



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

HOMABAY
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

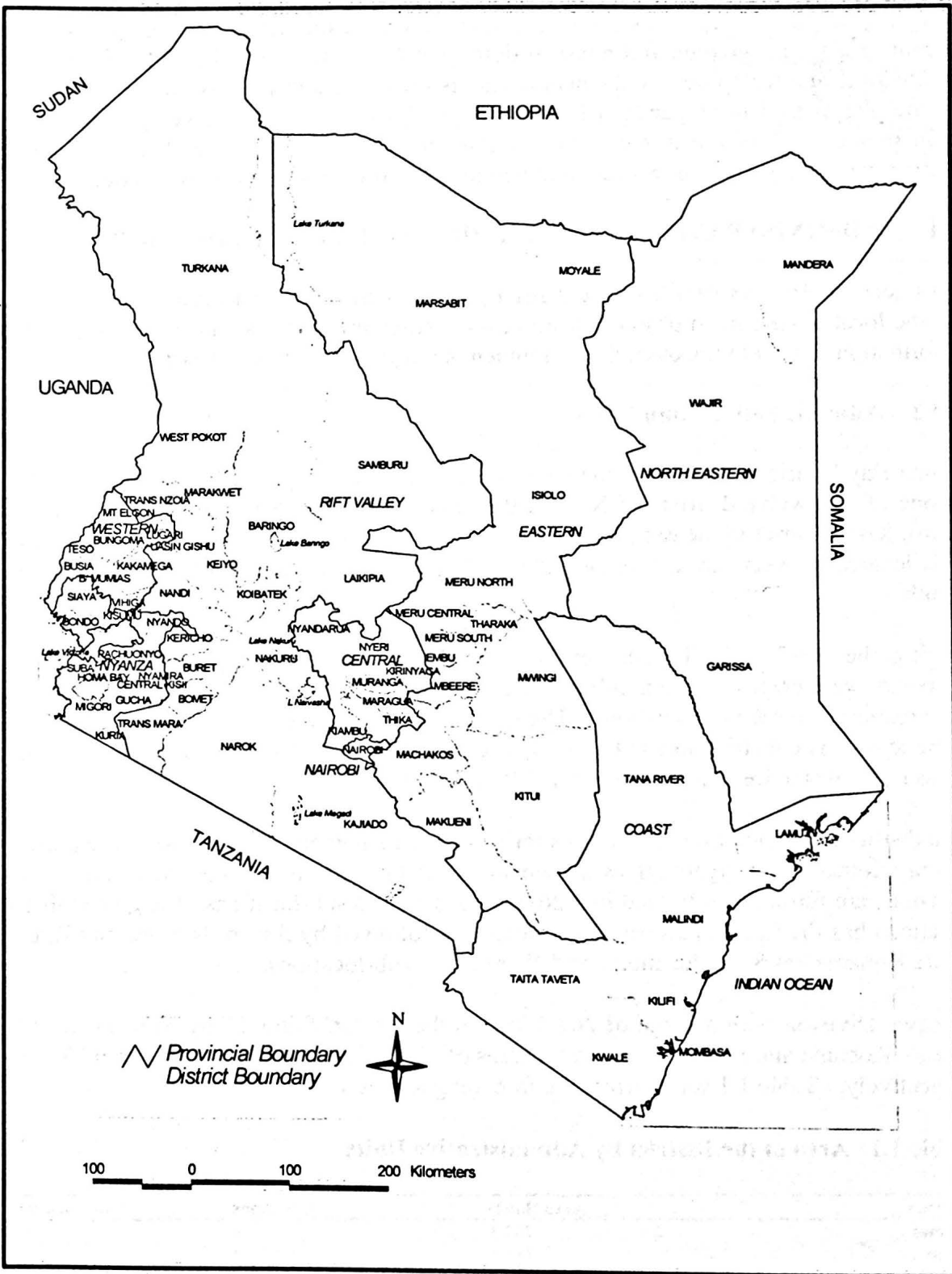
ADB	African Development Bank
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ARF	Adaptive Research Farmer
ATIA	African Trade Insurance Agency
BMC	Beach Management Committee
CBD	Community Based Distributor
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMAD	Community Mobilization Against Desertification
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern African
CTC	Child To Child
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DEB	District Education Board
DEMC	District Environment Management Committee
EAC	East African Community
EA	Environment Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Expedited Mail Service
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
EU	European Union
FCS	Farmers Cooperatives Society
F/Y	Financial Year
GOK	Government of Kenya
HHs	Households
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Investment Promotion Council
ITFSP	Integration of Tree Crops into Farming Systems Project
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
LMC	Locational Management Committee
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
MSF	Medicines Sans Frontiers (NGO)
MTC	Medical Training Centre
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NFDK	National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Development Agency
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PDPs	Part Development Plans
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF HOMA BAY IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides the background information on the district in terms of its location, administrative, geographic and physical description. It also presents a situation analysis of the level of development of the people and its socio-economic infrastructure at the start of the plan period in preparation for detailed analysis and strategy development for the plan period. This forms the basis for implementation of the plan theme, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile by indicating background information on the location and main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next 7 years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Homa-Bay District is located in the south western part of Kenya along Lake Victoria and is one of the twelve districts of Nyanza Province. It borders Rachuonyo District to the north, Kisii District to the east, Migori District to the south and Suba District to the west. It is located between Longitude 34° 12' and 34° 40' East and Latitudes 0° 28' and 0° 40' South.

During the 1997 – 2001 plan period, two new administrative divisions, Riana and Kobama, were created. The number of locations also increased from 23 to 26 following the creation of three new locations. The number of sub-locations however, remained the same at 63. The district area is 1,160.4 km² out of which 29.5 km² is under water. The areas under water are found in Asego and Rangwe Divisions.

The district is divided into six administrative divisions namely Rangwe, Asego, Ndhiwa, Riana, Kobama and Nyarongi as shown in the Administrative Boundaries Map. The divisions are further sub-divided into 26 locations and 63 sub-locations. Rangwe with 17 locations has the largest number of sub-locations followed by Asego, Ndhiwa and Riana while Kobama has 8 sub-locations, and Nyarongi, 6 sub-locations.

Rangwe Division with an area of 267.3 km² is the largest, followed by Ndhiwa, Riana, Asego, Kobama and Nyarongi with total areas of 237.3, 233.6, 184.1, 140.6 and 97.5 km² respectively. Table 1.1 summarizes the foregoing analysis.

Table 1.1 Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-Location
Rangwe	267.3	9	17
Asego	184.1	3	11
Ndhiwa	237.3	4	11
Nyarongi	97.5	4	6
Riana	233.6	4	10
Kobama	140.6	2	8
Total	1,160.4	26	63

Source: 1999 Kenya Population & Housing Census Report Vol. I, District Commissioner, Homa Bay, 2001.

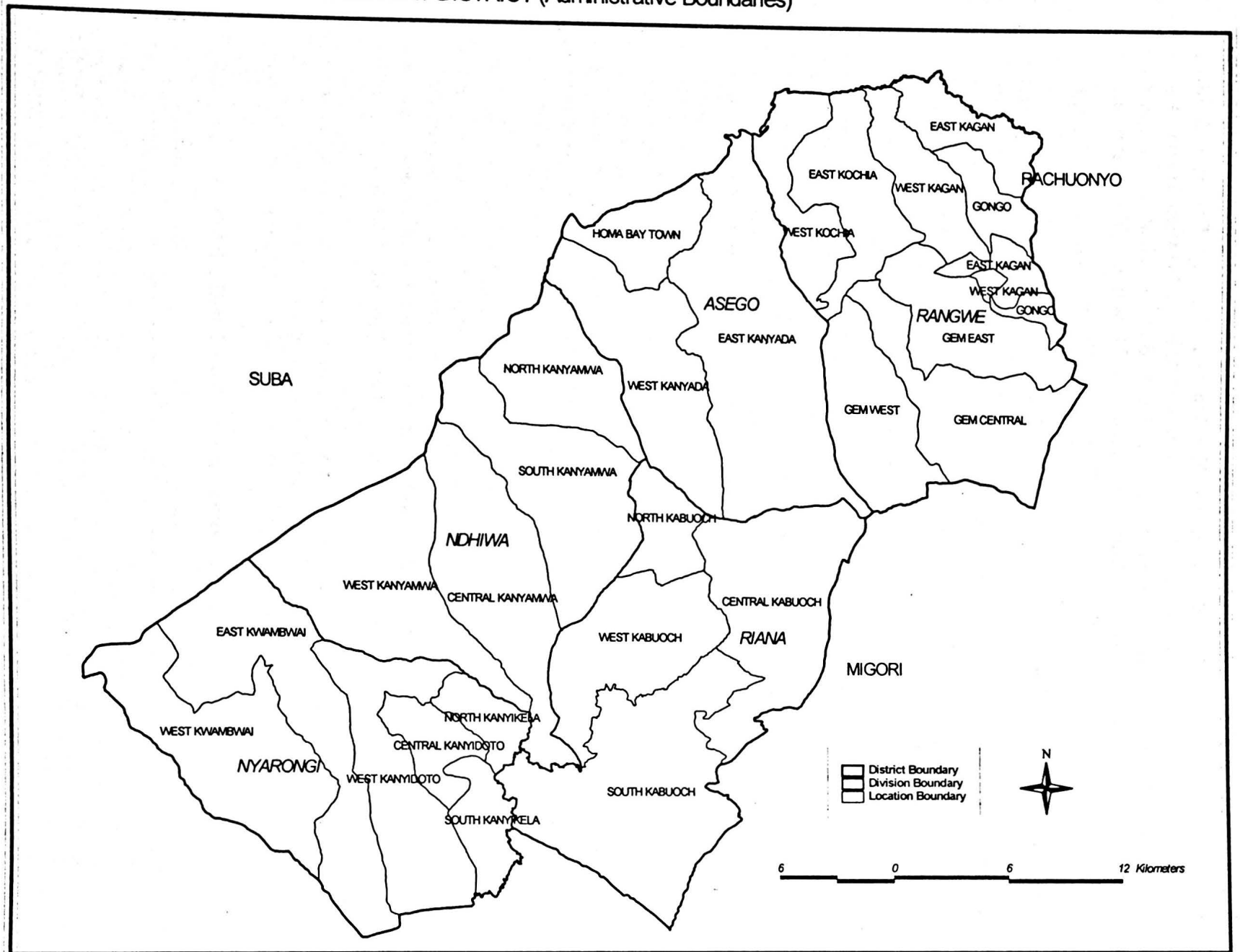
The district has two parliamentary constituencies. Rangwe and Asego Divisions make up Rangwe Constituency while Ndhiwa, Riana, Kobama and Nyarongi Divisions form Ndhiwa Constituency. There are 19 electoral wards distributed between Homa Bay Municipal Council and Homa Bay County Council. Homa Bay Municipal council has 8 electoral wards, while Homa Bay County Council has 11 wards. The wards are distributed between the two local authorities as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Political Units

Name of Local Authority	No. of Wards	Name of Constituency
Homa Bay Municipal Council	8	Ndhiwa
Homa Bay County Council	11	Rangwe
Total	19	2

Source: Homa Bay Municipal/County Council Offices, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Homa Bay, 2001.

HOMA BAY DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district can be divided into two main relief regions, namely, the Lake Shore Lowland and the Upland Plateau. The Lake Shore Lowland lies between 1,143 metres to 1,220 metres above sea level and comprises a narrow stretch bordering Lake Victoria especially in the northern parts of the district. The Upland Plateau rises from 1,220 metres to 1,560 meters above sea level and has a generally undulating surface. Kanyamwa Escarpment forms part of the Upland Plateau and runs along the western border between Homa Bay and Suba Districts.

At the end of the Lake Shore Lowlands lies the bay from which the district derives the name Homa Bay. The bay is skirted by a shoreline stretching for approximately 16.5 km covering parts of Asego and Rangwe Divisions. Several perennial and seasonal rivers dissect the district. The rivers are Kuja, Riana, Rangwe, Manguo and Awach Tende. Kuja, Riana and Awach Tende Rivers originate from Kisii and Nyamira Districts and drain into Lake Victoria. Various rock types namely agglomerates, tuff sandstone, granite and other deposits, which are useful in the construction industry, underlie the district.

