



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

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

**KISUMU EAST  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2008 – 2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

Be a strategic destination/hub that offers excellent, efficient and quality public services, responsive to dynamic needs of our people's posterity.

### **Mission**

Embrace the diversity and human potential of our people, to sustainably offer innovative, responsive, efficient and customer friendly public service that delight our customers and inspire them to actively engage in identification, mobilization and utilization of national and local resources within an enabling environment to spur socio-cultural and economic development.

## **FOREWORD**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
A.I.A	Appropriation-in-Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ARVS	Anti Retroviral
BMU	Beach Management Units
BOG	Board of Governors
BQs	Bills of Quantities
CACC	Constituency Aids control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Workers
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information Systems
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth & Employment Creation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Educational Communication
IP-ERS	Programme for the ERS of Wealth and employment Creation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KIWASCO	Kisumu Water Sewerage Company

KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
LA	Local Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LVSCA	Lake Victoria South Catchment Area
MCI	Millennium Cities Initiative
MCK	Municipal Council of Kisumu
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to child Transmission of HIV
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ration
PWD	People with Disability
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Council and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kisumu East District is one of the 35 districts currently in Nyanza Province. The district covers a total area of 557.7 km<sup>2</sup>. It borders Nyando District to the East, Nandi East District to the North East, Emuhaya to the North, Kisumu West to the West and Rachuonyo District to the South across the lake. The district has two administrative divisions namely: - Winam and Kadibo Divisions with a total of 20 locations and 55 sub-locations. The district has two constituencies, Kisumu Town East and Kisumu Town West Constituencies all of which cover the eleven locations in Winam Division. Miwani, a location within Winam Division falls under Muhoroni Constituency while the whole of Kadibo Division is in Nyando Constituency, Nyando District. The District has a total of twenty two civic wards, thirteen in Kisumu Town West while Kisumu Town East has nine wards.

The topography of the district is divided into two zones namely the Kano Plains and the escarpments in the north. To the east of Kisumu there are low ridges and rivers occasionally breaking the Kano plains. The Kano plains formation, due to the structure on the floor of these escarpments renders itself vulnerable to flooding by heavy rains especially in the lower plains.

The mean annual rainfall varies with altitude and proximity to the highlands along the Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet. Kisumu East District has a mean annual rainfall of 1280mm. The lowland area forms a trough of low rainfall, receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1,000 mm and 1,800 mm. The mean annual temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C.

Kisumu East District was split from the larger Kisumu District which had a total population of 504,359 as per the 1999 census. The total population of the district as per the 1999 census stood at 378,872. There were 189,901 males and 188,971 females. The population at the start of the plan period in 2008 was projected to be 453,593. It is projected that by the end of the plan period (2012), the population will reach 491,371. A large proportion of the population 42 % is below 14 years. The youth (15-30) account for 13% of the total population.

In the last District Development Plan 2002 – 2008, there were a total of 179 projects that were planned for implementation. Although this was not achieved, quite a number of projects that were not in the plan were implemented using the devolved funds i.e. Constituency Development Funds and the Road Levy Transfer Fund which came into being during the plan period. Challenges faced included: - inconsistency in political and administrative boundary like the case of Kadibo Division and inadequate funding or lack of proper communication between various ministries and their respective district departments.

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

There are a number of challenges and cross-cutting issues that will need to be addressed through the implementation of this plan such as poverty, HIV and AIDS, disaster management, gender inequality and environmental issues among others. Other challenges of concern are the growing number of unemployed youths and matters to do with persons with disability. Consultation forums were carried out in the communities to identify issues/problems and their direct cause. This led to the formulation of the development objectives and strategies to address the issues identified. The issues include:- low incomes, lack of access to adequate clean and safe water, environmental degradation, poor housing, poor health, high HIV and AIDS prevalence, poor academic performance, food insecurity, poor road network, insecurity and poor service delivery.

Among the strategies to address these problems are: - revive of at least one industry per year, strengthening the capacity of Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) funds as well as establishing digital villages as a way of addressing the problem of income. Initiating water conservation programmes/campaigns and the promotion of roof catchment and water storage will address accessibility to safe water. Institution of solid waste management/recycling systems, law enforcement and regulation of sand harvesting, eradication of the water hyacinth and hippo grass as well as community sensitization will go a long way in addressing environmental issues. On the problem of poor housing, construction of low cost housing, friendly house loaning scheme and Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) will be put in place as mitigation measures.

Communities will be sensitized on safe and clean water and sanitation use and child nutrition and putting in place vector control measures, water and sanitation hygiene promotion including promoting the construction of VIP latrines as a way of addressing the issue of poor health.

Stakeholders will promote PMTCT and VCT services in Kadibo Division together with advocacy on Behaviour Change and Communication (BCC) and promotion of safer sexual behaviour to address the HIV and AIDS prevalence problem. Stakeholders in education, roads, food production, and security will put in place relevant measures to address related problems as identified during the community consultative forums in the district.

To ensure the district stays in course during implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation has been built in the planning process of the District Development Plans 2008-2012. It is an important aspect in the implementation of projects and programmes. In this 2008-2012 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 (DMEC) 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. The DMEC will be responsible for co-ordinating the development activities of all stakeholders in the district such as NGOs, CBOs, and Local Authorities and will report to the District Development Committee (DDC).

# **CHAPTER ONE:**

## **DISTRICT PROFILE**



## 1.0 Introduction

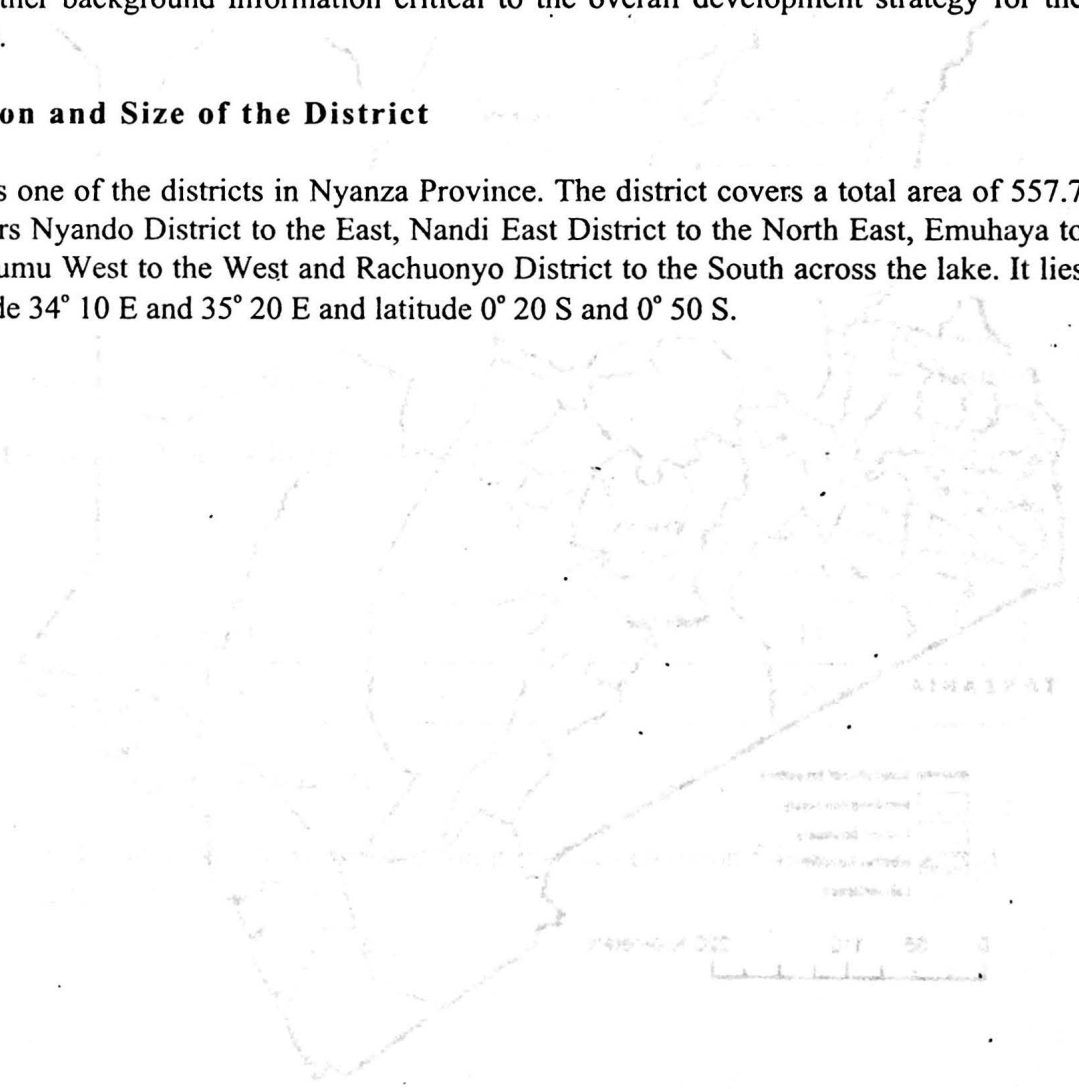
This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of the area, location and main physical features. The information is meant to highlight important facts about Kisumu East as a district of unique features hosting the third largest town in Kenya.

### 1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

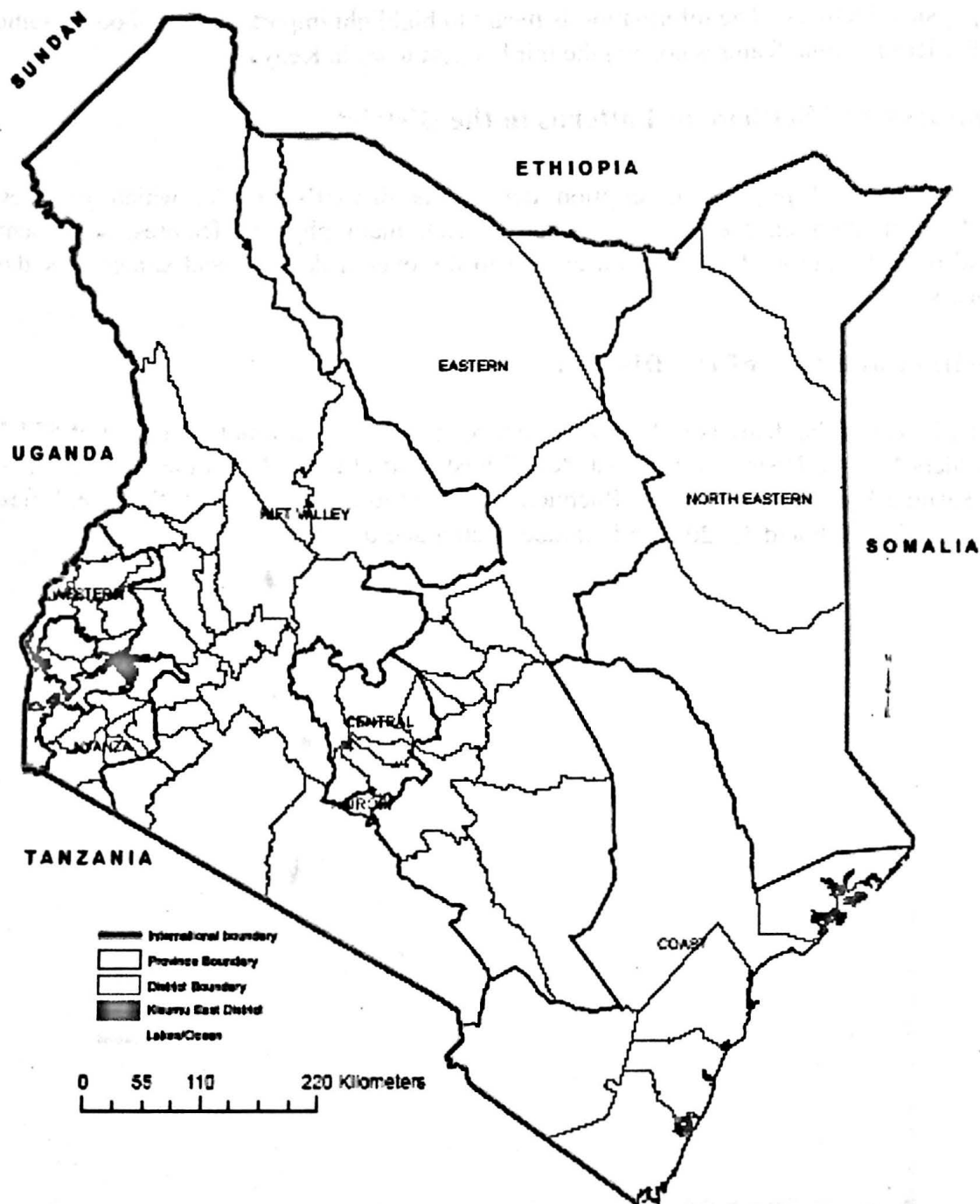
The administrative and physical description details the district's profile, which provides background information on the location of the district, main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years.

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kisumu East is one of the districts in Nyanza Province. The district covers a total area of 557.7 km<sup>2</sup>. It borders Nyando District to the East, Nandi East District to the North East, Emuhaya to the North, Kisumu West to the West and Rachuonyo District to the South across the lake. It lies within longitude 34° 10 E and 35° 20 E and latitude 0° 20 S and 0° 50 S.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



### 1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district has two administrative divisions namely; Winam and Kadibo with a total of twenty locations and fifty five sub-locations. The district has two constituencies namely; Kisumu Town East and Kisumu Town West all of which fall under the eleven locations in Winam Division. Miwani, a location within Winam Division falls under Muhoroni Constituency while the whole of Kadibo Division is in Nyando Constituency, Nyando District. The District has a total of twenty two civic wards, thirteen in Kisumu Town West while Kisumu Town East has nine wards.

**Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units**

Division	Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Winam	395.0	12	36
Kadibo	162.7	8	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>557.7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>

*Source: Kisumu East District Commissioner's Office, 2008*

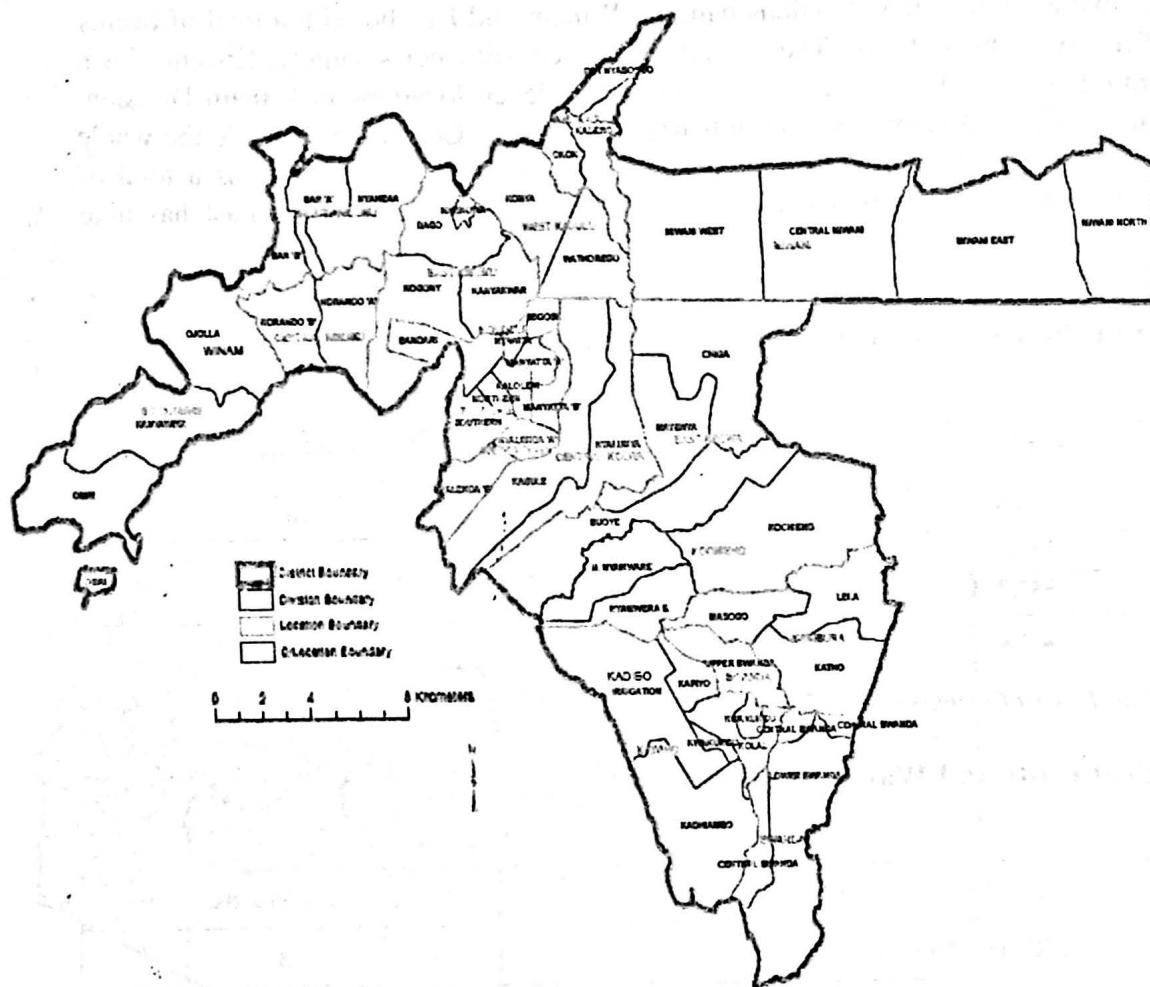
**Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District**

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Winam	Kisumu Town West	13
	Kisumu Town East	9

*Source: Kisumu East District Commissioner's Office, 2008.*

NB. The whole of Kadibo Division and Miwani Location in Winam Division fall in Nyando and Muhoroni Constituencies respectively.

# Map 2: Kisumu East District Administrative Boundaries



### **1.1.3 Settlement Pattern**

The district has two administrative divisions, 20 locations and 55 sub-locations. Winam Division is the larger of the two with 12 locations and 36 sub-locations. It covers an area of 395km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population density of 1,000 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The division hosts both the provincial and the district headquarters. Kisumu town, the largest in Western Kenya is in this division. The main attraction to the town is the availability of jobs and business opportunities, colleges and training institutions, health and recreational facilities. The division hosts the three main informal settlements in the district. These are Manyatta, Nyalenda and Obunga taking slightly over 40% of the district's total population. This has exerted pressure on social amenities such as housing, public health services, and water and sewerage systems. Insecurity is also rife due to an increased number of unemployed persons and street children.

Kadibo Division on the other hand, is sparsely populated with a population density of 360 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Kadibo division represents the rural population in Kisumu East District. The division is mainly affected by floods making the populace economically vulnerable. The major economic activity in this area is agriculture whereby rice, watermelon and tomatoes are grown.

## **1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

### **1.2.1 Topographic Features**

The topography of the district is divided into two zones namely the Kano Plains and the escarpments in the north. To the east of Kisumu there are low ridges and rivers occasionally breaking the Kano plains. The Kano plains formation, due to the structure on the floor of these escarpments renders itself vulnerable to flooding by heavy rains especially in the lower plains.

The main outstanding physical features in the district are the hanging huge granite rocks at Kisian, the Lake Victoria (the district has an 80 Km long shoreline), which is the second largest fresh water lake in the world, the geographic famous rice-growing Kano Plains and Lake Islands such as Ndere National Park which is a tourist attraction. The granite rocks are further exploited by the local population to produce building ballast, while the varying types of soils and river deposits are mined for building sand. The moulding and baking of clay soils produces high quality bricks which are sold to builders in Kisumu town. There are three major rivers flowing into the Winam Gulf namely Kibos, Awach and Magada all of which have been harnessed for small-scale irrigation.

The district has an 80 Km long shoreline with more than fifteen Beach Management Units (BMUs) six of which are in Kadibo while nine are in Winam.

## 1.2.2 Climatic Information

### a) Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall varies with altitude and proximity to the highlands along the Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet. Kisumu East District has a mean annual rainfall of 1280mm. The lowland area forms a trough of low rainfall, receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1,000mm 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 a long period, making the cultivation of second crops difficult.

### b) Temperature

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 there are clay soils commonly associated with swamps on the slightly elevated grounds and piedmont plains are Plano sols and its complexes, which are of moderate fertility. On the uplands are camisoles and Luvisols of volcanic origin, which have low fertility.

## 3 Population Profiles and Projections

Kisumu East District was split from the larger Kisumu District which had a total population of 504,359 as per the 1999 census. The split into two gave each district two divisions. The total population of the district as per the 1999 census stood at 378,872 representing two divisions namely Winam and Kadibo. The population by sex was 189,901 males and 188,971 females. The population at the start of the plan period (2008) stood at 227,353 males and 226,239 females adding up to a total of 453,593. It is expected that by medium term (2010) the projected population will be 472,105 while by the end of the plan period (2012) the total projected population is expected to be 491,371.

The high increase in population implies that the district will be overstretched in the provision for services like water, housing, education and health during the last period. The high population growth rate which increased from 3.8 percent during the last plan period to 4 percent at the start of the plan coupled with poor performance of the previous plan calls for the need to revitalize various sectors to improve living standards for Kisumu people. Table 3 below shows the population age cohorts and sex for the respective periods/years indicated.

