII	Natural Information Infrastructure
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NCD	New Castro Disease

NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PLWA	People Living With Aids
PDP	Part Development Plans
RAR	Rural Access Road
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operation
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SANA	Sustainable Aids in Africa International
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Educational Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Ventilated Improved Latrines
WEDCO	Women Enterprise Development Co-operatives
WHO	World Health Organizations

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative units and main physical features. The information is provided both in narrative form and in a fact sheet. The information provided in the fact sheet is still short of the situation in the district at the start of the plan period.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kisumu District is in Nyanza Province and borders Nyando District to the east, Nandi District to the northeast, Vihiga District to the north, Siaya District to the northwest, Bondo District to the west and Rachuonyo District to the south.

It lies within longitude 33 20'E and 35 20'E and latitude 0 20'S and 0 50'S.

The district covers a total area of 918.5 km² and has four administrative divisions namely Winam, Maseno, Kombewa and Kadibo.

Table 1.1 Areas and Population of the District by Division

Division	Area in km ²	Population	Population Density
Winam	395.0	350,365	887.0
Maseno	168.7	69,336	411.0
Kombewa	192.1	63,969	332.9
Kadibo	162.7	51,901	318.9
TOTAL	918.5	535,571	

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kisumu 2001

The district has three parliamentary constituencies namely Kisumu Town East, Kisumu Town West and Kisumu Rural.

Kisumu Town East constituency covers Kadibo Division and part of Winam, Kisumu Town West constituency covers part of Winam and a small part of Maseno Division and Kisumu Rural constituency covers Kombewa and part of Maseno Division.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The topography of the district is divided into two zones: the Kano Plains and the Midland areas of Maseno and Kombewa. East of Kisumu Town do low ridges and rivers occasionally break the Kano Plains. There are some notable physical features such as the scarps in the north, east and south. The Kano Plains formation, due to the structure on the floor of these escarpments, renders itself vulnerable to flooding by heavy rains especially the lower plains.

The major outstanding physical features in the district are the over hanging huge granite rocks at Kisian and the legendary Kit Mikayi in Maseno Division, the Lake Victoria, which is the second largest fresh water lake in the world, the geographically famous rice-growing Kano Plains and Lake Islands (e.g. Ndere National Park which is a tourist attraction). The granite rocks are further exploited by local population to produce building ballet, while the varying types of soils and river deposits are mined for building sand and moulded and baked into high quality building bricks in Maseno.

There are three major rivers flowing into the Nyanza Gulf namely Kibos, Awach and Magada, all of which have been harnessed for small-scale irrigation.

The district has a long shoreline along Lake Victoria. This shoreline is 80 km long, has more than thirteen beaches all of which are fish landing bays. The mean annual rainfall varies with altitude and proximity to the highlands along the Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet. Maseno has a mean annual rainfall of 1,630mm, Kisumu 1,280mm, Kibos 1,290mm and Koru 1,103mm.

The lowland area forms a trough of low rainfall, receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1,000 mm and 1,800mm. This area has two rainy seasons, with the long rains occurring in August/September. During the short rains the average annual rainfall ranges between 450mm and 600mm. Their reliability is low and the rains are distributed over along period, making the cultivation of second crops difficult.

Although there is entirely no dry month, the peak generally falls between March and May, with a secondary peak in September to November.

The mean annual temperature ranges from 20° c to 30° c.

The district has a wide range of soil types but is mainly dominated by vertisols. In the Kano Plains are found the clay soils commonly associated with swamps on the slightly elevated grounds and pedmont plans are planosols and its complexes, which are of moderate fertility. On the uplands are cambisols and luvisols of volcanic origin, which have low fertility.

3 Settlement Patterns

Winam Division is the largest division in terms of area with 395 km² and has the highest density. It is the division, which holds the Provincial and District headquarters. Kisumu City, the largest in Western Kenya, is found in this division. The main attraction to the town is the availability of jobs and business opportunities, colleges and training institutions. There are pockets of poverty in Kisumu City particularly in slum settlements such as Obunga, Bandani, Nyalenda, Nyawita and Manyatta. This has extended pressure on social amenities such as housing, water and sewerage systems. The town has a ready market for most products thereby promoting the growth and development of agricultural, industrial and the service sectors. However, slum dwellers, street children and orphans and the unemployed youth are a threat to security.

Maseno Division has one main trading centre, which is Maseno. It is in this division that Maseno University is situated. Approximately 45 per cent of the population in the division is poor. This is due to under-utilization of the available arable land despite the fact that the area has two rainfall seasons. However, 20 per cent of the division lying along the lakeshore experience dry weather and hence lower agricultural potential. Maseno Division is the second most populous after Winam with a density of 411 persons per square kilometre. Due to the elevation of Maseno to a full-fledged University, the population is expected to increase during the plan period.

Kadibo Division covers a large part of the lowland region. It is the poorest division of the district due to the unreliable and scanty rains coupled with seasonal flooding which destroy crops, houses, animals and exposing the population to water borne diseases and malaria. Kadibo is the least populated with an estimated population of 51,901 and a density of 318.9 persons per km².

Mombewa Division is the second largest in size after Winam but with a relatively sparse population having a density of 332.9 persons per km². This is because half of the division is dry and therefore of low agricultural potential. There are also high incidences of livestock diseases like trypanosomiasis, foot and mouth and tick borne diseases. Also, the infrastructure is quite dilapidated, hindering development of the fishing industry, which is the main economic activity for the people of the area. These are the major factors contributing to high incidences of poverty in the division.

2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet provides basic information, which is very important not only in the preparation of the plans but also presented in a user-friendly manner giving factual information on the district at a glance.

Area	
Total Area	919 km ²
Arable Area	360.412 km ²
Non arable land	158.6 km ²
Water mass	259 km ²
Deforested forest	None
Urban area (total urban coverage in km)	141 km ²
Topography and climate	
Altitude	

Highest Lowest	525 m – Maseno 1144m – Kano Plains
Rainfall by Station Maseno Kibos and Environs Kisumu Municipality	1,630mm 1,290mm 1,280mm
Rainfall by seasons Average annual rainfall Short rains: August-September Long rains: April-May	450mm - 600mm 1,000mm – 1,800mm
Temperature Range Mean annual maximum Mean annual minimum	25°C – 30°C 9°C – 18°C
Months with highest and lowest temperatures Highest Lowest	December to February. July to September.
Temperature average	
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	535,664
Population structures	
Total o. of males	264,174
Total No. of females	271,490
Female/male Ratio	100: 97
Total No. of youthful population (15-25)	128,367
Total No. of primary going age	116,671
Total No. of secondary school going age	56,319
Total labour force	282,643
Dependence ratio	1:1.18
Population growth rate	2%
Density	
Highest Density - Winam Division	887 person/km ²
Lowest Density - Kadibo Division	332.9 persons/km ²
Average Density of district	549
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start plan period	192,974
Urban Population	
No. of towns with population of 2000-10,000	1
Urban population at the start of the plan period (Actual population of these towns as at the start of the plan period)	342,690
Crude Birth rate	39/1000
Crude Death rate	29/1000
Life Expectancy Male Female Both	47.2 50.7 49 years
Infant mortality rate	90/1000
Under fives mortality rate	110/1000
Total fertility rate	5.8
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of Households	123,341 (1999)
Average household size	4
No. of female headed households (approx.)	43,169
No. of children headed households (approx.)	1,233
No. of disabled and % to total population by sex	Not available
Absolute Poverty (rural urban) % living in absolute poverty	53%
Contribution to National Poverty	1.78 %
Average house hold incomes	7,200 per annum
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self employment	3%
Wage employment	10%
Urban self employment	4%
Other	8%
No. of unemployment in the district	104,657

Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2.5 acres
Average farm size (Large scale)	10 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes
Total acreage under food crops	1,546.3 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	6,027.9 Ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	On farm: Traditional granary, gunny bags, crib, and hay barns.
	Off farm: cereals and Produce Boards – silos stores within market
Population working in the agricultural sector	205,684
Population working in the livestock sector	20%
Total No. of ranches	Nil
Average size ranches	N A
Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry
Land carrying capacity	2.5 acres per L-unit
Main species of fish catch	Lates Niloticus (Mbuta) Oreochrom Nilotics (Ngege) Rastuneobulsargentis (Omena) Others – propteru (Kamongo) - Claria (Cat Fish) (Mumi)
Population of fish farmers	180
No. of fish ponds	200
Total area of ponds	56,000m ²
No. of landing beaches	30 of which 15 are gazetted
Size of gazetted forests	Nil
Main forest products	Building poles/posts Fuel wood/Charcoals
% of people engaged in forest related activities	Not Available
Cooperatives	
Building and construction cooperative union	1
Multipurpose cooperative societies	2
Savings and credit cooperative societies	10
Marketing cooperative societies	2
Total cooperative societies collapsed	15
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	37,232
Number of households with access to portable water	84,984
No. of permanent rivers	7
No. of wells/boreholes	304 (Kombewa 93, Winam 12, Kadibo 144, Maseno 55)
No. of protected springs	10 (Kombewa 2, Winam 2, Kadibo -, Maseno 6)
No. of dams	8 (Kombewa 4, Winam 1, Kadibo 2, Maseno 1)
No. of households with roof catchment	56,740 (45% number of households)
Average distance to nearest portable water point	2km
No. of VIP latrines (61% of the total number of households use VIP latrines)	76,915
Number of water supply projects	8
Education Facilities	
No. of pre-primary facilities	347 (Maseno 83, Kombewa 72, Kadibo 46, Winam 9, Municipality 137)
Population	41992 (of 3-5 years)
Total enrolment rates	8,969 – 36%
	Boys: 4,570 (Maseno 1,413, Kombewa 1,630, Kadibo 1,276, Winam 251)
	Girls: 4,399 (Maseno 1,389, Kombewa 1,562, Kadibo 1,241, Winam 207)
Total drop out rates	Boys: } Not available Girls: } 59%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance	4-7 yrs for boys 3-6 yrs for girls

Primary		
No. of primary school		322 (Maseno 72, Kombewa 66, Kadibo 40, Winam 144)
Total enrolment rates by sex		Boys - 51.0% Girls - 49.0%
Total drop out rates by sex		59%
Teacher/Pupil ratio		1:40
Average years of school attendance by sex		8 Boys – 7 girls
Secondary		
No. of secondary schools		55 (Maseno 11, Kombewa 7, Kadibo 9, Winam 28)
Total enrolment rates by sex	Girls Boys	41% 59%
Total drop out rates by sex	Girls Boys	6%, 5%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:40
Average years of school attendance		4 years for both
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc		Other - Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology
Main types of training institutions		University 1 (Maseno University) Polytechnics -1 (Kisumu Polytechnic)
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		66
Number of adult education centres		66
Enrolment by Sex	Male Female	186 587
Dropout rates by sex		Both 29.2%
Literacy levels by sex	Male Female	98%, 75%
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, Anaemia cases and HIV/AIDS
Doctor/Pop. ratio		1:5,379
Number of hospitals		9
Number of Health Centres		9
Average Distance to health centre		5-8 km
% households with access to health centres		80%
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		14,335
Number of trading centres with electricity		14
% rural households using solar power		1%
% Households using firewood/charcoal		85%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		14%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen)		Earth 60.0km, gravelled 263.6km, bitumen 133.6km
Total length of railway line and number of stations		139
Number of ports including inland container depots		1 inland, 1 container depot
Number of airports and airstrips		1 Airport
Number of waterways		10
Number of public service vehicles		10,000 fleet per annum (est.)
Communication		
Number of telephone connections		232,393
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		4,382
Mobile service coverage		95%
Number of post/sub-post offices		17
Number of telephone booths		531
Number of households without radios		10%
Number of cyber cafes		3

Trade and Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	145
Number of tourist class hotels	2
Main tourist attractions	Ndere Island, Lake Victoria, Impala Sanctuary, Kit Mikay, National Museum
Number of registered hotels	156
Number of licensed businesses	1,515
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Approx. 5,000
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	25
Volume of credit provided	Not Available
Number of other financial institutions	10
Volume of credit provided	Not Available
Number of Micro-Finance Institutions	10

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

It provides an over view of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan and an analysis of programmes/projects implementation and any achievements made, and the major bottlenecks in implementation. The chapter also looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan, the National Development Plan, the various sessional papers and other policy documents. This chapter outlines the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. A brief highlight on the major development challenges the district is likely to face during the plan period is given.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The District Development Plan 1997-2001 was prepared by the district departmental heads in anticipation to implement a total of 209 projects in the period of 5 years. This was not achieved, as a large bulk of these projects was not implemented. A number of constraints and challenges affected the implementation process. These included, lack of funding, poor infrastructure such as roads, which were impassable, and poor weather conditions among others. Over the 1997-2001 Plan period, there were 67 projects that were on going. These projects were to help address problems identified by the different stakeholders in Kisumu District. An additional 209 new projects were proposed for implementation during the plan period. Out of all these only 42 projects were implemented giving an implementation rate of about 12 percent. Some of the projects may be included in the new plan if they are still a priority. The main constraint to implementation was lack of funding. Other reasons for the poor performance include delays in release of funds, lack of transport and other facilities necessary for implementation. See Table 2.1. The 2002-2008 DDP is prepared with the above challenges in mind and it is hoped that strategies put in place will address constraints effectively as we look forward to *“Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.”*

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A closer look at the implementation of Kisumu District’s 1997-2001 Development Plan shows that close to 12 percent implementation rate was achieved during the plan period. The dismal performance was mainly due to lack of funds and/or irregular release of the same.