Homa Bay District has an inland equatorial climate. Temperatures in the district vary with the altitude and proximity to the lake. In the eastern parts of the upland plateau neighbouring Kisii, temperatures are modified by altitude and average 17.1⁰ centigrade. Temperature increases towards the lowland covering western parts of Rangwe, Asego and Nyarongi Divisions with average temperatures of 34.8⁰ centigrade. In the district, temperatures are highest between December and March with maximum temperatures being experienced in February. The lowest temperatures are experienced between April and November.

The district experiences low rainy seasons during the long and the short rain period. The long rains fall between February and March while the short rains are experienced between October and November. Heavy rainfall is experienced on the upland plateau especially on the eastern parts of Rangwe and Ndhiwa Divisions. The average annual rainfall here ranges between 500 and 1,000mm. These are the high potential areas for agricultural crops. In the lowlands, covering Asego, Nyarongi and western parts of Ndhiwa, the rainfall is relatively low, narrowing to between 250 and 700mm per annum. Crops grown here are therefore those requiring low rainfall like cassava, millet and sunflower.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district's total population was 288,540 persons in 1999. The population distribution by division is shown in Table 1.3.

Rangwe Division had the highest population of 79,263 in 1999 and density of 297 persons per square kilometre, which is expected to rise to 101,066 or 378 persons per square kilometre by the year 2008 while Nyarongi Division had a population of 17,055 and a density of 175 persons per square kilometre in the same year, which is projected to rise to 21,746 or 233 persons per square kilometre by the year 2008. Other divisions Asego, Riana, Ndhiwa and Kobama had 76,778, 417 persons per square kilometre; 47,968, 205 persons per square kilometre 43,231 (182) and 24,245 (187) respectively, which are expected to rise to 97,897, (532) 61,163, (262) 55,123 (232) and 30,914 (220) by 2008

with a total population of 367,909. Table 1.3 gives further details on districts population density.

Table 1.3 Population Density By Division 1999-2008

Division	Area (km ²)	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Asego	184.1	417	452	477	504	532
Ndhiwa	237.3	182	196	209	220	232
Rangwe	267.3	297	322	339	358	378
Riana	233.6	205	223	235	248	262
Kobama	140.6	172	187	197	208	220
Nyarongi	97.5	175	190	200	211	223
Total	1160.4	249	270	285	300	317

Source: District Statistics Office, Homa Bay, 2001

Asego Division, which also houses the district headquarters, is the most populous division in the district with a population density of 417 persons per km². Which is 27 per cent of the district's population. This population includes both urban and rural residents of the division and comprises public and private sector workers, fish traders and general traders conducting informal business in Homa Bay Town. The level of housing, shelter and other social services, e.g. health and schools are also of higher quality in the division, thereby attracting rural immigrants. The division has, however, pockets of poor persons, who can be found in Shauri Yako slums, Nyamauro and Nyalkinyi areas.

The highest density in Asego Division is attributed to its small size and also the immigration of people into the division due to favourable economic conditions such as employment and business opportunities.

Kobama Division with a population density of 172 persons per km² is the least populous and presents a generally rural lifestyle and settlement pattern. Houses are generally based on rural homestead settings. The other divisions i.e. Rangwe, Nyarongi, Riana and Ndhiwa are moderately populated and are rural based in their setting. Riana, Ndhiwa and Rangwe are agriculturally potential and most inhabitants engage in farming of both crops and livestock.

Pockets of the Poor: The poverty level in the district currently stands at 77.49 per cent, against the national average of 52 per cent. People living near the fish landing beaches in Asego and Rangwe Divisions enjoy regular high incomes from the fishing activities they engage in as fishermen or fishmongers. Likewise people living in the agriculturally potential divisions enjoy good incomes during the harvest periods. Both groups however, have problems of inaccessibility to better market openings due to poor road conditions, lack of storage facilities and exploitation by middlemen. If these incomes were properly harnessed, poverty levels in Homa Bay could be greatly reduced.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This district fact sheet provides the basic facts and figures on the infrastructure and socio-economic situation prevailing in the district at the start of plan period. Unless otherwise stated, the figures in the fact sheet refer to year 2001.

Area (km²)	
Total Area	1160.4
Arable area	977.0
Non-arable land	151.2
Gazzeted forest	Nil
Water mass	29.5
Urban area	2.7
Topography and Climate	
Altitude:	
Highest	1,560m above sea level
Lowest	1,143m above sea level
Rainfall :	
Homa Bay FTC	750mm
Women Centre	830mm
Rainfall by seasons:	
Long rains - February, March	500 – 1,000mm
Short rains - October, November	250 – 700mm
Temperature:	
Highest	34.8 ^o C
Lowest	17.1 ^o C
Temperature average	26.0 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (2002)	312,885
Population structure:	
Total No. of males	148,264
Total No. of females	164,621
Female/male sex ratio	100:110
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)	71,385
Total population of primary school going age	74,305
Total population of secondary school going age	34,134
Total labour force	149,348
Dependency ratio	100:109
Population growth rate (intercensal)	2.7%
Density	
Highest Density – Asego Division	452 persons/km ²
Lowest Density	187 persons/km ²
Average Density	270 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
Start of plan period	251,838
End of plan period	296,126
Urban Population	
Number of Towns	2
Urban population at start of Plan period	61,047
Crude birth rate	441/1000
Crude death rate	168/1000
Life expectancy:	
Male	48 years
Female	52 years
Infant mortality rate	137/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	213/1000
Total fertility rate	7.1
Family planning acceptance rate	35%
Immunization coverage	35%
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	24%
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. households	67,040
Average household size	5.0

Poultry – viral	Gumboro, New Castle, Fowl Typhoid Coccidiosis, - chronic respiratory disease, euteritis, worms
Population working in the livestock sector	77,000
Main species of fish catch	Nile perch, tilapia, omena, aprocromis, cat fish
Population of fish farmers	110
No. of fish ponds	166
No. of landing beaches	8
Size of non-gazetted forests	None
Main forest products	None
% of people engaged in forest related activities (furniture works and timber sales)	2
Co-operatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type:	
SACCOS	11
Jua Kali	1
Coffee	2
Dairy	1
Fishermen	1
Housing	2
Produce marketing	2
Cooperative union	1
Key co-operatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years.	2
Total registered members by type	
SACCOS	4,626
Jua kali	154
Coffee	950
Dairy	169
Housing	680
Produce marketing	1,096
Cooperative union	31
Bee-keeping	83
Multipurpose	277
Cotton	Dormant
Total turnover by type	
SACCOS	3,608,645
Jua kali	2,140
Coffee	53,000
Dairy	2,422,917
Fishermen	352,055
Housing	1,715,072
Produce marketing	98,250
Cooperative union	0
Bee-keeping	0
Multipurpose	0
Cotton	0
Water and Sanitation	
No. of households with access to piped water	2,000
No. of households with access to potable water	2,284
Number of permanent rivers	1
Number of wells	58
Number of protected springs (functional)	56
Number of boreholes	64
Number of dams and pans	62
Number of households with roof catchments	58
Average distance to nearest potable water point	10 km
Number of pit latrines (Excluding VIP)	1,044
Number of VIP Latrines	157

Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	309
Total enrolment (boys & girls)	11,285
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance	Not available
Primary	
Number of primary schools	315
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	33,158
Girls	30,069
Total	63,227
Total drop-out rates by sex (%):	
Boys	30
Girls	20
Total	50
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:55
Average year of school attendance by sex:	
Male	7 years
Female	5 years
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	32
Total enrolment by sex:	
Boys	3,735
Girls	2,792
Total	6,527
Total drop-out rates by sex (%)	
Boys	10
Girls	15
Total	25
Teacher/students ratio	1:40
Average year of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	3
Girls	3
Tertiary	
Number and type of training institutions:	
Teachers training college	1
Polytechnics	11
Colleges (MTC)	1
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	101
Enrolment by sex (2000):	
Male	432
Female	938
Dropout rates by sex (%):	
Male	85.4
Female	19.4
Literacy levels by sex	Not available
Health	
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, ARI, diarrhoeal diseases, skin conditions, eye infections
Doctor/patient ratio	1:38,707
No. of hospitals	1
Number of health centres	20
Number of dispensaries	15
No. of ward beds available	660
Average distance to nearest health facility	10 km

Energy	
No. of households with electricity connection	1,882
Number of trading centres with electricity	3
Number of villages with electricity	0
% Rural households using solar power	0
% Households using firewood/charcoal	90
% Households using kerosene (lighting/cooking)	95
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometre of roads:	
Bitumen	58
Gravel	186.4
Earth	262.5
Total	506.9
Number of airstrips	1
Number of waterways	1
Number of public service vehicles	600
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	169
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	319
Number of people having mobile phones	Not available
Number of phone lines unsubscribed	253
Number of telephone booths by division:	
Asego	31
Rangwe	3
Ndhiwa	2
Riana	0
Nyarongi	0
Kobama	0
No. of post office boxes:	
Unsubscribed/not rented	255
Rented	1,995
Number of post/sub-post offices:	
Department post offices	6
Sub post offices	1
No. of Cyber Cafes	Nil
Trade and Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	6
Number of hotels	10
Number of tourist class hotels	2
Number of registered hotels	2
Number of licensed businesses	3,772
Total number of informal sector enterprises	302
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	0
Volume of credit provided	Not available
No. of Micro-finance institutions	5

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the achievements of the previous plan period, constraints, lessons learnt and the way forward for the 2002-2008 District Plan to achieve sustainable growth and development, and for poverty to be reduced in line with the plan theme. It also discusses the emerging challenges facing the district in its attempt to tackle poverty.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The main thrust of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan was to promote structures and policies to alleviate poverty through faster economic growth. Industrialization was seen as the best way of creating employment, market for agricultural raw materials and finished goods and to generate income for farmers, fishermen and other primary producers. The plan was based on the Sessional Paper No. 4 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020. The expected output was however not achieved due to poor infrastructure, lack of funds, exploitation of farmers and fishermen by middlemen, lack of credit facilities to small-scale entrepreneurs and poor weather.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A review of the 1997-2001 Homa Bay District Development Plan indicates that only 25 per cent implementation rate was achieved. This was mainly due to lack of funds to complete the projects earmarked for the plan period. This situation was worsened by the withdrawal of major donors.

Agriculture: Not much was done following the withdrawal of IFAD from funding National Extension Programme Phase II, delays in approval of funding for NALEP and retrenchment of frontline agricultural staff. Extension services to farmers were therefore adversely affected. Reduced funding of Livestock Development Programme and end to funding of National Poultry Development Programme also adversely affected livestock production. The department however, relied on NGOs and the private sector to continue offering extension services, though on a lower scale.

Water: The department was hardest hit by the withholding of donor funds as proposed works on Homa Bay, Kochia and Ndhiwa Water Supplies under GOK funding failed to take off. The proposed rehabilitation works for Homa Bay and NORAD water supplies under El Nino Programme are under implementation and have been done up to 80 per cent completion. To attain the requirements under the Water Policy of providing water within reasonable distance for all residents by the year 2005, the sector developed policy changes aimed at empowering the concerned stakeholders to participate in the management and provision of water and sanitation facilities. However, not much has been achieved on this line as the sensitisation is still going on, coupled with slow flow of funds for new developments, the sector was only able to achieve a 50 per cent implementation rate.

Health: Due to lack of funds, a number of proposed activities did not take off during the plan period. The most affected areas were rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities. However, the sector continued to offer preventive, promotional and curative health care services. Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) an NGO also managed to fully rehabilitate the mortuary, laundry, kitchen, and TB ward and up-grade the District Hospital's sewerage system and open a HIV/AIDS clinic and in-patient pharmacy.

Roads: Under routine maintenance the roads department was able to rehabilitate a number of roads in the district despite experiencing many difficulties. Three roads done under the El-Nino programme i.e. Olare – Imbo, Mirogi – Kadio and Ndhiwa – Kagaga were completed.

Social Services Department: The department continued to do group development activities through IFAD-funded Farmers Groups and Community Support Project. This activity slowed down due to donor withdrawal following completion of the project period. Other activities implemented by the department include social welfare programmes including counselling and referral services. 40 disabled persons were provided with tools and equipment under National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya (NFDK). During the plan period a number of youth and women groups were established and registered and their leaders and members trained under the Youth Development Programme.

Forest Department: The department concentrated on provision of extension services to farmers who did the planting and management of seedlings production and tree planting. Other activities did not take off due to lack of funds. The department also offered technical assistance to private individual groups and institutional tree nurseries establishment management committees and teams.