### Population Structure

Table 3 provides the population structure and projections by age cohorts and sex for the years 1999, 2008, 2010 and 2012. As indicated in the table, a considerable percentage of the population is in the youthful age group. The structure shows that 42 percent of the population is below 14 years, while 19 percent are between 15-34 years of age. This brings to a total of 61 percent of the population who are below 34 years. This implies that there is need to increase the capacity of educational institutions to cater for this large number of youths. It also implies that

with those under 14 years in addition to the aged, the dependency ratio is high and stands at 2:1.

**Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohort**

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	29,711	28,965	58,676	35,571	34,677	70,248	37,022	36,092	73,115	38,533	37,565	76,098
5-9	25,043	24,115	49,158	29,982	28,871	58,853	31,206	30,049	61,255	32,479	31,276	63,755
10-14	26,574	26,258	52,832	31,815	31,436	63,251	33,113	32,719	65,832	34,465	34,054	68,519
15-19	23,420	24,409	47,830	28,039	29,223	57,262	29,183	30,416	59,599	30,374	31,657	62,032
20-24	19,540	20,864	40,404	23,394	24,979	48,373	24,349	25,998	50,347	25,342	27,059	52,401
25-29	14,754	14,432	29,186	17,664	17,279	34,943	18,385	17,984	36,369	19,135	18,718	37,853
30-34	11,382	11,012	22,394	13,626	13,184	26,810	14,183	13,722	27,904	14,761	14,282	29,043
35-39	9,347	9,539	18,886	11,191	11,421	22,611	11,647	11,887	23,534	12,123	12,372	24,494
40-44	7,439	7,075	14,514	8,906	8,470	17,376	9,270	8,816	18,085	9,648	9,175	18,823
45-49	6,005	5,544	11,549	7,189	6,638	13,827	7,482	6,909	14,391	7,788	7,191	14,978
50-54	5,018	4,117	9,134	6,007	4,929	10,936	6,252	5,130	11,382	6,507	5,339	11,847
55-59	2,964	3,039	6,003	3,548	3,638	7,187	3,693	3,787	7,480	3,844	3,941	7,785
60-64	2,463	2,821	5,284	2,949	3,377	6,326	3,069	3,515	6,584	3,194	3,659	6,853
65-69	1,883	2,360	4,243	2,255	2,825	5,080	2,347	2,940	5,287	2,443	3,060	5,503
70-74	1,415	1,722	3,138	1,695	2,062	3,757	1,764	2,146	3,910	1,836	2,234	4,070
75-79	886	971	1,857	1,061	1,162	2,223	1,105	1,209	2,314	1,150	1,259	2,408
80+	814	946	1,760	974	1,133	2,107	1,014	1,179	2,193	1,056	1,227	2,283
ANS	1,243	781	2,024	1,488	935	2,424	1,549	974	2,522	1,612	1,013	2,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,901</b>	<b>188,971</b>	<b>378,872</b>	<b>227,353</b>	<b>226,239</b>	<b>453,593</b>	<b>236,632</b>	<b>235,472</b>	<b>472,104</b>	<b>246,289</b>	<b>245,082</b>	<b>491,371</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu East, 2008

Table 4 shows the population projection for selected groups. The analysis which follows is directly derived from the same table.

**Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups**

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	12,911	12,357	25,268	15,457	14,794	30,251	16,088	15,397	31,485	16,745	16,026	32,770
Under 5	34,494	33,535	68,029	41,297	40,148	81,445	42,982	41,787	84,769	44,737	43,492	88,229
Primary School Age 6_13)	41,772	40,762	82,534	50,011	48,801	98,811	52,052	507,92	102,844	54,176	52,865	107,041
Secondary School Age (14-17)	19,702	20,124	39,826	23,588	24,093	47,680	24,550	25,076	49,626	25,552	26,099	51,652
Youth population (15_29)	38,205	39,560	77,766	45,740	47,362	93,103	47,607	49,295	96,902	49,550	51,307	100,857
Reproduction Age -Female (15_49)		92,876	92,876		111,193	111,193		115,731	115,731		120,454	120,454
Labour force (15-64)	102,331	102,853	205,184	122,512	123,138	245,649	127,512	128,163	255,675	132,716	133,393	266,109
Age population (65+)	4,999	5,999	10,998	5985	7182	13,167	6,229	7,475	13,705	6,484	7,780	14,264

*Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu East, 2008.*

**Under 1:** This age group composes of children who are below one year. During the 1999 census, there were a total of 25,357 children in this age group. At the start of the plan period (2008), the number stood at 30,251 and is expected to stand at 32,770 by the end of the plan period in 2012. Improving maternal health care under MDG five will be paramount in this age group. The district fact sheet indicates that only 33 percent of pregnant mothers deliver at the hospital leaving 67 percent who deliver elsewhere. The challenge includes educating the maternal women on the benefits of antenatal care and that of delivering at the health facilities. In addition, planning for PMCTC services for the infected mothers as well as children born who are HIV/AIDS positive will be needed.

**Under 5:** The population of children below five years according to the 1999 census was 68,029 and is expected to grow to 81,445 by 2008 at the beginning of the plan period. This age group forms 17% of the total District population. The implication of this trend is that there will be need to support health care institutions in terms of supply of immunization kits, maternal care services and under five medical requirements. Child care centres and early childhood institutions within the District will require general improvement including teaching staff and health care providers in order to cope with the high demand. Children in need of Special Care and Protection (CNSP) are also likely to increase. The challenge therefore will be to fulfill the rights of CNSP who include



children with disabilities, neglected children and children infected or affected with HIV/AIDS. Nutrition for this age bracket will need to be looked into as stunting, wasting and underweight are most common in rural districts in Kenya according to the Kenya Health Demographic Survey of 2003.

**Primary School Going Age (6-13):** This is the population of primary school going age and is expected to increase from 98,811 in the year, 2008 to 107,041 by 2012. The challenge expected is increased demand of educational institutions and facilities, sanitation and staff. With the introduction of free primary education, the expenditure for education will be high due to high enrolment rate. This therefore calls for strategic planning, management and accountability in schools.

**Secondary School Going Age (14-17):** According to table 4 the secondary school going age is expected to increase from 47,680 in the year 2008 to 51,654 by the end of the plan period (2012). The challenge in the primary school going age, will be increased enrolment rate and the provision of physical infrastructure, school equipment, learning and teaching facilities and more teaching staff. With the introduction of subsidized secondary school education, the gross enrolment rate is expected to improve from 51 percent for boys to 58 percent and 49 percent to 55 percent for girls by the medium term period. The dropout rate particularly for girls will need to be minimized from 6 percent to less than 2 percent.

**Youth Population (15-29):** According to the 1999 census, the youth population (15-29) was 77,766 and increased to 93,103 persons by 2008. The number is expected to stand at 100,857 by the end of the plan period (2012). The impact of the population increase will include inadequate and limited chances in tertiary institutions, colleges and universities. For students who have completed various levels of their education, unemployment in the formal sector and inadequate opportunities in the informal sector will be experienced. This therefore will mean that the various government strategies proposed in Vision 2030 and in the youth policies will be domesticated at the district and be implemented wholesomely. For instance, the Youth Enterprise Fund and Kazi Kwa Vijana strategy will open up job opportunities at the local level. Major projects such as construction of fish processing industries, revitalizing KICOMI industry and promotion of cottage industries will provide job opportunities. Other challenges at this age bracket include drug and alcohol abuse by teenagers, school/college dropout, being misused by politicians, idleness, and lack of youth friendly centres. Over ten thousand youths engaged in *Boda boda* business in the district will require training in traffic rules and cooperative savings to facilitate a sense of road safety, responsibility and self improvement.

**Reproductive Age - Female (15-49):** The reproductive female population (15-49) was enumerated as 111,193 in 2008 and will be expected to reach 120,454 by the year 2012. The increase in the reproductive age will have effect on fertility and birth rates. Consequently, the maternal and health care systems will need to be improved and maintained. In implementing MDG five on maternal care services and MDG 4 on reducing child mortality, the government and development partners will need to address challenges such as lack of skilled manpower, weak health management systems and sustained availability of required supplies and equipment. The unmet need for family planning will also be addressed including Prevention of Mother to Child treatment programs.

**Labour Force (15-64):** The total labour force in the district by the start of the Plan period (2008) was 245,649 representing a total of 54% of the total district population. It is expected to increase to 266,109 by the end of the plan period. The high number of economically active population will not entirely be absorbed into the labour market owing to the prevailing poor performance of the district economy. This implies that unemployment and dependency ratio will be high over the plan period. The lack of productive employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas has negative repercussions given the interdependency of rural and urban areas which means that major issues such as rural-urban migration, food security and poverty need to be addressed through an integrated approach. Areas where job creation will be encouraged will include the informal sector and agricultural sector where efforts will be made to add value to agricultural products. Capacity building on relevant skills will be encouraged.

**Aged Population (65+):** The 1999 Kenya housing and demographic census put the district age population at 10,998 persons. At the start of the plan period, the population stood at 13,167 which represent 2 percent of the district population. It is expected that by the end of the plan period, the age population will be 14,264. It is observed that in many occasions, the age population is marginalized and few or no programs are designed for them. The age also particularly women shoulder a burden of the Orphans and Vulnerable children as a result of HIV/AIDS which claims lives of their economically able sons and daughters. During the plan period, initiation of poverty reduction projects geared towards the support of the age population will be promoted.

#### **Population Projections per Division**

Kisumu East District has two administrative divisions namely Winam and Kadibo. The projected population for Winam division by the start of the Plan period is 395,031 while that of Kadibo division is 58,561 persons (Table 6). By the end of the plan period, the population of the two divisions is expected to be 427,931 and 63,438 persons respectively. The challenge expected will be the high numbers of the population in need of Medicare and food security/nutrition in the district. Kisumu East District is a net importer of most agricultural products as well as livestock commodities specifically milk therefore making it a food deficit district. Some of the causes of food poverty include unfavourable land tenure systems, weak coordination of major stakeholders, unfavourable weather conditions, poor disaster preparedness (pests and diseases), and low absorption of modern technology, high cost of inputs and HIV and AIDS. Some interventions which will be put in place to address the issue will include providing subsidized farm inputs, enhancing the capacity of small scale producers and exporters especially with regard to ways of value addition, promotion of technology and accessibility to suitable credit facilities. On medical services, Gazettement of CDF funded health facilities will facilitate the staffing and medical supply at divisional level.

**Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division**

Division	Area	Census 1999		Projections 2008		Projections 2010		Projections 2012	
		Pop	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Pop	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Winam	395.1	329,958	835	395,031	999	411,153	1040	427,932	1083
Kadibo	162.7	48,914	216	58,561	360	60,951	375	63,438	390
<b>Total</b>	<b>557.8</b>	<b>378,872</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>453,592</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>472,104</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>491,370</b>	<b>881</b>

*Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu East, 2008*

Table 6 indicates the population projections by constituency. Kisumu East District has two constituencies namely Kisumu Town East and Kisumu Town West. The population of Kisumu Town East constituency by 1999 was 191, 855 while Kisumu Town West was 130,879 persons. It is projected that by the end of the plan period, the population of the two constituencies will be 248,823 and 169,741 respectively. The high population is expected to increase the demand for more services such as security personnel, administrative officers, extension staff and educational staff. The bursary kitty will be improved in order to serve needy children. Generally demand for more devolved funds will be generated.

**Table 6: Population Projection per Constituency**

Constituency	2008	2010	2012
	Population	Population	Population
Kisumu Town West	156,691	163,085	169,741
Kisumu Town East	229,692	239,066	248,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,383</b>	<b>402,151</b>	<b>418,563</b>

*Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu East 2008.*

## 1.4 Sector Profile

This section presents a dynamic analysis of each sector. The process involved carrying out the situation Analysis, Identification of opportunities/challenges or potentials/constraints and the establishment of the development framework.

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

**Agriculture Development:** This sector is mainly characterized by food production and agricultural raw materials, commercialization of agriculture and agro-processing promotion of sustainable land use and preventable deaths from malnutrition.

The sector's recent performance in the district has been affected by the variable climatic change, low use of farm inputs, fragmentation of land into uneconomical land sizes and the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. The district's agricultural potential includes the presence of rivers and Lake Victoria which can be used for irrigation of horticultural crops. Proximity to the city also provides a ready market for agricultural production.

**Situational Analysis:** The sector currently is faced with uncertain climatic situations which affect farming in the region. The district is also food deficit and therefore depends on imports from neighbouring districts to meet the deficiency. However through extension services under NALEP programme the department of agriculture has intensified its efforts to promote diversification of crop production.

**Livestock Development:** This sector is mainly characterized by the keeping of livestock and disease control and surveillances, while the livestock production majors in promotion of livestock production, the veterinary department caters around diseases control and surveillance, meat inspectorate services, hides and skins and leather development services, laboratory services, vector control, regulatory and supervisory services, and animal health extension services.

**Situational Analysis:** Disease control is addressed through integrated extension services and enhanced surveillance in collaboration with other stakeholders. The main challenges in this sector include inadequate funding, inadequate transportation emergence and re-emergence of zoonotic diseases and a very severe shortage of staff.

**Forestry and Wildlife:** Kisumu East District has no gazetted forest but there are efforts to sustain and manage forest resources through promotion of forest extension, forest management and conservation. For socio-economic development, the performance of Kenya Forest Service in the last five years was 1,000,000 number of tree seedlings raised, a total of 20 trainings and 1,000 farm visits done. This led to a total of Kshs.355, 677 being collected as revenue.

Main challenges in the district include inadequate funds, floods in Kadibo area, and seedling diseases like blue gum choked, importation of tree nursery soils, periodical droughts and HIV/AIDS. The district's potential include large private farms for commercial forestry and woodlot establishment, high number of interested stakeholders e.g. schools, municipal council, institutions, there is also high demand for tree seedlings mainly ornamentals, ceremonials, fast growing species such as grandis.

The forest office provides free extension services through its staff and encourages stakeholders to participate in community and individual forestation as well as re-forestation programmes.

**Fisheries Development:** Fisheries remains the major reliable economic activity as it is not greatly affected by the seasonal fluctuation of rainfall. In an effort to have a dynamic fishery industry with a potential to contribute towards food security, employment and wealth generation, a total of 23 Beach Management units were revived between 2002 and 2007, and fishing communities involved in fisheries resource management. There was a reduction by 70% of illegal fishing activities due to increased Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities and 70% of fisher folk licensed and regular sensitization of the fish farmers at least twice per month.

**Situational analysis:** The major challenges in the sector include understaffing, over fishing as a result of open access, Water hyacinth, hippo grass and algae blooms are a concern as they have resulted in low catches, environmental degradation (pollution), Emerging efficient but illegal fishing gears, reluctance by fisher flack to adopt proper fisheries management strategies and the High HIV/AIDS prevalence along the beaches are a great concern to the department. Inadequate fishing preservation facilities during post harvest period, exploitation from middlemen and poor road access contributes to poor performance in the sector.

**Co-operative Development:** In providing policy and legal framework to accelerate the growth of a viable co-operative sector for sustainable socio-economic development in the district the department was able to revive 5 (five) dormant societies. Non- remittances to co-operative societies reduced from Kshs13.3 million to Kshs.5.1 Major challenges faced by the department include non remittance to SACCOs societies by some employers, competition from financial institution e.g. micro – finance and Banking Institutions and dishonest Management Committees and staff who defraud societies.

**Situation:** Cooperative movement is active in the district particularly in serving the interests of the informal sector. Management of cooperatives and recoveries has improved after the effect of post election violence.

#### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

**Trade and Industry:** The department in the last five years has sub-contracted (Inter firm linkage) between MSMES and large enterprises and also capacity built SMES through training on product development and exhibitions. The sector's challenges has been poor infrastructure (Roads and power), High inflation rates which affects the purchasing power and insecurity.

**Situation analysis:** Emphasis is being put on training clients and farmers on value addition in collaboration with Ministry of agriculture. Capacity building and sensitization of business people on AGOA, COMESA and East African Customs Union has taken place. The investment conferences and presence of the Kenya Investment office in Kisumu city are achievements that will facilitate trade and industrial investment in the district. The challenges include creating awareness on business loan perceptions attitudes from fear to risk taking.

### 1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

**Roads and Public Works:** The sector's policy is to facilitate provision and maintenance of quality infrastructure mainly in roads so as to promote sustainable socio-economic development. The sectors past performance was below their target, though a bypass and some rural access feeder roads were constructed and some maintained. Their main challenges include lack of equipment, staff shortage and insufficient funds for road construction and maintenance.

Situation analysis: Roads department has a total of 84.33 km of main/trunk road network, 68.91km of classified roads 36.54km of rural access roads and 60.97km of feeder roads in the district. The general observation is that the roads are passable and require routine periodic maintenance. Feeder roads require proper construction and gravelling. It is also anticipated that the Kachok-Kondele-Busia road by pass will be completed in the next financial year.

**Housing Sector:** To arrest the deteriorating housing condition and to bridge the shortfall in housing stock particularly in urban areas the department still has a lot to do in the district with slightly above 60% of the population living within informal settlement due to shortage of housing where many of the rental houses lack basic amenities such as toilets, power, water and security, although a few houses have water closets with septic tanks this has been a major factor in ground water contamination. Most of the houses in the informal settlements are mainly made of mud and wattle, with iron sheet roofs, inside a courtyard with shared facilities. The sector's performance has been dismal in the district as it has been reduced to more of just a service provider. The KENSUP housing project which targets Obunga slum is ongoing in collaboration with UN-HABITAT and the government of Kenya. The challenges in housing include inadequate staffing, finances and lack of a comprehensive physical structural plan in the MCK to facilitate quality housing.

### 1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

**Water:** In its effort to ensure an Integrated Water Resources Management and development through stakeholders participation to ensure availability and accessibility to water and enhance national development, the department past performance ( 2002–2007) was the construction of 100m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tank which increased distribution main by 2.4 Km ( 2" Ø ) at the Nyahera Water Supply and Mkendwa - Kanyakwar Water Supply distribution main was extended by 2.8 Km 2" Ø – PVC pipe which involved the construction of 150 m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tank. Other proposed water supply, include Simba springs in Kajulu East and Ogongo Springs in Central Kisumu. Paga Water Supply is a stalled project which if completed will increase portable water supplies in the water supply areas.

Major challenges to this sector have been Environmental – discharge of raw waste into the lake and the water hyacinth problem that has engulfed the lake and rivers; Management challenges due to the reforms in the water sector. Inadequate staffing and insufficient funding pose a critical challenge.

Situation analysis: The department is working towards improving water supply in the rural areas particularly by rehabilitation of water tank at Nyahera, Oseno and Mkendwa water supply. Constraints include delay in disbursement of funds.

**Irrigation and Drainage:** The department seeks to promote, support and co-ordinate development of sustainable farmer – owned and managed irrigation and drainage projects with the aim of contributing to poverty alleviation, food security and employment creation. The department past performance has been dismal due to inadequate funding, lack of capacity to sustain the infrastructure in place and non committal by farmers to install the infrastructure. The district has high irrigation potential. However, inaccessibility during the rainy season due to much rain reduces working hours during the year.

**Environment:** The sector's policy is sustainable, management, conservation, protection and development of the environment and natural resources. The departments performance in the district in the last 5 years has been the promotion of agro forestry through Vi-Agro forestry in Kadibo Division, and a supply of a total of 255 427 seedlings to farmers. The department also saw the reconstitution and Gazettement of the District Environment Committee and the District Forest Committee. Major challenges include; discharge of solid and industrial waste into the lake, deforestation, poor urban planning and increased urban poverty.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

**Health:** The sector's policy is to ensure an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable to all. Its past performance in the district has been an accelerated access to quality, promotive/ preventive curative and rehabilitative services which as led to significant improvement in access to HIV services, malaria control and immunization. Major challenges experienced by the sector include unplanned for health facilities, lack of community ownership and participation in health programmes and social – cultural practices among others.

**Government Chemist:** This is a regional department as it serves Kisumu and its environs. The sector's policy is to be the leading provider of quality Analytical Laboratory Services and in a timely manner. The sector is mainly characterized by provision of analytical services in the fields of public and environmental health. Provision of Scientific evidence in the administration of justice in the areas: Grouping and DNA profiling of body fluids in cases of paternity, murder rape and assaults. Forensic analysis's of biological specimens for drugs of abuse, toxic chemical and other substances in sudden deaths and clinical investigations.

The department's past performance has been hindered by poor infrastructure limited space and equipment thought in a year it can analyze 2500 exhibits from the Police Department, 400 bacteriological samples and 200 foods and drugs samples. A total of Kshs.145, 000 in form of A.I.A. is collected.