In the agricultural sector, a total of 10 projects were on going while 6 projects were proposed. The department implemented 7 of the projects while there were also other 3 projects implemented but not reflected in the 1997-2001 DDP. The sector realized 43 percent implementation rate. In the cooperative sector 3 projects were on going while 3 other projects were proposed. Only the 3 on-going projects were implemented in the plan period while the new projects never took off. Implementation rate was 50 percent. The education sector had 17 projects that were on going while 12 more were proposed, as new projects. 9 of the 29 projects were implemented while there were 12 projects implemented but not reflected in the 1997 – 2001 DDP. The sector realized 31 percent implementation rate.

Public Works sector had 5 on-going projects and proposed 15 new projects. Out of the 20 projects, 9 were implemented during the plan period while there was 9 other projects

implemented which were not reflected in the plan under review. Some of the projects were implemented under the El-Nino Emergency Programme. The sector realized 40 percent implementation rate.

The Water Department had 11 on-going projects and proposed 6 new projects. Out of the 17 projects only 2 were implemented while 4 new projects not in the DDP came up and were implemented. The sector realized 12 per cent implementation rate.

The Culture sector had no on-going projects for implementation but 4 new projects were proposed. Out of these, only one was implemented with a physical cumulative implementation rate of 8.5 per cent.

The Research, Technical Training and Technology had 14 projects for implementation during the plan period but only one was actually implemented due to acute shortage of funds. The sector realized 7 per cent rate implementation.

Fisheries Department had 19 projects to be undertaken during the plan period but implemented 6, all not reflected in the DDP under review.

The Forestry Department had 5 on-going projects during the period under review out of these, only one falls in the new Kisumu District and the other 4 are now in Nyando District, created during the plan period. New project proposals were five. The department realized a cumulative per cent implementation rate of about 30 per cent in both Rural Afforestation Extension Services and Local Afforestation scheme. Major constraints, met were lack of community awareness, lack of funds, transportation problems, lack of working materials and inadequate training. In general, 20 percent implementation rate was realized.

The Health sector had 32 projects to be implemented in the 1997-2001 Plan period. Most of them, however, fall in Nyando District. The sector implemented only 2 projects during the plan period in Kisumu District. There were also other projects not in the DDP but were implemented during the plan period most of which were under the El-Nino Emergency Programme while others were under the GOK/UNICEF programme. In general, the sector managed only 7 percent implementation rate.

During 1997-2001 Plan period the Local Government sector had 29 projects to be implemented by the Kisumu Municipal Council but only 2 of them were implemented. 8 projects not included in the District Development Plan were also implemented during the period under review. In total, 8.3 per cent implementation rate was achieved.

Office of the President (Police Department) had 4 projects to be implemented during the 1997-2001 plan period and only managed to implement one project, a Police Patrol Base at Kondele. The sector therefore managed 25 per cent rate implementation over the period.

The Finance and Planning sector had 3 projects but managed to implement only one. The data generation and analysis project covered under the DMIS, which is in its second phase. The other two did not take off due to lack of funds. The sector managed 33 per cent rate implementation.

The Home Affairs (Probation and After Care Department) had four new project proposals for implementation during the plan period. Only one was implemented and is 90 per cent complete. The sector managed only 25 per cent overall implementation rates.

Commerce and Industry (Trade Development Department) had one on-going project and one new project proposal. These were the Kisumu Municipality Joint Loans Board and the Kisumu Trade Development Joint Loans Board. Major constraint realized in this sector was low recovery rate due to high level of poverty and therefore it is recommended that grant ratio should be increased and implementing officers empowered to enable them be more assertive and efficient. The community should be sensitised on the need to pay back.

Table 2.1 Implementation Report For The Financial Years, 1998/1999 to – 2000/2001

Department	No. of projects proposed during 1997/2001	New project	Ongoing projects	No. of projects implemented	% of implementation
Agriculture	16	6	10	7	43 Percent
Cooperatives	6	3	3	3	50 Percent
Education	29	12	17	9	31 Percent
Public Works	20	15	5	8	40 Percent
Water	17	6	11	2	55 Percent
Culture	4	4	0	1	8.5 Percent
Research TTT	14	6		1	7 Percent
Fisheries	19	19	0	0	0
Forestry	10	5	5	2	20 Percent
Health	32	24	8	2	7 Percent
Local Government (Municipality)	29	24	5	2	8.3 Percent
Office of the President	4	2	2	1	25 Percent
Finance and Planning	3	3	0	1	33.3 Percent
Probation and Aftercare	4	4	0	1	90 Percent
Commerce and Industry	2	1	1	2	N/A
Total	209	134	67	42	12 Per cent

Source: District Development Office, Kisumu, 2001

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.

The Kisumu District PRSP consultations, which involved key stakeholders, identified priorities and strategic actions to be addressed in the short run in the effort to reduce poverty. These priorities have been translated into projects/programme proposals and incorporated in the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan. The plan has also incorporated other short-term sectoral plans, which will be implemented during the plan period by various development agencies in the district.

The two local authorities – the Kisumu Municipality and the Kisumu County Council have plans to undertake activities aimed at improving the welfare of the residents. The authorities also complement Government efforts by providing the required infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, market/trading facilities, etc, with the objective of providing incentives for private investment. This will in turn help to address the problem of poverty.

The District Development Plan allows for the integration of other projects and programmes to the various development agencies such as the Lake Basin Development Authority. These projects also address the issue of poverty. The GOK/UNICEF programme of cooperation 1999-2003 concerned mainly with problems affecting women and children, works with communities in the district through preparation of the District Plan of Action. These plans of action, together with other relevant documents such as Sessional papers on food security, AIDS, industrial transformation to the year 2020 will be incorporated in the 2002 – 2008 DDP, to address the issue of poverty reduction in the district. MTEF harmonizes the DDP with the budgeting process to achieve high rate of implementation. The National Poverty Eradication Plan is a long-term policy framework also addressing poverty. This plan is a medium term plan prepared in line with this long-term plan.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Kisumu District envisages glaring short and medium term challenges as it looks forward to effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Outstanding among them include: Revival of closed factories for cotton, sugar, and the Moleses plant which stalled; fish processing factories, water and sewerages in the City and the growing unemployment and HIV/AIDs pandemic.

2.4.1 Population Dynamics

The 1999 census put the population of Kisumu District at 504,359. This population is projected to reach 604,225 by the end of the plan period in 2008 from 535,664 at the beginning of the plan period. The rapid growth in population has placed great pressure on housing especially in the urban areas and services such as health, water and education. Due to increasing levels of poverty and unemployment, environmental degradation, poor general sanitation and insecurity have been major issues of concern. In addition to all these the HIV/AIDs, prevalence in the district that was about 30 percent in 1999 has impacted negatively on the districts population. The disease that has affected the most productive active age bracket leading to the death of persons in their prime age is a result

of serious social and economic problems in the district. There are problems such as increase in number of orphans and street children especially in Kisumu Town.

Table 2.4: Population Structure Projection by Age Cohorts and Sex

AGE Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	38,916	39,181	41,331	41,613	43,025	43,317	44,787	45,092	46,622	46,939
5-9	32,804	32,621	34,838	34,646	36,265	36,065	37,751	37,542	39,297	39,080
10-14	34,807	35,519	36,967	37,724	38,482	39,269	40,058	40,878	41,699	42,52
15-19	30,676	33,019	32,580	35,068	33,915	36,505	35,304	38,000	36,750	39,557
20-24	25,594	28,223	27,183	29,974	28,296	31,203	29,455	32,481	30,662	33,811
25-29	19,325	19,523	20,524	20,735	21,365	21,584	22,240	22,469	23,151	23,839
30-34	14,908	14,896	15,833	15,821	16,482	16,469	17,157	17,143	17,860	17,845
35-39	12,243	12,904	13,003	13,705	13,535	14,267	14,090	14,851	14,667	15,459
40-44	9,743	9,574	10,348	10,164	10,772	10,580	11,213	11,014	11,672	11,465
45-49	7,865	7,500	8,353	7,966	8,695	8,292	9,052	8,631	9,422	8,985
50-54	6,574	5,569	6,980	5,915	7,266	6,157	7,563	6,410	7,873	6,672
55-59	3,882	4,111	4,123	4,366	4,292	4,545	4,468	4,731	4,651	4,925
60-64	3,226	3,816	3,427	4,052	3,567	4,218	3,713	4,391	3,865	4,571
65-69	2,467	3,192	2,620	3,390	2,727	3,529	2,839	3,674	2,956	3,824
70-74	1,854	2,330	1,970	2,474	2,050	2,576	2,134	2,681	2,221	2,791
75-79	1,161	1,313	1,233	1,394	1,283	1,442	1,336	1,511	1,391	1,573
80+	1,066	1,280	1,132	1,360	1,178	1,416	1,226	1,473	1,277	1,534
Age NS	1,628	1,057	1,729	1,123	1,800	1,168	1,874	1,216	1,950	1,267
Total	248,735	255,624	264,174	271,490	274,995	282,612	286,260	294,188	297,986	306,239

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census of 1999, the District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 2001

Population Structure: - A considerable percentage of the population of Kisumu district is youthful as indicated in Table 2.2. About 42 per cent of the population is below 15 years, while 73 per cent is below 30 years. Those aged 65 years and above account for only 3.4 per cent of the total population. The youthful population put a lot of pressure on the available educational, health and other related facilities. There is therefore need to provide adequate facilities in primary, secondary, youth polytechnics, non – formal education centres, pre –primary schools to cater for the increasing numbers in this age group. There is also need to create more job opportunities, particularly in the informal sector to absorb those who leave school.

The dependence ratio in the district, which is 1:1.18, is very high, as every 100 people who are working have to support 118 dependents.

Table 2.3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups by Sex and Year

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	54,714	55,139	58,110	58,561	60,461	60,960	62,968	63,458	65,548	66,057
14-17	25,806	27,222	27,408	28,911	28,530	30,096	29,699	31,329	30,916	32,6612
15-49	120,354	125,635	127,824	133,433	133,060	138,900	138,511	144,589	144,184	150,511
15-64	130,810	135,319	138,929	143,714	144,618	149,602	150,542	155,730	156,708	162,558

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census and DPU 2001, DPU's Office, Kisumu DDO's Office.

Table 2.3 shows the population projections for selected groups.

Labour Force (15-64) This is the economically active population, which in 1999 stood at 266,129 being about 53 per cent of the population. Table 2.3 indicates that females constitute the majority of the labour force, which in most cases is unskilled. The trend will remain unchanged over the plan period with more females dominating the labour force as more men migrate to other places outside the district in search of employment opportunities. There will be need to create more opportunities especially in the agricultural sector, and provision of the enabling environment to promote small-scale business enterprises.