Children's Department: 2288 cases of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) were handled. UNICEF did not carry out the other CNSP activities proposed under UNICEF funding due to non-release of funds. Child labour activities were undertaken in two schools in the district under funding from ANPPCAN, an African regional NGO.

Fisheries Department – The Department recorded positive results despite facing a number of constraints. Harvest from Lake Victoria also increased mildly from 474,000 kg in 1997 to 668,000 kg in 2000 due to the water hyacinth problem. The year 2000 harvest earned the fishermen and the fish traders Kshs. 25,253,272.00. There was an increase of fish farmers from 72 to 110 with area under fishponds going up to 3,202 cm² from 1,572cm². The fish harvest also rose from 3,224 kg to 4,820 kg earning the farmers a total of Kshs. 210,250.00. There was also an increase of fish traders in the district and hence more revenue collected for the government.

Education Department: The number of primary schools increased from 303 in 1996 to 315 in 2001 with pupil enrolment standing at 63,227 in 2001. Secondary schools also went up to 32 in 2001 from 23 in 1996 with a student population of 6,527. A total of Kshs. 18,223,010 government bursary fund was received during the period under review. The district also managed to raise Kshs. 4.5 million as bursary funds for the two constituencies. Most development projects in this sector are managed by the respective school's Parents Teachers Association (P.T.A.s).

Department of Police: The department concentrated on maintenance of law and order to ensure community security. There is need however to equip the police force fully and open more police posts. The local community, however, came together and assisted the department to construct and establish Ngegu Police Post in Rangwe Division.

As a way forward, there is need for the district to fund and complete all viable on-going projects. Due to the low implementation rate there is also need for other stakeholders especially the communities and the private sector to play a central role in project planning and implementation. This will encourage their financial support especially with the reduction in donor funding. There is also need for budget ceilings for the various ministries to be availed in the districts so that the departments exactly know what they have and can prepare budget proposals accordingly.

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

The theme of both the District and National Development Plans 2002- 2008 is “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”; a goal that has run through most government policy documents since 1965 when the government produced Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on “Africa Socialism and its Application to Development in Kenya”.

The greatest challenge that has continued to face the country is the ever-rising poverty levels both nationally and regionally. To date, Homa Bay District stands out as the poorest district in the Republic with 77.49 per cent of its population living below the poverty line. There is therefore urgent need to implement programmes that will be responsive to this problem and help reduce poverty levels in the district. There is also need for appropriate policies and plans to be developed and mechanisms to be put in place to ensure their implementation and that the full involvement of the local community in measures being undertaken to reduce poverty is assured during the plan period. Through the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) the government came up with a 15 year long term vision of reducing poverty by half by the year 2015. In the short term, the government facilitated all inclusive, and participatory poverty reduction consultations in the districts under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) District Consultations. The PRSP is a 3-year short term rolling plan that will feed into medium term rolling plans of District Development Plans and National Development Plans, which are to cover a seven-year period. The District and National Development Plan will provide an implementation framework for the PRSP, which contains the people’s perception, strategies and suggestions on how best to reduce poverty. The theme of the District Development Plan appropriately captures the intentions and desire by all stakeholders to reduce poverty.

Both the PRSP and the District Development Plans are developed by sectors, a format which allows for integration of relevant projects and programmes into the PRSP and are further integrated into various sectoral priorities which are taken up by the sector Working Groups (SWGs) into the annual Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which links the budget to overall policy framework and the planning process.

Apart from the MTEF budget, the PRSP process also provides a forum for all stakeholders to identify resources locally available to them and to commit themselves to

optimally utilize such resources to implement some of the projects. The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix in Chapter Four of this plan gives an indication of this commitment. To annually update the District Development Plan, an Annual Work Plan will be prepared by all the sectors in the district and submitted to Sector Working Groups for incorporation into the respective sectoral MTEF budgets.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

During the Plan period, several challenges will need to be addressed in order to reduce the high incidences of poverty and to stimulate the districts economy so that it becomes more productive. These issues, which are sectoral in nature, are outlined below including cross cutting issues such as population growth, HIV/AIDS, gender imbalance, disaster management and environmental conservation.

Infrastructure: The district has several potentials, which remain un-developed or poorly developed. These exist in the agricultural and livestock sector in form of crop and animal production especially fishing and in the trade and industry sector, particularly informal sector activities. Another potential exists in the tourism sector through the exploitation of the natural flora and fauna and the Lake Victoria to establish tourist attractions. However, none of these will be viable until there is vast improvement in the existing infrastructure particularly the road network, water facilities, electricity and telecommunication services to facilitate optimal exploitation of the existing potential and marketing of the districts products.

Most roads in the district are earth roads. During the rainy season most of them are rendered impassable. Consequently, human transport and transportation of farm produce becomes difficult especially during the rainy seasons. This particularly affects perishable goods like fish and fruits and vegetable production. Productivity will increase if the roads are upgraded under the Rural Access Road Programme and through increase in the level of bituminisation of these roads. Postal and telecommunication coverage especially phones will need to be enhanced to open up the district to market in the other parts of the country and regionally including enhancing accessibility to information technology to exploit the effects of globalisation.

The district will also be required to rehabilitate and make operational its existing water facilities to cover the areas which are relatively underserved, particularly those which do not have potable water and are therefore prone to frequent incidences of water-borne diseases. In particular, rural water supplies for irrigation and development of horticulture farming need to be developed further so as to provide alternative sources of income.

In order to ensure a healthy population, health facilities in the district will have to be expanded and the coverage increased so as to reduce the high mortality and morbidity rates. The facilities need to be adequately provided with drugs at all times, so that they can be able to cope up with the disease incidences such as malaria and HIV/AIDS. The facilities at present are inadequately provided in some divisions.

Low Human Resource Potential: In order to explore the opportunities existing in the district, there is need to develop the human resource potential, especially the labour force on which productivity of the district depends. With the rapid changes taking place in the

local, regional and international markets, rapid steps should be taken to ensure that all efforts are made to develop this important resource through information, education and training to increase awareness and levels of entrepreneurial skills. The high dropout rates in primary and secondary schools and inadequacy of tertiary institutions also need to be properly addressed during the plan period

Low Productivity: The district has the potential to produce large quantities of cash crops like sugarcane, coffee, and tobacco. It has also potential to produce oil crops such as groundnuts, simsim and sunflower, which can be further process into products such as confectioneries, vegetable oil and animal feeds. In the livestock sector, products such as hides and skins, meat, milk and honey could be used to develop small-scale industries to produce to products like ghee, butter, and leather tanning. With efforts put into mobilising funds for the development of the districts agricultural and livestock potential, the district would go a long way towards alleviating the poverty situation and creating income-generating activities to absorb the unemployed.

Lack of Credit: Most farmers and businesses lack credit for investment developing their farm or individual businesses. As indicated in the last plan, efforts will continue to be intensified to provide access to credit from banks and Micro Finance Institutions with greater efforts being put to attracting the latter to the district since their lending requirements are less rigid. Other forms of group activities such as merry-go-rounds, heifer and cockerel exchange programmes will be encouraged to increase access to savings and improve on the quality of livestock for increased earnings.

2.4.1 Population Growth

This sub-section focuses on the various aspects of population change i.e. fertility, mortality, migration, and trends in population size and growth in the various age groups during the decennial census periods carried out since 1969. In the 1999 population census the Homa Bay District had 288,540 people comprising of 136,728 males and 151,812 females. Compared to the 1989 census, there was an increase of 31 per cent for males and 32 per cent for females. This increase was mostly due to internal migration, fertility and changes in mortality rates and also the effects of morbidity, especially caused by the HIV/AIDS scourge. The inter-censal average rate of population growth was estimated at 2.7 per cent. Table 2.1 gives the population of the district as per 1999 census and projections for 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively.

Table 2.1 Population Projections by Age Cohorts, 1999-2008

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0 - 4	49,478	53,652	56,629	59,771	63,087
5 - 9	41,138	44,609	47,084	49,696	52,454
10 - 14	43,896	47,599	50,241	53,028	55,971
15 - 19	36,259	39,319	41,500	43,802	46,232
20 - 24	24,898	26,999	28,497	30,078	31,747
25 - 29	17,722	19,217	20,284	21,410	22,596
30 - 34	14,946	16,206	17,106	18,055	19,057
35 - 39	12,787	13,866	14,634	15,448	16,305
40 - 44	10,538	11,428	12,061	12,730	13,437
45 - 49	8,776	9,518	10,044	10,601	11,190
50 - 54	7,361	7,982	8,425	8,893	9,386
55 - 59	5,103	5,534	5,841	6,165	6,507
60 - 64	4,838	5,246	5,537	5,844	6,169
65 - 69	4,391	4,761	5,026	5,305	5,599
70 - 74	2,815	3,052	3,222	3,401	3,589
75 - 79	1,780	1,930	2,037	2,150	2,270
80+	1,814	1,967	2,076	2,191	2,313
Total	288,540	312,885	330,244	348,568	367,909

Source: District Statistics Office, Homa Bay, 2001

A large proportion of the district's population is young, with over 59 per cent being under 20 years as per 1999 Census, while 47 per cent were under 15 years. The elderly, aged 65 and over, were 3.7 per cent in 1999 and is projected to remain the same in 2002. This is clearly a typically youthful population as a result of high fertility in the past census periods. In Homa Bay District, mortality estimates indicate increasing trends since the 1990s with infant mortality remaining higher than child mortality and lower than under-five mortality during the last plan period. This is expected to be the same during 2002 - 2008 plan period unless concerted efforts are put to address the causes. The current infant mortality rate stands at 137 deaths per 1000 births and under five mortality at 213 per 1000. The main causes of high infant mortality rates are malaria, respiratory infections, measles, unsafe home deliveries, unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, intestinal infections and malnutrition. All these are directly linked to high poverty levels in the rural areas.

Though the population has been growing over the years, fertility has begun to decline as shown by the declining proportions of children, 0-9 years old from 36 per cent in 1989 to 31.4 per cent in 1999. Rapid population growth with minimal corresponding economic growth has affected the development of the district especially in terms of housing, education and training, health, nutrition and public security. The government has made concerted efforts in its various development plans to reduce the population growth rate through vigorous family planning campaigns designed to control the high birth rates both in the rural and urban areas. There is still need, however, for the district to intensify promotion of family planning services as the current family planning acceptance rate of 35 per cent is still too low while the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is still high. In 1998 the stood at 7.1 for women aged 15-49 years, which was higher than the national rate of 4.7. During the PRSP, the majority of people in the divisions objected to the use of modern family planning methods claiming that the death rate is high due to HIV/AIDS while life expectancy for the district was low due to high mortality rates and poverty.

The population of selected age groups and the challenges their rapid increase poses to the district's economy are discussed in the sections below. Table 2.2 amplifies the situation more clearly.

Primary School Age Group (6 – 13): At the start of the plan period, the population in this age cohort will be 71,305 out of which 37,463 are males and 36,842 are females. This population is expected to find education facilities in the 315 primary schools in the district. As at 2001, the enrolment level is 33,158 for boys (out of the population of 37,463 and 30,069 girls (out of a population of 36,842) or 63,227 out of the population of 71,305. This clearly indicates that not all the children are enrolled in primary schools and added to the relatively high drop out rates (30 per cent for boys and 20 per cent for girls), this does not augur well for the district in the future. Efforts will have to be made to increase the number of education facilities, including enhancing the number and quality of teaching staff and for the district to devise ways to enhance the present enrolment and retention rates. Information on this is provided in the Performance Indicators in Chapter 4.

Unless these efforts are made during the plan period, this age cohort, the top half of which will have entered into the job market by the end of the plan period, will only contribute further to the already low level of human resources development. This will further exacerbate the poverty levels and go against the ability of the district to exploit its resource potential.

Table 2.2 Population Projections for Selected Age Group

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 – 13 (Primary)	34548	33975	37463	36842	39541	38886	41735	41043	44051	43321
14 – 17 (Secondary)	16033	15445	17386	16748	18350	17677	19369	18658	20443	19693
15 – 49 (Reproductive Age)		69866		75761		79964		84401		89084
15 – 64 (Labour Force)	61155	76572	66315	83033	69994	87639	73878	92502	77977	97635

Sources: District Statistics Office, Homa Bay, 2001

Secondary School Going Age Group (14-17): This age group constitutes the potential labour force and those who will not be pursuing higher education will have entered the job market by the end of this plan period. It is therefore vitally important that they receive the right education while in school, and that the job market is adequately prepared to absorb them and to provide them with suitable jobs, bearing in mind the existing unemployment situation. Education and awareness creation should encourage the development of a self reliant and entrepreneurial workforce and provide the training geared towards attaining this.