**Education:** Despite a 30% increase in enrolment rate in the free primary education, the district is faced with a lot of challenges including overstretched facilities (desks, sanitary facilities for both teachers and pupils, classrooms) staff shortage in most primary schools. With the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) the sector has received a boost as slightly more than 50% which goes towards education though there are also cases of poor workmanship and misappropriation of funds. In addition, Education sub sector in the district lacks adequate staff, equipment in schools and office space.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The sector is yet to be fully developed but the district understands its potential importance in enhancing development. The rural part of the district has low coverage of ICT due to lack of electricity supply. Within the urban setup there are several cyber cafes which serve that public. The sector will try and adjust to changing times through establishment of more cyber cafes and utilization of fibre optic cable connections which will revolutionize communication in the district. Equipping of the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will expose the sector to new emerging technologies which will be useful for improvement of communication technology. The district also hosts KEMRI, KARI, KEFRI, ICRAF, CDC and other research related institutions which facilitate innovative research. The challenges the sector faces include lack of funding, inadequate staffing and equipment for field activities.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLO)**

This sector is charged with the responsibility of ensuring security, peace building and conflict management are put in place. Public-private cooperation and community involvement in ensuring improved safety and security will be promoted and a culture of respect inculcated among the public for the sanctity of human life. Measures that restrain people from the use of violence as a means to resolving personal and community disputes will be pursued using the various organs of government represented in the GJLO sector.

Improvement will be made in the area of service delivery through improvement of access to information and data by members of the public in order to create better understanding. Continued sensitization during the public service weeks will be continued to encourage transparency in service delivery.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

**Local Authority (Municipal Council of Kisumu):** The council's mandate is to develop plans (strategic structure and physical development plans), maintain and rehabilitate roads, street lightning and transportation, provision of health care and fire prevention services, solid waste management and Local Economic Development among others.

The MCK implementation of most programmes has always been marred by political interference and incitement of the residents against the council's resolutions, but with the launch of the new by – laws by the MCK, the residents expect more responsiveness towards improvement of their livelihood. The council plans to relocate the dumpsite from its current position and implement the KISWAP Project which will manage solid waste. The Physical structure plan is also in the process of completion as a tool for structural management in the city.

#### **1.4.9 Special Programmes**

**Youth Affairs and Sports:** Within the short time the Youth Ministry has been in existence (February, 2006 – 2007) the department has been able to disburse a total of Kshs.2 million to 42 Youth groups in the two constituencies, 100 youths have been trained on leadership and entrepreneurial skills and Kshs.500,000 disbursed towards



equipping of the Youth Polytechnics. Major challenge has been youths defaulting in repaying the loan.

Situation analysis: The efforts by the Ministry to occupy the youths with group activities and leadership skills is bearing fruits with the support of UNDP, the government and Private sector.

## 1.5 District Fact Sheet

This fact sheet provides information at a glance on the district's physical resource base; population and some of its characteristics and also data on the socio-economic indicators in addition to information on the various sectors in the district such as Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperatives, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Education, Health, Transport and Communication, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Commerce and Wildlife Resources, Fisheries, Forestry and the Banking sector.

Information Category	Statistics
Water Mass (Km <sup>2</sup> ) <i>Note: Water mass is a resource shared by the two districts. Kisumu East and Kisumu West.</i>	259
National Parks/Reserves	1
Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	211.412
Non-arable land (km <sup>2</sup> ) approx.	46.8
No. of towns	1
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	1600
Highest altitude (metres above sea level)	1100
Temperature range	
High (°C)	25 - 33
Low (°C)	16 - 18
Rainfall	
High (MM)	1000 - 1800
Low (MM)	450 - 600
<b>Demographic Profiles</b>	
Total projected population	453,592
Total projected male population	227,353
Total projected female population	226,239
Sex ratio	99.5/100
Projected population	
Mid plan period (2010)	483,318
End of plan period (2012)	534,149
Infantile population (less than 1 yr)	
Female	8,965
Male	9,711
Total	18,676
Pre -school population (0-4)	
Female	25,635
Male	27,157
Total	52,792

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
<b>Primary School age group (5-14 yrs)</b>	
Female	60,307
Male	64,726
Total	125,004
<b>Secondary School age group (15-19 yrs)</b>	
Female	29,223
Male	29,368
Total	58,623
<b>Youth population (15-30)</b>	
Female	71,481
Male	72,372
Total	143,853
<b>Labour force (15-64)</b>	
Female	123,138
Male	128,319
Total	251,457
<b>Aged population (65 yrs +)</b>	
Female	8,117
Male	7,828
Total	15,945
<b>Eligible voting population</b>	
Males	106,102
Females	111,074
<b>No of registered voters per constituency (ECK)</b>	
Kisumu Town East Constituency	60,452
Kisumu Town West Constituency	93,878
<b>Urban population</b>	
Female	157,163
Male	174,002
Total	331,165
<b>Rural population</b>	
Female	68,925
Male	53,502
Total	122,427
<b>Population density</b>	
Highest	963
Lowest	450
District	706.5
<b>Crude Birth rate</b>	39 per 1000
<b>Crude Death rate</b>	29 per 1000
<b>Infant Mortality rate (IMR) (live births)</b>	123 per 1000
<b>Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)</b>	220/1000
<b>Life expectancy</b>	
Female	50
Male	47
Both	49
<b>Total number of households</b>	84,963
<b>Average household size</b>	5
<b>No. Female headed households</b>	28,399
<b>Children needing special protection:</b>	
Child labour	10,000
Partial orphans	26,000
Total Orphans	10,000

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Number of the physically handicapped	Not determined
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage (%)	49
Number	208.159
Contribution to national poverty (°°)	1.5
Urban poor	
Percentage	68
Number	225.192
Rural poor	
Percentage	58
Number	71.008
Food Poverty	
Percentage	61
Number	276.691
Income per capita	Not determined
<b>Sectoral contribution to household income</b>	
Agriculture (Crop and Livestock) (°°)	30
Fishing (°°)	40
Wage employment (°°)	19
Urban self-employment (°°)	11
<b>Number employed per sector</b>	
Agriculture (°°)	30
Rural self-employment (°°)	10
Wage employment (°°)	20
Urban self-employment (°°)	40
<b>Crop farming</b>	
Average farm size (small scale) (Ha)	1
Average farm size (large scale) (Ha)	2.5
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	1400
<b>Food Crops (Bags tons) Average Annual Production</b>	
Maize (bags)	153.175
Sorghum (bags)	75.816
Finger millet (bags)	288
Beans (bags)	20.240
Green grams (bags)	5.694
Cow peas (bags)	8.952
Groundnuts (bags)	2.700
Simsim (bags)	54
Soya beans (bags)	176
Tomato (tons)	3.000
Kales (tons)	5.760
Onions (tons)	240
Capsicums (tons)	150
Cabbages (tons)	1.200
A/vegetables (tons)	6
L/vegetables (tons)	360
Sweet potatoes (tons)	2,700

Information Category	Statistics
Cash crops (Bags/tons)	
Cotton (tons)	280
Sugarcane (tons)	8,000
Sunflower (tons)	3.6
Rice (bags)	90,000
Main storage facilities:	
<b>On Farm:</b>	
No. of traditional storage granaries (cribs).	9,388
<b>Off Farm:</b>	
NCPB Silos (storage capacity bags/tons)	
Silo	1
Bags	705,000
Metric tonnes	63,450
Population working in agriculture	147,410
<b>Livestock Farming (Average Annual Production)</b>	
Main livestock breed and No. (heads)	
Zebu cattle	54,000
Dairy	8,598
Poultry	
Local	148,000
Layers	58,300
Broilers	76,000
Sheep local	19,800
Goats local breed	39,000
Bee apiaries	3
Bee hives	
KTBH	250
Langstroth	212
Milk production (million litres)	
Quantity (litres)	8,500,000
Value (Kshs)	255,000,000
Beef Production	
Quantity (Metric tonnes)	540
Value (Kshs)	84,000,000
Mutton Production	
Quantity (Metric tones)	257.5
Value (Kshs)	51,500,000
Egg Production	
Quantity (trays)	467,800
Value (Kshs)	64,500,000
Poultry meat production	
Quantity (Metric tones)	253
Value Kshs)	42,000,000
Honey Production	
Quantity (Metric tones)	9.2
Value (Kshs.)	3,700,000
Pork Production	
Quantity (Metric tones)	42
Value (Kshs.)	7,600,000
<b>Veterinary Services</b>	
Veterinary Inspectorates	
Veterinary Service Providers	
Agro-vets	15
Private Veterinary Clinics	3
Animal feeds millers	2
Hatcheries	1
Private A.I. Providers	3

Information Category	Statistics
Artificial Insemination	
No. of Inseminators	261
Veterinary Public Health	
Major slaughter points (houses)	2
Mamboleo slaughter house ( <i>the largest in Kenya</i> )	1
Slaughter slabs	3
Slaughter figures	
Cattle	12,237
Sheep	3,763
Goats	9,071
Pigs	159
Poultry	11,769
Hides and skins improvement services	
Production (Hides)	
Quantity (Kgs)	2,456,092
Value (Kshs.)	49,527,811
Production (Calf skins)	
Quantity (Kgs)	60,646
Value (Kshs.)	840,038
Production (Goat skins)	
Quantity (Kgs)	332,154
Value (Kshs.)	6,411,833
Production (Sheep skins)	
Quantity (Kgs)	328,684
Value (Kshs.)	4,560,987
Production (Wool sheep)	
Quantity	3,437
Annual Exports Data to China and India	
Wet salted (kg)	717,857
Air dried (kg)	58,921
Vector Control	
Tick Control	
Communal Dips	10
Crush Pens	5
Tsetse Suppression	
Impala Park (winer)	4 traps
Koker Kajulu	7 traps
<b>Fisheries</b>	
No. of fishermen	2000
No. of fish farm families	22
No. of fish ponds	99
Area of fish ponds (Sq.m)	44,857
Main species of fish catch (Qty in Kgs)	
Rastrineobola Argentea (Omena)	
Quantity (Kgs)	476,838
Value (Kshs.)	12,100,044
Nile Perch	
Quantity (Kgs)	200,294
Value (Kshs.)	10,971,057
Tilapia	
Quantity (Kgs)	346,596
Value (Kshs.)	28,785,703
Number of fish landing beaches	16

Information Category	Statistics
Fishing gear	
No. of Fishing nets	15.000
No. of Hooks	70.000
No. of Fishing Traps	50
No. of Fishing Boats	700
Fish harvest	
Weight ( Metric tones)	359.826
Value (Kshs)	99.261.786.70
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Type of wildlife estate	Sanctuary
Area of the estate (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.34
No. of animal types	
Caged	8
Free living	6
<i>Note: A variety of bird species are also living freely</i>	
Type and no. of animals caged	
Silver backed jackals	3
Leopards	1
Baboons	2
Ostriches	2
Hyena	1
Guinea Fowls	9
Duikers	9
Lion	1
Free living animals (No.)	
Impalas	37
Vervet monkeys	10
Bird species	250
<i>Sitatungas, crocodiles, pythons, monitor lizards, and hippos are found but their number is not yet confirmed.</i>	
No. of poachers arrested	5
<b>Forestry</b>	
No. of nurseries	33
No. of Exotic species distributed	245.353
No. of Indigenous species distributed	10.074
Beneficiaries of the programme	
Schools	2
Women Groups/Youth Groups	15
Individuals	36
Institutions	2
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
No. of registered Cooperative Societies	171
No. of Active Cooperative Societies	77
No. of Dormant/Collapsed Cooperative Societies	70
No. of New Cooperative Societies	24
Total registered membership by type	
Saccos	17,861
Marketing	15,414
No. of Co-operative Societies revived	5
Total turn-over	
Saccos Turnover (Kshs)	393,916,323
Marketing Turnover (Kshs)	4,687,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>398,604,003</b>

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Health</b>	
Number of health posts:	
Provincial Hospital	1
District Hospital	1
Sub District Hospital	1
Public Health Centres	6
<b>Total No. of Public Health Institutions</b>	<b>9</b>
No. of private Hospitals by type;	
High cost (> Kshs.5,000 per day)	2
Mid cost (>1000 but <5000)	9
Low cost (below Kshs.1,000 per day)	3
Nursing homes	3
Dispensaries	26
Private clinics ( <i>4 more to be opened soon</i> )	6
Bed capacity	995
Doctor/population ratio	1:15182
Nurse/population ratio	1:2069
Three most prevalent diseases (Malaria, pneumonia and anaemia)	
% households with access to health centres (%)	81
HIV prevalence (%)	11.2
Average distance to health facility (Km)	5.8
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)	70.8
Health Facility delivery (%)	33.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	27.1
Children under one fully immunized (%)	71
No. of TBAs No. of CHWs	} <i>as per the new community strategy Concept</i> 160
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Pre-School</b>	
No. of ECD	
Public	117
Private	314
Total	431
No. of ECD teachers	
Trained	665
Untrained	402
Total	1067
<b>Primary School</b>	
No. of Municipality primary schools	
Public	114
Private	44
Total	158
No. of District Public Schools	52
<b>Total No. of Primary Schools</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Students enrolment by sex</b>	
Municipality Schools (Public)	
Boys	35,648
Girls	34,414
Total	70,065
Private	4,375

Information Category	Statistics
District Schools (Public)	
Boys	9,749
Girls	9,467
Total	19,216
Total student enrolment	93,656
Drop out rate	
% Drop out rate (Municipality)	4.3
% Drop out rate (District)	59
Average years of attendance	
Boys	6 - 15
Girls	6 - 14
Gross enrolment	
Boys %	51
Girls %	49
No. of teachers in Private Municipal Schools	
Male	194
Female	203
Total	394
No. of teachers in Municipal Public Schools	
Male	618
Female	1,102
Total	1,720
Under staffing	344
Teacher pupil ratio (as per 2007)	1:42
No. of teachers in District Schools	
Male	222
Female	276
Total	498
Teacher pupil ratio	1:39
Total No. of teachers (District + Municipality)	2,218
Secondary Schools	
Total No. of Secondary Schools	54
No. of students enrolment by sex	
Female	5,735
Male	6,899
Total	12,634
Average years of attendance	14 - 19
% Drop out rate	
Boys	5
Girls	6
Teacher pupil ratio	1:42
No. of teachers	
Male	338
Female	326
Total	664
No. of Tertiary Institutions by type	4
Main types of training institutions	
University	1
University Satellite campuses	4
National Polytechnics	1
Public colleges	2
Private colleges	11
Adult Literacy	
No. of adult education centres	29
No. of adult literacy classes	
Basic Literacy (level I)	25
Post Literacy (level II)	15
Non Formal Education (level III)	4



Information Category	Statistics
<b>Total No. of adult literacy classes</b>	<b>44</b>
Enrolment by Sex	
Male (No.)	315
Female (No.)	752
Drop Out rates by sex	
Male (%)	20
Female (%)	7
Literacy rate	
Male (%)	85
Female (%)	81.4
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
No. of households with access to pipe water	30,150
No. of households with access to potable water	45,000
No. of permanent rivers	3
No. of protected springs	7
No. of un-protected springs	5
No. of water pans	5
No. of dams	0
No. of wells/boreholes	30
% of households with roof catchment system	60
Average time taken to reach the nearest water point (min)	30
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	1
No. of households with latrines	8100
% of households with latrines	46
<b>Energy</b>	
No. of households with electricity connection	20,298
% of household with electricity connection	70
No. of trading centres with electricity	13
No. of trading centres without electricity	0
No. of secondary schools with electricity	35
No. of secondary schools without electricity	19
% of households using solar energy	10
% of households using Bio-gas	07
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	
Road Length	
Bitumen surface (Km)	60.33
Gravel surface (Km)	155.46
Earth surface (Km)	60.975
Total	276.765
No of bridges	13
<i>All main and classified roads are passable. They only require periodic and routine maintenance. Road E1115 (Kisian – Kaloka) requires the construction of a box culvert.</i>	
Railway line length (Km)	7
No. of Railway Stations	2
No. of Sea/Lake Ports by type	1
No. of Airports by type(e.g. airports)	1
No. of Airline Service Providers (Nairobi to Kisumu)	4

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
No. of telephone connections (landline)	5704
No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections	2787
No. of telephone booths	156
Mobile network coverage (%)Entire town covered	98
No. of telephone lines (January 2008)	7055
Cellular network: Telkom wireless (%)	60
Internet services (ADSL and Jambonet)	2
Other communication services	ISDN services
No. of cyber cafes	23
No. of private courier services	10
No. of post offices	3
No. of sub-posts offices	2
No. of rental boxes	8435
<b>Tourism, Trade and Industry</b>	
No. of Trading centres	31
Main tourist attractions: Lake Victoria scenery and aquatic life, Impala Park, Kisumu Museum, Rich folk tales and songs, an easily assimilative culture and friendliness of the people	
Total No. of registered hotels by type;	
Large Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	8
Medium Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	17
Small Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	27
Large Restaurants with bar/membership club	8
No. of licensed businesses	4845
Total number of informal sector enterprises	
Estimated boda bodas in town	6350
Hawkers Kisumu Municipality	12000
No. of registered retail traders by type:	
Hypermarkets	2
Supermarkets	4
Large traders, retail shop stores/services	249
Medium Traders, shops or retail services	343
Small Traders, shops or retail services	942
Kiosks (light or temporary construction)	263
No. of registered wholesale traders	1770
No. of bakeries	16
No. of Manufacturing plants by size;	
Large Industrial plants	6
Medium Industrial	7
Small Industrial	10
No. of Commercial banks	26
No. of Micro-finance Institutions	10
No. of Jua Kali Associations	4
No. of Jua Kali Artisans (approx)	10,200
<b>Housing Sector</b>	
% of households by main wall material;	
Stone	4.7
Brick block	32.0
Mud/wood	42.9
Mud/cement	20.3
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1

Information Category	Statistics
% of households by main floor material;	
Cement	53.4
Tiles	1.7
Wood	1.4
Earth	43.5
% of household by main roofing material;	
Corrugated iron sheet	83.1
Tiles	4.4
Concrete	0.8
Asbestos sheets	0.8
Grass	10.9
<b>Community Development and social welfare sector</b>	
No. of active women groups	
Winam 2000/2007	2446
Kadibo	275
No. of CBO's/groups funded under these projects:	
Njaa Marufuku Fund	
PEC Fund	29
Youth Enterprise Fund	42
CBO's (HIV/AIDS)	92
<i>Women Enterprise Fund – not yet funded but the first 40 groups will be funded.</i>	
No. of Active youth groups	
Winam 2000/2007	1140
Kadibo 2000/2007	237
No. of orphans and vulnerable children (approx.)	10,000
<b>Cross Cutting Issues</b>	
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
HIV prevalence (%)	11.2
Prevalence rate in women	13.8
Prevalence rate in men	8.4
Total No. of VCT sites	20
Total No. of trained counsellors	4,000
No. of health facilities with PMTCT services	32
No. of health facilities with ART services	14
No. of Active NGOs implementing HIV/AIDS activities	15

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**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**



## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the linkages of the 2008-2012 District Development Plan with Medium Term Plan, other policy documents including Kenya Vision 2030 and the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) among others. It goes further to analyze the district's potentials, challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues. The chapter then concludes with a summarized table / matrix of the district issues, causes, objectives and strategies as identified by the community at the community and divisional stakeholders' fora.

### 2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The District Development Plan 2002 – 2008 was prepared by the District Departmental heads in liaison with other stakeholders in the district in anticipation to implement a total of 179 projects in the period of 5 years. This was not achieved though quite a number of projects which were not in the plan were implemented using the devolved funds i.e. Constituency Development Funds and the Road Levy Transfer Fund. These funds have helped improve the physical infrastructure in two constituencies as more educational, health, roads facilities have either been newly constructed or improved. Communities have also benefited in terms of provision of agricultural input. The main constraint lies in the identification, prioritization, sustainability and lack of coordination. Harmonization of projects by different players in the district also posed a challenge. The issue of boundaries in Kisumu East District needs to be addressed as the whole of Kadibo Division falls in a constituency in the neighbouring Nyando District. It would be important to harmonize the administrative and political boundaries for smooth implementation of projects using devolved funds.

#### 2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Fisheries	7	7	0	0	10,005,823.00
Livestock	1	0	1	0	2,500,000
Cooperative	1	0	0	0	0
Housing (NHC)	1	1	0	0	(NHC Nairobi)
Housing/Buildings (MOPW)	96	93	3	0	340,803,873.00
Roads	120	104	14	2	232,055,328.00
KWS	1	1	0	0	500,000.00
Children	1	1	0	0	5,400,000.00
Water	6	3	1	2	23,800 000

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Forest	5	5	0	0	N/A
Agriculture	2	1	1	1	3,206,155.00
Education (FPE/OPEC)	29	7	14	8	196,489,650
Planning	3	0	0	3	0
Local Government (MCK)	29	7	11	11	11,010,000
Health	23	4	7	12	19,060,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>648,538,318</b>

By and large the Government projects that were outlined in the previous plan were undertaken, through not fully. The production sector performed below their target. The main projects were NALEP and LVEMP. Fisheries department had all their proposed projects done, Livestock, Co-operative and the Kenya Wildlife Services had one projects each. The Water Department was able to implement 3 projects out of 6. Forest department implemented five projects, Agriculture had one project done out of two.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector, the performance was impressive as the National Housing Corporation was able to put up housing units in Mamboleo to reduce the housing shortage. The housing department was also able to complete all the stalled housing units. Roads implemented 104 out of the 112 projects proposed.

In Education, a total of 7 out of the 29 projects proposed in the previous plan were implemented by the Ministry. The sector was the greatest beneficiary of the Constituency Development Fund in terms of new schools being set up, improvement of educational facilities and bursaries allocations to needy students.