Female population aged 15-49 is the childbearing age group. They constitute 25 percent of the district population. As the number of females in this age group is expected to increase over the plan period, there will be need to provide adequate health facilities and personnel to ensure safe motherhood as well as healthy reproductive life for mothers and children.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is a multi-sectoral phenomena cutting across all sectors of development in the district. The people who live below the poverty line in the district are estimated to be 53 percent (267,310 people). In a Poverty Assessment Report for Kisumu District in May 2000, it was established that more than half of the population was poor. The Welfare Monitoring Surveys for 1994 and 1997 also indicate that the poverty levels have been increasing over time.

The main causes of poverty in the district can be identified as environmental, economic, HIV/AIDS menace and social cultural factors. Inadequate and unreliable rainfall pattern has immensely affected agricultural activities, which is the source of livelihood of about 90 percent of the population. On the other hand during the rainy season, persistent flooding of the major rivers in the low-lying areas destroys crops, causing, water-borne diseases, both human and livestock. This is mainly felt in Kadibo Division. Many factories i.e. textile and sugar were closed rendering many of their employees redundant.

Economically, the district relies heavily on the agricultural related activities, such as

growing rice, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and fishing. However, due to lack of market and dilapidated infrastructure no sufficient income is realized from these activities. The roads leading to the beaches and major feeder roads from farms to the factories are inaccessible.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

All the four divisions of Kisumu are seriously plagued by HIV/AIDS menace and this has seriously affected the human resource and economic development. In both rural and urban areas HIV/AIDS has caused untold suffering of people resulting into many widows and orphans and placing heavy burden on health service delivery system.

The effect of HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district is felt in every sector of the economy. The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS stands at 38 percent and it is among the highest in the country. This is a great problem, which has increased dependency ratio, drains resources in treatment and increased the number of orphans and widows. HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district was about 30 percent in 1999 has had a negative impact on the districts population. The disease that has affected the most productive active age bracket leading to the death of persons in their prime ages has resulted in serious social and economic problems in the district. To add into the above problems is the increase in number of street children especially in Kisumu Town.

It is also noted with concern that Kisumu District is leading with HIV/AIDS cases in the country and hence all necessary interventions should be taken. To save the infected and affected, various programmes will be put in place by DACC, these include advocacy for change of attitude towards irresponsible sexual behaviour, discouraging wife inheritance, HIV/AIDS test before marriage, creating awareness through IEC materials and introduction of home based care support. The DACC will join the NACC in requesting health agencies such as pharmaceutical companies to make AIDS drugs affordable and available. The HIV/AIDS inter-sectoral programmes will be strengthened and coping mechanisms put in place.

The disease has impacted negatively on all socio-economic aspects affecting productivity in agriculture and provision of education for all.

2.4.4 Gender Inequalities

Gender parity in Kisumu is characterised by a situation where women bear disproportionately large share of both domestic and agricultural work. Their contribution to family farm income is considerable, whereby they put many hours in planting, weeding, cultivation, fetching for firewood and water.

Despite their large contribution to both family income and rural economy, women are faced with inhibitive cultural norms such as traditional divisions of labour, lack of access to land and property, wife inheritance, exclusion of women in decision-making and restriction on family inheritance.

This has impacted negatively on the contribution of members of female gender as most of their time is spent on household chores thus jeopardising their levels of incomes, and

economic well being, and affect their access to basic social services.

Though it is important to take cognisance of the socially constructed role of women and men it should be noted that responsive gender planning enhances efficiencies in utilisation of resources for sustainable growth.

The district will take cognisance of the potential contribution of women in the overall development and will put all effort to bring them on board by encouraging them to actively participate in decision making process at all levels. Efforts will be made to reduce the distance to water points, provide equal opportunities to education, and special care to girl child and enhance provision of social services that help them care for their children

2.4.5 Disaster Management

When a disaster strikes many resources both human and physical are seriously devastated. Be it national or local, the effects of a disaster are the same. In Kisumu District there are four main disasters that affect peoples lives and the economy as a whole. These include: floods, drought, epidemics and armyworms.

Causes and effects: Heavy rains mainly cause floods in poorly drained areas and rising lake levels. Flood prone areas are found in Winam Division (Kolwa East Location, Kolwa Central Location and Kolwa West Location) and Kadibo Division (Bwanda Location and Kawino Location). Floods have resulted into damaged roads and bridges, collapsed schools, health facilities and residential buildings.

Prolonged drought also affects many parts of the district except for parts of Kombewa and Maseno Divisions resulting in scarcity of food and water, leading to death of animals and malnutrition thereby worsening the rampant poverty in the region.

During both drought and floods, the sanitation facilities are interfered with thereby causing water contamination and large masses of stagnant water. These conditions result in cholera outbreak, malaria and other water borne diseases.

The migratory nature of the moth that give rise to the army worms, renders the whole district susceptible to army worms invasion.

Response to disasters in the district: The incidences of the above disasters can be forecast with a big degree of accuracy and hence the need to adopt practice interventions rather than reactive responses to help reduce their effects – economical, social, environmental etc.

At the national level a department of relief and rehabilitation in the Office of the President, coordinates and monitors disaster in the district. The government has further in line with DFRD established both Provincial and District Disaster Coordination committees. These committees coordinate and monitor disasters in the province and district respectively.

The District Disaster Committee for Kisumu has suggested the following interventions for disaster preparedness.

Floods – affected families may be provided with relief food, drugs, temporary shelter, tents and blankets for short term. For future remedies, installation of drainage channels, erection of dykes to control overflow of water and rivers on farmland, enforcement of non-cultivation and non-settlement in designed wetlands where flooding is part of the ecosystem.

Epidemics – are mainly caused by poor water sanitation that result into cholera outbreaks and other contagious diseases such as typhoid, which claims many lives in Kisumu. Interventions for epidemics include; proper excreta disposal (ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP), clean water supply, vector control and hygiene promotion.

Army worms – installation of phenomena traps where month counts can be used to predict an invasion and hence all stakeholders can be sensitised.

Accidents – accidents in Kisumu District can be classified as road, railway, water and air. Others are fire accidents and collapsing buildings. It is recommended that for traffic accidents to be controlled communication systems should be improved and accident specialists should be trained. For fire accidents, buildings, vehicles, trains and lake vessels should be equipped with fire fighting equipment.

Impact on development: There can be little progress in economic endeavours when disaster strikes since people's attention is diverted to the disaster. People and animals suffer.

The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic for example has affected many communities since a lot of resources and time is used to care and cater for the victims' welfare. Animals are sold and other properties in order to raise money to treat affected and infected who end up dying and leaving families in poverty. The impact of disaster is serious, as it takes long to settle the families affected.

The whole scenario places families in an impaired situation therefore becoming weak physically and demoralized economically. Agricultural production is seriously affected and other sectors lose hours of work as a result of workers asking for offs to assist affected relatives.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

Environment problems in Kisumu District are due to natural phenomena such as floods, drought and to man made factors such as pollution of water systems, deforestation and haphazard and unplanned settlement patterns.

The Kano Plains are prone to flooding during the rainy seasons. This causes destruction to crops, animals, houses and other property. Apart from interfering with the farmers dwelling places the floods become a health hazard and farmers therefore cannot take part in productive activities. Generally, the floods reduce people's economic status.

Flood control measures through, river training, construction of dykes, construction of water pans for water harvesting are recommended as a lasting solution to this menace.

Drought affects farmers and the community as a whole, and strategies such as introduction of early maturing and drought tolerant varieties; proper timing of seasons and irrigation can be done to address the issue. On the pollution of water systems it is recommended that appropriate and safe use of pesticides and chemicals be observed through training, campaigns and necessary follow-up. Legal punitive measures will be taken against those industries discharging untreated effluent into the rivers, e.g. sugar industries, jaggeries, and other plants.

On deforestation – campaigns to plant suitable tree species will be intensified. There will also be need to carry out appropriate soil and water conservation methods in some areas and there will be increased campaign for controlled grazing and upgrading of local animals to reduce pressure on grazing land.

To improve sanitary conditions on the fish landing beaches, there will be need to construct more VIP latrines, fish bandas and create awareness on healthy fish handling methods.

The municipality of Kisumu should come up with slum upgrading programme so as to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve on sanitation in the slum areas such as Obunga, Manyatta and Bandani.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES



3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter highlights the sector vision and mission, the district response to the vision and mission, importance of the sectors in the district, and the role of stakeholders. This chapter also provides basic priorities, strategies projects and programmes to be addressed in order to achieve effective management for economic growth and poverty reduction. Every sub sector highlights the major areas to be targeted in harmony with the MTEF and PRSP sectoral planning approach.

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

The main objective for the set strategies and priorities is to reduce poverty levels in the district, which escalates year after year and hence lowers people's standards of living.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Agriculture and Rural Development sector consists of several sub-sectors. These include, water, livestock development, forestry, fisheries, crops development, co-operative services, agricultural research and development, land administration, survey and human settlement, food security, irrigation development, agriculture and other rural financing services and environment. In Kisumu District, the sector will lay more emphasis on improvement of food crops and livestock production to enhance food security and milk production. The sector will also provide an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control services, vaccination programmes and tsetse control services.

Through increased farming, the sector, which employs above 80 per cent of the labour force, is expected to create additional job opportunities. This will happen as a result of reviving the cotton industry, coffee and rice farming. A major reformation is also expected in co-operative sub-sector, as more co-operatives will be streamlined in management, through seminars and workshops. The water sub-sector intends to increase water points and improve sanitation for rural and urban communities.

The district also intends to put in place mechanisms for proper management of the lake fishery on a sustainable yield basis and also strives to increase amounts of farmed fish through extension. Efforts are being made to promote artisan fish processing and trade so as to reduce poverty among small-scale processors, traders and all those involved in fish related trade. Encouraging protection and enhancement for water, soil and biodiversity conservation will enhance environmental protection and conservation.

The district intends to promote food security through crop development promotion activities, e.g. encouraging farmers to plant high yielding varieties and drought resistant crops, improving the technology development and transfer system through participatory group extension, private sector participation and farmer training with increasing focus on women farmers, promotion of organic farming, fruit tree propagation techniques, promotion of simple and affordable appropriate irrigation devices e.g. drip kits, approtech pumps and promotion of raw materials for agro-based industries e.g. textile, coffee industry, sugarcane, sisal and fish.

The district will revitalize the growing of sugarcane, cotton, coffee and rice. These crops generate employment and bring income to the district and as a result people's standard of living is improved. The district will strategize to revitalize factories and industries dealing with processing of the named crops, mobilize the community and liaise with researchers to facilitate seed production and distribution at lower costs to farmers.

The sector will also promote fish farming and enhance protection of fishing grounds. By mid term, the district expects to have various indicators in development as follows, more land under crop (increased acreage), per capita milk consumption increased, co-operatives management streamlined, 10 co-operative societies reactivated, per capita income increased, capture fisheries farming increased.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development is a very vital sector for economic growth in the district. By developing the agriculture sector, many communities will reduce poverty and hence uplift the people's standards. The sector sustains the district's population through food supply, and household incomes. Growing of food and cash crops enables the community to be self-sufficient and also sell the surplus for purchase of other necessities. The sector also employs more than 70 per cent of the total working population in farms and agro-based industries.

Water Supply in the rural areas is paramount. The sub sector ensures the community gets safe drinking water and water for livestock, agriculture and industrial use. Emphasis on improvement of water catchments areas through encouraging farming practices and afforestation will be facilitated through provincial administration.

Fisheries sub-sector is important in the district as it acts as a great source of employment for thousands of Kisumu District rural and urban residents. Thousands of fishermen and their families derive their livelihood from fishing. Industrial processing of fish has picked up over the last decade and most of the fish-processed is exported generating foreign exchange for the country. Earnings from fish production for 2001 are estimated to be 35,312,720 (Kshs.).

In agricultural sector, the co-operative department is involved in ensuring that co-operatives are well organized and the financial interest of their members taken care of, Co-operative sub-sector promotes the contribution of co-operatives to production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly coffee, sugar, horticulture, pyrethrum, cotton, maize, cashew nuts and dairy.