This aside, the present enrolment rates for both males and females are 3,735 and 2,792 against a population of 17,386 and 16,748 respectively. This could mean three things, either the bulk of them find education opportunities elsewhere, do not make it into secondary schools or drop out before completing their education. It could also be a combination of the reasons provided, under girded by the poverty situation and the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; but whatever the case, clearly efforts must be made to encourage parents to enrol their children, particularly females, in secondary schools. Efforts will therefore be made during the plan period to increase the number of education facilities from the present 32. The enrolment targets set are provided in chapter four of the plan.

Reproductive Age (15-49): The population in the reproductive age group (15-49) was 69,866 in 1999 and is projected to rise to 89,048 by the year 2008 as shown in Table 2.2. The Total Fertility Rate for the district stands at 7.1. This is the number of children each

woman in this age group is capable of producing during her period of fertility. Given the present population and the fact that the numbers in this age group will be increasing over the plan period, a lot needs to be done to avoid the over-burgeoning of the population.

Efforts will therefore be made to educate and create awareness on fertility issues particularly family planning, maternal and child health, and the effects of HIV/AIDS. The latter issue is of concern since in this population, which is also considered to be sexually active, the spread of HIV/AIDS is a major concern. Negative cultural practices such as widow inheritance, and nutrition that go against the improvement of the health status of females and children will also be discouraged.

Labour Force (15-64): The total labour force was 137,727 with 61,155 males and 76,572 females in 1999. The females constitute 56 per cent of the total labour force while 44 per cent are males. This signifies that a lot of attention should be given to projects supporting women's economic activities in the district such as women credit schemes, training of women entrepreneurs and other income generating activities as was identified during the PPA and PRSP exercises. The majority of the labour force is unskilled although they have sufficient level of education, which is a great potential in training of skilled labour force necessary for wealth creation to reduce poverty.

Dependency Ratio: Dependency ratio examines the size of the population of the producers, aged 15-59 vis-à-vis the consumers, i.e. ages 0 – 15 and over 60 years. It gives an indication of the burden the producers have to bear in order to feed the consumers. In 1999, the dependency ratio for the district was 100:109 and is expected to be the same throughout the plan period. This means 100 producers support 109 consumers, which creates a very high dependency amounting to 1 person supporting 2 dependants. With present low levels of production and incomes this exerts very high pressure on the producers and results in incomes being spread very thinly over a large number of people. This is a major cause of poverty especially when considered against high incidences of unemployment which enable a greater burden on the working population.

Urban Population: The urban population of Homa Bay District is concentrated in one major urban centre, Homa Bay Municipality and other small townships of the divisional headquarters in Ndhiwa and Rangwe. Homa Bay Municipality had a population of 56,297 people in 1999 compared to 39,617 in 1989, a growth of more than 42 per cent over the ten years. Ndhiwa Town had a population of 1498 people. There is a very high possibility that the urban population will grow due to increase in the number of divisions which have been established as administrative centres and also with industrial development within the plan period. The urban population is projected to reach 61,047, 63,809, 68,009 and 71,783 for the years 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively for Homa Bay Municipality as shown on Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Projected Urban Population, 1999-2008

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Homa Bay	27548	28749	29872	31175	31530	32279	33279	34730	35126	36657
Ndhiwa	723	775	784	840	827	887	873	936	921	988

Source: District Statistics Office, Homa Bay, 2001

Migration: The ultimate impact of migration trends, levels and patterns on the population growth rate in the district can be conveniently ascertained by the net population flows. The in-migration into Homa Bay constituted about 8 per cent of the population aged 15-59 i.e. about 11,000 people in 1999. The reason for this was mostly in search of land and modern sector employment opportunities in the district. The pattern of population movement was generally from densely populated districts and from rural to urban areas. Most immigrants are males, young, single or monogamously married and had attained at least primary school level of education. The immigrants came from the neighbouring Kisii, Migori and Nyando Districts.

2.4.2 Poverty

Conventionally, the poor are defined as those members of the society who are unable to afford basic minimum human needs comprising of food and non-food items. Such basic human needs are based on a poverty line against which all individuals are compared. In 1997, the minimum cost of food items required to attain 2250 calories in rural areas was estimated at Kshs. 927 per person per month. This was the rural poverty line. A minimum cost of non-food items equal to Kshs. 312 was added to the food poverty line of Kshs.1,239 per person per month. For the urban areas the food poverty line was estimated at Kshs. 1,254 while the overall poverty line was Kshs. 2,648 i.e. food poverty line plus the estimated cost of non-food items Kshs. 1,394. The hardest hit category of poor people is therefore those who cannot afford to meet the basic minimum food requirement even after spending their total incomes on food alone. These are commonly referred to as hardcore poor.

In Homa Bay District, the current poverty level stands at 77.49 per cent, which is above the Nyanza Provincial level of 63 per cent and national level of 52 per cent. During the District PRSP consultations in February 2001, the residents gave the main reasons for the high level of poverty in the district as local passive attitude towards manual work, poor fishing and agricultural marketing methods, processing, storage and exploitation of farmers and fishermen and women, by middlemen, negative cultural practices that impede agricultural production at family level, lack of investments and entrepreneurial risk taking skills among locals, inaccessibility to credit facilities due to high interest rates, the excessive burden on the would-be investors by the extended family of orphans left behind by dead relatives, high incidence of HIV/AIDS related deaths, inadequate social services e.g. health facilities and poor infrastructure, especially roads.

Except for Asego Division, the poverty dimensions in the remaining five divisions were characteristic of rural poverty. According to the PRSP consultations, Rangwe, Riana and Ndhiwa Divisions, which are more agriculturally productive, reported high agricultural production of both food and cash crops. However, they lacked roads to access better markets and therefore succumbed to exploitation by middlemen. They also reported massive post harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities and called on NCPB based in Homa Bay to buy cereals from the area during harvest. Kobama and Nyarongi Divisions are less productive in agriculture and have to spend most of their meagre resources to purchase foodstuffs.

In order to alleviate poverty, the district is encouraging farmers to form co-operative societies to access credit and farm inputs. Local well-to-do personalities are also being encouraged to invest locally to create job opportunities for their people. The local

councils are also being urged to harmonize their cess and licensing systems to avoid double taxation. School heads are also being urged to stop demanding unnecessary levies.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

In Homa Bay District, HIV/AIDS was first diagnosed in 1986. Since then, the prevalence has continued to rise with the current rate standing at 24 per cent. Year 2000 recorded the highest prevalence rate with 12 persons dying per week. The main factors promoting the rapid spread of the disease in the district are widow inheritance, loose lifestyles among migrant fishermen, negative cultural beliefs, pre-marital sex and night disco dances. The impact of HIV/AIDS on the key sectors in the district is discussed in the sections below.

The education sector is already experiencing high dropout rates of orphans who cannot raise school levies. Sick teachers and pupils are also frequently absenting themselves from classes. Curriculum and syllabus are not being taught to completion due to the absenteeism, thereby leading to poor academic performance. Experienced teachers are being lost due to HIV/AIDS related deaths while, school age children are being kept out of school to take care of sick family members or work in the fields. As family incomes are gradually reduced due to HIV/AIDS death, incidences of child labour are rising. The high susceptibility of teenage children to HIV/AIDS presents a major challenge to the education sector.

The agriculture sector, which is the primary economic sector in Homa Bay, faces negative impacts from the HIV/AIDS scourge. Fertile land of hard hit families will remain idle as skilled and experienced staff and farmers are lost due to HIV/AIDS deaths. A major loss is experienced through increased recruitment and training costs, payment of terminal benefits or premature payment of pension funds for the deceased and high funeral costs. As a result, low production particularly of food crops will be experienced thus affecting food self-sufficiency at the household level and food security at the district level.

The health sector is already experiencing an increase in the number of people seeking health services due to mushrooming opportunistic diseases and increase in the overall cost of health care. The sector is experiencing high competition for hospital beds between general patients and those with HIV/AIDS. The sector's main challenge is how to educate the rest of the community on how to avoid infection.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the socially constructed or determined roles and responsibilities of women and men. The struggle for inclusion of women in the mainstream development process has gone through transitional stages and approaches over the years. Some concepts cause programmes to be dominated with male bias, which trivialize females, thus reducing the possibilities of sustainable development. Gender and development approach focuses on the social, economic, political and cultural factors that determine how men and women could participate in and benefit from development activities.

The situation of women and gender relations in the district is still of major concern. The society is still controlled by traditions, customs, beliefs and norms that hinder effective progress on gender equity and equality, hence the under-utilization of women folk in development matters. It is therefore important to come up with realistic and consistent approaches to development programmes, which address both women and men as players and beneficiaries in the development process. This can be done through gender responsive development initiatives that recognize that gender biases impede development; remove explicit, implicit, actual and potential gender biases in organisations and programmes and to appreciate the principle that development is for all by all.

In Homa Bay, the key areas of gender concerns are inequitable access and control of production resources especially land, poor access by women to information and technology and unequal division of labour that leads to over-burdening women and leaving little opportunity for generating wealth, thus consigning them to poverty. Further, there is high female illiteracy and gender discrimination against the girl child in attending school especially when there are limited family resources. Gender violence, women poor access to health services by women also brings to light serious gender concerns.

During the District PRSP consultations, the above concerns were addressed and it was suggested that income-generating initiatives by women be considered for funding through soft credit schemes that do not demand land title deeds as collateral. The issue of exploitation of market traders, who are mostly women, by council workers through multiple cesses should also be addressed to allow small traders to make an honest living as a way out of poverty. Locating social facilities nearer the population e.g. water points and health facilities would also help reduce time wasted by women to seek these services and provide more time for participation in development matters.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The major disasters Homa Bay has to occasionally contend with are famines, boat accidents on Lake Victoria and road traffic accidents along Homa Bay – Kendu Bay Road, Homa Bay – Rongo Road and Rodi – Sori Road which are all busy highways with heavy public traffic.

The magnitude and management of HIV/AIDS disaster is discussed in section 2.4.3 above. To manage the other forms of disaster, the district has in place the District Disaster Management Committee comprising the Provincial Administration, the Police, Red Cross, Agriculture, Water, Health and other relevant departments and NGOs. On learning of any disaster, the committee is convened and emergency operations are put in place and appeals sent out for assistance. The major weakness of the District Disaster Management Committee is that it lacks adequate training and equipments to handle major disasters. For example it has no motorized boat and divers to save life in case of boat accidents on Lake Victoria and has to rely on local fishermen for support. The fishermen, however, lack deep water diving equipments or motorized boats for quick rescue, thereby limiting their capacity to reach disaster points quickly and mount professional rescue operations.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