Ministry of Health performed fairly well. This scenario points to the fact that the completion rate was over 60% for GOK funded projects. This was another great beneficiary of CDF, though most health facilities which were put up lack staff which is an issue that needs to be looked into.

Under Special Programme,- a total of 92 Community Based Organizations were funded by the National AIDS Control Council under the KHADREP Programme (2003 – 2005). Amref – Maanisha Programme also sponsored quite a number of CBO's and NGO's especially after the KHADREP Programme came to a halt. The fight against HIV/AIDS has attracted other key players like Plan International, Mild May International, APHIA II Nyanza, Christian Children Fund, World Vision, ADRA Kenya, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya and Marie Stopes whose programmes are implemented by CBO's and FBO's already on the ground. Contribution towards the physically challenged remains minimal in the district as there is no monetary allocation though they receive donations in kind such as wheel-chairs, hearing aids, shoe making kit, sewing machines etc.

The district received a total of Kshs. 2 million towards the Youth Enterprise Fund. A total of 42 Youth Groups benefited from the Youth Enterprise Fund. So far no funds have



been disbursed to women though there is the Women Enterprise Fund yet to be released to women.

In the Information, Communication and Technology Sector, the performance was dismal. The department of Planning had 3 projects to be implemented of which none was done. The Millennium City Initiative (MCI) and the department of Culture and Social Services have on-going projects.

The Public Administration also made its mark, quite a number of officers were trained on Integrity and the district had a “*Wananchi Day*” a one day event, similar to the Public Service Week that was carried out nationally. This was done in an effort to improve service delivery to the citizens and the residents of Kisumu in particular.

## **2.2 Constraints**

The Previous Planning Period (2002-2008) which was based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper with emphasis on Poverty Reduction, Wealth and Employment Creation had little impact on the people of Kisumu East District. Major challenges faced included; Inconsistency in political and Administrative boundary (Kadibo Division). Most planned projects were not implemented due to inadequate funding or lack of proper communication between various ministries and their respective district departments. Misappropriation of devolved funds especially in project-identification, prioritization and implementation was observed. Duplication of efforts in intervention by various stakeholders in the district, HIV/AIDS still remains a major challenge as the labour force is adversely affected.

## **2.3 Lessons Learnt**

As the plan comes to an end and we usher in a new one, there rises the need to borrow best practices observed in the previous plan and make the best out of the mistakes and bottlenecks. As a district, there is need to involve all the stakeholders in the life cycle of projects; from project identification, prioritization, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. There also rises the need for realignment and harmonization of political and administrative boundaries. Need for improvement in communication between ministries and their respective districts departments is vital as this will avoid cases of “white elephants” projects.

## **2.4 Linkages of the DDPs with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals**

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

democratic, issues based, people-centered and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

## **2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues**

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

For any society to be able to achieve a sustainable economic growth there's need for a guaranteed security to all persons and property irrespective of gender, tribe, race, political affiliation or social class. Kisumu East District is not an exception especially after the massive losses incurred during the post election violence thus the resolve to:

Promote public – private co-operation and civilian/community involvement for improved safety and security, promote peace-building and reconciliation to improve conflict management and ensure sustained peace within the district and its environs and to inculcate a culture of respect of sanctity of human life that restrains from the use of violence as an instrument of resolving, personal, community and political disputes. This will start with the family, schools, the church and all public institutions.

### **2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues**

#### **a) Poverty**

Kisumu East District has two political constituencies; Kisumu Town West and Kisumu Town East both with an average poverty incidence of 64%, slightly below the provincial mean of 65%. The two constituencies contribute 1.5% to National poverty with an estimated 205,909 poor people against the 2.73 million poor people in the province. Out of the Nyanza's poor people, 43% are concentrated in 10 of the 32 constituencies of which Kisumu Town West leads with a 5.8%.

**Table 8: Distribution of Poverty by Constituency**

Constituency Name	Estimated Population from 1999 census	Estimated No. of poor individuals	Poverty incidence % of individuals below poverty line	Constituency contribution to National poverty
Kisumu Town East	200,466	124,088	62	0.9
Kisumu Town West	123,971	81,821	66	0.6

*Source: Geographic Dimensions of Well-being in Kenya, CBS (2005) publication*

Poverty in Kisumu is characterized by the high percentage of households in the informal settlements, inaccessibility to affordable healthcare, the high rates of unemployment, low agricultural production, high rate of school drop outs and high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases e.g. cholera. If the district has to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, a lot of interventions must be put in place in this plan period (2008-2012). Otherwise, the Millennium goals will remain a pipe dream to the residents of Kisumu East District.

### SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Available land Devolved youth and women enterprise fund Availability of human resource personnel	Lack of capacity and finances to exploit land use Poor attitude towards farming Fear in taking loans Poor road network accessibility Lack of entrepreneurial skills Unemployment and underemployment Lack of industries to work in	Micro finances available Banks Improve road network Human resource to train	HIV/AIDS Regular drought and floods in the region Animal diseases

#### b) HIV/AIDS

The burden of HIV/AIDS in Kisumu East continues to increase and requires urgent and well targeted multi-sectoral approach. According to the National HIV Surveillance report, the national prevalence rate stands at 5.1%, Nyanza Province 15.3%, Kisumu 11.2%, Kisumu town 15% and Kisumu Rural 8%.

Kisumu East District which is mainly Kisumu town prevalence rate is far much higher than the National, but we are proud that it is on a downward trend and a lot can be done to have the prevalence reduce to less than 6% by the year 2012.

The impact of HIV/AIDS continues to be felt in most sectors of the economy with the economically active population (20-49) years being the most affected. In the health sector, most resources have been diverted to the prevention and treatment leading to a strain on the entire health sector. Consequently, HIV/AIDS is hindering the efforts to create wealth and employment by draining national economic resources. The education sector has not been spared either as most students continue to drop out of school to either

care for the sick or their young siblings leading to an increase in the rates of school drop-outs in Kisumu East District.

In Kisumu East, there are efforts by the Government, NGOs, and other stakeholders to see Kisumu East realize its development objective of having a prevalence of less than 6% by the year 2012. Currently the district has a total of 19 coded VCT sites, 34 health facilities with PMTCT services, 16 health facilities which offer the ART. Other interventions are on Behaviour Change and Communication and KNASP 2005/06 – 2009/2010 priority area No. 3 Mitigation of the Socio-Economic Impact. The table below shows the distribution of the HIV/AIDS services.

The declining trend on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Kisumu East is attributed to the various interventions put in place by the National AIDS Control Council and its decentralized structures, NGOs such as Amref Maanisha Programme, Plan International, APHIA II Nyanza, World Vision, Christian Childrens Fund, ADRA and others, and the private sector e.g. Marie-Stopes Kenya (Jiokoe Project).

### HIV/AIDS SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Qualified medical staff to handle HIV/AIDS issues</p> <p>Presence of various actors in the district</p> <p>Availability of NACC structures (CACC, DTC)</p>	<p>Duplication of activities and misappropriation of resources.</p> <p>Low funding.</p> <p>Low prevention practices and advocacy</p> <p>Low uptake and irregular supplies of ARVs</p> <p>Negative cultural, socio-economic and religious ideologies and practices.</p>	<p>Training and capacity building</p> <p>Initiate Care based care services</p> <p>Establish Youth friendly centres</p> <p>Community mobilization programs</p> <p>ART/ARV services</p> <p>Networks establishment and resource centres</p> <p>Role models from peer educators</p>	<p>Regular Infections of the infected</p> <p>Poor infrastructure</p> <p>Regular Increase of OVCs</p> <p>Stigma towards usage of condoms</p> <p>Insufficient nutrition content food</p> <p>Discrimination of the infected</p>

### c) 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 East District, there are four main disasters that affect peoples lives, these include; Floods, drought, disease outbreaks, and accidents.

**Floods:** Parts of Winam Division (i.e. Kolwa East, Kolwa Central and Kolwa West locations and Kadibo's Bwanda and Kawino locations are prone to flooding during the rainy seasons. This causes destruction to crops, animals, houses and other property. Apart from interfering with the schools learning process and farmers dwelling places, the floods also 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 draining, construction of dykes, construction of water pans for water harvesting are recommended as a lasting solution to this menace.

**Prolonged 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.

**Disease outbreaks – Cholera:** 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. Interventions suggested include improved sanitation, clean water supply and hygiene promotion.

**Accidents:** In Kisumu East District, accidents can be classified as road, railway, water, air and fire accidents. 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. The whole scenario of disaster has devastating effect not only to the affected families but to the district as a whole as all these sectors; (Agriculture, Education, Health, Public Works (Roads and Housing) are affected.

The challenge we have as a district is lack of vehicles and inadequate trained personnel to handle emergencies.

#### Disaster Management SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
District disaster management committee  Availability of emergency health units and facilities e.g. St John's Ambulance, Provincial General Hospital, AAR	Lack of trained human resource  Inadequate emergency care centres (available units cannot cope with emerging cases)  Lack of preparedness to counter emergencies	Availability of provincial hospital and private hospitals  Expansion of health care teams  Human resource training  Emergency fund through CDF	Financial constraints  Uncertain whether patterns

#### d) Gender inequalities

Gender disparity in Kisumu East District is characterized 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 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.

Currently, the district has no female member of parliament and out of the 22 elected councillors, only 5 are female. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among women is higher

than the male prevalence rate. The literacy rate among men stands at 85% against the female rate of 81.4%.

This has impacted negatively on the contribution of members of female gender as most of their time is spent on household chores thus jeopardizing their levels of incomes, and economic well being, and affect their access to basic social services.

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

The district will take a cue 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.

### Gender Inequalities SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Active women groups	Retrogressive cultural norms	Implementation of Gender policy	Entrenched cultural practices
Active youth groups	Inadequate funding	Awareness creation	HIV/AIDS
Creation of Ministry of Gender, sports and Youth	Minimal representation of women in decision making processes		
Presence of MYWO	Few representation in political forums		

### e) Peace Building and Conflict Management

As a district, we recognize that to address these issues, partnership remains critical among organizations both public and private, Government and Non Governmental Organizations and communities to exploit comparative strengths and make the process participatory for sustainability as attainment of peace remains a gradual process. The crisis comes in the wake of decades of social, political and economic difficulties the district has endured. Together with the national level, the region had realized a new determination to set the economy on the course of progress. Kenya subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals with a strong conviction that the future of our societies will be more promising if strong partnerships are built around resources and instituting policy measures to implement the Millennium Development Goals.

## Peace building and conflict management SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
A willing people to conflict resolution	Lack of structures from grass root level	Building capacity of opinion leaders	Political propaganda
District security committee	Inadequate logistical support (e.g. transport)	Entrenching the peace building process in the school curriculum	
Availability of NGO's and other stakeholders with interest in conflict resolution	Inadequate involvement of <i>Wananchi</i> in planning process	Dialogue at all structure levels	
Availability of local radio stations		Use of media	

### f) Environmental Issues

The effective management of the environment and the prudent utilization of natural resources is critical in fostering sustainable development. Environmental conservation contributes immensely to a healthy nation (due to a lower incidence of disease); increased food production, industrial growth and increased foreign exchange. Major challenges facing the sector in Kisumu East District include increased pollution from solid wastes such as polythene and plastic generated wastes, sand harvesting causing land degradation, liquid and industrial waste disposal into the lake, water hyacinth and the hippo grass menace in Lake Victoria, unplanned settlement that has seen the up-surge of the informal settlements and floods that has rendered most part of Kadibo Division un-cultivable.

Kisumu Town experiences huge solid waste generation of about 300 tonnes. However, more than 80% is uncollected for safe disposal leading to land and water pollution and environmental health problems. Unplanned land use has led to the upsurge of informal settlements like Obunga, Manyatta and Nyalenda. Management of land use becomes complicated further by the fact that both freehold and leasehold lease patterns exist within the urban borders. To address planning issues, it is proposed that urban environmental issues and physical planning issues be considered. These include solid waste management, housing, sanitation and land subdivisions or land development. Lack of forest cover also leads to flooding and drought. On forestation campaigns to plant suitable tree species will be intensified. There will also be need to address appropriate soil and water conservation methods in some areas.

To improve sanitary conditions on the fish landing beaches, there will be need to construct more V.I.P latrines, fish bandas and create awareness of healthy fish handling through Beach Management Units (BMU). Sand harvesting and flooding will require short and long term interventions. Sand harvesters will need to be sensitized to use NEMA guidelines on sustainable sand harvesting methods. Flooding control will need short term interventions including sensitization of the community to plant faster maturing trees, opening up trenches to allow free water flow. On extreme flooding the stakeholders proposed a long term solution. This will involve a master plan for water harvesting.

## Environmental Issues SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Trained NEMA personnel Presence of forestry department Presence of KWS personnel Conservation of the forest reserves District Environment Committee	Weak law enforcement by key stakeholders (Municipal Council of Kisumu) especially in disposal of solid waste management and pollution of the lake Inadequate staffing in NEMA office Inadequate forest extension officers Low afforestation in the district Lack of finances	Expansive rock fertile areas for forest cover available Available casual labour	Fires Diminishing land size due population pressure Improper waste disposal and lack of a landfill Destruction and theft for forest cover

### g) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT constitutes tools that help build network, increase public awareness and provide access to information and knowledge. It comprises a range of communication media and devices such as print, telephone, fax, radio, television, video, audio, computer, internet, remote sensing, geographical information systems.

ICT development is key to the country's advancement towards Business Processing and Out-Sourcing which has been identified as a key sector for Kenya to attain Vision 2030. Kisumu East District which is 60% urbanized have access to ICT use except Kadibo Division which is yet to fully embrace access and have connectivity towards ICT. This has been made worse as there is low electricity connectivity to most household and marketing centres.

ICT has not been fully maximized as still the city which serves the Western Region has no call centres. The private sector need to invest in this sector as this will be a gateway to doing business with the international community, the unemployment rate will also reduce to a given extent.

### ICT SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of telecom exchange and landline Availability of training institutions	Inadequate computers in most departments Lack of qualified ICT experts Absolute machines	Large market of users Competitive companies Trainings	Fire Thunder Electric power fluctuations Pollution and dumping of toxic materials from ICT equipment

### h) Youth

As per the National Youth Policy, the Kenyan youth is defined as one aged between 15 – 30 years. The population of the youth in Kisumu East is projected at 143,853. This account for about 31.7% of the district's population giving us almost a similar picture of



the youth's national population which is estimated to be 9.1 million accounting for 32% of the total population. The female to male ratio in the district is 49.7:50.3. The youths are faced with various challenges of life ranging from unemployment to HIV/AIDs and drugs and drug abuse with the rates varying in gender.

HIV/AIDS and unemployment: Youth are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS than their male counterparts. This is attributed to their socio-economic and biological reasons. The unemployment rate is higher in female than the male; this is due to lack of relevant skills and knowledge required by the employer. The female are not as energetic as their male counterparts thus the employers preference of the male to the female especially in the construction, Jua-kali and transport industries. Culture also tends to favour the male against the female.

Drugs and Drugs Abuse: These has affected mainly the male youth. The indulgence into drugs is attributed to many factors ranging from idleness due to unemployment, to peer pressure, life stresses to having too much money for oneself without proper plans for the future or commitment.

As a district, we have adopted the Government's policy of incorporating a youth representation in most of the decision making committees. However, the challenge still remains with the female youth as the one slot reserved in most cases go to the male youth.

**Youth SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Presence of district youth office	Lack of spacious office accommodation	Support from local leaders	Fear of taking loans
Establishment of youth policy	Delays in release of funds	Available devolved funds in the district (CDF, LATIF)	NGO syndrome
Routine inspection of youth polytechnics	Misrepresentation in terms of sex in youth groups	Informed youth population	Natural calamities like floods or fire Political interference
Establishment of the youth enterprise fund committee			
Formation of youth groups			

**i) Persons with Disability**

As per the U.N. "Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons – 1975," and the "World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons – 1982" the term "disabled person" means any person unable to ensure by himself or herself wholly or partly the necessities of a normal individual and/o social life, as a result of a deficiency either congenital or not, in his or her physical or mental capabilities." The "World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons" states that "(disabled persons) are entitled to the same rights as all other human beings and to equal opportunities.

The total number of the Registered persons with disability in Kisumu East District according to the department of Gender and Social Services is 3069. though the number could be slightly higher as some could have failed to turn up to be registered.

As a district, we are yet to fully accept that, people with disability need no sympathy but deserve a right to a friendly environment to be fully involved in the nation's building. Most social places in the district do not have disabled friendly facilities. Their involvement in key decision making committees remains minimal except for few committees like Poverty Eradication Commission where they are represented. As a district, we want to see people with disabilities not only co-opted in but given challenging positions in those committees. There is need to build a system in which the Government, NGOs, private sector and other interested parties can collaborate in executing plans. People with disability should have funds set for them just like the women and the youth as they represent people with special needs. It is also important to recognize that addressing the needs of person with disabilities requires a partnership between them and the community around them.

### SWOT Analysis – Persons with Disability

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of learning institutions- (Joyland, Lutheran school for the mentally retarded) and Diakonia Compassionate ministry, which caters for children with Special Needs  High literacy level among the local thus low stigmatization;  Highly skilled and educated people with disabilities.	Poor urban planning and weak enforcement of traffic rules thus the roads are not user friendly for persons with disabilities  Lack of special facilities in most of the social places.	A friendly culture with little bias on people with disabilities	Rising number of bicycles ( <i>boda-boda</i> ), motorbikes and <i>Tuk-tuks</i> within the town centres – this will lead to increased cases of road accidents.  Poor infrastructure and increasing number of un-road worthy vehicles.

## 2.6 Analysis of District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

This section presents a dynamic analysis of community and sector issues in order to determine how the current situation in the district changes over time due to factors which translate to the future vision of the district. The process was carried out by stakeholders identifying issues/problems and their direct causes. Development objectives were based entirely on the primary causes.

<b>Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/ Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Low income	Inadequate job opportunities Limited skills Inaccessibility to credit facilities High dependency ratio (at community and family levels). Low farm produce	Improve the income levels by 20% by 2012.	Create more job opportunities. Enhance the skills Improve the accessibility of credit facilities. Increase farm produce	Revive at least one industry per year. Initiate short term causes/sandwich programmes. Strengthen the capacity of SME (Small and Micro Enterprises) funds Establishment of digital villages
Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Vandalism of water pipes Inadequate fresh water storage facilities. Increased water pollution (disposal of wastes in water systems).	Improve access to safe and clean water by 50% by 2012	Protection of water pipes Increase fresh water storage facilities. Reduce/minimize water pollution.	Advocacy and community sensitization on importance of safe water. Initiate water conservation programmes/campaigns. Promotion of roof catchment and water storage facilities.
Environmental Degradation	Poor solid and liquid waste disposal. Soil erosion (sand) harvesting. Water hyacinth Flooding Encroachment into wet lands	Achieve 50% Environmental sustainability by 2012.	Proper solid and liquid waste disposal. Soil conservation	Solid Waste Management/recycle of waste programme. Law enforcement on sand harvesting. Eradication of the water hyacinth programme, decongest the lake of the water hyacinth, and hippo grass. Community sensitization on disaster risk reduction.
Poor housing	Low investments in housing and infrastructure development. Rural Urban Migration resulting to high population. Poor urban and physical planning. High cost of building. Prevailing high unemployment levels.	Improved access to decent housing to 60% of the populace by 2012.	Increase investment in housing. Proper urban and physical planning. Reduce cost of building through the use of locally available materials. Creation of more job opportunities.	Construction of low cost housing. Friendly house loaning scheme. Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Poor health	Inaccessibility to clean and safe water. Poor sanitation Unaffordable health care. Inadequate health facilities Poor nutrition Poor living conditions and environment bushy, and stagnant water	Improved health care to all by 2012	Provision of clean and safe water. Improved sanitation. Improved income Adequate health facilities. Improved nutrition. Increase the No. of institutions offering ART services. Proper drainage systems Proper drainage systems	Sensitization of the community on safe and clean water and sanitation use. Campaigns and community sensitization program on child nutrition. Initiate Income Generating Activities. Vector control Water and Sanitation Hygiene promotion. (construction of VIP Latrines)
High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Increased high risk behaviour Low enrolment for PMTCT services	Reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate by 6% by 2012	Increase the proportion of pregnant women who enrol in the PMTCT to 95% by 2012.	Promote PMTCT and VCT services in Kadibo Division. Advocacy on Behaviour Change and Communication. Promotion of safer sexual behaviour. Set up 2 more PMTCT Establish at least 2 centres which offer ART.
Poor academic performance/ Low completion and retention rate	Inadequate teaching staff. Absenteeism of teachers and students. Irregular inspection of schools by Inspectors. Lack of political good will. Inadequate educational facilities (e.g libraries, laboratories) Low control in quality assurance and inspection services. Low transitional levels	Increase the completion and retention rates by 80% by 2012	Improve the teaching and learning conditions in schools. Staff balancing. Regular inspection of schools.	Motivation of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the best performing schools Support programme for PLHIV teachers. Coordination of all the educational bursaries, CDF, LATEF, school bursaries. Strengthen the Educational and Inspection Unit. Initiate monthly provision of sanitary towels. Promote school, water and sanitation hygiene promotion. Improve the sanitary facilities in schools.
Food insecurity	Inadequate food storage facilities Unfavourable climatic condition. Over dependence on lake fishing rather than fish farming. Small scale/subsistence	Improve the food situation in the district by 40% by 2012	Promote fish farming. Construction of adequate food storage facilities. Afforestation, irrigation, flood control and drought resistant	Sensitize the fishermen and the community on aqua-culture. Planting of drought resistant crops Planting of early maturing crops Building of dykes, water pans, dams.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	farming. Poor/low crop harvest/production. Low livestock production		crops. Reduce/subsidize the cost of farm inputs. Reduced disease incidences. Improved genetic stock of livestock	Use of fertilizers/organic manures. Provision of hybrid livestock to farmers instead of loans.
Poor road network	Poor workmanship. Corruption Centralization of resources (National level) Out-dated road policy Poor drainage systems	Improve the road network	Improved workmanship Decentralization to the district level Transparency and accountability.	The institution of anti- corruption mechanism within the road sector. Review road policies to address the current crisis in the road network. Mobilize more devolved funds and channel them for road construction
Insecurity	Inadequate employment Drugs/illicit brews Inadequate security personnel Media (village videos feature violence) Inadequate community participation in community policing.	Improve security by 50% by 2012	Reduce illicit brews/drugs. Creation of job opportunities and encourage investors. Ensure deployment of security personnel to every location (5 per location) and security booths. Rural electrification Provision of vehicles and fuel	Increase foot patrols Enhance capacity of community policing committees Improve linkage of community police Devolve funds (award tender contracts to the locals). Community sensitization against the effect of drugs and illicit brew.
Social Injustice (rape, police brutality)	Lack of legal awareness Poor linkages with legal providers Existence of archaic laws/reviews Inadequate qualified personnel on paralegal issues	To lower the level of social injustice by 50% by 2012	Sensitize the public on social injustices and remedies available Train more para- legal staff Advocate for review of laws to suit present times	Advocacy and community sensitization Networking/collaboration of government and NGO's dealing in social justice issues. Training Action against culprits.
Poor service delivery	Lack of motivation Inadequate staff Poor management practices	To improve public service delivery by 70% by 2012	To enhance service provision for all "Huduma Bora Ni Haki Yako" Zero tolerance for corruption Corruption/ Suggestion boxes	R.R.I compliance Attitude change Total quality management Time management Best management practices Strategic leadership initiatives Customer oriented management

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

# **DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

### 3.0 Introduction

This 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. It 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 Kenya Vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The sectors are divided into eight District Sector Working Groups which comprise of the relevant line Ministries/departments, NGOs, Civil Societies, and private sector representatives. The eight sectors are Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, and Special Programmes,

The 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

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector consists of several sub-sectors which include Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries, Lands, Co-operative Development, Forestry and Wildlife.