Lands are a vital sub-sector, which plays the role of regulating the use of land in urban and rural settlements. The poor often have no access to land and security of tenure and many are landless and squatters. The department of lands has tried to streamline the issuing of title deeds and other documents necessary for land possession. It is also a revenue source for the government through the collection of stamp duty on land transactions.

3.1.4 The Role of The Stakeholders in The Sector

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will play a leading role in supporting agricultural extension services in the district. The ministry will also propose strategies to conserve soil and water to increase agricultural productivity.

The private sector will be instrumental in the distribution of farm inputs to farmers and participate in on-farm trainings. The Agro-based industries will play a leading role in processing of agricultural products. The local and international NGOs will be responsible for capacity building and service delivery.

The community will be expected to actively participate in the implementation of the priority projects in the plan. This will be manifested through the formation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), self help groups, religious organizations, youth and women groups.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Improve food crop production;	Striga weed infestation; Low soil fertility; Storage pest infestation; Inadequate and late land preparation; Poor seeds; Adverse weather conditions and; Soil erosion.	On farm trials of sorghum, maize etc; Introduce high yielding, early maturing suitable crops; Hold crop demonstrations using fertilizers; Improved land management for soil and water conservation; Collaborate with other NGOs and CBO's involved in extension services.
	Sugar cane Improve sugar production.	Lack of market for sugar cane due to the closure of Miwani sugar mills; High cost of inputs.	Government intervention to revitalize the factory; Lower tariffs on farm inputs; Formation of rural farmers' SACCOs to enable farmers access credit at a lower cost.
	Cotton Improve cotton production and marketing.	Market uncertainty and low prices; High incidences of Pests; Poor seeds.	Liase with the local research stations and NGOs dealing with National performance trials on cotton varieties; Liase with ginners to co-ordinate cotton marketing.
	Coffee Improve coffee production and processing.	Lack of operational coffee factory; Weak Marketing co-operative society.	Set demonstrations on coffee husbandry; Mobilize all the stakeholders involved in the revitalization of the factory- farmers, co-operators, credit institutions, NGOs etc.

	Rice Improve rice production.	Inadequate water management and control structures; Weak farmer groups that manage the schemes; Inability of National Irrigation Board to manage West Kano irrigation scheme; Lack of certified seeds.	To mobilize the community and other stakeholders to construct new and maintain existing structures; Liase with researchers and other collaborators to facilitate seed production and distribution at cost to farmers; To design structures that will use gravity flow as opposed to the current facilities that are pump fed and hence expensive.
Livestock Development Sub Sector	Dairy Increase milk production.	Poor genetic potential of the herd; High disease incidence; Inadequate AI services; High cost of pedigree cows; High cost of farm inputs; Drought spell hence lack of feeds; Lack of initial capital.	Upgrading of the local stock through use of grade bulls and/ or AI services; Improve husbandry practices to reduce the calving interval and ensure survival of the calf as this is the replacement stock; Mobilize Dairy coops to start AI schemes as an enterprise; Encourage fodder conservation during periods of plenty through publication and provision of simple manuals to farmers on techniques of conservation for use during dry spell (hay, silage, stovers, straws etc); Hold demonstrations on simple on farm ration making using available resources; Equip and supervise community animal health maintained assistants (CMAHAs); Mobilize Farmers groups to come together and form strong rural SACCOS to enable them access credit facilities; Encourage communal spray crushes.
	Beef cattle Improve beef cattle production.	Lack of breeding beef bulls; Poor selection of breeding stock by farmers; Long lactation periods with low milk production; Slow growth rate; Heavy tick load.	Importation of Breeding bulls for meat; Demonstrate to farmers on simple selection criteria for breeding animals; Encourage farmers to use communal spray crushes to control ticks; Improve on general husbandry practices to increase production.

	Poultry Improve poultry production.	High mortality rates due to NCD; High cost of feeds; Lack of initial capital; Incidence of new castle diseases.	Step up vaccination campaigns against NCD, fowl typhoid and gumboro; Upgrade the local flock through use of exotic cockerels; Formulation of home made rations; Promote keeping of emerging birds such as ducks, turkeys etc.
	Sheep and goats Improve production of goats.	Lack of improved breeding bucks and rams; Lack of adequate housing facilities hence exposure to adverse weather mainly during the rain season; Inadequate milk for the smallholder farmer.	Introduce dairy goats in the district; Train farmers on the importance of proper housing and husbandry practices; Introduce breeding bucks/rams to upgrade the locals for faster growth.
	Beekeeping Increase honey and wax production.	Expensive bee equipment and honey harvesting kits.	Train local artisans on bee equipment making so that they are locally available; Involve all collaborators in bee keeping industry to sensitise farmers so as to increase the number of hives hence honey and wax production.
	Pig production Promote pork consumption amongst the community; Housing of pigs to be encouraged	Socio-cultural beliefs and religion; Poor housing.	Teach on the importance of pork consumption; To encourage farmers to confine pigs as per the vet. Requirement; Open more butcheries for selling pork.
	Donkeys Improve the nutritional status of the donkey hence body condition.	Inadequate feed provision, mismanagement and overburdening of the donkey.	Advocate for good husbandry practices; Control the workload of the donkey.
	Tick Control -Dipping and/or spraying.	lack of awareness by the livestock farmers; Non-operational dips; Lack of acaricide; Inadequate staff to teach farmers; Poor dip distribution in the district; Low income; Poor dip management by the beneficiary.	Creating awareness and importance of dipping; Rehabilitation of all non-functional dips; Avail acaricide by stockists and even the department of Veterinary services; Train more extension staff who will teach the farmers on the economic importance of tick borne diseases; Construction of more dips through self-help groups with assistance of NGOs and other stakeholders; Farmers to be encouraged to keep high grade cattle which will enhance their income.

	Disease Control; Surveillance and vaccination programmes.	Lack of resources; Inadequate staff to carry out the exercise; Uncontrolled livestock movement and free grazing; Lack of farmers awareness; Inadequate/unavailability of vaccines.	Avail the vehicles, fuel, others logistics on time when the vaccination is to start; Train enough staff who will handle the programme; Strict control on livestock movement; Farmers to be informed on importance of disease control and how the diseases affect them; Enough vaccines for all common diseases should be stocked by the department of Veterinary Services and other private companies.
	Clinical services	Lack of know how to diagnosis cattle diseases; Lack of enough qualified personnel in the department; Farmers failure to report disease incidence in time; Unqualified personnel (quacks) who give under dose or wrong treatment; Lack of drugs either in the chemists shops or the department; Use of local herbs by farmers, which ends up not treating the livestock.	Technical staff to be posted to cover all farmers adequately; Farmers should be taught basic information on the livestock diseases and how to diagnose them; They should report cases for treatment as soon as they notice the symptoms; All relevant drug companies and chemists to stock the correct drugs for treatment, which farmers can buy at anytime; Private practitioners and organizations are encouraged to take up the services.
	Meat Hygiene	Lack of enough trained personnel in the department; Inadequate resources like transport; Lack of awareness by the public on the importance of meat inspection; Poor state of most slaughterhouses and slabs, as well as meat carriers.	Training of technical staff in the department on meat inspection, who should in turn create public awareness on the importance of meat inspection; Availing enough resources so that the whole district is covered; Strict inspection by the department on the state of meat transportation equipment.
	Artificial Insemination Services.	Lack of awareness where the services are offered; Poor infrastructures like roads; Poor coverage due to lack of trained personnel in A.I.; High number of un castrated bulls roaming with cows in the communal grazing; Poor heat detection; Un timeliness for successful conception; Poor semen keeping facilities in the field.	Encouraging and creating awareness to farmers on A.I. Access-roads should be maintained by the relevant department in conjunction with the local communities; The department to train more staff to cover a large number of farmers; Castration of local zebu bulls to control breeding; Timeliness in heat detection and insemination is of paramount importance for conception to take place; Modern semen equipment for proper transportation, keeping and usage to be used.

	Hides, skins and leather improvements services.	Lack of transport; Competition among the traders themselves while collecting raw hides from producers; Low flaying skills by the flayers in the slaughterhouses; Inadequate trained staff to offer services to all hides and skin handlers.	Serviceable vehicles should be availed to ease movement; Traders should give time for producers to prepare and dry the hides and skins properly before collection; Flayers should be taught proper flaying techniques and to be regularly supervised; The department should train more staff and post them to cover the district adequately.
	Tsetse control services.	Lack of resources to mobilize the staff; Uncontrolled bushes which harbour the tsetse flies; Lack of chemicals for control of the tsetse flies; Few staff in the field.	Mobilizing the available resources to facilitate the staff to move; Bush clearing by the local communities to reduce hide outs of tsetse flies; The department and other companies to avail the chemicals for use in the field, as well as other equipments needed; To train more staff to counter the growing number of tsetse flies.
Rural Water Supply	Improve water quantity and quality.	Inadequate water at source; Inadequate funds for operation and maintenance.	Rehabilitation of existing water supplies at intakes, pumping equipment, pipelines, treatment works facilities and storage tanks.
	Conserve water for domestic, livestock and industrial use.	Inadequate funds for new projects.	Water conservation through construction of dams/pans.
	Provide safe adequate water near to the consumers.	Lack of community involvement in project formulation, planning, design and implementation stages.	Development of shallow wells for rural communities through organized women groups.
	Provide safe water to consumers.	Lack of awareness in hygiene practices; Insufficient tools for maintenance; Delay in spare parts procurement.	Rainwater harvesting for rural communities; Spring protection for small community water supply projects; Train skilled manpower.
	Improve water quality at source.	Lack of awareness in anti-pollution measures;	Protection of water catchments areas through afforestation.
	Ensure non-pollution of water source.	Inadequate skilled personnel; Lack of reliable transport for monitoring.	Water quality monitoring.
	Improvement on revenue collection.	Many un-metered water consumer connections; Lack of sensitisation of the people; Infrequent water supply to consumers.	Strengthen revenue task force; Provision of water meters to consumers; Improve transportation for monitoring; Improve water supply.

Fisheries	Protection and sustainable utilization of fishery resource.	Limited facilities e.g. boats for lake surveillance; Rampant rural poverty which encourages the use of destructive fishing gears and methods; Fisheries legislation does not adequately protect the fishery resource; Fish farming is too poorly developed to supplement the declining catches from the lake.	Source for water vessels to facilitate surveillance activities; Sensitisation of fishermen on good fishing practices; Review of fisheries legislation to provide for stiffer penalties to offenders; Promote fish farming to supplement declining catches from the lake; Encourage fishermen to contribute towards management of the lake fishery; Protection of fishing grounds; Re-introduce closed fishing seasons.
	Reduction of post harvest losses of fish.	Poorly constructed fishing crafts; Lack of ice for on-board chilling of fish; Lack of proper fish handling facilities at landing beaches; Lack of cold storage facilities at the beaches; The use of improper fish catching methods, which accelerate fish spoilage.	Improve the design and construction of fishing boats through a boat building project; Put up ice making machines at selected fish landing beaches to produce ice for fishermen; Provide recommended fish handling facilities e.g. fish holding bins, trays, crates, cooler boxes etc; Develop and use catch methods which do not accelerate loss of fish quality.
	Revitalize fishing industry.	Mismanagement of fisheries co-operatives; Lack of credit facilities; Lack of cold storage facilities at beaches for fish preservation; Exploitation of fishermen by middlemen.	Reactivate the existing fishermen co-operative societies to enable them make savings and avoid middlemen exploitation by taking over the marketing of fishermen produce; Encourage fishermen to form rural SACCOs; Reactivate the fishermen loan scheme; Provide government loan guarantee.
	Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches.	Almost all the beaches are located far from the nearest water supply scheme hence there is no piped water in those beaches; Lack of water at the beaches; Fishermen's lack of knowledge on hygiene and sanitation at landing beaches; Lack of funds to put up sanitation facilities.	Rural communities to be encouraged to join hands and develop water supplies; Local Authorities and NGOs to be encouraged to assist in developing water supplies at landing beaches.