The major environmental issues that the district has to solve are making sure that Homa Bay Municipal sewerage plant is operational to minimize risks of discharging raw sewerage into Lake Victoria and ensuring that the deteriorating tree and vegetation cover of the district is restored. The Homa Bay Municipal Council in conjunction with the DDC will seek the assistance of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) and East African Local Authorities Association based in Arusha as possible funding sources for the rehabilitation of the plant. To alleviate the problem of tree and vegetative cover the District Forest Office and the District Agricultural Office are encouraging local farmers to establish woodlots on their farms and practice agro-forestry. The District Environmental Management Committee is also in place and co-ordinates all environmental intervention activities.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter outlines the priority measures that Homa Bay District will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. The Chapter follows the PRSP priority sectors as identified during the District PRSP Consultative forum. The sectors are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve sustainable and equitable rural development as a poverty reduction measure, the sector needs to grow by at least 6 per cent per annum. To achieve this, the sector has to employ effective and efficient participatory extension and technology delivery service; undertake affirmative action in agriculture and other sub-sectors by facilitating participation of women; advocate for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for smallholders and rural primary agro-processors; implement sound land use, water and environmental policies; protect water catchments areas by developing forest plantations; and improve the governance of the cooperative sub-sector by empowering farmers.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is the lifeline of the district. It comprises the land put under food and cash crop production, water for domestic and livestock use, fisheries for food and revenue earning. If fully utilized, the sector can help the district’s residents to alleviate poverty through the proceeds realized from the sectors. The district has areas of high production like Ndhiwa, Riana and Rangwe Divisions but poor marketing systems has lead to by the exploitation of the farmers’ middlemen. Agricultural research, development and marketing therefore aims at identifying key constraints to agricultural production in the district and will help in coming up with appropriate strategies to alleviate the prevalent constraints. The sector therefore is important in the district as it feeds and employs over 52 per cent of the total population. The co-operative sub-sector is key in organizing the residents into farmer units to pool their resources together for joint investment as a strategy for poverty alleviation. During the year 2000, the sector, through co-operatives sub-sector mobilized a total of Kshs. 8,252,029 while the fisheries sub-sector earned a total of Kshs. 25,463,522 for the people involved in it.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are a number of NGOs working together with the relevant government departments in the sector to ensure the attainment of the sector's vision, mission, priorities and objectives which includes ensuring food security through increased production of both crop and livestock products; increased revenue through better sales due to improved and storage structures; provision of clean water for domestic use and ensuring the community has access to agricultural research findings and credit to improve farm production. Among the key NGOs in this sector are CARE (K), C-MAD, local Anglican and Catholic Dioceses, Animal Draft Power (ADP), Agro-business Development Support Programme (ADSP). Agricultural Finance Corporation which is also a main stakeholder in the sector has been experiencing financial problems and is presently only involved in recovery of advanced loans. The repayment modalities and period offered by WEDCO Enterprises, which is one of the lending institutions in the district, is quite prohibitive to small-scale farming communities like the ones found in Homa Bay District. Stakeholders like CARE (K) and Lagrotech also support the provision of extension services to farmers and promote the establishment of community grain banks to ensure enhanced food and seed sufficiency in their areas of operation. In this sector, the government will play the facilitative role of providing the enabling environment for the other stakeholders to participate effectively. It is expected to formulate appropriate policies to boost the production and operation of the sector. The donors on the other hand, will provide funds and logistical support to sub-sectoral activities while the communities in conjunction with NGOs, CBOs etc, will carry out the implementation and maintenance of projects. All stakeholders are expected to participate actively in monitoring and evaluation.,

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development (Food and Cash Crops)	Increase area under food crops; Use high yielding varieties which have early maturity and drought resistant varieties; Increase extension coverage; Improve the financial base of farming community by availing cheaper credit to them; Increase area under cash crops cultivation; Introduce drought resistant varieties; Increase area under tobacco with reduced incidences of TMV diseases and high pest infestations; Increase use of farm inputs.	Use of low yielding varieties; Pest and disease incidences; Low use of fertilizers and other requisite farm inputs; Soil erosion; Striga infestation; Shortage of staff to provide extension services; Insufficient rural financial systems; Poor attitude of farmers towards participation; Different extension approaches and lack of harmonization; Poverty levels too high to allow for adoption of some technologies; HIV/AIDS adverse effect on labour force required for production; Poor performance of cooperative societies; High level of pests and disease incidences; Unhealthy/combatative competition between BAT and Mastermind Tobacco companies; Non-recognition of closed seasons aggravating high pest infestation levels and TMV; Lack of credit facilities; Prohibitive cost of farm inputs.	Conduct farm trials of sorghum, maize etc.; Introduce suitable high yielding, early maturing crops; Campaign on better land use to avoid soil erosions; Collaborate with other NGO's and CBO's to render extension services; Intensify use of fertilizers; Intensify use of soil conservation measures; Improve marketing systems; Liaise with the local research stations and NGOs dealing with national performance trials on crop varieties suitable to the district; Liaise with the both BAT and Mastermind Tobacco company to divide the areas between themselves to avoid unhealthy competition; Link the farming community with existing lending institutions; Liaise with farm input stockists and producers to pack the inputs into smaller quantities which can be afforded by more people.

Research and Development	Effective pest management in sorghum and maize; Improve crop yields and farmer incomes through maize; paw paw and cotton variety trials and research.	High poverty levels; Farmers inability to participate effectively in pest control; Funding for research too low; Limited funds for dissemination of research findings; Slow adoption rate of research findings by farmers.	Come up with resistant varieties that can withstand pest infestation; Establish trial sites on farmer's plots; Identify reputable farmers to be used as farmer scholars.
Livestock Development	To improve on dairy management practices on feeding, disease/ pest control, housing and thus improve on their production potential; Improve the income and living standard of the community through increased egg and meat production; To minimize local cattle, sheep and goat losses through scheduled disease/pest control, improved feeding programmes; Promote commercial beekeeping activities; Stimulate commercial poultry production to improve on the income at the farm levels; Provide livestock education services to livestock farmers; Provide mini processing plant for livestock products at the district level to improve on the farmers earnings.	Poor women participation; Declining livestock productivity as management of livestock has been severely affected by labour and input constraints; Lack of entrepreneurship in livestock farming; Insufficient funding levels to the livestock sector; Environmental uncertainties especially the frequency of drought; Slow technology adoption levels due to traditions, beliefs and general laxity; Sporadic outbreak of diseases and inadequate infrastructure; Fear of risk of keeping layers and broilers; Lack of attendance by farmers of field and demonstration days to learn; Low entrepreneurial drive among local farmers.	Practical training on improved management for farmers and Jua Kali artisans who can easily make/avail farm inputs; Upgrading local stock through cockerel exchange and train farmers on poultry keeping; Use locally respected farmers to conduct farm demonstrations; Encourage farmer co-operative societies to invest in mini processing plants.
Rural Water Supplies	To ensure that all residents in the district have access to clean and potable water.	The topographical and geological nature of the district contributes to lack of faster water and sanitation coverage; The terrain does not allow for cheaper gravity as pumped water projects are costly.	Encourage community friendly potable water; To sink boreholes where shallow wells and spring technology can not work; To involve all NGOs and communities in water provisions.
Agricultural Research and Development	To improve agricultural production, minimize post-harvest wastages and come up with appropriate storage and marketing structures.	Poor road network leading to weak/poor agricultural marketing; The farmers' inability to adopt simple storage (on-farm) technologies due to poverty.	To involve farmers in all researches regarding their enterprises.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	To ensure that all land is registered and plot owners issued with title deeds or lease certificates to enhance security of tenure; To launch awareness campaigns in the district so that people can know the importance of title deeds.	Failure by the public to understand the importance of a title deeds hence reluctance to process cotton that is now being reintroduced; Limited resources to run the office in form of transport operating expense, payments to Lands Control Board members and travelling and accommodation allowances.	Sensitisation of the public through barazas on the importance of title deeds; Requesting the government to add more staff and allocate more funds to the department; Encourage cost sharing with the government to reduce fees payable.
Cooperative Development	Supervision of co-operative societies; Enforcement of the co-operative Act, rules and by-laws; Registration of cooperative societies. Liquidation of cooperative societies; Auditing and registration of final	Inadequate knowledge among members on co-op management; Struggle for leadership; Dishonesty amongst societies officials and staff; Lack of commitment by general members; Low farm yields for marketing societies;	Continuous education and training of staff and co-operators; Government intervention in all agricultural activities and establishment of rural Saccos; Continuous guidance on day-to-day management affairs of co-ops; Injection of adequate capital from donors and other NGOs for

	accounts and balance sheet; Educate committee members and staff of cooperative societies; Amendment of by-laws; Provision of an enabling environment for development of cooperatives.	Lack of credit or loan facilities; Sub-standard animal husbandry; High mortality rate of cows is; Logistical difficulties hindering smooth marketing of products.	purchase of primary processing equipment; Improvement of rural infrastructure i.e. access roads and rural electrification.
Food Security	Bulk food security crops which are resistant to pests e.g. Cassava.	Shortage of clean planting materials; Pests and diseases incidences, e.g. cassava green mite.	Bulk cassava at both secondary and tertiary levels; Ensure each homestead has at least ¼ acre of security crops.
Irrigation Development	Popularise irrigation activities in the district so that small-scale farmers are enabled to graduate from bucket to pump fed irrigation systems.	Inadequate land for erecting irrigation structures and pathways as use of non-communally owned land for such structures has always been a problem; Lack of funds for irrigation systems development; Weak irrigation systems due to poorly managed groups of farmers for efficient water utilization and maintenance of civil works; Uncooperative farmers tending to discourage the efforts of their colleagues; Low farm gate prices hence discouraging farmers who have now started opting for other income generating activities with higher values at the expense of food security.	Train the farmers in organization and management skills on water supply techniques and management and husbandry management; Encourage group approach in solving all constraints in irrigation development.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services	Increase the number of agents providing credit to the farmers; Increase the number of farmers groups to facilitate acquisition of credit; Encourage the farmers to own collaterals with which to secure loans; Increase the campaigns for the reduction of interest rates; Increase the repayment period and increase amount to be obtained.	Credit offered too small – 25 per cent of the applied amount; Credit bodies cover a small area of the district and leave large areas uncovered; Farmers have no collateral to obtain credit; The majority of the farmers are peasants lacking commercialisation of their farming activities; Prohibit credit policies.	Encourage farmers to form cooperative societies which can source funds from donors and lending agencies; Encourage lending agencies to accept cash crops as security for loans and recover repayment from people through companies.
Agricultural Marketing	Improve the market facilities, e.g. the construction of stalls.	Poor infrastructure; Fluctuation of prices due to unreliable supply of produce; Lack of proper storage facilities; Poor circulation of marketing information; High levy on produce to middlemen to market places.	Encourage farmers to form cooperative societies; Encourage farmers to use proper on-farm storage facilities to prevent post harvest losses and desperate sales.
Environment	Developing sustainable system of land use; On farm tree growing in order to increase the district woody biomass coverage; Protection of the hill tops and catchments areas; wetland inventory and promotion of the use of the wetland products; Implementation of national policies, and enforcement of legislation for the protection and use of	The increasing population pressure and current economic hardships; Lack of resources to implement the projects; Lack of proper awareness at the local level; Illegal cutting down of trees on hilltops and boundary encroachment; Encroachment of the wetland; Lack of environmental planning and coordination in the district; Laxity by District Environmental and Management Committee.	To come up with proper programmes to increase free vegetation cover in the district; Increase communities' participation and involve stakeholders in developing and implementation of programmes in environmental and management of natural resources; Raise the level of environmental control awareness; District Environment Management Committee to provide strong and effective environmental

	environment and natural resources.		coordination and monitoring.
Fisheries	To maximize resource utilization on sustainable basis; Law enforcement to ensure use of right gear and fishing methods, data collection and research, Improve handling to reduce post-harvest losses and protection of the breeding grounds; To develop fish culture in the inland through extension service.	Inadequate human resource; High death rate and retrenchment have impacted negatively on human resource in the sub sector; Inadequate funding; Currently the department relies on hired transport from fishers; Landing and sanitary facilities are lacking in some beaches; Feeder roads to the landing sites are impassable during the rainy season.	The department has improved its management strategy; Future resource management will involve Beach Management Committee (BMC); Enough sensitisation has already been done and beach committees formed in all gazetted beaches.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water Supply Ndhiwa Division	1	To provide safe clean water to the people in every location.	To serve 10,000 people and 10,000 cattle.	Provide water points for domestic use. Justification: Currently there is a serious shortage of water supply in the division.
Water Boreholes Riana Division	2	To reduce the walking distance for the community.	Drill 4 boreholes i.e. 2 in every location.	Drilling of 4 No. boreholes, two in every location. Justification: Currently there is a serious shortage of water supply in the division.
Water Boreholes Nyarongi/Kobama Division	3	Provision of safe clean water.	For domestic, poultry keeping, small scale irrigation etc.	Drilling of boreholes and shallow wells where appropriate. Justification: Currently there is a serious shortage of water supply in the Division.
Water Boreholes Rangwe Division	4	Provision of safe drinking water.	To serve about 10,000 people and 5,000 cattle.	Drilling of 4 No. boreholes. Justification: Currently there is a serious shortage of water supply in the Division.
Water Boreholes Asego Division	5	Provision of safe drinking water.	To serve about 10,000 people.	Drilling of 5 No. boreholes in the rural areas to be point sources of safe clean water. Justification: Currently there is a serious shortage of water supply in the Division.
Ndhiwa Water Supply Ndhiwa Division	6	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated.	Rehabilitate one borehole every year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	Rehabilitation of an existing boreholes and replacement of the pumping sets; Replacement of the distribution systems; Construction of a chemical dozing chamber. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operational.
Kochia Water Supply	7	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding	Rehabilitate one borehole every	Replacement of rising main Rehabilitation of the pump