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

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

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

In Kisumu East District, the sector will lay more emphasis on improvement of "orphan" crops and livestock production to enhance food security and improve livelihoods. The district intends to promote food security through crop development promotion activities such as encouraging farmers to plant high yielding varieties and drought resistant crops, improving technology development and transfer system through participatory group extension, private sector participation and farmers' training. There shall be increasing focus on female farmers, promotion of organic farming, fruit tree propagation techniques, promotion of simple and affordable appropriate irrigation devices like drip kits and *Approtech* pumps and promotion of raw materials for agro-based industries such as textiles, coffee milling, sugarcane, sisal, fish and also promotion of commercial horticultural production along the lake. Encouraging protection and enhancement for water, soil and biodiversity conservation will enhance environmental protection and conservation. The sector will also provide an enabling environment for high quality

livestock keeping through introduction of Artificial Insemination, Vaccination programmes and tick and tsetse fly control services. The large percentage of the unemployed who are mainly the youth and women will be encouraged to engage in commercial poultry production so as to improve on their income and promote food security.

The sector which employs slightly above 40% of the labour force is expected to create more job opportunities; through revival of the cotton industry. Major reforms are expected in the Co-operative sub-sector, as more co-operatives will be streamlined in management through seminars and workshop as the saving culture is instilled among the youths in the transport (*Boda Boda and Tuk Tuk*) sub-sectors. The irrigation sub-sector intends to increase utilization of land through irrigation and in efforts to control floods, dykes will be constructed and rivers Nyamasaria and Lwanda will be de-silted and widened.

The district intends to promote fish farming and enhance protection of fishing grounds. The cooling facilities along the lakes and fish ponds needs to be established as the districts sees into ways of eradicating the water hyacinth and hippo grass menace in the lake.

By the middle of the plan period in 2010, the district expects to have various indicators in development as follows; increased acreage under crop, increase in milk production, increased number of fish ponds, increased number of members in co-operatives societies, per capita income 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 30 per cent of the total working population in farms and agro-based industries.

Fisheries sub-sector is important in the district as it acts as a great source of employment for many of Kisumu East district. Thousands of fishermen and their families derive their livelihood from fishing. This sub sector employs more than 40% of the total working population. 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 (*omena*, tilapia, and Nile perch) for 2007 are estimated to be Kshs. 51,856,804.

The Cooperative sub-sector in involved in ensuring that cooperatives are well organized and the saving culture is instilled among common groups in the informal sector towards realizing financial security and development.



### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Agriculture	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.
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.
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, and youth and women groups.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Improve Food Crop Production	Striga weed infestation; Low soil fertility; Storage pest infestation; Inadequate and late land preparation; Poor seeds; Adverse weather conditions 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 NGO's and CBO's involved in extension services
	Cotton Improve cotton production and marketing	Market uncertainty and low prices; High incidences of Pests; Poor seeds;	Liaise with the local research stations and NGOs dealing with National performance trials on cotton varieties Liaise with ginneries to co-ordinate cotton marketing;
Livestock	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.
	Improve beef production	Lack of breeding beef stock;	Importation of Breeding bulls for meat; Demonstrate to farmers on simple

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Poor selection of breeding stock by farmers; Long lactation periods with low milk production; Slow growth rate; Heavy tick load.	selection criteria for breeding animals; Encourage farmers to use communal spray crushes to control ticks; Improve on general husbandry practices to increase production.
	Improve poultry production	High mortality rates due NCD (New Castle Disease); High cost of feeds; Lack of initial capital.	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.
	Improve production of goats and sheep.	Lack of improved breeding bucks and Rams; Lack of adequate housing facilities hence exposure to adverse weather mainly during the rainy season; Inadequate milk for the small holder 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;
	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 sensitize farmers so as to increase the number of hives hence honey and wax 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.
	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 acaricides 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 acaricides 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.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	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.
	Provide 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.
	Ensure 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 equipments.
	Promotion of 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; Through 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 equipments for proper transportation, keeping and usage to be used.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Improve processing and marketing of hides, skins and leather	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.
	Improve 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.
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; Sensitization 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.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	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 activities 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.	Sensitization 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.
	Registration of titles	Lack of information on the part of land owners.	Have the Provincial administration hold more <i>barazas</i> in liaison with the lands dept 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 fuel; In-calculate in the populace the need to live in harmony with neighbours.
	Spatial planning for sustainable appropriate land use	Unplanned urban centres and rural areas; Lack of public awareness; Inadequate manpower; Population pressure on land.	Prepare physical development plans for all urban centres; Approve and implement Kisumu/ Nyando Regional Development Plan; Public awareness campaigns; Promote physical planning culture through stakeholders' fora.
Co-operative sub sector	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.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Avail 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.	liaising with public works for road rehabilitation; Improve quality of products: Training farmers on marketing research.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/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 Strengthen the extension management structure	Focal areas in the district Trainings for farmers and groups on general agriculture Agriculture meetings	Identification of focal areas, Awareness creation; Conducting PRA in focal areas; Identify and develop common interest groups (CIGS); Training of farmers and staff
NERICA	To promote the growing of upland rice	Farmers in Winam and Kadibo	Identification of farmers Training on farming techniques
Water Pan Construction	To improve food production in the district through small scale irrigation from water harvesting	Farmers	Identification of site Tendering for constructor Monitoring and evaluation
Njaa Marufuku	To improve food security as per MDG 1	Farmers and other stakeholders in food production e.g. CBOs and farmer groups	Identification of groups Short listing as per guideline Monitoring and Evaluation
NAAIAP	To farmers in food production	1000 Farmers affected by catastrophes such as famine, post-election violence etc	Identification process Conduct baseline survey Forming organization structures

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Programme	Promote farm forests Conserve forests Increase forest cover	Raise 240,000 seedlings Farm visits – 120	Selling production Trainings on forest management Seeds collection on farm
Natural and catchment forests programmes	Promote forest marketing/ Efficient use Reduce poverty	Raise A.I.A – Kshs. 570,000 Rehabilitate 20 hectare yearly	Planting on degraded sites Issue forest movement permits. Collection of revenue Forest enforcement Tree nursery establishment

### B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
District Fish Farming	1	To encourage fish pond farming rather than fishing in the lake Increase income of the people By 2012 establish 20 fish ponds To establish storage/cooling facilities along the lake/fish ponds	Farmers (50), Women Groups (10), Youth Groups (10)	Production of fingerlings Sensitization of local and identification of groups targeted Production of fish baits Developing cold storage facilities Formation of savings groups to easily access credit facilities
Cash Crop and Horticultural Production in Kadibo Division (Drought Resistant Crops Project)	2	Introduction of Drought Resistant Crops e.g cassava, millet, sorghum. Revitalize cotton farming (3500 ha)	Farmers	Production of Drought Resistant Crops e.g cassava, millet, sorghum.
Promotion of Agro forestry in the district	3	Improve soil conservation Provision of wood and timber	Farmers, plant 2,000,000 tree seedlings by 2012	Establishing tree nurseries
Crush Pen Construction (Vector control)	4	To reduce tsetse fly and tick-borne diseases	Winam and Kadibo district (farmers of Livestock)	Sensitize farmers Spraying livestock
Kisumu East District Dairy Production Programme	5	To increase milk production	Farmers	Sensitize farmers Avail farmers with high

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
		To increase household income and nutrition		quality grade animals Introduce artificial insemination. Introduce quality bulls Provide cooling facilities and milk processors
Commercial Poultry Production	6	To produce meat and eggs for sale as a source of income	Youth groups, women groups, vulnerable groups i.e orphans, by 2008 – 2012	Mobilization and training of the target groups, construction of structures, sourcing of the birds, management of the poultry
Lakeshore Horticultural Production	7	To promote commercial horticultural production along the lake	Youth groups, and women groups	Sensitization Formation of groups Trainings Establishment of fruit seedlings.

### 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.

### 3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Involvement of everyone (men, women, youth and the vulnerable) in the sector's Government-Community funded projects and programmes without discrimination against gender, PLHIV/PLWHAs and people living with disabilities. The sector will also take it upon themselves to advice farmers on proper farming methods which promote soil conservation and ensure the protection of water inhabitants. Sensitization of the farmers on HIV/AIDS during the Agricultural field visits and the use of media to promote safer sexual behaviour and other interventions to curb on the spread of HIV/AIDS and new infections will be encouraged especially among the fisher-folks.



## **3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

The district intends to open up the Western Kenya circuit in the efforts to promote the sector Lake Victoria is the dominant natural resource the district has access to. The lake provides opportunities in terms of transport and leisure. The tourism potential of the lake has hardly been harnessed. Most developments along the lake shore have ignored this potential except for Kisumu Beach Resort, but still in between these sites, a lot of land could be landscaped to enhance the aesthetics of the lakefront and encourage leisure activities.

The district's connectivity in the region also promotes it as a tourist destination. The district is well connected by road, air, rail and water transport. With the existing infrastructure and positioning of the district to areas of interest by tourists e.g. Kogelo – Siaya, Kakamega Forest/crying stone to the East, Ruma National Park and a two hours drive to Maasai Mara boosts the districts' chances to invest in the hospitality Industry (Tourism).

Trade and industry performance has been on an upward trend though the sector faces financial and inadequate skilled manpower.

### **3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District**

Trade, Tourism and industry encompass two main sectors. Tourism and Manufacturing are key sub-sectors to the realization of Vision 2030 strategy, thus the need for the district to promote the sector if the Kenya's economy is to achieve a sustained GDP growth of 10% annually.

Tourism sub sector has not fully exploited its options, though a 2% of the population could be earning their livelihoods from the sector through direct employment in the hospitality industry, direct sales of the local artefacts, to tourists and food supplies to hotels.

Trade basically is the highest employer in the district as all sectors embrace the exchange of goods and services for money, though the backbone of the district, a lot of reforms is expected from the sector to let other sectors also thrive.

The district basically is an urban set-up with many youths migrating into the town in search of employment, of which most of them always land in the *Jua-Kali* sector (Motor vehicle mechanics, the use of scrap metal in the production of various equipment and

commodities). The sector contributes to the largest percentage of youth in employment though its gender biased as there are male youths than their female counterparts. The sector also faces many challenges including Health, (working without protective devices) financial and inadequate skills.

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Municipal Council of Kisumu	In collaboration with other stakeholders in the district endeavour to promote Kisumu as a tourist destination. Control unhealthy competition in one line of business.
Physical Panning	Will take a lead role in developing Kisumu structure plan in proper planning of the district as an investment hub.
Trade and Industry	To build capacity, train and assist in resource mobilization towards improvement and enhancement of entrepreneurial skills.

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Jua kali	Lack of common understanding on SACCOs policies; Poor management in <i>Jua kali</i> SACCOs; Lack of market for their products; Poor book keeping.	Device efficient system of deposit and loan recoveries; Management training; Improve product quality; Education and training.
Tourism	Marketing and promotion of local tourism	Lack of funds to facilitate marketing and promotion of district tourism	Request for funds from the government and other external sources

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of the Kisumu District Cultural Centre	Develop all aspects of culture. Provide opportunities and space for cultural practitioners to operate	Artists Traditional Medical Practitioners	Construction of workshops and auditorium at the centre

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Trade Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Identification and documentation of sacred/shrines (sites)	1	To empower the community to take over the site's management	Community , tourists	Visit sites Formation of community management committees Document activities at the shrines
Peace Reconciliation and cultural coexistence	2	Sensitize the community to live peacefully and appreciate other cultures	Community, IDPs	Hold a festival of arts and cultures
Expansion of the Kisumu Cultural Centre	3	Create room for operationalization of the cultural centre	Artists, Tourists	Get enough land to accommodate other structures. Hold more activities in the centre
Training of Jua Kali SACCOs on management	4	Improve productivity and management	SACCO officials and members	Education and training workshops

### 3.2.7 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 play a key role in promoting existing potential in trade, tourism and industry in the district through exhibitions, marketing, internets, print and electronic media. The sector will require the Provincial administration to provide security and assured protection to both investors and consumers.

### 3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will continue to play a big role through Corporate Social Responsibility. In education and in efforts to fighting poverty, the sponsorship programme for the bright

needy students will be encouraged as other firms and organizations take into building classrooms and providing educational facilities. The presence of strong Private Sector in the city will be an opportunity for Public Private Sector Partnerships to improve social responsibility. On environment, the participation of the sector will be evident in tree planting, provision and placement of litter bins in strategic places and sponsoring community-based organization in marking national events like the World Water Day and World Environment Day. In HIV/AIDS, promotion of safer sexual behaviour through print, audio and audio-visual media is expected as placement of condom dispensers is made mandatory in strategic and social places.

### **3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector**

This sector comprises of roads, transport, energy, housing and public works.

#### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

In the district, the sector will lay more emphasis on provision of rural electrification to help promote small-scale 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 communication, the postal corporation intends to provide quality communication and financial services which meet the international standards in speed, reliability, accessibility and security.

To address the shortfall experienced in housing, the district intends to promote the construction of houses using the interlocking stones/bricks, "Nelson Mandela Museum", an innovation that is expected to cut down the cost of building by almost half.

The Kenya Airports Authority also intends to upgrade Kisumu Airport by increasing the runway to accommodate bigger jets/aero planes of international standards.

#### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector is very important to the district as it improves people's performance in development through provision of housing and energy. It also enhances economic growth through creation of employment by establishing forward and backward linkages and Production and market centres. Investors have for sometime held the poor conditions of the road network to be the principle obstacle to further investment. Provision of

electricity/other forms of energy especially in the slum/informal settlements and rural set-ups will open up these areas to investment opportunities. Though, the service providers (KPLC) have always experienced challenges of metre thefts and illegal connections in the slums, it will have to come up with new measures to guard against that.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works	Continue to render services in terms of preparation of BQs, Technical advice to departments with construction as development projects.
Housing	Is in charge of housing
Roads	Rural access and feeder roads within the district while the MCK takes charge of minor roads within the municipality.
Kenya Airports Authority	Responsible for the management and upgrading of the airport
Kenya Power & Lighting Company	Takes charge of the provision of electricity in the rural settings of the district.

### 3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Housing	Increase investment in the Housing sector	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 housing scheme members.
Energy	Expand rural electrification Peri-urban electrification	High cost of installation Poor infrastructure Vandalism of meters and transformers	Sensitize and encourage communities to participate in <i>Umeme Pamoja</i> initiative from KPLC Educate the public on community policing to reduce the Vandalism cases
Roads	Improve the existing rural access roads through grading Gravel major roads to all weather standards to access landing beaches on fishing and agricultural potential areas	Inadequate funding Lack of equipment and dishonest contractors Lack of participation by local people	Solicit for Donor support Capacity build local devolved funding committees (CDF, LATIF and Road levy) on priority resource planning and management Involve local communities in road construction

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On- going Project/Programmes: Public Works

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Completion of staff house- Kibos KARI	Finish staff house by providing sewer facilities that were left out in the earlier estimates/works	Completion of staff house	Re-roofing/finishes Painting

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Renovation/Rehabilitation of Kisumu Divisional Police Station	Rebuilt/renovate offices that were burned	Provincial/ Divisional Office accommodation	Construction of offices Demolition of old burned structure.
Completion of staff houses at Meteorological Kisumu	Rebuild 2 No. houses that had been vandalized	House staff members of Meteorological Department	Completion of 2 No. houses. Re-roofing and finishes Painting Provide sewer services.
Partitioning of NHIF office Kisumu	Reconstruction of offices premises	Provide better working environment for officers	Dismantling of existing structure. Provide kitchen and refurbish structure.
24 type E flats at Kondele	Provide housing to officers	Reduce congestion and deplorable housing for police officers	Construction of new houses
Kisumu Girls Dormitory	Provide accommodation	Reduce	Construction of new houses
Proposed erection of cultural centre Kisumu	Office accommodation	Offices/charge rooms	Provide office space/change rooms

### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
D273 Riat Market – Nyahera Kisumu Town West	To facilitate transportation of produce to market s.	7.3Km	Light bush clearing, Rock fill to gabion, Re-gravelling, Heavy grading
E115 Kisian – Kaloka Kisumu Town West	Improve accessibility to fish landing beaches	15.7	Light bush clearing New culvert installation-600mm hunched Gravel patching Heavy grading Ditch excavation
E1117 Mamboleo-Riat	To ease congestion on Kisumu – Kakamega Road	5.6Km	Light bush clearing Heavy grading Ditch excavation Re-gravelling
E232 Gita-Mamboleo	To facilitate transportation of produce to the urban	6.2 Km	Light bush clearing

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
	market (Kisumu Town)		New culvert installation-600mm hunched Gravel patching Heavy grading Ditch excavation
RAR 65 Mamboleo-Got Nyabondo	To serve the farming communities	11.34 Km	Ditch excavation New culvert installation-600mm hunched Gravel patching Heavy grading Re-gravelling
RAR 75 Chiga-Manyatta	To link the peri urban area with urban centre	7.41 Km	Heavy grading Gravel patching Ditch excavation
E244 Kibos -C34 (Research)	Improve accessibility and facilitate transport of produce to the market	5.0 Km	Re-gravelling Light Bush Clearing New Culvert clearing New culvert installation-900 mm hunched Ditch excavation Compaction as instructed Heavy Manual reshaping Cleaning obstructions (boulders and debris)
RAR 2 Nderma Secondary – Paw Akuche	To improve accessibility	6.3 Km	Ditch/Mitre drain cutting Compaction as instructed New culvert installation – 1200mm Backfilling Demolish and dispose the existing structure
RAR 38 Pipe-Line Riat	To serve as by-pass from Kisumu to Kakamega.	6.7 Km	Advertising and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbling) Light Bush clearing Ditch/Mitre drain cutting Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out of Horizontal alignment Compaction as instructed Excavation and spread in soft

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
			material to formation level Ditch excavation Culvert clearing-fully blocked-600mm New culvert installation-900mm hunched Gabion installation Rock fill Gabions Heavy manual reshaping gravelling
URA 10 Dago C86 – Ulalo C86	To ease transportation of farm produce to markets.	5.09Km	Compaction as instructed Advertisement and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbing) Light Bush clearing Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out of horizontal alignment New culvert installation-900mm un-hunched Ditch/mitre drain cutting Ditch excavation Heavy manual reshaping Gravelling
URP8 Nyamware Beach – Orongo	To link fish landing beach and promote tourism around the lake	3.329 Km	New culvert installation-600mm hunched New culvert installation-900mm un-hunched Compaction as instructed Gravelling Advertising and publicity Grass cutting (stripping and grabbing) Light bush clearing Ditch/Metre drain cutting Tree cutting and stump removal Setting out horizontal alignment Ditch excavation Heavy manual reshaping



## B: New Project Proposals: Public Works

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Completion of staff house – Kibos	1	Finish staff house by providing sewer facilities that were left out in the earlier estimates/works	Completion of staff house	Finalize sewer activities.
Proposed refurbishment of N.N.P.G.H	2	Renovation/refurbishment to wards	Refurbishments to wards	Finishes Renovations for toilet facilities
Kisumu District Maternity wards	3	Address urgent needs to wards	Provide maternity services	Re-roofing opening/ Windows
Jua Kali sheds perimeter walling	4	Provide working premises security	Sheds for shelter/wall security	Walling sheds construction
Proposed extension to library	5	Add children wing to library	Reduce congestion in new library	Extension to works in library
Proposed laboratories/offices to Government Chemist Kisumu	6	Provide new office facilities and labs	Reduce congestion in District Hospital	Construction of labs/offices at NNPG

### 3.3.7 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 and telecommunication. The sector also requires professionals from the Human Resource and Development. To promote the services in Health and Education there is need to improve the infrastructure in terms of Electricity, good road-network for accessibility, and suitable building structures to render the services.