	Promotion of Aquaculture to supplement declining catches from the lake.	Small number of fish farmers; Low staff farmer ratio Poor harvests from existing fish ponds; Lack of awareness amongst most prospective fish farmers; Lack of certified fish seed; Expensive fish feed.	Sensitisation of community to venture into fish farming; Provision of motorcycles and bicycles to field staff; Transfer fish farming technology to fish farmers in order to improve pond management; Rehabilitation of government owned fish ponds to serve as demonstration ponds; Produce certified fish seed for distribution to farmers; Conduct research for cheaper fish seeds.
Lands and Settlement	Registration of titles	Lack of information on the part of landowners.	Have the Provincial administration hold more barazas to educate people on their land rights and the importance of having title deeds.
	Proper land management	Traditions and ignorance.	To educate people that to sub divide land into small pieces is not to their interest, but against them; Small pieces in the rural areas is not conducive to agriculture and therefore food security.
	Reduce land disputes	Lack of motor vehicles to transport the land officers to the field to solve the boundary disputes.	Avail new all terrain vehicles and plenty of fuel; In-calculate in the populace the need to live in harmony with neighbours.
Co-operatives	Increase milk production.	Inadequate supply of milk; Transportation problems from production area.	Farmers to increase milk production; Training farmers in production strategies; Open up for stakeholders.
	Credit facilities.	Inadequate fishing gears, low farm inputs, lack of security for loans and poor bookkeeping and management.	Formation of rural saccos, trainings on management skills and involvement of stakeholders for support.
	Marketing of farm products.	Poor infrastructure (i.e poor roads); Cheap imports from other parts of the country; Inefficient marketing strategy and research.	Liasing with public works for road rehabilitation; Improve quality of products; Training farmers on marketing research.
	Jua kali	Lack of common understanding on Sacco policies; Poor management in jua kali saccos; Lack of market for their products; Poor book keeping.	Device efficient system of deposit and loan recovery; Management training; Improve product quality; Education and training.
	Housing	High cost of building; Poor management of housing schemes; Lack of security for loans.	Provide credit securities for loans; DDC to provide free public land for housing; Educate committee and members.

3.1.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Fisheries Sub-sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Improvement of fish landing sites Dunga, Kaloka, Nyamware	1	To reduce the post-harvest losses of fish and increase the fishermen's income.	Complete the improvement works in the three landing Beaches by 2005.	Improve the infrastructure in the landing beaches; To construct fish bandas and provide electricity; To pave and fence all the landing sites; To construct cold storage facilities.
Rehabilitation of Fish Ponds at Regional Office Winam Division	2	To promote aquaculture to supplement the declining catches from the lake.	To rehabilitate the 8 fish ponds.	To increase the number of fish farmers threefold and train all fish farmers on pond management.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Protection and sustainable utilization of fishery resources District wide	1	To sensitise the community on fishery resource depletion and to promote fish farming.	Hold 10 sensitisation trainings.	Source for water vessels to facilitate surveillance activities, sensitisation of fishermen on good fishing practices, promote fish farming to supplement declining catches from the lake. Justification: Limited facilities for lake surveillance and rampant rural poverty.
Reduction of post harvest losses of fish	2	To improve fish handling methods.	To provide fish holding bins, trays, crates, coolers etc.	Provide recommended fish handling facilities e.g. fish holding bins; Develop and use catch methods, which do not accelerate loss of fish. Justification: A lot of fish go to waste due to lack of fish handling facilities e.g. cold storage.
Improvement of socio-economic status of fishermen	3	To improve their living standards/conditions.	To train 100 cooperative officials.	Reactivate the existing fishermen, co-operative societies, and encourage fishermen to form rural SACCOs. Justification: There is wide spread mismanagement of fisheries co-operative.
Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches	4	To improve fish handling hygiene.	To construct 20 VIP latrines, 20 storage tanks and 10 reception bandas.	Installation of water tanks, building of VIP latrines, construction of fish reception bandas and pavements. Justification: There are no sanitary facilities at the landing beaches.
Promotion of aquaculture to supplement declining catches from the lake	5	To promote nutrition standards and enhance income generation.	To establish 2 demonstration ponds in each division.	To sensitise the community to venture into fish farming and to promote certified fish seed for distribution to farmers. Justification: There is small number of fish farmers and lack of certified fish seed

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-Sida District wide	To provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services for increased production, food security, higher incomes and improved environment; To enhance the contribution of agriculture to social and economic development and to alleviate poverty; Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills; Support the establishment of forums and institutions that promote participation of private service providers in the agricultural sector; Strengthen the extension management structure	12 focal areas; 9 FA planning training; Develop 12 CAPS; 12 FADC training; Develop FSAPs for all the family in the focal area approximately 4800 FSAPs; 9 training; 720 capacity; 3 Field day – 2400 farmers; 3 Training for out of school youths capacity 90; 3 Training for farmers on general Agriculture Capacity 120; 6 Field days on gender sensitivity technology; Farmers tours 3; 12 meetings for DALEO/DETS.	Identification of focal areas; Awareness creation; Conducting PRA in the focal areas; Identify and develop common interest groups (CIGS); Training of Farmer and Staff.
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Kadibo/ Winam Division	To quantify the magnitude of soil and nutrient loss from different land covers and uses; Design of remedial measures and sustainable agricultural practices; Develop systems to promote soil and water conservation; Establishment of demonstration units to disseminate successful soil and water conservation measures; Collaborative effort in Ombeyi/Okana watershed management to demonstrate how land use progressively modifies water quality as water traverses land surface.	To be coordinated at the coordinator's office; 3 officers for short courses; One micro-project.	Capacity building MSc., BSc., Diploma and Short courses; Implementation of micro-projects.
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Improve the living standards of small-scale farmers by strengthening their income generating activities through intensified dairy farming and milk marketing.	Purchase 60 impact in-calf cows for farmers; Establish 10 private bull schemes; Purchase 10 impact bulls. Procure 70 spraying Pumps; Establish 10 communal spraying crushes; Avail 10 of its initial acaricide; Attain 6,000 bull services; Obtain 4000 upgraded off-springs; Carry out 20 training sessions for farmers;	Up-grading and improved management of local cattle; Disease control and management; Fodder production and conservation; Agro-forestry Training of farmers; Cow from cow rotation scheme; Support to staff of ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives; Programme monitoring and evaluation.

		Hold 5 farmers tours 3 days each. Carry out 20 farmers demonstrations on various aspects of livestock management; Carry out 240 monitoring sessions.	
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisumu Rural Water Supply Kombewa Division – South West, Central Locations	To improve the quantity and quality of the water supplied to consumers; To cover more consumers; To boost the water supply to consumers; To test water quality before supplied to consumers; To boost revenue collection and record water produced and sold.	Filters to be rehabilitated with 3 new control valves; Extend the line by 8 Km; Mayieka line 5 Km; New laboratory equipment and tools e.g. FRO dozer solution tanks beakers, etc for treatment works; 2,000 metres to be bought.	Rehabilitation of filters; Extension of distribution lines to potential centres e.g. institutions, market centres etc.; Replacement of Mayieka line; Purchase of laboratory equipment, tools etc.; Purchase of meters.
Nyahera Water Supply Winam Division, North Kisumu	For storage of water for continuous supply when pumping is not in progress; To cover potential areas; To boost revenue collection and record water produced and sold; To facilitate repair and maintenance work and testing of water quality.	1 storage tank; Extend 3 Km; 1,000 metres; Assorted tools for maintenance and treatment works.	Construction of storage tank for Dago market area; Extension of distribution lines to Dago, Bar areas etc.; Metering consumers; Purchase of tools, laboratory equipment.
Mkendwa/Kanyakwar Water Supply Winam Division Dago Mkendwa/ Kanyakwar	To supply more water to cover a bigger area; To boost the supply and reduce rate of frequent bursts; To provide adequate supply to the institutions; To boost the revenue collection; To provide constant supply.	1 pumping set; 3 Km; 2 Km.; 1,000 meters 1 storage tank (90m ³).	Installation of a bigger pumping set; Replacement of pumping main; Laying parallel distribution main to Action Aid and Riat Centres; Metering of connections; Construction of a second storage tank.
Paga Beach (Stalled) Winam Division	To pump water from the Lake to Obambo area; To provide energy for driving the water pump; For storage of water before supplied to consumers; To cover a larger and potential area.	50 metres; 1 pumping set; 1 pump house to be electrified; 1 storage tank 90m ³ 5 Km.;	Installation of suction line; Installation of pumping set; Electrification of pump house; Construction of storage tank; Extension of distribution lines.
Korwenje Water Project (Stalled)	To provide source of supply; To pump water from River Awach to cover	1 take; 2 pumping sets. 20 Km – 1 treatment plant;	Construction of 1 tank; Purchase and installation of pumping sets; Extension of distributions;

	the whole of Korwenje Location and environs; To alleviate water problem in the area.	5 Km.	Construction of treatment works; Rehabilitation of pumping main.
Water and Sanitation Winam Division Kisumu Municipality	To provide clean safe water to areas within the Municipality which are not covered with piped water.	15 NO. Obunga/Bondeni Kanyakwar etc.	To drill 1 borehole in the peri-urban areas of the Municipality, which are not covered with, piped water.

B: New Projects and Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitaga Dam Kadibo Division	1	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water from Kisumu Rural Water Supply.	1 No. Dam Constructed	Desilting of the dam. Justification: Dam silted.
Achuo Pan Kombewa Division	2	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Pan constructed.	Desilting of the pan. Justification: Dam silted.
Kadongo Pan Kombewa Division	3	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Pan constructed	Desilting of the pan. Justification: Dam silted.
Alara Pan Kombewa Division	4	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Pan constructed	Desilting of the pan Justification: Dam silted.
Nyamalawo Pan Kombewa Division	5	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Pan Constructed	Desilting of the pan Justification: Dam silted.
Loco Dam Maseno Division	6	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Dam Constructed.	Desilting of the pan Justification: Dam silted.
Onyuka Pan Kadibo Division	7	To provide water to the people and livestock in areas not covered by piped water.	1 No. Pan Constructed	Desilting of the pan Justification: Dam silted.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the proposed development plan to be achieved within the proposed plan period the following areas in other sectors have to be addressed in order to achieve a higher level of success. The road network condition should be improved to transport agricultural inputs and produce.

Rural electrification to stimulate growth of agro-based industries, health improvement through disease control and management particularly the HIV/AIDs scourge and lower tariffs on agricultural inputs so as to compete in the COMESA Market. The provincial administration will be responsible in ensuring that security, law and order is maintained in order to create an enabling environment for this sector to thrive. Information communication technology will be improved to facilitate marketing of farm produce. Capacity building will be done to improve extension service and package to the farmers.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities”. In the medium term, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district, the sector will lay more emphasis on provision of rural electrification to help promote small-scale cottage industries. It will also be concerned with improvement of roads to the beaches and agricultural potential areas and access to health facilities and administrative centres.

In order to attain a good road network, all existing roads in the district will provide links between farm/fish production areas to market outlets. In the telecommunication sub-sectors, the programmes that will be carried out include installation of an additional exchange to provide telephone service to approximately 5,000 forecasted demand by the year 2005; transmission link between Kisumu and Maseno to be improved; the capacity of the existing wireless local loop exchange to be expanded from 100 to 1,000 lines by the end of 2002.

The Postal Corporation intends to provide quality communication and financial services that meet the international standards in speed, reliability, accessibility and security. The department of Water Development will continue with the programmes to improve water facilities in the district. Priority will be given to the Municipality of Kisumu to upgrade and expand the treatment works and water supply systems in order to alleviate the perennial water shortages.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in The District

The sector is very important to the district as it creates links between production and market centres. The sector also enhances economic growth through creation of employment by establishing forward and backward linkages. Provision of electricity will open market centres for Jua Kali enterprises hence creating jobs and income.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in The Sector

The stakeholders in this sector are Ministry of Roads and Public Works, Kenya Power and Lighting, Postal Corporation, Development partners, Kenya Airports Authority, Kenya Railways, private sector and the community.

The Ministry of Roads and Public Works will be responsible for maintenance of roads infrastructure, designing, costing, construction and supervision of all road and building projects.