Rangwe Division		communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated.	year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	house extension and replacement of suction pipe into the lake and lowering of foot valve. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operational.
Nyandiwa Water Project Ndhiwa Division	8	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated.	Rehabilitate one borehole every year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	Completion of the rising main; Replacement of pumping set; Rehabilitation of a 25m ³ storage tank; Laying of distribution line from the tank to Nyandiwa school. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operating efficiently.
Nyandiwa Water Project	9	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated.	Rehabilitate one borehole every year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	Geosurvey and drilling of two borehole; Construction of rising main line; Construction of storage tank Laying of gravity line to Rangwe Health Centre. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operating efficiently.
Obera Water Project Riana Division	10	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated	Rehabilitate one borehole every year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	Replacement of old pumping set; Rehabilitation of pump house; Repairs of the storage tank. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operating efficiently.
Kobama Got Kojowi Water Project Kobwama Division	11	To supply safe water to towns and the surrounding communities and source of income to kiosk owners and vendors; To ensure water supply schemes are reactivated	Rehabilitate one borehole every year and to increase the number of households with access to safe water by about 200 every year.	Design and construction of storage tank; Construction of rising main line and distribution. Justification: The existing water supply system is not operating efficiently.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: CARE Kenya

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improved Agriculture for Smallholders in Western Kenya (TASK) District wide	To establish community based extension process; To establish community/farmer managed Adaptive Research; Enhance community capacity to enable greater utilization of local resources through improved access and management of agricultural information and services.	Select 960 farmers as RPs and conduct training needs assessment; Train all identified RPs on relevant crop production technologies every season; Establish 960 demonstrations on relevant technologies/crop varieties; Select 72 ARFs Conduct PRA and train the farmers; Conduct 72 trials every season and 72 demonstrations on variety screening, soil fertility and improvement; Carry out demos with new crop varieties e.g. bananas, mangoes, pawpaws; Carry out 10 Locational Management Committees (LMC) in Riana, Nyarongi and Kobama Divisions.	Selection of resource persons (RPs); Conduct TNA; Training of RPs on productive agricultural technologies; Selection of 72 ARFs; Conduct PRA; Train the ARFs on Adaptive Research concept and crop production technologies; Conduct training and demonstrations with new crop varieties and technologies; Conduct exchange visits between farmers and research stations; Formation of Locational Management Committees; Conduct capacity training needs; Train Locational Management Committees on needs identified e.g. M&E and project management.
Community Grain Bank/(CARE – ATIRI) Collaboration Ndhiwa, Riana, Nyarongi and Kobama Divisions	To enhance food (cereal) and seed sufficiency in W. Kanyidoto Location	Train 960 group resource persons from Ndhiwa, Riana, Nyarongi and Kobama Division.	Training of RPs on communication skills, group dynamics, report writing; Selection of seed production units – (farmers); Train farmers on seed production; Monitoring of seed production plots; Purchase of seed and grains from farmers; Processing and storage
Water, Sanitation and Education for Health Project (WASEH) North and South Kanyikela Locations	To carry out community capacity building on public health and management of development projects; Construction of low cost latrines; Protection of hand dug wells; Training of village hygiene promoters and school health activities.	Form and train one locational Management Committee, two Sub locational Management Committees and 27 Village Management Committees; Facilitate construction of 980 latrines; Facilitate digging and protection of 27 wells in the two locations; Train 196 Village Hygiene Promoters (VHPs); Train 54 pump care takers and 27 artisans; To train Head teachers and patrons from 7 schools an health promotion through Child-to-Child methodology (CTC).	Improve in a sustainable manner, the health security of vulnerable target communities/Individuals.
Ndhiwa Health Education, Water and Sanitation Project West Kabuoch Location	To carry out capacity building; Water Infrastructure; Sanitation Infrastructure	Train 33 Village Health Management Committees; Train 300 Village Health Promoters; Construct 30 hand dug shallow wells fitted with Afridev pumps; Support the construction of 800 hand dug-low cost pit latrines.	Mobilization, establishment and training of project management committees

B: New Project Proposal: Crop Development (Task-CARE Kenya)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Horticultural Production (Around the Lake Shore)	1	To establish 4 demonstration plots along the lakeshore; To introduce high value crops like bananas, watermelon, mango fruits and vegetables.	Enhance fruit and vegetable production to provide farmers with an alternative source of income; Enhance nutritional status for target households.	Identify farmers and train them on horticultural production; Conduct demonstrations with simple irrigation equipment/methods; Conduct farmers' visits to market outlets; Avail market information and link farmers to sources of planting materials. Justification: Farmers earnings from agriculture are currently too low.
Water, Sanitation and Education for Health Project (WASEH) Central Kanyidoto Location	2	To improve in a sustainable manner, the health security of vulnerable target communities/ individuals in the location.	To form and train one Locational Management Committee, two Sub Locational Management Committees and 15 Village Management Committees; Facilitate construction of 500 latrines using low cost technology; Facilitate digging and protection of 5 wells in the two locations; Train 120 Village Hygiene Promoters (VHPs); Train pump care takers and 15 artisans; Train Head teachers and patrons from 3 schools in school health promotion through Child to Child methodology (CTC).	Conduct community capacity building on public health management; Construction of low cost latrines; Protection of hand dug wells; Rehabilitation of existing water sources; Training of village hygiene promoters; Conduct school health activities. Justification: Health status of the local people has been failing drastically over the years.
Nyanza Healthy Water Project District wide	3	To improve the quality of drinking water at household level and reduce the incidences of diarrhoea, particularly in children below 5 years.	Train 600 members of the Management Committees; Conduct 3 workshops for partners and collaborators; Train 300 commercial outlets; Sample all water sources for bacteriological analysis; Supply chlorine to 600 villages and 300 commercial outlets; Train 800 Village Health Promoters; Hygiene promotion and behaviour change activities to all households.	Conduct capacity building for water treatment and safe storage; Promotion of hygiene promotion activities. Justification: Water borne disease incidences are currently too high.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Research and Development (KARI)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Management of Sorghum Pest in South Western Kenya Homa Bay FTC Asego Division	To identify and test on- farm appropriate technologies for the control of stem borers; To generate knowledge on their efficacy and acceptability to smallholder farmers.	Planting in three trials	Improve the farmers food security by increasing yield and encouraging farmers to grow sorghum rather than less drought tolerant and therefore high risk crops such as maize.
Maize Variety Striga Trial	To find out which crosses of maize (breeders) are	Improving farmers food security by	

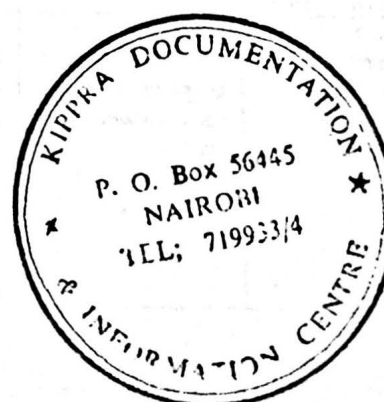
Homa Bay FTC Asego Division	tolerant to striga weed infestations.	identify varieties tolerant to striga and are high yielding.	
Maize Variety Trials Homa Bay FTC Asego Division	To evaluate the performance of maize varieties bred in various ecological zones at this Agro Ecological Zone.	Introduce high yielding varieties to the farmers.	Planting cotton lines locally bred in kibos; Planting national performance trial.
Pawpaw Variety trial Homa Bay FTC Asego Division	To evaluate the performance of paw paw hybrids under this Agro ecological zone.	Increase paw paw production.	Identify and introduce superior varieties in terms of yield and taste to this zone.
Cotton Variety Trial Homa Bay FTC Asego Division	Evaluate the performance of kibos promising lines; Evaluate cotton bred in various zones at this Agro Ecological Zones.	Increase cotton yield promote cotton industry.	Planting paw paw nursery; Transplanting seedlings into the trial plot weighing the fruit and testing for sweetness.

B: New Project Proposal: Research and Development (KARI)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maize/Sorghum Intercrop Trial District wide	1	To identify the best pattern for maize/ sorghum intercrop for maximum yield and weeding efficiency by oxen	Increase maize/sorghum intercrop yield; Spreading risk and uncertainties when there is drought.	Planting maize and sorghum varieties in one field; Use varieties that are commonly used by farmers. Justification There is need to minimize risk of crop failure under monoculture.
Indigenous Vegetable Trials District wide	2	Identify locally adapted vegetables and evaluating their performance.	Increase indigenous vegetable production for sale.	Collection of indigenous hedge table seeds. Justification: To increase farmers revenue through sells of horticultural crops.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme	To improve the nutritional status and levels of income of small scale dairy farmers through upgrading and improved management of indigenous cattle and stimulation of commercial dairy production.	Bull to procured – 1; Number of Services - 300; Number of off-springs - 160; Contact farmers to be recruited - 7; Calf demos to be established – 2; Fodder crop demo sites – 3; Agro forestry- 1; Bulking plots - 3.	Establishment of bull schemes, construction of crushes, Training of farmers; Establishment of Napier plots; Distribution of fodder tree seedlings; Establishment of demonstration units.



B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Local Poultry Intervention Project Asego/Rangwe Divisions	1	Improve on the living standards of farmers through poultry meat and egg production.	8 women to be involved; 2 PRA's to be conducted; 16 demonstration to be conducted; 8 workshops to be held; 8 field days to be conducted.	Conduct PRA's workshops and demonstrations on disease control housing and feeding of local poultry; Hold field days. Justification: Upgrade local poultry for higher production and incomes.
Smallholder Beekeeping Project Asego and Ndhiwa Divisions	2	Promotion of commercial bee-keeping amongst smallholder farmers.	Farmers' training; Demonstration to be conducted; 90 Lanstroth hives to be procured; 15 farmers to be trained on the management of Lanstroth hives.	Link farmers with Honey Care Company and Africa Now – an NGO in Kisumu; Assist farmers to procure Lanstroth hives; MOARD to provide extension work. Justification: To increase and diversify farmers incomes through sale of honey.
Disease and Pest Control District wide	3	Monitoring and surveillance; Vaccinate against diseases of economic importance; Training farmers on tick control to reduce incidences of stock deaths; Train farmers on tsetse control to reduce cases of trypanosomiasis.	Visit the 6 markets and sale yards weekly; 90% of district livestock targeted; Train 10 farmer groups on Tick control per division annually; Train 15 groups per division on Tsetse control annually.	Surveillance on diseases; Vaccination campaigns; Control ticks; Tsetse control. Justification: Livestock production has been poor owing to high incidences of diseases and pests.
Meat Inspection District wide	4	Control diseases which could spread to humans through meat.	Inspect meat in all 33 markets in Homa Bay.	Inspection of meat for human consumption. Justification: To safeguard human life by ensuring only safe meat is consumed.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	5	Produce quality hides and skins of high economic value.	Train: - Flayers – 33; Traders – 20; Store men and banda; operators – 20.	Training of producers on quality production. Justification: To improve quality of hides and skins for higher incomes for farmers.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development District wide	Improvement in the management of cooperative societies/women groups; Increase of milk production.	Dairy farmers; Committee members of cooperative societies; Staff of cooperatives societies; Members of women groups dealing in marketing as an activity.	Training of members of women groups, cooperative societies, staff, and committee to improve on management thus; Increase milk intake/marketing; Provision of building materials on cost sharing for zero grazing units; Purchase of workload easing items for farmers on cost sharing; Procurement of dairy cows.