### 3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will promote “food for work” under Roads and Public works in some projects/programmes as its contribution to the fight against poverty reduction. It will also promote gender equality and participation of the youth through balanced representation in such programmes. Sensitization of workers and provision of care and support services on HIV/AIDS will be done through their sub-ACUs.

Promotion of environmentally user friendly source of fuel e.g. use of solar, bio-gas while discouraging charcoal burning which is a threat to our water catchment areas, through felling of trees.

### **3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

This sector consists of Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

#### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

The sector will lay more emphasis on the provision of clean and safe water for both human and livestock production. The sector will also be involved in the protection and conservation of the wetlands and water catchment areas, management of solid waste within the municipality area of the district and promotion of irrigation to improve the food production in the district. Environmental education and sanitation at household level and within the commercial areas will be promoted to reduce disease infections.

#### **3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

In the sector's effort in promoting conservation and protection of the environment as it enhances water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for development, the department has so much to do in the district if the district is to achieve its vision of being healthy, clean and secure industrial /investment hub.

With about 60% of the district population living within the informal settlements of Manyatta, Nyalenda and Obunga where most housing facilities lack basic amenities, the residents always Alternate waste disposal methods which is open spaces, use of polythene bags disposal of night (flying toilets) while a few houses with water closet and septic tanks have also have been a major factor in ground water contamination.

Lake Victoria has not been spared either in water degradation poor sanitary conditions, car washing on the shores, and discharge of raw sewerage into the lake, the water hyacinth and hippo grass menace. On the other hand River Kisat is a dead water course due to effluents from Kisumu Conventional Sewerage Treatment Plant, run off from Bandani and Obunga slums and other industries along the course.

The rural set up of the district, which is mainly Kadibo Division and may not suffer the ills of urban pollution has the challenge of floods and drought which is a common occurrence after floods and seem to affect the same areas of floods. In addition, the division has black cotton soil, which makes it difficult to construct pit latrines.

If the sector in collaboration with other stakeholders in the district cannot address the above challenges, the achievements of the vision 2030 and MDG will remain a pipe dream as poverty and frequent recurrence of cholera remains with the residents.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
NEMA	Will ensure implementation of environmental policies and legislation which include co-ordination of environmental management actions and dissemination of knowledge on environment
WRMA	Will play a significant role in co-ordination of catchment conservation activities targeting riverine and shoreline riparian land, steep slopes and water towers through licensing water resource users associations to undertake projects which aim to abstract or put in place.
Municipal Council of Kisumu	Will collaborate with other stakeholders in the district especially within the Municipality to provide and promote the management of solid wastes and rid the lake of car washing which is rampant along the shores of Lake Victoria.
KIWASCO	Will also look into issues of availing safe and quality water the sewerage services
District Water Office	Will also look into issues of availing safe and quality water the sewerage services
Public Health and Sanitation	In collaboration with Civil Society Organizations will take a lead role in advocacy and community sensitization on the need for safe water and sanitation use. Community participation/involvement through provision of cheap labour and materials for the construction of the V.I.P latrines.

### 3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
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 equipments, 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 catchment 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 sensitization 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.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation (Flood Control in Kadibo and part of Winam Divisions)	Improve flood mitigation measures	Lack of capacity and knowledge in early warning systems. Poor road infrastructure. Inadequate river bank protection. Lack of water pans. Poor drainage.	Train farmers on river bank protection. Plant trees and other vegetation on banks. Collaborate with roads department to improve access. Construct water pans. Propose a flood control master plan.
Irrigation (Drought)	Increase tree cover and vegetation Educate the residents on early maturity crops/diversification	Inadequate extension services. Low income affects food purchase power	Increase master plan extension staff. Educate farmers and Provide credit to farmers. Subsidize farm inputs. Plant trees.
Irrigation Capacity building in Disaster Management	Improve capacity building in community awareness on Disaster Management	Inadequate knowledge in Disaster Management. Poor terrain and infrastructure particularly roads. Upsurge of disease epidemics during flooding. Lack of logistical support	Train Disaster Management Committees from District level to locational level. Involve MOH and MOA in planning. Prepare a master plan for disaster control.
Solid waste and sewerage disposal	Improve solid waste disposal Identify and construct sanitary landfill Educate and sensitize the public Expand and improve conventional sewerage plant Eliminate car washing activities at the Lake	Inadequate receptacles for waste management Lack of Solid Waste Management policy Poor attitude towards Solid Waste disposal (not my responsibility) attitude Overstretched waste water plant	Provide waste receptacles at commercial and household levels Identify site and construct sanitary landfill Organize public education workshops for all stakeholders Advocate for Solid Waste Management Policy Liaise with NEMA to implement EMCA Act

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On- going Projects/Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyahera Water Supply North Kisumu Location Winam Division	Provide safe drinking water for human and livestock population	2,500 people to benefit Revenue base to be increased	Procurement of building materials and construction of 2No. VIP latrines at intake and staff quarters. Procurement and installation of 100 No. ½ " Ø consumer meters. Rehabilitation of elevated steel tank capacity 102m <sup>3</sup> at Urudi
Mkendwa/Kanyakwar Water Supply	Providing safe drinking water for	Boost the coverage area.	Supply and installation of 1 No. Grundfos pump

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
North Kisumu Location Winam Division	human and livestock population. Improving the staff house at the supply	Reduce Uncounted For Water (UFW) through leakages. Increase pumping capacity Improving on sanitation at the water supply i.e. intake	(capacity 22m <sup>3</sup> /hr at 150m/head) standby coupled with motor. Rehabilitation of rising main 500m length G.I. Ø3" class 'B' Fencing and pumping station. Construction of staff houses Rehabilitation of 90m <sup>3</sup> Masonry tank at Oseno. Extension of distribution mains from Ukweli Junction to Upper Kanyakwar 2.8km.
District Water Office	Office refurbishment	Improved office accommodation and security	Purchase and supply of office furniture i.e. 20 No. office chairs, 5 No. office tables. Construction of security grills on window and doors in 8 grill doors, 7 grill windows
Simba Springs Winam Division	Supplying safe drinking water for human and livestock population	1 No. protected spring to serve Kajulu East location Approx. population 3,000	Purchase and supply of construction materials. Excavation of the spring for protection. Construction of the spring intake. Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank Laying of 3km long distribution line – 3"Ø class "D"
Otonglo Spring Water Supply Winam Division	Supply of safe drinking water for human and livestock population	Protection of 1 No. spring water supply to serve Kogony location approximate population 2,650	Purchase and supply of construction materials, Construction of spring intake, Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank, Laying of 2.5km pipeline – 3"ØPVC pipe class "D"
Community Education and sensitization on importance of safe water and roof catchment	Increase the community awareness and knowledge on the use of safe water and storage Increase fresh water storage	To reach the whole district with information	Production of IEC materials Use of mass media Public gatherings/ barazas

## (B) New Project Proposals: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Small Holder Irrigation Project Kadibo Division	1	To increase utilization of land through irrigation	Farmers	Planning and training
District Flood Control	2	To control and reduce damages caused by floods on crops and human beings.  To control spread of water borne diseases e.g malaria, cholera	Winam and Kadibo flood areas	Construction of dykes  Desilting and widening of Lwanda and Nyamasaria Rivers.
Flood Control Project Kadibo and part of Winam divisions	3	To improve flood mitigation measures during the plan period.  To reduce water related diseases by 30% by 2012.	Residents of Kadibo and part of Winam Divisions	Train farmers on river bank protection.  Collaborate with roads department to facilitate access.  Construct water pans.  Propose a master plan for flood control.  Introduce farmer group irrigation units.
Drought reduction in Kadibo	4	Increase tree cover and vegetation by 15% by 2010.  Create awareness on crop diversification during plan period.	Farmers  Community	Educate farmers on early warning systems.  Introduce drought resistance trees.  Provide credit to farmers.  Subsidize cost of farm inputs.
Capacity building Disaster Management Committees	5	Improve capacity of DMC from district to locational level.	DMCs	Training of DMCs.  Involve MOH and MOA for farm management and planning.  Participate in preparation of master plan
Simba Springs Kajulu East Location, Winam Division	6	Provide safe drinking water for human and livestock population	1 No. protected spring intake constructed.  1 No. Storage tank 100m <sup>3</sup> constructed.  3km distribution pipeline of	Excavation of spring site for construction.  Procurement of materials for construction.  Procurement of pipes  Construction of spring intake box chamber.  Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
			PVC 3" class "D" layed approx. pop. 2,650	Excavation of 3km pipeline.  Laying of pipeline 3km length and backfilling
Ogongo Springs Central Kisumu Location, Winam Division	7	Provide safe drinking water for human and livestock population	1 No. protected spring intake constructed.  1 No. Storage tank 100m <sup>3</sup> distribution pipeline PVC/G.I. 3" Ø pipe class "B" layed.  5km distribution pipeline PVC/GI 3" Ø pipe Class "D" layed.  Approx. pop. 3,256	Excavation of spring site for construction.  Procurement of construction materials.  Procurement of pipes  Construction of the spring intake box chambers.  Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> tank.  Excavation of 5km pipeline.  Laying of pipeline 5km length and backfilling.
Solid and liquid waste management	8	Reduce infections from pollution and improper sanitation by 25%  Improve the beauty of the city  Provide a sanitary landfill  Protect the Lake marine life  Expansion of existing sewerage systems	5 modern compactor engines  500 standard Receptacles  1 Sanitary landfill  100 alternative car wash sites  SWM policy  100 TOTs trained	Identifying development partners  Tendering  Formation of Solid Waste Management committee  Training of stakeholders  Constructing of car wash sites  Advocacy for policy through existing structures

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To enhance the production of food in the district (fisheries, livestock and cash crop) there's need to ensure Environment, Water and sanitation sector is improved. The district experiences a continuous recurrent of cholera and other water – borne related diseases, which adversely affects the work force within the sector. An improved Environment, Water and sanitation sector facilitates a healthy workforce thus an improvement in the human resource development. The physical infrastructure is another great dependent of the sector as electricity is mainly generated by the water levels in dams. The raw materials in both housing and road construction depend on the sector.

### **3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

Community education and capacity building on modalities for self reliance in livelihoods and environmental improvement and management. In efforts to reduce poverty and ensure environmental sustainability as health is promoted. Sensitization of the community on use of safe water (treated water), HIV/AIDS and gender empowerment will be integrated in the sector's programmes and projects. Mobilization of the public towards full participation in marking the World Aids Day and National Events like the World Environment Day, World AIDS Day, Water and Women's Day.

### **3.5 Human Resource Development**

The sector comprises of Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

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

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

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

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

This sector seeks to step up efforts to increase immunization coverage from the district rate of 71% to 85%, reduce the children under five years mortality rate from the current 220/1,000 to 100/1000 by 2010 through improved nutrition and reduced incidences of childhood diseases. The sector also seeks to improve maternal health, reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to 6%, increase the accessibility and availability of essential drugs, and reduce the mortality rate for malaria. Improve the water and sanitation facilities to reduce incidence of cholera and other waterborne disease outbreak and finally seek to improve health service delivery for the underprivileged rural in Kadibo Division and urban slums e.g. Nyalenda, Manyatta and Obunga. In order to achieve this, the Ministry will re-allocate resources towards promotive, preventive and basic health services and enlist additional capacity through partnerships with NGOs and private sector organizations in the areas of water and sanitation, reproductive health, gender, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, school health, road safety and tobacco control.

Efforts to achieve Universal Primary Education for all still faces various challenges such as, overstretched facilities and overcrowding in schools especially those in urban slums, high Pupil Teacher Ratios(PTRs), high pupil to textbook ratios. Others include; high cost of special equipment for children with special needs, diminished support by communities following the misconstrued understanding of their role vis-a-vie that of the Government under FPE Initiative, increased number of orphans in and out of school as a result of HIV/AIDs, poor management and internal inefficiency that negatively impacts on access equity and quality. The sector will continue to require strong support if it is to meet the



present challenges and reflect the impact of a wide range of externalities such as drought, pervasive poverty and the increasing number of orphans due to the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

To improve access and retention, there will be need to appropriate teaching and learning environments, suitable furniture, water, sanitation and improved deployment of teachers and reasonable class sizes. School feeding programme has been shown to have a positive influence on enrolment and retention. There will also be need to co-ordinate all the bursaries in the district especially for the secondary and tertiary level. Under the Adult Education sub sector, illiteracy manifests itself more dramatically among the poor particularly women who constitute 61% of the total illiterate population. Enrolment in adult literacy programme has been characterized by declining rates. The main challenge in this sub-sector relates to low quality of education offered and lack of linkage with the formal education system. Others include; inadequate teaching and learning resources and poor physical facilities. Every effort is required to reduce the number of the illiterate in Kisumu East and to ensure that the education offered is of acceptable quality.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

At independence, the government committed itself to addressing the three ills of illiteracy, hunger and disease to enhance achievement of the development objectives. These challenges are closely interrelated but the pursuit of education and training is fundamental in addressing the trio to ensure the success of government's overall development strategy.

The quality of human resource is fundamental to the attainment of national goals for industrial Development. Illiteracy manifests itself dramatically among the poor and particularly women. Education is therefore necessary for the improvement of living standards as well as the development and protection of democratic institutions and human rights.

Education is the second of the eight Millennium Development Goals and is not only significant due to its central role in human well being, economic and technological advancement, but also in the achievement of all the other MDGs. It is not likely that any meaningful human advancement will take place in a social environment where there is or no appreciation on the role of Education, especially in a dynamic and fast technologically growing world.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
The Ministry of Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation	Will contribute by enforcing National Health Policy guidelines at the district level, Developing and implementing district specific cost effective packages, mobilizing resources, inter-sectoral collaboration and health service delivery.
Private sector, NGOs, and CBOs	Will be supplementing the resources and services under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health at the district level. Will be instrumental in the improvement of the learning environment, capacity building and service delivery, bursaries to the OVCs.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Education	Will play a leading role to ensure that learning needs of all young people and adult are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life-skills programmes by 2010.
Religious Organizations, Public, Community and households	Will play a critical role in the improvement of school facilities to reduce over-crowding, absenteeism and high dropout rates. This will entail building new classrooms and rehabilitation and maintenance of existing facilities.

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

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Free primary education	Improve access and retention	High pupil to teacher ratio. Inadequate furniture Poor water and sanitation facilities	Sustained Support for FPE Programme. Support the school feeding Programme
Secondary Education	Improve access, retention and completion rate. Improve the performance of science subjects	Increased poverty and number of orphans and vulnerable children. Inadequate funds to construct and equip science laboratories.	Co-ordination of all the bursaries i.e. MOE, CDF, LATF and NGOs. Source for funds from CDF, through harambee
Special Education	Improve access and equity in the provision of education and training to children with special needs	Lack of clear guidelines on the implementation of an all inclusive education policy Inadequate and expensive teaching and learning materials. Inadequate capacity among many teachers	Ensure the National Policy comprehensively defines areas of all special needs Integrate Special Education Programme in learning institutions. Training teachers on Special Needs
Adult Education	Improve the quality of education	Lack of clear policy Lack of clear transition mechanisms Inadequate resources Unqualified teachers	Organization of workshops, in-service training of Adult Basic Education and Non-Formal school teachers. Provision of relevant teaching and learning materials
HIV/AIDS	Prevention of new infections	Translating the awareness into preventive behaviour among the high risk population	Condom promotion Voluntary Counselling and Testing. Promotion of PMTCT Administration of Post Exposure Prophylaxis.
	Support for the infected	Inadequate funds for drugs and proper nutrition	Clinical care to prevent opportunistic infection and STIs. Promotion of ART and nutritional services.

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Malaria Control and Management of Childhood diseases	Reduce malaria incidences among pregnant women and children	Drug resistance (use of drugs without prescription). Poor living conditions	Clinical management by providing effective and prompt treatment of cases. Management of malaria and anaemia in pregnancy Vector control using insecticide – treated nets and other methods Epidemic preparedness and response.
Water borne diseases (cholera)	Provision of safe water and sanitation	High cost of building toilets in the slum/flooding areas. Overcrowding leading to overstretch of facilities (sewers) and access to clean water. Natural calamities (Flooding and drought)	Promotion of the building V.I.P latrines in the rural set up. Promote the sanitation, water, and hygiene programme (both in school and home). Promote the use of water purifiers (e.g. water guard).
Maternal Health	Improve service and facility delivery	Poor staff-client relationship, low morale/shortage. Lack of essential equipment for delivery. No maternity unit and inadequate supply/storage of water	Employ more staff.. Continuous courses on medical education. Procure delivery equipment/beds. Completion of maternity wing Improve water supply for maternity.
	Improve obstetric emergency services	Criminal abortion Inadequate emergency skills	Improve capacity on PAC. Improve transfusion preparedness
	Improve ANC/IPT and post natal uptake	Staff shortage Lack of weighing machine	Provision of equipment for ANC. Improve capacity of staff on FANC focused postnatal care/HMIS.
	Improve on PMTCT uptake	Low PMTCT uptake Irregular test kits supply. Late child welfare clinic attendance Inconsistency in antigen supply and tracer drugs	Training and improvement of PMTCT services. Initiate mother days Improve supply of vaccines. Improve supply and timely submissions of vaccines and other supplies.
Child Health	Improve child health/reduce child mortality	Late child welfare clinic attendance. Inconsistency in antigen	Timely submission of reports.

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>supply and tracer drugs.</p> <p>Lack KEPI fridge</p> <p>Inconsistency in antigen supply and tracer drugs.</p>	<p>Organize outreach services.</p> <p>Improve supply of vaccines.</p> <p>Source for KEPI fridge.</p> <p>Initiate defaulter tracing mechanism</p>
	<p>IMCI, improve nutrition, LLITNS, comprehensive care centre (CCC) services, Health education</p>	<p>Inadequate knowledge and skills in IMCI</p> <p>Inadequate equipment, and nutrition, LLITNS supplies.</p> <p>Inadequate skills in management of severe malnutrition</p> <p>High child morbidity</p>	<p>Employ/source for additional staff.</p> <p>Capacity building in nutrition management and reporting.</p> <p>Provision of therapeutic feeds for severely malnourished</p>
HIV/AIDS/TB/Malaria	<p>Reduce cases of opportunistic infection.</p> <p>Prevention of new cases of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.</p> <p>Increased utilization of VCT services.</p> <p>Lack of supportive supervision.</p>	<p>Habitual shortage of STI drugs.</p> <p>Non compliance with treatment and recurrent STIs.</p> <p>Lack of female condoms</p> <p>Few VCT/AFB diagnosis sites.</p> <p>Low utilization of VCT services.</p>	<p>Improve capacity building – VCT, ART and DTC.</p> <p>Improve capacity on malaria case management.</p> <p>Condom distribution and promotion</p> <p>Increase HIV testing/AFB diagnostic sites.</p> <p>Strengthen supportive supervision</p>

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
MOH Community Strategy (District)	1	To reach the entire population in the district with health service delivery information	Initiate 20 community units To reach 90% of the community	Train community health extension workers. Train community health workers. Train Village and Locational Committees. Procure and supply of community kits.
Health Service Charter/Community Health Information (District)	2	Expose the community to the Health Charter from level 1-5 of health care	To reach 90% of the community	Develop IEC materials and disseminate to the community. Visibly display the health facilities and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				communal centres within the community
Equip CDF constructed facilities (Kadibo and Winam Divisions)	3	Accessible healthcare to the community	30 health facilities	Employing of staff. Stock the health facilities with drugs and equipments
Community pharmacy	4	To reduce the cost of drugs to the community	40 health facilities in Kisumu East District	Create room at the health facility and purchase the affordable drugs. Establish community pharmacy board
Community nutrition	5	To strengthen growth monitoring at all levels	To target the community health workers or ECD teachers and Charitable Child Institutions (CCI)	Train the community health workers, ECD teachers and CCI managers and Develop M & E tools Procure and avail necessary equipments
HIV/AIDS HBCT	6	To increase CT uptake	The legible population	Creating awareness Distribution of IEC materials Actual counselling and testing (C.T)
PITC	7	To reach the better part of the population	Hospital patient Health care workers Patient buddies	Creating awareness Distribution of IEC materials Actual counselling and testing (C.T)
Food by description	8	To improve the nutrition status and support ART adherence	PLWHAs	Provision of BMI monitoring tools Provision of food supplements M & E tools to collect data Provision of IEC materials
Formation of comprehensive Care Team	9	To strengthen HIV interventions at all levels	All partners MOH Social services MOE O.O.P PLWHAs, CBOs, NGOs	Formation of the committees. Train them of their role Set targets for each member Define the discharge plan Define the referral system Develop the M & E

### B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of more classrooms and sanitary facilities at ECD, primary and secondary schools, adult education.	1	To improve learning environment in 11 institutions  To curb on	9 primary schools (Usoma pri, Bungu pri, Rweya pri, Orongo pri,	Mobilization and sensitization of the Communities.  Formation of project

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Winam and Kadibo Divisions		absenteeism of pupils especially the girl-child.  To improve the academic Performance	Rabuor pri, Odiinya pri, Karunga pri, Arombo Secondary, Karombe Adult Centre, Wachara Adult Centre)	Committees.  Resource mobilization.  Empower the committee to oversee construction of the buildings and all other logistics
Increase the number of teachers by 20% at pre- primary, secondary and adult schools in Kisumu Town East and Kisumu Town West Constituencies	2	To employ qualified teachers to the proportionate ratio of the number of students/children and streams	All schools in Kisumu East District	Involve the government to implement the project
Increase the completion rates at all levels in all the 2 divisions Kadibo and Winam	3	To improve retention and completion rates in all schools in the district	Boy child, Girl child, male and female in non- formal schools	Provision of sanitary towels to the girls.  Improve the cleanliness and maintenance of sanitary facilities.  Ensure continued feeding program for the learners at school.  Sensitization of the communities against child labour.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

At independence, the Kenya Government committed itself to fighting three ills; illiteracy, hunger and diseases. The Human Resource Sector is linked to all other sectors. Education is the second of the eight Millennium Development Goals while the fourth, fifth and sixth goals fall under health. The development of an efficient health and education system guarantees a healthy and skilled workman/labour force in all other sectors.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Introduction and involvement of the school-going age in HIV/AIDS, Environmental, gender Poverty, security and peace issues through school clubs, drama and music competitions; Incorporation of the Environment, HIV/AIDS and gender issues into the syllabus and Reactivating of the HIV/AIDS sub-ACUs.