Other service providers in this sector like Kenya Railways, Kenya Airports Authority and Public Service vehicles play a key role in transportation of passengers and goods. Kenya Power and Lighting distributes electric power to the public. Development partners support the maintenance of roads projects and supply of Rural Electrification.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Rural electrification Programme.	Funding; Community cost-sharing; High Cost; Drought for long periods.	Solicit donor assistance; Sensitise community; Use cost sharing transformers bought by KPLC; Alternative energy source.
	Geothermal.	Inadequate telephone facilities/services and funds.	Increase survey to establish potential; Exploit the potential and register more companies in sub-sector.
	Wood fuel.	Lack of community commitment; Inadequate Extension.	Establish woodlots; On-farm tree planting; Hill-top afforestation.
	Thermal.	Regulations hindering intervention; Taxation.	Liberalization of market; Removal of tariff on imports of generators.
	VIP latrines in all market centers.	Cleanliness of Public toilets.	The city Council to use LATF funds to construct the V.P.P. latrines.
	Disposal of garbage.	Site for disposal lorries/tractors for transport.	Use ATF fund to purchase tractor and trailer to transport garbage; Identify site where the garbage can be bunt to prevent pollution.
Communication	High cost of telephone installation; Low coverage of mobile in rural areas; Telephone mobile; E-mail; Cyber cafes.	Lack of electricity in rural areas for E-mail facilities.	Liberalize the market for telephones; Increase coverage, and affordable ability of telephone as costs; Promote REP and encourage communities to cost share.
Roads	Annual grading of all rural access roads; Gravel major roads to all weather standards to access landing beaches on agricultural potential area; Tarmac all the inter-district roads.	Funds machinery and equipment; Competent and honest contactors.	Solicit donor assistance; Enhance fuel levy collections.
Water and Sanitation	Sewerage; Kisumu city-extension into periphery estates-Nyalenda Kondele; Augmentation Kisumu Water Supply.	Funding source; Maintenance collection of revenue	Seek donor assistance; Extend water supply and sewerage to curtail water vending in town.

3.2.5 Projects and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Road Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
D245 Akado Kombewa Maseno	1	To ease transportation of farm produce to markets.	20 km	Tarmacking at Kshs. 500 million. Justification: Road serves high potential area (fishing and agricultural).
C85 Kisumu-Dunga	2	Improve accessibility to fish landing beaches and promote tourism.	2.5 km	Tarmacking at Kshs. 60 million. Justification: Serve fish landing beaches and promote tourism.
D290 Kondele Chiga Rabuur	3	To ease traffic congestion on Kisumu-Ahero road	11.2 km	Tarmacking the road. Justification: Serves as a by pass from Kisumu to Ahero.
Mamboeleo Riat on B1	4	Reduce traffic jam on B1/above road.	1.2 km	Gravelling. Justification: Would reduce traffic jam during peak hours in town.
RAR 20 Kombewa Bodi	5	Facilitate transportation of produce to market outlets.	2 km	Gravelling. Justification: Road serves fishermen and farmers.
E 255 Kolenyo-Korwenje	6	To serve the farming communities.	2.5 km	Gravelling; To facilitate transportation of farm produce to market out let.
E 1118 Maseno- darajambili	7	To ease traffic congestion on Kisumu – Maseno road.	1.3 km	Gravelling; Road serves farmers and is also a by pass for township.

3.2.5 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to Agriculture and Rural Development in providing accessibility to markets for farm produce. Rural electrification will promote agro-based industries. The sector is also linked to Tourism, Trade and Industry by facilitating access to tourist attraction sites. The sector will also encourage the establishment of tourist hotels through provision of power, water and telecommunication. The sector requires professionals from Human Resource Development to manage its operations.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

At the district level, efforts are being made to promote the establishment of cottage industries with the aim of creating employment opportunities and improving the income of the people.

In order to fully benefit from the fishing industry, the fishermen are encouraged to form co-operative societies to enable them to effectively participate in fishing, processing and storage with a view to solving marketing problems. This is to ensure that the local people are fully involved in the fishing industry.

Measures have also been put in place to revive and strengthen the textile industry. To promote the establishment of small businesses and Jua-kali enterprises, efforts will be made to provide the basic infrastructure which will include extension of Rural Electrification Programme to the major urban and market centres. Credit providers like NGOs, Women Enterprises Development Credit Organization (WEDCO), banks, co-operatives, etc, will be encouraged to avail credit facilities with cheaper interest rates to small-scale businesses.

The district has documented several tourist attraction sites, which include historical sites like Kit Mikai and Dunga Game Reserve. There is need to promote tourism by putting up more tourist hotels, developing sporting activities as well as beaches along Lake Victoria.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in The District

The sub-sector is important in the district as it is intended to create job opportunities, generate incomes and wealth. By so doing it has a major contribution to poverty reduction. In order for the sector to contribute to poverty reduction, it will require the support of all the stakeholders so that the Government's role will be to create the necessary enabling environment such as improving infrastructure, policy formulation, information dissemination etc. In this way it will open the way for the private sector contribution through investment.

The Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) and the Micro Finance Institutions including NGOs will be required to provide the necessary support in financial and capacity building.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector include Micro-Finance Institutions such as Women Enterprises Development Credit organization (WEDCO), Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP), Community Initiative Support Services (CISS) etc and other credit providers who include banks and rural savings and credit societies. Other stakeholders in the sector are Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Local Authorities and tourist class hotels.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Creating an enabling environment for investment creation and business growth	Lack of easy and accessible credit.	Provision of easy and accessible credit by strengthening the co-operative movement, reviewing the policies governing the interest rates on

	Import goods.	High tariffs levies.	Harmonise levies and reduce tariffs charged through consultations with relevant Government Departments and other players.
	Management.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills.	To solicit for funds from Government agencies and external sources to offer/conduct training/counselling services.
	Marketing and promoting of the District Tourism, potential.	Inadequate funds to undertake a vigorous marketing and promotion exercise.	Sourcing of funds from Government and other external source.
	Agro-base industries Rural electrification; Attract local and foreign investors; Provide infrastructure for Industry.	Lack of good will to win foreign investors; Inadequate raw materials for agro-industries; Interest rates too high for local investors.	Promote Kenya to potential investors; Produce adequate raw materials for industry i.e. cotton; Lower interest rate and tariff for imported secondary materials for potential investors.
Tourism	Eco-Tourism Tourist promotion; Extension of Western Tourist Circuit to Bondo-Uganda and Tanzania; Improve the Tourist sites in Lake Victoria, Islands and Inselberg Hills along the lakeshore.	Lack of interest by local investors in the industry; Lack of promotion in Eco-Tourism; Lack of development and promotion of Tourist attraction sites along Lake Victoria.	Capitalise on the East African Cooperation to extend Western Tourist Circuit to connect with Uganda, Tanzania across the Lake; Encourage eco-Tourism Development rich cultures of the community in the Lake region.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To inculcate basic business knowledge; To create awareness on investment opportunities and sources of business finance.	To train 160 persons in the 4 divisions per fiscal year.	Conduct entrepreneurship training.
Joint Loan Scheme	To offer credit facilities to small-scale indigenous traders.	60-70 persons per fiscal year.	Finance small-scale entrepreneurs.

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Exhibition for Small Scale Enterprises (SSE's) District wide	1	To help market products of SSE's.	All SSE's involved in manufacturing (1 exhibition per fiscal year).	Organize an exhibition for SSE's. Justification: To create an awareness of the manufactured products.
Ministry Office Block	2	To provide office accommodation for all the departments by the year 2003.	To construct and complete the office block by the year 2003.	Prepare the P.D.P, drawings and construction works. Justification: To have officers operating under one roof and save government spending on rent and to house all ministerial departments.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides market for agricultural produce in terms of food and raw materials to industries (agro-based). As had been outlined in the previous sectors, improved and well-maintained infrastructure will promote tourism, trade and investment. Information technology will be a key player in promoting the existing potential in trade, tourism and industry in the district through exhibitions, marketing, Internets, print and electronic media.

Security is paramount to the promotion, thriving and sustainability of tourism trade and industry.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to obtain better quality of life for all Kenyans.” The mission of the sector is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Investment on human resource development is key to economic growth as well as poverty reduction. In the district, the District Education Board has launched the education bursary fund to assist the needy and bright students from poor families. There is also a district bursary fund for textbook projects for primary schools. These should be well managed so as to tackle the problem of school dropouts and child labour. Efforts will also be made to intensify the enrolment of girls in schools and work out programmes to retain them.

To address the problem of morbidity and mortality rates arising from high prevalence of malaria, water borne diseases, vitamin A deficiencies in children under five years, HIV/AIDs etc. the district intends to strengthen community based health initiatives to enhance sustainability of community health services.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important to the district because it is through education that skilled manpower required for economic growth is developed. The sector is also very important to the district because education enhances reproductive health and reproductive rights and facilitates the fight against HIV/AIDs, lowers the fertility rates and enhances child survival and helps to reduce maternal mortality.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders that contribute towards provision of education in the district are the GOK, through various ministries, religious organizations, NGOs, CBOs, Donor Community and the Civil Society at large. The government is responsible for

formulation of education policies to guide educational development and provides the implementation strategies. NGOs like Plan International, KWAHO, AMREF, UNICEF, KEFEADO, FIDA, FAWE, C.F.B.T, KAACR, World Vision and many others have participated in the provision of fees to bright and needy students; physical facilities, food, legal protection, books, water, and health training. There are also donor communities like DFID and the Dutch government, which offers management training. Civil society is involved through harambee, fundraising and direct construction of buildings in some schools.

The health sub-sector will contribute by enforcing National Health Policy Guidelines at the district level, developing and implementing district specific cost effective packages, mobilizing resources, intersectoral collaboration and health service delivery.

Private sector, NGOs and CBOs will be supplementing the resources and services under the auspices of the Ministry of Health at the district level.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies.

Sub Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Social Services	Community mobilization	Lack of transport; Lack of departmental staff on the ground.	Community meetings; Workshops for community opinion leaders; Community on site training; Advocacy; Liase with other stakeholders.
	Support to vulnerable groups.	Lack of adequate revolving loan funds; Lack of welfare fund; High number of needy cases.	Advocate for more funds from Poverty Eradication Commission; Request National fund for the disabled to release some funds to District Rehabilitation Committee A/C; Address first cases of the poor of the poorest, and support J.C.A's.; Collaborate closely with NGO's supporting vulnerable groups.
	Fight against HIV/AIDS.	Cultural beliefs; Funds.	Advocate for behaviour change through organized community forums; Form anti-Aids clubs; Network with various stakeholders.
Education	Provision of textbooks to all primary schools in the district.	Lack of enough funds; Lack of storage facilities; Negative attitude of parents towards cost sharing.	Donor projects on provision of textbook; Sensitisation of parents to understand the importance of cost sharing.
	Science laboratory in Secondary Schools.	Lack of funds.	Source for funds through harambee; P.T.A projects to target the provision of laboratories.
	Retention of children of school going age within schools, especially girl child.	Poverty; Orphan hood; Child labour; Negative attitude of parents especially towards girl child.	Mobilization and community awareness on girl child education; Aids awareness to control deaths as a result of Aids; Bursary for girls' education; Encourage parents to start small-scale income generating projects.