Livestock Development Programme (LDP) Rangwe and Rodi Trading Centres	To improve the market (price) of milk.	169 active dairy farmers from Rangwe and Kanyada Dairy Cooperatives societies will benefit from milk coolers.	To cool milk from members of the two dairy societies.
Coffee Improvement Project District Wide	Improvement in the management/marketing of cooperatives societies; Increase of coffee production in the district.	Renovation of Sori FCS Ltd; Assist in the construction of coffee factory of Mbaka Coffee FCS Ltd; Training of 95 farmers/members of Sori Mbaka societies; Training of committee/staff of the societies.	Training of farmers, staff, management committee members of the coffee societies; Assist in construction and renovation of new coffee factories; Assist in electrification of coffee factories.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP (SIDA) District wide	Contribute towards sustainable economic development and alleviate poverty through agricultural sector	Small-scale farmers all over the country and pastoralists in medium potential areas; Service providers e.g. farm input suppliers, agro-processors and transporters.	Improved efficiency and effectiveness of extension services contributing to efforts to produce enough food for the country, raw materials for industry.
Cassava Bulking Riana, Rangwe and Kobama – Secondary Sites All Divisions	Increase yield per unit area; Promote the district security crops.	Increase area under CMV disease resistant varieties in the whole district; Train 100 farmers per division who will bulk cassava and train others.	Bulk Cassava Mosaic Virus disease free cuttings at both secondary and tertiary levels.
Sweet Potato Bulking Ndhiwa, Riana, Nyarongi, Kobama Divisions	Increase the production of sweet potatoes to supplement the deficit in food requirement left by cereals.	Increase area under the 5 selected varieties in Ndhiwa, Nyarongi and Riana Divisions.	Bulk yellow-fleshed vitamin A rich varieties at farm level.
Integration of Tree Crops into Farming Systems Project - ITFSP District wide	Promote farm family self-sufficiency in fruit production for vitamins provision to curb skin disease; To promote a cash crop hence increase income per household.	Train farmer trainers on selection, budding/grafting of fruit trees at the rate of 10 per division. These will in turn train others.	Introduce improved mango varieties in the areas where there are no cash crops.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maugo Rice Scheme Rangwe Division	Ensure food availability through rice cultivation; Reduce poverty and increase employment opportunities.	230 Ha. to be under rice annually.	Encourage growing of rice through gravity fed irrigation; Advice farmers on irrigation and water use efficiency.
Ngura (Asego Division) Kuoyo Kochia (Rangwe) Nyagidha (Asego) Wahambla (Asego) Rangwena (Asego) Got Kokech (Asego)	Ensure self sufficiency in horticultural, production; Reduce poverty and increase employment opportunities.	Each group should at least purchase 10 irrigation pumps.	The farmers' are trained on the utilization of pump fed irrigation system as opposed to the bucket irrigation.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimira – Oluch Smallholder Irrigation, Development Study Rangwe Division	1	To prepare an economically viable small holder irrigation project.	To irrigate 2,200 Ha. at Kimira and 1,100 Ha. at Oluch	Phase I – exploratory and planning. Phase II – feasibility study. Phase II – project preparation and design. Justification: There is need to prepare a detailed project document for soliciting funding from donors.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Technology Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Smallholder Mechanization Programme District wide	To increase land under cultivation and hence ensure food security.	Train 10 pairs of oxen per division; Hold 1 training for Jua Kali artisans.	Train farmers on draught animal technology; Train draught animals; Train Jua Kali artisans; Design draught animal equipment.
Rural Oil Protein Production and Processing Project District wide	To promote the economic cultivation of oil crops and their rural processing to produce edible oil and seed cake and reduce foreign exchange utilized to import these commodities.	Encourage farmers to procure at least 5 ram presses per division; Hold 1 farmers training per division.	Train farmers on the agronomic aspects of oil crops, their processing and utilization.
Smallholder Structures Programme All Divisions	To prolong the shelf life of farm produce by introducing cheaper appropriate storage alternatives.	Hold 2 demonstrations per division.	Train farmers on fabrication and utilization of farm structures for Storage; Design and fabricate the structures.
Smallholder Energy Programme All Divisions	To promote economic utilization and conservation of energy resources.	2 Solar cookers per division; 2 demonstrations per division.	Train farmers on how to utilize and conserve the available energy resources; Design energy saving devices.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme District wide	To develop partnerships with relevant stakeholders in development of forestry resources.	Planting trees outside the gazetted forests including farm, urban and street forestry development.	To train farmers, women groups, schools on tree planting; Raise seedling nurseries for on farm tree planting; Conduct on farm visits, baraza and workshop for training the community on the importance of tree planting.
Local Afforestation Scheme (LAS) District wide	Conduct community mobilization on hill tops to ensure catchment protection; Enrich planting on-site where there is need.	To ensure hill top afforestation, conservation and protection.	Conserve the natural habitats, rehabilitate them and conserve their biodiversity.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Degradation Management District wide	1	Alleviate poverty through sustainable use of environment and natural resources.	Train farmers in new farm technology; Formation of voluntary environmental groups at each sub-location in the district; District Environment Management Committee to be established.	Identify hilly areas which are at risk from environmental degradation; Encourage voluntary self-help groups to plant trees; Implement environmental management and coordination Act. Formation of DEMC. Justification: To conserve wetlands and hill tops.
Wetland Management District wide	2	To conserve wetlands in the district.	Data on all wetland in the district; Training on how to improve the quality of wetland products; Organize public barazas.	Carry out wetland inventory; Raise environmental awareness; Implement Environmental Management Act. Justification: To ensure wetlands are not encroached on or destroyed.
Environmental Education and Awareness District wide	3	To create awareness on environment among school children.	Formation of Environmental clubs in schools; Formation of environmental conservation self help groups.	Self-help groups; Schools; Barazas. Justification Actively involve schools and self help groups in environmental education and awareness.
Environmental Pollution and Waste Management District wide	4	To effectively manage solid and liquid waste.	Have inventory of all projects which need; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	Carry out implementation of the environmental Act; Set environmental standards. Justification There is need to ensure both liquid and solid waste are effectively managed.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) District wide	5	To conduct EIA before commencement of development projects.	Environmental monitoring and evaluation.	All projects in the district. Justification: To ensure projects implemented did not bring about negative environmental impact.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Fish Landing Facilities Asego Division	To reduce post harvest losses due to poor handling.	Construct a fish-landing depot by the end of 2001/02 Financial year.	Construction of fish landing depot at Lela Beach.
Construction of a Fish Farms	Increase fish production in the district.	Complete 3 No. fishponds by end of the 2001/02 Financial Year.	Construct 3 No. fishponds.
Provision of Safe Drinking Water Kagan West Location Rangwe Division	Reduce water borne diseases in the fisher community.	Sink one borehole by 2001/02 Financial Year.	Sinking of a borehole.
Construction of Health Facility Kobama Division	Improve fisher's health.	Construct one dispensary by the end of 2001/02 Financial Year.	Construction of a dispensary at E. Kwabwai Location.
Construction of Health Facility S. Kanyabala Location Asego Division	Bring medical services closer to the local people.	Construct one dispensary by the end of the 2001/02 Financial Year.	Construction of one dispensary at S. Kanyabala Location.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Water Transport for Fisheries	1	Improve surveillance of the fisheries resource in Lake Victoria (Homa Bay).	Buy 1 No. boat and 1 No. engine in the 2002/2003 Financial Year.	Procure 1 No. boat and 1 No. engine. Justification: There is need to protect local fishermen from pirates, fishing gear thieves and increase revenue for the Government.
Improvement of Landing Facilities and Beach Sanitation	2	Improve beach sanitation.	Re-furbish the landing depot by June 2004; Fence off the beach by the end of the 2004/2005 Financial Year.	Repair the floors and repaint Ngegu beach fish landing depot; Construct 2 No. latrines; Fence off the beach. Justification: Ensure fish handling is done under approved hygienic conditions so as not to jeopardize Kenyan fish sales to foreign markets.
Construction of Sanitary Facilities Homa Bay Towns/Asego Division	3	Improve beach sanitation.	Construct 2 No. latrine by the end of the 2005/06 Financial Year; Fence off the beach by end of the same year.	Construct 2 No. toilets at Lela Beach; Fence off the beach exclude domestic animals. Justification: To ensure fish handling is done under approved hygienic conditions so as not to jeopardize Kenyan fish sales to foreign markets.

Construction of Fish Landing and Sanitary Facilities Homa Bay Town Location/Asego Division	4	Reduce post harvest losses through hygienic handling at the landing site.	Construct fish landing depot at Kananga by June 2007; Construct 2 No. toilets at the beach by June, 2008.	Construct 1 No. fish landing depot at Kananga; Construct 2 No. toilets at the beach; Fence off the beach to exclude domestic animals. Justification: To ensure fish handling is done under approved hygienic conditions so as not to jeopardize Kenyan fish sales to foreign markets.
Community Support on Fish Farming Development District wide	5	Increase fish production and establish demonstration centres on fish culture.	2 No. farms renovated and stocked with high quality fingerlings; Fish feeds also supplied to supplement feeding.	Renovate group fish farms and assist them with fish feeds. Justification: To promote fish farming among communities staying far from the lake; To access cheap protein source to the local people.
Medium Fish ice plant Koginga Beach	6	The plant to serve Fishermen from this District and others; To construct ice plant store fish to provide access to fish farmers to prevent losses through preservation.	Construct 1 No. ice plan at Koyunga Beach.	Construction of ice plan. Justification: Fish Ice Plant will improve the market (price) of fish because the fishermen will be able to bargain.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the proposed development activities to be achieved within the proposed plan period, the other sectors need to be addressed in order to realise higher successes. The road network and condition should be improved in order to facilitate access to markets and fish beaches. Power supply to the rural areas also needs to be stepped up so that the rural agro – based factories, fish processing and storage can be developed. Training in crop and animal husbandry extension services should be emphasized under Human Resources and Development sector. The training should be technically oriented and geared towards producing graduates who are ready to be self-employed in agriculture. For the sector to have higher success, it is essential to have a strong and healthy community. The Health Sector should therefore be strengthened with an aim of having a strong and healthy farming community. HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns will be intensified with particular emphasis on practice of safe sex especially among the migrant fisher folk. Emphasis should particularly be on the female population who are prey to sexual exploitation due to poverty. For the stakeholders in the sector to effectively produce, security and effective communication systems are vital and must be assured.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructural facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate

greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and sports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through the District Development Committee, the district has prioritised key link roads and bridges requiring urgent attention to ease road transport problems in the district. To ensure the district is not left out in communication, both Telkom(K) Ltd and Postal Corporation of Kenya have continued to avail landline telephone and postal services including the EMS speedpost. This is supplemented by courier services offered by Stagecoach Bus Services and Akamba Public Road Services. Public fax services are offered by Postal Corporation of Kenya while four private computer firms offer e-mail and internet services. All these are aimed at enabling the district attain the sector vision and mission.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Without the contribution of this sector, virtually all the other sectors would not operate. Security personnel would not get any information on crime or arrive at the scenes of crime on time. Farm produce would not reach even the nearest market and would promote serious exploitation of farmers by a few middlemen. Fish would rot at the landing beaches while both teachers and students would not arrive at learning institutions on time thereby leading to non-completion of school syllabus and hence poor academic performance. The sick would take too long to reach health facilities hence higher casualties. Even the stakeholders in other sectors will find it difficult to reach the communities to provide their project services. It is therefore evident that this is a very important sector in the district.

As indicated in Chapter One and in chapter Two, the district faces a major challenge of improving its infrastructural facilities. In order to improve on the performance of the district, there is need for drastic improvement of communication facilities such as the road network and, the provision of electricity, particularly in major towns and rural markets to enhance income-generating activities. Currently no rural village is provided with electricity and only 3 trading centres are connected to the grid. Out of a total of over 300,000 people, only 1269 households have telephones this preventing the bulk of the population from reaping the benefits of a liberalised economy and globalisation can be a major stepping-stone to maximising the exploitation of the district's resource potential which if properly tapped.

At the same time, the challenge of expansion on education facilities both at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels is required to improve on the human resource levels. At the start of the plan period, there are 309 pre-primary, 315 primary and 32 secondary schools in the district against a fast growing population of those below 20 years.