### **3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector**

This sector comprises of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-government, Research Institutes.

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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

The district priority will be improved access to information and communication through setting up of digital villages and a fully equipped District Information and Documentation Centres. Improvement of the library facilities will also include a learning and research culture among the residents.

Revival of Village Youth Polytechnics as centres to promote and tap the youth talents will be considered with the relevant departments and the community promoting the use of curricular which is relevant and up to date with the current global demand. Need to sensitize the youth on the patent right of their innovations will be of vital concern to the stakeholders in the district.

#### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Information and Communication technology (ICT) skills play a key role in promoting economic development of a country. This is one of the sectors identified under the Economic Pillar of Vision 2030 to drive the economy towards annual GDP growth rate of 10%. Many of the productivity gains in the developed world economies in the past two decades can to a great extent be attributed to the impact of ICT. Kisumu East district is yet to fully embrace the use of ICT. Kisumu being the district that hosts the largest town in the Western Kenya region requires an efficient ICT network with at least one call centre. This will promote business online. It is appreciated and recognized that an ICT literate workforce is the foundation on which a society can acquire the status of a knowledge economy. Against this background, education (through curriculum development for both primary and secondary levels) should be made the natural platform for equipping the nation with ICT skills in order to create a dynamic and sustainable economic growth.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Planning, National development and Vision 2030	To provide through the DIDC 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 and data and organization of District Management Information System.
Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK)	Regulation of the ICT sector through government policy to create a level playing ground in the sector for increased competition and improved services.
Private sector	Committed to the provision of communication solutions that will meet the needs and expectation of our customers and to continually improve quality in delivery.
KEMRI/CDC, KIRDI and Maseno University	Identify gaps in research and address issues affecting the communities through research. These include disease surveillance, poverty alleviation projects and educational research.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Higher Education, Science and Technology	Training and research	Inadequate facilities High cost of research	Partner with research institutions.  Initiate income generating programmes
Information and Communications	Access and use of ICT	High levels of poverty that hinder access to ICT facilities. Limited rural electrification. High costs of internet provision. High costs associated with ICT equipment, Infrastructure and support	Rural electrification programme. Establish Digital Village. Cost sharing ICT trainings and workshops
KNBS, GITS, E-Government, Research Institutes	Dissemination of research findings	Lack of dissemination policy Inadequate information to the public High cost of research Inadequate facilities	Advocate for dissemination policy Improve research facilities Disseminate available data through information centres



### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Information, Communication Technology (ICT)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Targets
E-government	1	Improve government services and enhance networking  Increase efficiency	All public offices in the district	Training, infrastructure installation (software and hardware), networking, database development, website development
Digital villages	2	Increase access to ICT	Community	Training, infrastructure installation (software and hardware), networking, database development, website development
Training (T.O.Ts)	3	Effective dissemination of ICT knowledge	Primary, secondary, and tertiary school teachers	Training of T.O.Ts
Introduction of ICT at primary and compulsory ICT at secondary level	4	Induct basic ICT knowledge	Primary and secondary schools	Curriculum development for both primary and secondary

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With a streamlined Research Technology and Innovation Sector, growth in other sectors such as increased agricultural production in Agriculture and Rural Development, Increased income in

Tourism, Trade and Industry, Solid Waste Management for sustainable Environment, improved health care and a literate labour force in human resource development and an efficient and effective workmanship in the physical infrastructure is inevitable. All the sectors must invest towards Research, Technology and Innovation if they are to maximize on the utility and minimize cost.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

It is expected that through Research and technology various stakeholders in the district will collaborate to facilitate solutions to socio-economic issues in the community. Key sectors such as health, education, manpower and employment, agriculture and environment will conduct participatory research studies geared towards poverty reduction. Health and research institutions has always been in the fore-front in the fight against HIV/AIDS through research in prevention of new infections e.g. PMTCT, male circumcision and also in support of the infected through the ARVs.

### **3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector**

The sector comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, and Immigration and Registration of Persons.

#### **3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

**Mission:** The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

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

The district's priority will be in security, peace building and conflict management where public-private cooperation and community involvement in ensuring improved safety and security will be promoted and a culture of respect inculcated among the public for the sanctity of human life that restrains people from the use of violence as a means to resolving personal and community disputes.

In ensuring transparency and accountability, the district will set up and operationalize. The District Anti-corruption Committee which will involve representations from various stakeholders in the district. Access to information and data will be promoted between service providers and the public.

#### **3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

For any society to prosper the rule of law must always prevail and the public assured of their security irrespective of race, ethnicity, gender or socio-economic status

The sector also ensures a result oriented system where performance is based on measurable outcomes and accountability; one that is open and transparent which allows for free flow of information.

### 3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
The District Security Team	Will take a lead role in ensuring security prevail among the residents. sensitize and promote peace building activities and conflict management with other stakeholders
The District Anti-Corruption Committee	Will promote public ethics and integrity as it encourages public access to information and data.
CSOs	Will conduct civic education programmes to enhance knowledge and participation among citizens towards an informed and active citizenry.

### 3.7.5 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.

### 3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Peace and Reconciliation	1	Promote peaceful co-existence among communities	Community (CBO's, FBO's), NGO's, GOK	Peace and Reconciliation forums Intercommunity Festival of arts and cultures. Resettlement of IDP's Psycho-social counselling Compensation
Child Protection and Care	2	To enhance education on child rights Enhance child Protection	Entire community,	Formation of children committees, Formation and strengthening of children rights, Creation of child protection police unit (children commander) Strengthen detection and

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				reporting cases of child abuse, Encourage orphans retention in families
Area Advisory Council	3	To co-ordinate and strengthen the Area Advisory Council (AAC)	Members of the AAC	To capacity build members on children's right. Enhance child participation in children issues.

### 3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For all the sectors to thrive there is need for a set of rules to govern and protect the players. In addition, justice must be seen to prevail at all times. The sector will collaborate with the Special Programme in advocating for the rights of the marginalized within the society. In promotion of Trade, Tourism and Industry, the sector will work closely with the provincial administration and the police department to offer security to both investors and consumers. The sector will work with the environment, water and sanitation sector in implementing the EMCA Act for the preservation and conservation of the environment. In human resource development and in research, innovation and technology principles and professional ethics must never be compromised and this can only be done if the GJLO have well established structures.

### 3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will carry out community sensitization and capacity building on the rights of women, people living with HIV/AIDS, children and the physically challenged. It will also train officers and set up of information desks at various police posts.

## 3.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises of Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, Office of the Prime Minister.

### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

### 3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will continue to actively participate during the Public Service Week "HUDUMA BORA NI HAKI YAKO" as this is meant to improve the relationship between the public and service providers in various government departments and other government agencies/ institutions.

In public policy formulation, implementation, co-ordination and prudent resource management, the sector will continue to hold the District Development Committees which provides venue for discussions and deliberation of the district's issues.

The district treasury will also ensure facilitation of funds to various governments programmes/projects through various ministries.

The Local Authority will prioritize solid waste management, aesthetic outlook and prudent structure planning of the city to minimize problems on related issues. Corruption cases reported in the sub-sector will be reduced through open forums in Anti-corruption committees and action taken accordingly.

### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Ensure/facilitates the smooth running, team work spirit, proper utilization of the available resources within the district.

It also enhances the public participation in both the government and non-governmental issues. The sector also plays a coordinating role in the implementation of MDGs and Vision 2030 strategy which are geared towards making Kenya a globally competitive and competitive country.

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Public Service Commission	Will facilitate improvement of service delivery through "HUDUMA BORA NI HAKI YAKO" and performance contracting for civil servants.
District Treasury	Will facilitate the disbursement of funds to various projects/programmes through various ministries.
District Development Office	Will take a lead role in interpretation and dissemination of Government Economic Policies (Vision 2030, MTEF and MDG), co-ordination of development activities in the district and Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programmes in the district.
Municipality of Kisumu	Will facilitate a conducive and healthy environment for business and residence through sustainable solid waste management and infrastructure upgrading i.e. roads and sewerage systems within the city.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Facilitate transport and M&E activities in the district Disseminate Government policies	Lack of vehicle Poor facilitation leading to inadequate coordination	Put a strong case to the Government to purchase a vehicle Collaborate with other departments for logistical support
Finance	Strengthen the district treasury for effective service	Inadequate staffing, Late disbursement of funds	Request GOK to improve staffing and disburse funds in time

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local Authority	Improve service delivery at all levels	Delay in salary for staffs Miss handling of clients Increased cases of corruption Poor planning of physical infrastructure	Increase revenue collection Educating the staff to improve public image Revitalizing Anti-corruption committees within the department Participatory structural planning

### 3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposal: Finance

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
E-government	1	Improve government services and enhance networking  Increase efficiency	All public offices in the district	Training, infrastructure installation (software and hardware), networking, database development, website development

#### B: New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Motor Vehicle	1	To enhance the mobility of the DDO in efforts to promote, co-ordination and effective M&E	Visit projects district wide	Identification of projects within the district
Construction of a district planning unit D.I.D.C.	2	Provide a spacious room which can accommodate stakeholders for meetings, Storage dissemination of information.	DIDC users DEC,DDC	Tendering, designing and Construction of an office
District Management Information Systems	3	To promote the use of ICT in dissemination of government policies to various stakeholders and the public. Information sharing	Government departments' stakeholders within the district	Installation of 10 computers to the D.I.D.C. Internet connection services Fitting the D.I.D.C. with suitable chairs and tables

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Dissemination of public policies(Kenya Vision 2030, MDGs, etc)	4	To create awareness, educate and propagate public policies for effective socio-economic development	Wanjiko and development partners at divisional, Location and sub-location levels	Publishing posters, T-shirts, newsletters and documents of policy messages e.g. Vision 2030, MDGs etc

### 3.8.7 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. The sector is essential in co-ordination of all the stakeholders in the district to avoid misuse of the available scarce resources in duplication of projects.

### 3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In Development Committees at the district level, there shall be a female, youth, PWDS, (Marginalized group) representation. In issues directly or indirectly dealing with HIV/AIDS, there shall be a representation from PLHIV/PLWHA nominated by a recognized organization. The district will continue to actively participate in the annual events of the World Aids Day, the World Water Day, the World Environment Day and the International Women's Day.

### 3.9 Special Programmes

This sector comprises of the following Ministries, Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special Programmes' Youth and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and other arid lands.

The departments represented at the district level included the Lake Basin Development Authority, the Department of Gender and Social Development, the Children's Department and the department of Youth and Sports and National AIDS Control Council decentralized structures both at the district and constituency level

#### 3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

When disasters strike people who bear the heaviest brunt/ effects are mainly women,

children and people with disability (PWDS) and the situation is worsened when one is either a woman or a child with disability. Due to high unemployment levels, the youths have always become victims of exploitations by self seeking politicians and the immoral rich older men and women. There is therefore need for economic empowerment of these special groups.

With the high prevalence rate in HIV/AIDS at 11.2%; widening gender disparities and an increasing number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) in the district, the sector will lay emphasis on the priority areas of the Kenya National HIV/AIDS strategic plan 2005/06 – 2009/10 a lot of emphasis on the prevention of new infections where the following service delivery areas will be given prominence. PMTCT, male circumcision, behaviour change, communication in both media and community outreach, counselling and testing and facilitating the availability and accessibility of female condoms. The Lake Basin Development Authority uses available land resources to train farmers through demonstration farms and produce farm products for local consumption.

The district also initiates various youth programs in the district to occupy unemployed youth. These include training on entrepreneurship and ICT skills, disbursement of youth enterprise funds and *Kazi Kwa Vijana* initiative. A youth empowerment Centre is on the pipeline to facilitate a one shop stop for information and provide fan for youths. Sports are an avenue to bring youths together to interact and discuss dangers of HIV/AIDS as well as releasing stress.

The children's department will play a pivotal role of ensuring child rights are mainstreamed in the district activities through the AAC's. Stakeholders including NGOs and relevant departments will support through linkages in activities and programs.

Women enterprise fund which is a Government initiative will facilitate the empowerment of women entrepreneurs. Collaboration for gender mainstreamed programmes among development partners and other stakeholders will be improved.

### **3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Women and youth make up more than half of the district's population in contrast of their economic ability which is in the hands of men. If as a district, we are to achieve 2030 vision for gender, youths and vulnerable groups of a gender equality, improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups, then there arises a need for vigorous sensitization to increase the participation of women youth, PWD, PLWHAS in all economic social and political decision making processes as their involvement has been so minimal except for the politics at ward level where the youths scooped almost half of the 22 wards in district's representation.

The empowerment of the youth and women through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Funds is a good gesture by the government but the amount allocated is not commensurate to their numbers.



### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
The District Gender and Social Development office	In collaboration with other stake holders in the district will take a lead role in sensitizing, capacity building and mobilizing resources towards economic empowerment of both the women and the PWDs.
The District Youth Office	In collaboration with other stakeholders in the district will take a lead role in mobilizing the youths and engaging them in beneficial socio-economic activities.
The District children's Office	AAC and other stakeholders will lead in a advocating for children's rights.
NACC	Through its decentralized structures, the DTCS and CACCS will take a leading role in the fight against HIV/AIDS to see the district achieve its target of having a prevalence of less than 6%. The structures shall also be responsible for the co-ordination of HIV/AIDS activities in the district.

### 3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and social development	Economic Empowerment of women Capacity build Community based organizations Mainstream HIV/AIDS into activities	Poverty among marginalized groups Unemployment High HIV prevalence Uncertain weather conditions Gender parity in school enrolment	Educate and train CBOs and business women on management skills Mainstream HIV/AIDS in activities for vulnerable groups Advocate for more funds in WEF Address girl child related issues affecting drop out
Youth and sports	Engage youths in productive programs Create employment for youths out of school Revive Youth polytechnics Protect public sport utilities Eradicate drug abuse among youths	Lack of youth friendly centres Lack of industries and innovative centres Poorly equipped polytechnics Poor attitude towards informal employment Increased trafficking of drugs/abuse	Establish youth empowerment centres Create innovative centres at divisional level Upgrade youth polytechnics Liaise with MCK in protecting public land allocated sporting activities Establish youth friendly counselling centres
NACC	Uplift the standards of living for the affected and infected HIV/AIDS awareness	Inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities	Request for more funding Improve Networking among all stakeholders Regular JAPR stakeholders forums
Children	Educate children, parents and stakeholders on child rights	Inadequate funds Poor attitude towards	Collaboration and networking with stakeholders

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Disseminate and repackage the Children's Act Devolve the AAC	child related programs	Advocating for more funding

### 3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: National Aids Control Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Annual Programme Review (JAPR)	Identify & Review HIV/AIDS interventions in the district.	GOK, NGO, CBOs, FBOs, Private sector and the community	Capacity building, Adoption of best practices, role of stakeholders.
TOWA(PMTCT-OLPS)	Reduce the chances of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS	Men, Expectant mothers and the community.	Capacity building and community sensitization Counselling & Testing of expectant women

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disaster Response and Management	1	Equip community With knowledge on disaster management. Enhance policy formulation/Implementation	Community, GOK, NGO's	Capacity building Advocacy and lobbying for policy enhancement and amendment
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	2	Enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the community development at all levels. Formation of systems and structures	Persons with disabilities, Community, NGO's, GOK	Lobby/advocacy for representation at all levels Offer capacity building on discrimination and stigmatization.
Youth and Women Empowerment	3	Engage youth and women to participate in meaningful development employment	Community, GOK, NGO's	Capacity building on gender and cultural issues that hinder development. Work with youth to acquire marketable skills. Life skills for the youth to cope with challenges
HIV/AIDS (Prevention, Care and Support)	4	Prevention of new infections, support for the infected and affect, mitigation of the Socio-Economic Impact	Vulnerable groups, community	Programme to encourage safer sexual behaviour. Provision of Home Based Care Support. Initiate Income Generating Activities.

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
TOWA on HIV/AIDS	5	To reduce HIV infections and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS	Affected and Infected	PMCT VCT BCC
Capacity Building on Disaster on Disaster Committees	6	To build capacity to deal with disaster s in the district	DMCs	Reconstitution of committee Work plans development

### **3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

For the improvement in Agricultural production there is need to empower women as majority engage in subsistence farming due to lack of Capital and Land required for large-scale production. The Government and Civil Society have been handy in the distribution of subsidized and free seeds to the marginalized groups. During and in efforts to reduce the impact of floods the physical infrastructure sector has been vital in assisting the affected in bridge and foot ridges construction

### **3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector will mobilize for resources towards care and support of the vulnerable groups. Women, Youth, PLHIV/PLWHAS, IDPS, PWDS) with the programmes basically geared towards Socio-economic empowerment of the groups. Community advocacy and sensitization on protection and conservation of the environment will include proper disposal of wastes, protection of the water sources as the use of safe water is promoted as well as establishing of tree nurseries and the planting of trees.

## **CHAPTER FOUR:**

# **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## 4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies programs and projects to be funded during the specific plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessments.

### 4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

Monitoring and Evaluation has been built in the planning process of the MTP 2008-2012 and District Development Plans 2008-2012. It is an important aspect in the implementation of projects and programmes. In this 2008-2012 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 (DMEC) 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 the District Development Committee. The DMEC will be responsible for co-ordinating the development activities of all stakeholders in the district such as NGOs, CBOs, and Local Authorities.