	Making education accessible to all children in the district.	Poverty; Child labour; Negative attitude of parents especially towards girls; inadequate facilities in some parts of the district.	Mobilization and community awareness on girl child education; Encourage parents to start small-scale income generating projects
	Adequate staffing of our schools.	Shortage of teachers; High death rate among teachers; Teachers' attitude towards staying in certain regions.	Posting of more teachers from TSC; Proper balancing of the existing teachers in the district.
	Positive moral change to stop and control the spread of HIV/AIDs scourge.	Poverty; Attitude; Cultural practices.	Sensitisation of both the pupils and community at large on HIV/AIDs issues; Encourage small-scale projects to alleviate poverty.
	Organization of seminars, workshops, and in-service courses on curriculum development.	Inadequate funds, poor attendance by teachers (participants).	Sensitisation of parents to improve on fees payments; Sensitise teachers to change their attitude towards attendance.
	Workshops and seminars on effective school management.	Inadequate funds, poor attendance by teachers (participants).	Sensitisation of parents to improve on fees payments; Sensitise teachers to change their attitude towards attendance.
	Organization of co-curricula activities as an integral part of learning.	Negative attitude of parents and some teachers towards the same; Inadequate funds.	Sensitisation of both teachers and parents on the importance of co-curricular activities; Parents and head teachers to be sensitised on the importance of paying and remittance of the activity funds respectively.
Employment	Promotion of rural employment.	Poor attitude of people towards farm work; Unpredictable climatic conditions; Low poverty levels in affording basic farm tools; Lack of credit for rural enterprises.	Maximizing employment and income generating opportunities; Provide credit facilities through credit institutions; Request government to lower taxes for farm inputs.
	Promotion of income generating activities (IGAs).	Poor 'enterprise culture' among young people; Lack of enabling environment for business. Lack of credit facilities with low interest.	Educate people on entrepreneurial skills through seminars; Create an enabling environment; Encouraging investors and credit institutions; Accelerate self-employment.
	Expansion of wage employment.	Retrenchment programmes; Lack of industries to absorb wage earners; Restructuring Programme increases number of retrenches.	Creation of enabling environment for industries creation promoting investment; Create many jobs for those in market e.g. through jua kali sector; Ensuring DFRD strategy is followed in line with NEB policies.
	Informal sector (Jua Kali) provision.	Low purchase powers from people; Lack of capital to start jua kali sheds; Management skills lacking.	Improve investment climate; Credit institutions to be encouraged, give longer periods in loan.

	Improvement of working terms and conditions.	Poor working relations between employees and employer; Lack of orientation and in-service programmes; Poor wage brackets.	Enhance participation of employers; Improve the industrial relations climate; Train employer and employees through seminars/workshops; Promote workers on merit.
Health	Malaria Preventive promotional activities and management.	Inadequate resources; Hostile environment; Lack of commitment of health workers; Lack of education; Poor coordination; Vector and agent resistance.	Develop and implement district malaria control campaigns and management and surveillance at all levels, mobilize resources and promote intersectoral collaboration.
	Reproductive health: Promotional and preventive activities and management.	Lack of awareness regarding safe motherhood (S/M); Lack of funds to train and update health workers, CHWs and TBAs on S/M; Lack of TBA kits; Unawareness on family planning methods; Inadequate staff.	Develop district reproductive health strategy; Promote adolescent health, intensify awareness on a wide range of contraceptives, promote intersectoral collaboration, mobilize resources, and implement management at all levels.
	HIV/AIDs; Preventive, promotional activities and management.	Inadequate resources; Negative attitude towards positive behaviour change; Poverty; Socio-cultural practices.	Develop district HIV/AIDs control strategies; Implement the packages; surveillance, Implement HIV/AIDs/STI management package at all levels; Screening of HIV/AIDs/STI; Mobilize resources and promote intersectoral collaboration.
	Integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI); Preventive, promotional activities and management.	Shortage of trained staff in KEPI; Ignorance of people on immunization.	Develop district IMCI strategy, surveillance, integrated service provision; Train primary health care workers.
	Expanded programme of immunization (EPI); Preventive, promotional activities, management and high quality surveillance of EPI diseases.	Inadequate transport; Inadequate KEPI equipment and logistics; Poor distribution of health facilities; Poor infrastructure.	Plan and implement immunization campaigns; Maintain health information systems, cold chain at all levels; Intersectoral collaboration; Maintain immunization coverage of the district at 90% and above.
	Control and prevention of major environmental health related communicable diseases as well as food safety.	Inadequate resources; Poor infrastructure; Natural calamities i.e floods; Population explosion; Lack of community participation.	Implement sanitation policies; Implement treatment guidelines at all levels and strengthen health information systems.
	Prevention and treatment of other causes of morbidity and mortality.	Inadequate funds for updates for health workers at all levels; Inadequate resources; Poor distribution of health facilities.	Implement treatment guidelines at all levels and strengthen health information systems.

	Strengthening of Health Management Information systems.	Inadequate resources; Lack of commitment by health workers; Lack of trained personnel in NGO health facilities; Lack of updates.	Strengthen coordination of HMIS at all levels; Strengthen essential logistics especially data processing equipment; Training of allied health workers on HMIS and intensify data collection.
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3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B. New Project Proposals: Social Services

Name of Project Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District wide	1	Reduce poverty in the community; Accelerate community participation in the projects; Support education.	Disadvantaged members of the community; Women; Youth; Children;	Creating awareness to the groups; Preparing the groups for income generating activities and group management; Empowerment of women financially. Justification: There is lack of participation in income generating activities hence, pockets of poverty.
Support to Vulnerable Groups	2	Improve the living condition of the community.	Vulnerable members of the community.	Provision of education, food, shelter, medical care and clothing; Capacity building; Provision of revolving loan fund; Support IGA's. Justification: Inadequate revolving loan funds.
Fight against HIV/AIDS	3	Increase behaviour change in the community.	All members of the society.	Form anti-Aids clubs; Organize community training; Network with other stakeholders. Justification: Lack of funding and capacity building in HIV/AIDS activities.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Library at Sinyolo Secondary School, Winam Division	To develop and improve reading skills; To make the necessary materials for effective teaching/learning activities available.	All students; All teachers.	Construction of the walls and roofing.
Library at Ngere High School, Kombewa Division	To develop and improve reading skills of the students; To make the necessary materials for effective teaching/ learning activities available.	All students; All teachers.	Construction of the foundation wall and roofing.

Dinning hall at Ramogi Institute for Advanced Technology Winam Division	To create adequate and hygienic space for the ever increasing students population.	Students.	Completion of the ground floor and introducing column and beam to construct a floor on top thus forming a one-storey house.
Workshop complex at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology, Winam Division	To offer carpentry and joinery workshop with store, office and two tutorial rooms.	Students; Tutors; Administrators.	Reorganization and rehabilitation of the workshop.
General Science laboratory. RIAT Winam Division	To provide electrical engineering labs With store and office; To provide three classrooms.	Students; Tutors.	Reinforcement of concrete frame within fill of blocks finished with plaster and paint.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Activities
Men's Hostels 1 No at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology Winam Division	1	To accommodate more students as their number is continuously swelling	Additional students.	The construction of walls and participating of the hostels. Justification: To cater for increasing number of male students.
Pit latrines at Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology Winam Division	2	To improve the sanitation of the college in order to curb any out break of diseases.	All students; All tutors; other workers living in the college compound.	The construction of concrete slab finished with screed; The walls will be of block works and roofed by corrugated iron sheets. Justification: Lack of adequate sanitary facilities.
Modern Library at RIAT Winam Division	3	To develop and improve reading skills of the students; To make available all the necessary material for training.	To accommodate all the students in the college.	The construction of wall and partition plus purchasing of books. Justification: Increased demand for reading space and materials.

B: New Project Proposals: Health Sub Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Information Systems District wide	1	To strengthen the District Health Management Information Systems (DMIS).	Health care workers – both GOK, NGO and private; Communities implementing PHC/CBHC Health facilities; Health records and information Officers; DHMT; CBOs; NGO.	Train and retrain health care workers on data management at the service delivery point. Justification: Lack of adequate trained personnel and equipment.

Health Education District wide	2	Improve school health programmes in the district; Improve IEC component of PHC activities in the district.	Health care workers; Teachers; Education Officers; School pupils; DHMT.	Hold planning meetings; conduct seminars for teachers and education officers; Conduct health education to school pupils in the district; Supervise and support school health programmes; Strengthen IEC component of HIV/AIDS campaign through intersectoral collaboration; Integrating IEC activities into environmental health and sanitation programmes; Develop IEC monitoring and evaluation tools; Monitor and evaluate IEC activities; Hold regular IEC planning meetings. Justification: Lack of school health education programmes.
Drugs and Other Medical Supplies District wide	3	To provide drugs and other medical supplies to enhance the quality of health care delivery in the district; To verify quality, efficacy and care of drugs at the service delivery point level; To equip the health care workers with knowledge and skills on drug management (both GOK and NGO (health care workers)); To equip them with adequate knowledge and skills on drug management at the community level.	Health facilities; Community pharmacies; Health care workers; Community health workers; Traditional Birth Attendants.	Procurement of drugs and other medical supplies; Supervision and monitoring; Updates for health care workers on rational drug use; Train and retrain community health workers, traditional birth attendants on essential drug management at the community level. Justification:- Inadequate supply of drugs and other medical supplies.

Maternal Child Health and Family Planning District wide	4	To increase immunization standards and coverage; To reduce infant morbidity; To access all service delivery points easily; To reduce fertility rate; To increase family planning acceptance; To reduce cross infection in health facilities and community; To reduce cost of health care being used in hospitals.	Health Workers 200 per year; Community health workers 400 per year; Reach 100 schools per year; Purchase 50 new KEPI fridges; Buy 100 gas cylinders; Access all fridge spares; Purchase 4 KEPI vehicles; Purchase 20 motor bikes; Sensitise and train 200 community Based distributors per year;	Training and updates to Health Workers on Kenya Expanded Programme on immunizations operational level and cold chain; Start school Health Programmes; Equip service delivery points with KEPI fridges, gas cylinders and all KEPI logistics; Purchase KEPI vehicles; Mobilization and sensitisation of health workers on family planning; Training of health workers and community on infection control; Training of health workers on Home Based Care of HIV/AIDS patients and clients. Justification: Limited acceptance of immunization and family planning methods leading to high infant morbidity and mortality rates.
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A. On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	To reduce mother to child transmission.	At least one Health Worker in GOK Health Institution; DHMT.	Train Health Workers in PMCT; Encourage the use of anti-retroviral drugs to mothers who are Sero +v in order to reduce mother to child transmission; Integrate HIV/AIDS programmes in MCH
Project Management	Improve project management.	DHMT and 10 other program officers.	Offer necessary training for program officers (computer training).
Home Based Counselling of HIV/AIDS	Establishment of home based care for people with AIDs; To provide counselling services to PLWAs and communities; Health workers, CHWs and trained youths to collaborate with CBO's implementing home based care in the community.	15 youths in every location trained on basic counselling; one health worker in every GOK Health Institution trained on HIV/AIDS.	Training CHWs, Health Workers, to enhance socio-economic impacts of STD/HIV/AIDS.
Surveillance of STD/HIV/AIDS	To get correct current update of epidemiological surveillance of HIV/STDs/AIDs.	Meet with medical records officers from PGH/KDH and Chulaimbo H/C.	Get weekly report on sentinel surveillance from PGH/KDH/Chulaimbo H/C.
Participation in ASK Show	Advocacy and publicity for support and behaviour change.	All ASK show within Nyanza (mostly Kisumu)	Education and communication for behaviour change
Capacity training for Health Workers	Promote preventive measures to reduce the risk of transmission of STD/HIV and AIDs.	One health worker in every GOK trained.	Train GOK CHWs on STD management.
Holding of DCAC Meeting.	Encourage preventive measures to reduce spread of HIV.		Changing experience on HIV/AIDS; Monthly meeting.