### 4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

#### 4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
NALEP	17.9 m	2008-2012	Number of local areas identified No of PRAs conducted Number of farmers and staff trained	Field reports Visits Training reports Quarterly reports PRAs	DAO	GOK/ SIDA	Farmers: Decision making and resource mobilization Department to train farmers
NERICA	.5m	2008-2012	No of farmers adopting the new type of rice	Field visits Training reports Quarterly reports	DAO	GOK	Farmers to Implement DAO to train the the farmers
Water pan construction	1.7m	2008-2012	No of pans constructed Farmers benefiting	Quarterly reports Field reports	DAO	GOK/ SIDA	Community to provide unskilled labour DAO to supervise
Njaa Marufuku	2m	2008-2012	No of groups benefiting No of individual farmers trained	Reports Trainings	DAO/NMP committee	GOK	Groups to provide quarterly progress reports DAO to organize trainings M&E
NAAIAP	.3m	2008-2012	Amount of inputs (tones) distributed	Reports	DAO	GOK/ SIDA	Farmers to maximize use of inputs DAO to monitor distribution and report to ministry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Fish Farming	20m	2008-2012	No. of groups, No. of ponds created, No. of fingerlings produced	Evaluation, questionnaires, reports	Lake Basin, Fisheries Dept, KEMFRI	GOK CDF Development partners (World Bank, SIDA) Community	Sensitization, collaboration, trainings, partnership
Cash Crop and Horticultural Production	18m	2008-2012	3,500 hectares of cotton grown	Reports	KARI, Ministry of Agriculture, Cotton Development Authority, Lake Basin	GOK CDF Development partners (ISRAEL, UNDP)	Regulation of the cotton industry, marketing Participation in M&E
Promotion of Agro forestry in the district	6m	2008-2012	2,000,000 trees planted	Reports, evaluations	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, KEFRI, Ministry of Agriculture, NEMA, Lake Basin	GOK Development partners (UNEP, EU, JICA)	Research, seedlings, collaborations, partnerships
Crush Pen Construction (Vector Control)	2m	2008-2012	No. of crush pens constructed	Reports	Ministry of Livestock, CDF, LBDA, ICIPE	CDF GOK Dev. partners (ADB)	Extension services, research, collaboration
Kisumu East Dairy Production Programme	2m	2008-2012	No. of dairy animals, litres of milk produced	Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Cooperative, Ministry of Livestock, LBDA, Concerned NGOs	SACCOs GOK	Research, Partnership and collaboration
Commercial Poultry Production	2m	2008-2012	No. of eggs, No. of hens, kilograms of meat	Reports, evaluation	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, LBDA	GOK AFC credits & Loans Community	Extension services, collaboration
Boda Boda and motorcycle SACCO Society	1m	2008-2012	No. of SACCO Societies registered and membership	Members registered, reports	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Co-operative, Ministry of Labour, Micro Finance	GOK support USAID SACCO memberships	Mobilization and sustainability Monitoring and evaluation
Lakeshore Horticultural production	5m	2008-2012	No of farmers in the field of horticulture	Farmers register	Ministry of Agriculture: Horticulture department	GOK	Formation of farmer groups Capacity building farmers

#### 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Development of Kisumu Cultural Centre	8m	2008-2012	Work programme, Construction work going on, activities carried out at the centre	Reports, supervision, site meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works, District Cultural Officer, Contractor, G.O.K, Artists	GOK Partners (SIDA, USAID)	GOK to Finance Public works for supervision, Contractor to implement as per contract, performances Monitoring

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Identification and documentation of sacred/shrines (sites)	5m	2008-2012	Work plans and programs No. of sites identified	Supervision schedules Meetings	District cultural officer Public	GOK	Community to participate in identification Cultural officer to document
Peace Reconciliation and cultural co-existence (District wide)	2m	2008-2012	No of peace meetings made No of sensitization workshops	Schedules Forum reports Reports Field surveys	Social development officer Cultural officer Provincial administration officers	Possible Development partners (US-Embassy, British embassy, USAID) GOK	Mobilization of community groups Organize cultural forums Provide enabling environment
Expansion of the Kisumu Cultural Centre	4m	2008-2012	Centre constructed complete	Site meeting schedules Quarterly reports	District cultural officer Public works officer Community	CDF GOK	Culture officer to provide design Public works officer to provide technical advice Community to participate in M&E
Training of Jua Kali SACCOs on management	.5m	2008-2012	Work programme, Construction work going on, activities carried out at the centre	Reports, supervision, site meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works, District Cultural Officer, Contractor, G.O.K, Artists	GOK Partners (SIDA, USAID)	GOK to Finance Public works for supervision, Contractor to implement as per contract, performances Monitoring

### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Completion of staff houses – Kibos KARI	5.48 m	2008-2012	Work plans	Site meetings	KARI	GOK	Provide
Routine maintenance and improvement of road network Kisumu Town East Constituency	28.4 m	2008-2012	No of KMs made	Site management meetings, inspection/supervision	District Roads Engineer, Ministry of Roads and Public Works, DRC	Road Levy Fund, GOK CDF	Provide labour, supervision, financing, verbal criticism, and auditing
Routine maintenance and improvement of road network Kisumu Town West Constituency	26. m	2008-2012	No of KMs made	Site management meetings, inspection/supervision	District Roads Engineer, Ministry of Roads and Public Works, DRC	Road Levy Fund, GOK CDF	Provide labour, supervision, financing, verbal criticism, and auditing
Renovation/ Rehabilitation Kisumu Divisional Police Station	58.5 m	2008-2012	Work schedules, quality control material, tests	Site meetings/ Inspection meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works Contractor	GOK	Supervise construction. Contractor to hire local labour, MOPW be in charge of M&E
24 type "E" Flats Kondele	84.4 m	2008-2012	No of flats constructed and complete	Site meetings/ Inspection meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Supervise construction. Contractor to hire local labour, MOPW be in charge of M&E

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Partitioning of NHIF Offices	4.35 m	2008-2012	Work schedules, quality control material, tests	Site meetings/ Inspection meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	MoPW to do supervision NHIF to participate in M&E
Completion of staff house at Meteorological Kisumu	4.9 m	2008-2012	No of staff houses constructed/completed	Site management supervision	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Public works to supervise construction Metrological department to
Kisumu Girls Dormitory	3.6 m	2008-2012	Dormitory completed	Site management meetings	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK CDF	Funding to be done by CDF
D273 Riat Market-Nyahera Kisumu Town West	0.8 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation Supervision
E115 Kisian – Kaloka Kisumu Town West	2.75 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
E1117 Mamboleo – Riat	0.72 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
E232 Gita-Mamboleo	1.6 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
RAR 65 Mamboleo – Got Nyabondo	2.9 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
RAR 75 Chiga-Manyatta	1 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
E244 Kibos – C34 (Research)	6.4 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
RAR 2 Nderma Secondary-Paw Akuche	10 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
RARA 38 Pipeline Riat	1 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
URA 10 Dago C86-Ulalo C86	3.3 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
UR P8 Nyamware beach-Orongo	0.75 m	2008-2012	No. of Kilometres made	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Roads and Public Works	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation



Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Proposed refurbishment of N.N.P.G.H	23 m	2008-2012	Hospital refurbished	Site meetings Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Health	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Kisumu District Maternity wards	40 m	2008-2012	No of wards constructed	Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Health	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Jua Kali sheds perimeter walling	5 m	2008-2012	Perimeter wall completed	Field reports Supervision notes		GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Proposed extension to the National Library	8 m	2008-2012	Extension service area completed	Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Home affairs and Culture	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation
Proposed Government Chemists offices	15 m	2008-2012	Office construction completed	Field reports Supervision notes	Ministry of Health	GOK	Monitoring and Evaluation

#### 4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Smallholder Irrigation Project	80 m	2008-2012	No. of hectares	Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Lake Basin, National Irrigation Board, IDD	GOK Other partners (CARE-Kenya)	Extension and Research, seedlings, schemes design
Flood Mitigation Project (Kadibo and part of Winam division)	30 m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained. No. of water pans constructed. No. of farmers group Irrigation Units introduced and operational. Master plan prepared.	Quarterly reports, Field notes.	District Irrigation Office	Possible Development partners (JICA, USAID) GOK	NEMA to do EIA. MOA to provide extension services. DFO to provide extension services. Roads department to facilitate access/construct pans. NGOs in the area to assist in capacity building. Provincial Administration provides security. DIO to organize workshops for master plan.
Drought reduction and Food security (Kadibo division)	20 m	2008-2012	No. of tree seedlings planted. No. of awareness sessions organized. No. of farmers practicing crop diversification	Quarterly reports, Field notes	DIO	GOK Possible Development partners (UNEP, KEMFRI, ICRAF)	Meteorological department to train on early warning systems. MOA to provide extension services/provide seed crop. NEMA/forestry to provide extension and training. Trade office to educate farmers on credits. NGO's assist in capacity building
Kisumu District Flood Control Board	50 m	2008-2012	Length of dykes constructed No of Malaria cases reduced No of water	Reports Field notes	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Special	Possible Development partners (JICA, USAID) GOK	Partnership, Collaboration from stakeholders

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			borne diseases cases reduced No of committees formed		Programmes, NGOs, Lake Basin		
Capacity building Disaster management committee	3 m	2008-2012	No. of members trained	Quarterly report	Ministry of Special programmes	GOK World Bank	Providing enabling environment
Simba springs (Kajulu East location, Winam division)	500,000	2008-2012	No. of springs protected	Reports	Ministry of Water Community	GOK CDF	Water department to lead in technical advice Public works to provide designs Community to participate in M&E
Ogongo springs Central Kisumu location, Winam division	900,000	2008-2012	No. of springs protected	Reports	Ministry of Water Community	GOK CDF	Water department to lead in technical advice Public works to provide designs Community to participate in M&E
Solid and liquid waste management Purchase of 5compactor vehicles Expansion of conventional sewerage treatment plant, Construction of landfill, Purchase of waste receptacles, Education workshops Location and construction of car wash sites	50 m 20 m 15 m 5 m 5 m 30 m	2008-2012	No. of engines purchased sewerage plant completed  1 landfill completed  No. of receptacles purchased  No. of workshops held No. of car of wash sites constructed No of car washers benefiting	Quarterly Reports Field notes	MENR, NEMA, MCK, Public Health, Community	GOK Partners in development e.g. (World Bank, UNEP, JICA, SIDA) Private Sector	NEMA to provide leadership in standards of equipment bought and siting of landfill MCK to identify landfill site Min of Environment to provide policy direction Community to be available for training and participate in M&E
Nyahera Water Supply North Kisumu Location	0.75m	2008-2012	Project completed and in use	Reports Work plans	District water office	GOK	Water office to monitor project Provide technicians
Mkendwar/Kan yakwar Water supply North Kisumu Location Winam Division	0.98m	2008-2012	Project completed as per requirement	Reports Work programs	Ministry of Water Community	GOK CDF	Water department to lead in technical advice Community to participate in M&E
District Water office-Perimeter fencing	0.12m	2008-2012	Fencing completed in place	Reports	Ministry of Water Community	GOK CDF	Contractor to implement as per tender DWO to do M&E
Community Education and sensitization on importance of safe water and roof catchment	1 m	2008-2012	No of sensitization workshops conducted IEC materials produce and disseminated	Reports	Ministry of Water Community	GOK CDF	Water department to provide guidelines Community to participate in M&E

## 4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of classrooms and sanitary facilities at ECD, primary, secondary, and adult literacy schools in Winam and Kadibo Division	11 m	2008-2012	Building plans, physical structure of classrooms/lab oratory	District Development Plan, Expenditure returns	Project committee, building contractor, school management committee/BOGC DF/politicians, MOE	GOK World Bank	Sensitization, monitoring, auditing, provision of funds/soliciting for funds
Increase the No. of teachers at ECD, primary, secondary, and adult education schools	32 m	2008-2012	No. of new teachers	Statistical returns	TSC, MOE, Department of adult education	GOK	Inspection of schools, employment and deployment of teachers
Increase the completion rate at all levels in all the 2 constituencies, divisions and locations	14 m	2008-2012	Higher enrolment	Statistical returns	School Management Committee, PTA, stakeholders, NGO's and FBO's	GOK	Monitoring and evaluation
MOH Community Strategy (District)	2 m	2008-2012	No. of units established		MOH/PHMT, AMREF, APHIA II Nyanza, and other partners	GOK Other partner e.g. USAID	Technical support, resource mobilization, support supervision
Health Service Charter/Community Health Information (District)	5 m	2008-2012	No. of IEC produced and distributed, No. H.I.S. officers employed, No. of health facilities and community units with health service charters, No. of community units with functional CBHMIS, No. of people reached with health information	Reports And Returns	MOH, Development partners, PHMT	GOK Other partner e.g. USAID	Technical support, resource mobilization, support
Equipping CDF constructed Health facilities	200m	2008-2012	No. of health facilities equipped and staffed	Staff Returns	MOH/PHMT, CDF, and development partners	GOK CDF	Employ staff and buy equipment
Community Pharmacy	40 m	2008-2012	No. of community pharmacies established and stocked	Reports and Returns	MOH/PHMT, community and other partners	GOK	Establish CPB, Purchasing of drugs, monitor and supervise
Community Nutrition	40 m	2008-2012	No. of community health workers trained, No. of ECD teachers trained, M & E tools developed, No. of	Reports and Returns	MOH, community health workers, nutritionist, Ministry of Education	GOK Development partner (CDC, DFI D)	Train community health workers; train the CHWs, define linkages from level 1-5, develop M & E tools, monitoring and supervision

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			equipment purchased and availed				
HIV/AIDS HBCT	10 m	2008-2012	No. of clients counselled and tested. No. of counsellors trained	Reporting tools, clients data forms	MOH and development partners	GOK NACC	Train CT counsellors, develop M & E tools and support supervision
PITC	0.8 m	2008-2012	No of people sensitized IEC materials distributed	Reports	MOH	GOK	Provide technical experts
Food by description	1.2 m	2008-2012	No of children receiving food supplements	Quarterly reports	MOH	GOK CDF	Provide guidelines for implementation
Formation of comprehensive care team	0.5 m	2008-2012	No. of teams formed	Work plans Reports	MOH	MOH CDF	MOH to lead in

#### 4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
E-Government	9 m	2008-2012	No. of offices installed e-government facilities	Reports Work plans	G.O.K and development partners	GOK Possible donors (DFID, USAID)	GO.K. – provision of funds, Development – partners – co-financing and expertise, public officers – enhance usage of ICT, Public-access efficient services through ICT
Digital village	6.2 m	2008-2012	No. of lab constructed, No. of computers installed, No. of computers networked	Reports Quarterly reports	C.D.F, NGO, community	GOK Possible donors (DFID, USAID)	C.D.F – provision of funds, NGO's – Provide funds, Community – provide land and labour, sustainability/good will.
Trainer of Trainees(TOT) on ICT for schools	2.2 m	2008-2012	No. of teachers trained	Reports Quarterly reports	G.O.K/N.G.O.		G.O.K – Provision of funds. Colleges (ICT) – course materials and manpower
Introduction of ICT in secondary and primary schools	50 m	2008-2012	No of schools receiving	Annual reports Progress reports	MOE/E-Government	GOK	E-government to provide technical staff and guidance School to provide space

#### 4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Peace and reconciliation	7 m	2008-2012	No of peace meetings held No of TOTs held No of people trained on Peace strategies	Reports Surveys	Provincial administration AG chambers	Min of GJLOs	Provincial administration to provide enabling environment and order AG to provide trainers
Child protection and care	6 m	2008-2012	No of sessions held No of rights based dissemination workshops held	Reports	Children's office and collaborators -g. Plan Kenya CCF	GOK Children partners	GOK to provide direction and leadership Partners to support in financing

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Area Advisory council	2 m	2008-2012	No of committees trained No of stakeholders sensitised	Review meetings Quarterly reports	Children's office and collaborators e.g. Plan Kenya CCF	GOK Child partners	GOK to identify facilitators Provincial administration to provide security
Judiciary open days	5 m	2008-2012	No of people served No of open days conducted	Reports	Judiciary	GOK	Judiciary to do mobilization and implement activity

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Planning	8 m	2008-2012	No. of planning meetings held , reports, M.O.U's reached (way forward)	Reports	DDO, C.S.O, O.O.P, All implementing Agencies in the district	MPNDV2030 UNDP	To give necessary input
Motor Vehicle	3.8 m	2008-2012	No of vehicles purchased	Log book Report	MPNDV2030	GOK	DDO to maintain the vehicle
Awareness Creation on government organization/structures	3 m	2008-2012	No. of fora held, No. of registered attendance, Minutes/reports	Workshop reports Evaluation sheets	DDO, DSDO, CSO's, O.O.P	GOK Private sector NGOs	Mobilization, material/resource provision, technical advice, information
Dissemination of public policies(Kenya Vision 2030, MDGs, etc)	5 m	2008-2012	No. of posters Made, no. of t-shirts made, No of publications distributed	Reports, correspondence, journals	DDO MPNDV2030 NIMES	GOK Development partners (DFID, USAID)	Coordinating Resource provision
Construction of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	26 m	2008-2012	DIDC constructed	Reports	DDO, DWO	GOK ADB	District works officer to provide with BQs, MPND Vision 2030 to provide funding.
District Management Information System	3 m	2008-2012	No. of departments connected to the DMIS	Evaluation reports	DDO KNBS	GOK Other partners e.g. USAID, D ANIDA	KNBS to provide DMIS soft ware DDO to organize for Data collection and training of officers

## 4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
JAPR	0.8 m	2008-2012	No of participants attended	Workshops report	NACC DTC	NACC GOK	DDO mobilizes and coordinates stakeholders Stakeholders provide way forward
TOWA Funds PMTCT-OLPS	1.7 m	2008-2012	No of mothers/clients served No of sessions held No of VCT tests done No of community visits	COPBAR forms Reports	NACC DTC	NACC GOK	OLPS to facilitate training for nurses DTC and NACC to do M&E
Capacity Building Disaster Management Committees (DMC)	1 m	2008-2012	No. of workshops held. No. of participants from very location/division. No. of effective committees formed/reconstituted	Quarterly reports, pictures, field notes	D.I.O, Provincial Administration (D.C), District Development Officer	GOK	Provincial Administration to mobilize committees, DMC to lead in preparation and mobilization, NGO's to participate in workshops, D.I.O to coordinate.
Total War Against HIV/AIDS (TOWA)	35 m	2008-2012	No. of CBOs/FBOs/NGOs funded. No. of people reached by the intervention funded.	Quarterly reports. Field visits.	NACC AMREF	GOK (World Bank,	NACC to call for proposals. DTC & CACC to Monitor and Evaluate the CSOs Mobilize organizations to respond to CFP and Qualify proposals
Disaster response and management	5 m	2008-2012	No of participants trained No. of committees formed	Seminar reports	DMC	GOK Development partner(JICA)	DMC to organize for workshops Community to agree on structures Provincial administration to mobilize community
Empowerment of persons with disability	10 m	2008-2012	No. of persons benefiting No of groups engaged in productive activities	Quarterly reports	DGSDO DDO	GOK Partners (ILO, UNDP)	Groups: register with social services DGDO facilitate M&E NGOs/Associations to do fundraising
Youth and women empowerment (SME projects)	15 m	2008-2012	No of youth groups benefiting No of women receiving funding	Monitoring reports	DYO BGSDO	GOK Partners (ILO, UNDP)	Youth /women groups to register with the DSDO DGSDO to Monitor

### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector Indicator/Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Projections	2012 End of Plan Projections
<b>Socio Economic Indicators</b>			
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>			
Absolute poverty %	49	42	35
Urban poor %	68	60	56
Rural poor %	58	55	50
Food poverty	61	65	50
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Cash crop production			
Cotton (tons)	280	300	350
Sugarcane (tons)	8,000	10,000	12,000
Rice (bags)	90,000	120,000	150,000
Food crop production			
Maize (bags)	153,175	163,275	180,000
Beans (bags)	20,240	25,000	30,000
Kales (tons)	5,760	9,000	12,000
Tomato (tons)	3,000	6,000	9,000
<b>Livestock Production</b>			
Livestock breed and No. heads			
Zebu cattle	54,000	30,000	25,000
Hybrid (Friesian)	3,600	10,000	20,000
Milk production (million litres)	8,500,000	16,000,000	32,000,000
Beef Production (metric tones)	540	10,000	15,000
Honey Production (metric tones)	9.2	12.0	15.0
Egg Production (trays)	467,800	667,800	967,800
<b>Veterinary Services</b>			
<b>Veterinary Service Providers</b>			
Animal Feeds Millers	2	3	5
Hatcheries	1	2	4
<b>Fisheries</b>			
No. of Fish ponds	99	106	110
Area of fish ponds (sq.m)	44,857	46,000	48,000
<b>Co-operatives</b>			
No. of Active Co-operative Societies	77	90	115
Total registered membership by type;			
SACCOs	17,861	20,000	23,000
Marketing	15,414	18,000	21,000
Total Turnover			
SACCOs Turnover (Kshs)	393,916,313	420,000,000	500,000,000
Marketing Turnover (Kshs)	4,687,680	5,000,000	10,000,000
<b>Forestry</b>			
No. of nurseries	33	37	45
No. of Exotic species distributed	245,353	260,000	280,000
No. of indigenous species distributed	10,074	12,000	14,000

Sector Indicator/Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Projections	2012 End of Plan Projections
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate (IMR) live births	123/1000	99/1000	80/1000
Under Five mortality	220/1000	200/1000	180/1000
Life expectancy			
Female	50	53	55
Male	47	49	51
Health Facility Delivery %	33.3	40	45%
Children under one fully immunized %	71	76	80
Average distance to health facility (km)	5.8	4.5	3
Doctor to Population ratio	15:182	1:11000	1:9000
Nurse to population ratio	1:2069	1:1800	1:1500
<b>Education</b>			
Drop out rate (primary)			
% Drop out rate (municipality)	4.3	3.5	3
% Drop out rate (district)	59	50	45
Drop out rate (secondary)			
% Girls	6	4	2
% Boys	5	3	2
<b>Water Sanitation</b>			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)	1	0.6	0.4
No. of households with latrines (emphasis to be laid in Kadibo Division)	46	40	35
% of households with access to pipe water and potable water	30	50	70
% of household with electricity connection	70	80	90
No. of secondary schools without electricity	19	13	7
<b>Tourism, Trade and Industry</b>			
5 Star Hotels	0	1	2
4 Star Hotels	0	2	4
No. of Manufacturing plants by size;			
Large Industrial plants	6	7	8
Medium Industrial	7	9	10
<b>Cross Cutting Issues</b>			
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>			
HIV prevalence %	11.2	8	6
Total No. of VCT sites ( <i>emphasis in Kadibo Division</i> )	2	4	6
No. of Health facilities with PMTCT services ( <i>emphasis Kadibo Division</i> )	4	6	8
No. of health facilities with ART services	2	4	5