Enhancement of socio-economic Impacts of HIV/AIDs	To strengthen the mitigation of the socio-economic impacts.	Training all CHWs in the district on STD/HIV/AIDs.	Training CHWs to enhance socio-economic impact of STDs/HIV/AIDs
Condom Promotion and Social Marketing of STI	Control spread of STI/HIV	15 youths group per location in every 10 B.I site have been trained; other youths group of 25 each; 3 institutions of 30 each; All beach leaders.	Training to improve knowledge on condom use; Distribution of condoms to all the outlets in the district; Train peer groups on correct condom use; Ensure availability of condoms; Introduce new condom outlets.
Care and Support for PLWAs	Improve quality of clinical care.	All PLWAs.	Identification and training of NGOs, CBO's in home based care of PLWAs; Develop and distribution of training curriculum and guide.
Home Based Care	To enhance household and community capacity to cope and provide care and support for PLWAs.	All PLWAs.	Training of health workers in home based care; strengthen services and co-ordinate home based care for people living with AIDs.
Collaboration with NGO's/CBO's on HIV/AIDs issues.	Exchanging ideas on matters concerning HIV/AIDs; Reduce risk of HIV/AIDs.	Meeting with all NGO's and CBO's dealing with AIDs.	Holding meetings monthly.
Strengthen Operators of Laboratory and Blood Safety	To reduce the prevalence of HIV among blood donors by 1% HIV/AIDs.	Train laboratory staff.	Update, print and distribute safety guidelines; Train HCW's on blood safety and testing; Supply essential equipments for screening.
Education and Communication for Behaviour Change	People to change their behaviour to reduce transmission of STDs/HIV/AIDs.	9 youth groups 4 beaches; 2 prisons; 4 schools.	Enhance behaviour change through radio broadcast; Through video shows in the beaches, groups and institution.
Maternal Child Health and Family Planning	To reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality; To increase Family Planning acceptance; To reduce total fertility rate.	Maternal morbidity and mortality to reduce to 50/100; Infant mortality to reduce from 110/1000 to 50/1000; Family Planning Acceptance from 45%-80%; Total fertility from 5.8 to 3; Sensitise 100 Health workers per year and 200 community health workers per year.	Mobilization and sensitisation of health workers and community regarding immunization of children and mothers; Immunization outreach services; Conducting school health programmes; Training of Traditional Birth Attendants; Revitalization of the existing Bamako Initiative Pharmacies and equipping them; Mobilization and sensitisation of Health Workers and Community regarding family planning; Train Health Workers on Family Planning.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource sector is linked to all other sectors because it is responsible for the supply of skilled manpower. These other sectors support human resource sector through food security and nutrition, proper communication, water and sanitation among others.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Information and Communication sector in the district is fast growing because the district is mainly cosmopolitan. This is evident by the increasing number of training facilities on ICT, availability of cyber cafes, improved cell phone coverage and a radio station. Most government and private sector businesses have adopted information technology.

Through the District Management Information System (DMIS), the planning unit in the district collects information from key government departments like Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Fisheries, Co-operative, Water and Public Works for purposes of analysis, storage and dissemination to users.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The established District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has enabled the planning unit to access information for reference and planning purposes. The available information data system include facts on district profile, socio-cultural and economic indicators, sectoral profiles e.g. health, education and agriculture. It also acts as a resource data bank.

The strategic location of Kisumu in relation to the rest of the country and the neighbouring countries requires an efficient ICT network. This will promote investment opportunities in trade, tourist, agriculture and service sectors.

3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the District.

The key stakeholders in the district are Ministry Finance and Planning, Tourism and Information, the Mass Media, Culture and Social Services, Telkom Kenya, Posta and the Private sector.

The role of the Ministry of Finance and Planning through the DIDC is to provide the following functions: Selection of documents and sources of data/information, acquisition of documents and data/information, processing of documents and data retrieval of

documents and data publication or reproduction of documents data and organization of the District Management Information System. Telkom provides the telephone services, while Information collects and transmits the information through electronic and print media.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The overall IT sector is relatively new in the district, and is being implemented in piecemeal whereby every department is acquiring computers on their own. However, the success of IT is increasingly becoming the people and Government Issue, the most crucial issue being skills availability, quality of user staff, quality of software, managerial awareness and training.

It is believed that ICT infrastructure will require competent and well-trained personnel for its applicability and utility in the district.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy	Acquisition of IT systems	Lack of funding and no A.I.E for DIDC's.	Solicit for funding from: GOK; Donors; Community.
	Manpower training	Training funds and shortage of staff.	Train personnel through options such as internal courses, External training, on job training, more staff be recruited.
	Acquisition of data	Lack of transport means and shortage of personnel for field data collection.	Require transport means preferably motorcycle/vehicle; Request government to employ more documentalists.
	Coordination with NII	Lack of internet, Email services; Exchange programmes lacking, and National Information system lacking.	Install E-mail, internet services with help of government; Prepare work plan to include seminars/exchange programmes; Liase with other information centres for formation of NIS.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B. New Projects Proposals:

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and DMIS	1	To increase data collection coverage by 50%.	Departmental and NGO planners: Community and researchers: DIDC Staff implementing IT programmes: Stakeholders: NGO's, Civil society.	Strengthen the DIDC through provision of IT equipment e.g. computers, internet, Email: Intensifying collection of data from various departments: Training DIDC and DMIS staff for handling capabilities: Providing resource documents in the DIDC such as books, newspapers and other periodicals: Coordinate with other information centres in acquisition of data and networking. Justification To strengthen the DIDC and District Management Information Systems: The DIDC will act as a community resource centre for information dissemination.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With an improved working Information Management System, growth in other sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource, Tourism and Industry will be accelerated. Agriculture and Rural Development gets market information from ICT sector. Tourism, Trade and Industry find ICT key to their sector and Tourists normally arrange their Tour Safaris from overseas. Perishable products like flowers will be sold through Internet.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The development process is an interaction of certain activities. We have private initiatives aimed at promoting individual and group welfare and also government programmes and resources applied in various sectors. At the district level, these activities are organized, promoted, implemented and necessary research undertaken. In the areas of governance, the government will continue to implement a number of measures based on enhancing accountability and transparency by restructuring district treasuries, streamlining procurement procedures and establishment of effective district anti-corruption committees. To complement the government efforts in enhancing security, the community are encouraged to set up vigilant groups. This will ensure stability and security within the community.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in The District .

In order to promote development in the district, this sector is linked to all other sectors as it enhances stability, harmonious co-existence among the populace.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in The Sector

The stakeholders involved are the government through the relevant departments such as the Provincial Administration, Police, National Security Intelligence Services, the Judiciary, Probation, Children's department, Prisons and the Attorney General.

The NGOs include the Law Society of Kenya, FIDA, Anti-rape organizations, and religious organizations.

The local community also plays a key role in the sector through the vigilant groups

3.6.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration issues	Reduce crime rate.	Inadequate personnel, and transport.	Disengage prosecution from the police. Establishment of vigilante groups in the community.
Administration of justice	Undue delay in the administration of justice.	Inadequate personnel and physical infrastructure.	Judiciary to hasten prosecution of cases and provide adequate physical infrastructure.
Legal services	Enhance legal services and hasten court cases	High cost of legal services; Lack of awareness on human rights.	Creating awareness on the availability of free legal services by the GOK and other service providers; Educate the public on their legal rights.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Probation District Headquarters, Winam Division	1	Provide office accommodation.	Construct and complete by the year 2004.	Preparation of PDP, building plans and bills of quantities and construction works. Justification: The government will save money spent on rent.
Divisional Office Maseno Division	2	To reduce congestion and provide privacy.	Construct and complete by the year 2004.	The current office accommodation is inadequate and not conducive to good working atmosphere.

B: New Project Proposals: Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Institutional Capacity building and co-ordination services.	1	Training and reorientation of departmental heads on new dimensions on DFRD structure and DMIS.	Train at least 20 departmental heads per year.	Identify the training needs. Justification: Enhance institutional capacity and co-ordination services for efficient project implementation at grass root level.

3.6.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

For the goals and objectives stated in the other sectors to be achieved in the plan period, there will be need for effective mobilization of the relevant components in this sector to support the other sectors.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

One of the problems observed during the 1997-2001 Plan period was lack of proper monitoring and evaluation guidelines. Monitoring and Evaluation are important aspects in the implementation of projects and programmes. In the 2002 – 2008 plan period monitoring will be done continually while evaluation will be done periodically. Implementers will play a leading role in both monitoring and internal evaluation. Other than implementers, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (D.M.E.C.) with members drawn from various departments will be charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating all development programmes/projects in the district so as to ensure a higher rate of implementation. At the community level project specific committees' will be strengthened to oversee the implementation process of development projects and report to DDCs. The DMEC will be responsible for co-ordinating the development activities of all stakeholders in the district such as NGOs, CBOs and Local Authorities.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation has been built in the planning process of the National and District Development Plans 2002-2008.

The District Development Plan will have three-tier monitoring process starting from the project Management Committee, who will be elected by the project beneficiaries. The committee will include ex-office members like the area Assistant Chief, area Chief, area Councillor and locational head of department of the project being implemented. The committee will be in charge of day to day implementation of the project and taking records of expenditure, goods purchased etc. They will send monthly reports to the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

The Divisional Committee will comprise District Officer as Chairperson, ADDO as Secretary and Technical Heads of Departments in the Division, NGO representatives, church representatives, and representatives from the private sector.

The Divisional M&E committee will submit their reports to the District M&E Committee quarterly. The latter will comprise the DC as chairman, DDO as secretary, Technical Heads of Departments, District Accountant, Supplies Officer, NGO representative, Chairman, Local Authority/Municipal Council. The committee will inspect the projects quarterly and compile a report to the DDC.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Costs Kshs	Time Frame	M & E indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
NALEP-Sida	3,612,000	2000 – 2003	Number of local areas identified; Number of PRAs conducted; Numbers of farmers and staff trained.	Field reports; Visits; Training reports; Quarterly reports; Monthly reports, Field day reports.	DALEO	<p>Farmers Decision-making and resource mobilization; Management of Public/common natural resources; NGOs, CBOs and other organizations Provision of extension and specific services demanded by farmers.</p> <p>Research Come up with new technologies to solve the problem of farmers and to disseminate their research findings demanded by the farmers.</p>
LVEMP	Kshs. 1,918,175 2001/2002 Estimates.	1997/98 - 2003	No. of PRAs conducted; Number of committees trained from catchments areas; Number of community sensitisation meetings, number of springs protected.	Training reports, PRA reports, minutes of community meetings, field visit reports.	DLPO	<p>Community Micro-projects identification; Choosing of the community leaders; Actual implementation; Community Mobilization and service provision NGOs/CBOs and other Government departments.</p>
Livestock Development Programme	8,000,000 (This excludes funding for the final phase-handing over phase)	2002 - June 2003	No. of in calf cows purchased; No of private bull schemes established; No. of impact bulls purchased; No of communal spraying crushes.	Field reports; Training reports; Quarterly reports; Monthly reports and mid term reviews.	Mobilization of stakeholders to form livestock development activities; Co-ordination of project activities; Overall implementation of the project.	Implementation; Supervision; Cost-sharing; Monitoring and evaluation.

Nyahera Water Supply	8,221,000	2002 to 2007	No. of storage tanks constructed at Dago; No. of distribution lines extended; No. of water connection metered; No. of laboratory tools purchased.	Site visits; Audit reports; Accountable documents; Certificate of completion.	GOK (MENR Water Dev); DWO	Trenching; Bush clearance and providing passage for the pipelines through the shambas
Kisumu Rural Water Supply	18 million	2002 - 2008	No. of filters rehabilitated; No. of distribution lines extended; Mayieka line replaced; No. of laboratory equipment and tools procured; No. of water meters purchased.	Site visits; Audit reports, accountable documents; Certificate of completion.	GOK (MENR Water Development) DWO.	Provision of unskilled labour e.g. trenching, bush clearance etc.
Mkendwa Kanyakwar Water Supply	11,936,000	5 years for the whole project	1 No. pumping set installed; No. of km of the main line replaced; No. of parallel distribution main laid.	Completion certificate and handing over notes.	GOK (MENR) Water Development.	Providing unskilled labour.
Paga Beach Water Project Winam	19,773,000	2002-2008	No. of metres of suction lines installed; Electrification of pump house; Storage tank constructed; No. of km of distribution lines extended.	Completion certificate and handing over notes.	DWO	Providing unskilled labour e.g. trenching bush clearance etc.
Korwenje Water Project	36,842,000	2002-2008	One tank constructed; No. of pumping sets purchased and installed; No. of km of extension of distribution lines.	Completion certificate and handing over notes.	DWO	Stakeholders can be involved in trenching bush clearance and other unskilled labour.
Water and Sanitation WATSAN	Each well 450,000 6,750,000	2002-2008	No. of boreholes drilled.	Completion certificate and handing over notes.	GOK	Community will provide free land and access road.
Kitaga Dam Kadibo Division	5,000,000	2002-2008	No. of dams desilted.	Completion certificate and handing over notes.	GOK/Donor (to be contracted).	Providing unskilled labour (bush clearance providing stones).