Health facilities also require expansion to cater for the growing population and demand for facilities brought about by increasing disease incidences and the need to reduce distance travelled to health facilities.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholders in the roads sub-sector are the local authorities who help opening up rural access roads and maintaining council roads within the municipality. The community members also help in ensuring that road shoulders and reserves are not interfered with. Besides, the government, through the relevant departments will strive to work in collaboration with all other stakeholders in the sector in ensuring that physical infrastructural services are well developed and provided.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	To provide enough parking space for buses.	Suitable land is difficult to get with the current state of district development; Lack of fund to construct bus parks.	Introduce compulsory acquisition where no government land exists; Build parks with LATF funds.
Communication	To provide public call boxes in divisions that do not have them; Establish sub – post offices in areas far from postal services; Encourage private firms to set up computer and e-mail services outside Homa Bay Town like Rangwe Rodi, Kopany and Ndiwa Markets.	High maintenance cost of call boxes as they are fixed in areas without adequate night security; Cost of putting up own buildings or hiring own staff is too high; Equipments are expensive and some of these areas may not have sufficient security; Lack of electricity in most market centres.	To identify businessmen to take care of the call boxes and place the boxes outside their shops or bars; To identify suitable buildings and enter into agreements with their owners; Recommend provision of power to Ndiwa under Rural Electrification Programme; District Security Committee to device ways of combating petty crimes in areas outside Homa Bay Town.
Energy	To maximize the utilization of newly installed transformers at Rodi Kopany and at Opapo Markets; Provide power to other upcoming towns such as Nyangweso and Imbo; To plant trees together with crops to provide woodfuel source for the locals; Bring kerosene and diesel closer to the people to be used in lighting, cooking and running posho mills.	Most locals do not view electricity as a priority; Cost of electricity supply to rural areas is uneconomical; Local people have small farm sizes and do not practise agro-forestry; Private petroleum firms will only invest where they are likely to realize sufficient sales and profits.	To sensitise the local people to tap power for use in the small scale industries e.g. posho mills and metal fabrication and welding; To sensitise the people on the benefits of practicing agro – forestry; To sensitise local people to take advantage of liberalized market and establish small scale kerosene and diesel shops with supplies from independent petroleum suppliers.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Complete the rehabilitation of NORAD and Homa Bay Water supply to provide enough water for residents of Homa Bay Town; Rehabilitate Homa Bay Town sewerage plant and connect more residents to the sewer.	Withdrawal of NORAD caused near abandonment of the project; Funding has been the major constraint.	Project are – packaged afresh and prioritised as an El Nino Project. It is currently under implementation by El Nino and is expected to be complete by 2002; Proposals developed and sent out to prospective donors including World Bank funded LVEMP Project.
Roads	To open and make all areas accessible with high priority given to roads leading to and from production centres; To maintain all the classified and minor roads to the required standard so as to allow easy mobility for all	Funds are allocated in bits and rehabilitation takes long to be completed; Poor workmanship bad weather also wash away murrum from gravelled roads and worsen the	Up grading of the roads to bitumen standards; Organizing clean up; Construction of refuse receptacles.

	kinds of traffic.	road conditions.	
Buildings	Erect buildings which meet the set standards.	Most small scale builders do not know that they must get their building plans approved before building commences; Lack of staff and equipment to inspect all buildings for certification.	To collaborate with local authorities and provincial administration in the district to sensitise residents to observe building bye – laws.
Urbanization	To draw to completion all development plans for upcoming urban centres and make provision for markets, parks, schools, churches and other public amenities.	Lack of staff and funds to work on the plans as fast as required; Erection of many illegal developments a head of the PDPs.	To collaborate with local authorities and Provincial Administration in the district in the development town centres; Sensitise residents to seek prior approvals before undertaking any physical development

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On – going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C19 Homa Bay – DB Suba	To make the road between Homa Bay and Suba Districts all weather road.	Repair 11Km of the roads.	Spot Improvement.
C18 Rodi Kopany – Rangwe – Oyugis	To gravel the whole length of the road. Rodi Kopany and AI at Oyugis.	Gravel 31 Km of the road.	Graveling and drainage works.
E109 Mirogi – Magina Pala – Kagaga	To make the road passable through carrying out repairs.	Repair 45 Km of the road.	Spot Improvement.
R 14 Ndhiwa – Unga (Otigo Bridge)	Marketing of agricultural produce.	Construct 1 No bridge	Create a link between Pala area and Ndhiwa Divisional headquarters.
E 111 Oyombe Multiple lines of Culverts	Installation of Culverts	Installation of 8 No. lines of culverts.	Create permanent vehicular, pedestrian and animal movement.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C 19 DB Rachuonyo – DB Suba	1	Ease the cost of road transport.	Tarmac the whole road of 25 km.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.
C18 Rodi Kopany – Rangwe – DB Rachuonyo	2	Ease the cost of road transport.	Tarmac whole section of 19 km.	Construction to Bitumen standards. Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.
E109 Mirogi – Magina – Pala – DB Migori.	3	Create an all weather road to connect C18 at Mirogi and Kagaga on D211.	Gravel the whole road of 45 km.	Gravelling. Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.

D215 DB Migori at Oboke – Rangwe – DB Central Kisii at Nyamira	4	Ease the cost of road transport.	Gravel the whole section.	Gravelling Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.
Routine Maintenance of Roads	5	Ease the cost of road transport.	Grading of 1,200 km and graveling 500 km of earth roads.	Grading and graveling. Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.
R14 Ndhiwa – Unga – Pala	6	Ease the cost of road transport.	To grave the whole road of 16.2 km.	Gravelling. Justification: Road communication during all weather seasons has been expensive.

B: New Project Proposals: Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activity
Unclassified on Awach River at Kodhoch (Kodhoch Bridge)	1	To link the road between the main road (C19) at Kadel in Rachuonyo and Luora in Homa Bay District.	1 Bridge to be constructed.	Construction of a bridge at Kodhoch.

A: On going Projects: Local Authorities

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance of Council Roads	To improve basic accessibility; To improve maintenance of roads; To encourage establishment of businesses and industries.	Improve on road network within urban and peri-urban areas; Reduction of the operation costs of the vehicles using the roads; Creation of employment and stimulation of economy in the area.	Grading of roads and construction of culverts.
Renovation of Council's Offices	Improve office capacity; Improve service to the public.	Increase sitting capacity for the officers; Improve environment within the office which will also motivate the workers performance.	Carry out general repairs; Purchase of office furniture; Purchase of office equipment; Construction of water borne toilets.
Rehabilitation of Homa Bay Municipal Stadium	To attract national and international sports; To generate revenue for the council.	Rehabilitate 1. No Municipal Stadium.	Perimeter fencing; Renovation of the main stand; Construction of offices and toilets for stadium.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Authorities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of the Homa Bay Sewerage Plant	1	To expand the capacity of the plants.	Disludging of ponds; Repair of broken slabs; Repair of aerators; Fencing of the compound; Desilting of storms water drains.	Reduce chances of discharging raw sewer that pollutes the lake; Increase the quality of sewer treatment. Justification: To reduce chance of raw sewage discharge to the lake
Purchase of Fire Fighting Equipment	2	To create employment	Installation of the equipment in the council office and major public offices; Purchase of fire fighting vehicle; Construction of fire fighting office; Employment of fire fighters.	National Management strategies. Justification: To respond to fire disasters promptly.
Purchase of Computers	3	Capacity building on application.	5 micro computers and printers.	To improve the productivity of office work; Ensure easier retrieval of information. Justification: To ease billing and revenue collection.
Purchase of Refuse Collection Van.	4	Promotion and conservation of environmental cleanliness.	1 No. refuse collection van to be purchased.	To enhance refuse collection, disposal and maintenance of good environment. Justification: To maintain Homa Bay Town clean.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The roads sub-sector is the link to all markets for both produce and human transportation in the district. All the major sectors such as agriculture, human resources, public administration, etc. rely heavily on this sub-sector for the success of their activities. The Council works in close collaboration with Departments of Public Health in the Ministry of Health and Physical Planning in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to license premises for business and to plan the town by ensuring proper structures are put up.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

In the district, the sector is involved in providing service to businessmen and women especially those who call on the District Trade Office to obtain information, application forms, feasibility reports, trade licenses, approvals or extension services. The sector is also developing entrepreneurship at the grassroot level by guiding the up-coming businessmen, providing them with the relevant information on trade, industry and investment opportunities, availability of finance, raw materials, machinery and capital equipment. Towards attaining this the various sub-sectors are involved in advising and counselling on financial viability of commercial venturing, requirements of personnel, estimates of local demand, etc, facilitating the organization and conduct training programmes for the business community; identifies products with export potential and provide information on export possibilities, procedures and documentation; enhance entrepreneurship among women, youth and disadvantaged groups by initiating organization of training programmes, provides extension services and advises them on setting up of small businesses, export opportunities for products for example handmade ones, crafts from cottage industries; implementing the provision of the Trade Licensing Act, and Industrial Registration Acts, Weight and Measures Acts; administering the Joint Loans Board Scheme efficiently; liaising with other Government Ministries, departments, Parastatals, NGOs and Private Sector association for the development of trade and industry in the district and facilitating the organization of Product/Trade and Industrial shows/exhibitions in the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an increasingly important role in terms of employment generation, smooth flow of goods and services, maintenance of price levels and satisfying consumer demands. Its importance therefore can be manifested by the substantial increase in the volume of export; increased generation of self-employment through hawking and other informal sector activities establishment of sales exhibitions and marketing traders' products at the national and regional markets. The sector therefore boosts production by providing market for agricultural and livestock products. Through this, it has been able to generate employment and earnings to the local skilled and non-skilled people.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in the sector include the Ministry of Trade and Industry (Government), Kenya Association of Manufactures and Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, etc.

The role of the government is to provide an enabling policy environment such as providing maintenance of essential infrastructure, investing in human resource development and basic welfare and guarding against human exploitation and environmental degradation. Hence the government is expected to act as facilitative development organ. The role of the private sector on the other hand, is expected to seize the opportunities and take the initiative to provide the investment in processing, manufacturing and service industries, to obtain appropriate technologies and develop efficient production that will bring about a competitive and export oriented industrial sector. These sectors include Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, KAM, Federation of Kenya Employees, EPZA, IPC.

The district has four NGOs, one private company and one CBO providing small-scale loans to trader groups. Donors facilitate these NGOs and CBOs through grants to enable them advance credit to the traders.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Establish a fish processing industry to break the fish buying monopoly among few fish mongers; Improve prices for fishermen; Establish a white sugar factory to receive and process cane from Ndhiwa, Riana, Kobama, Nyarongi and Rangwe Divisions.	Lack of funds.	To encourage local fishermen through their co-operative society to seek joint venture arrangement with private investors; To encourage local cane farmers to seek joint venture arrangement with private investors.
Trade	Revitalization of industrial growth sectors in areas such as cotton and textiles, leather and leather products, pyrethrum and pesticides products, sugar, mining, pharmaceutical and beverages/alcohol; Strengthen the financing schemes under the Joint Loans Board and Micro Finance Enterprises; Entrepreneurship; Development of capacity building among the traders; Data bank information; Establishment of trade and industrial, tourism centres To promote domestic marketing; Intensify regional integration programmes; Intensify international marketing; and tourism diversification programmes; Intensify Eco-Tourism development; Ensure tourist security and safety, quality control and standardization of the product; Intensify public/private sector consultation programmes; Develop sub-sectoral consultative form, encourage and promote sub-contracting	Poor physical infrastructure; The major short falls felt includes power, water supply, telecommunications, roads and railways and port facilities; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneur skills.	Product development and market especially through AGOA, ACP, EU, EAC, and COMESA; Facilitation of dialogue between public/private sectors; Facilitate provision of finances through Joint Loans Board Credit and the existing F.D.I's (Foreign Development Institutions); Product development and export promotion; Trade financing through establishment of appropriate institutions and instruments such as PTA Bank, and ADB, African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA); Provision of trade information services especially through the modern information delivery techniques (e-commerce); Provide adequate funds and resources to implement the core activities spelt out; Human resources development and capacity building.
Tourism	To market the three hotels in Homa Bay to tourists visiting Ruma National Park (Suba District) as possible accommodation venues.	The proprietors of privately owned hotels are not aggressive enough to market their businesses.	To sensitise the proprietors to produce brochures and other advertising materials and district to tourist entry points for tourists to access.
Mining	To market the sand mining from River Oluch and ballast crushing at Makongeni to earn revenue for the locals.	Those involved in the activities do not have the resources to advertise their mining activities and to attract more customers.	To encourage the mining community to form common groups to mobilize resources to advertise their businesses.
Small-Scale Industries	To promote the establishment of agro-based small scale industries to process cotton, pineapples, sunflower, groundnuts, maize and other horticultural crops.	Poor entrepreneurial culture and risk taking among the locals.	To sensitise members of the society to consider establishing any one of these industries in Homa Bay District.
Financial Services	Encourage traders and small scale industrialists to access credit from lending institutions to invest.	Demand for title deeds by lending institutions is a great constraint to accessing funds as most rural people do not have viable title deeds.	To encourage the local people to form common interest groups and mobilize resources and borrow as a group.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board (South Nyanza Trade Dev. Joint Board) District wide	To enable small scale traders and artisan access to credit in order to boost their businesses to alleviate poverty.	To disburse at least Kshs.1.5 million to 100 traders in the District and recover at least Kshs. 3 million outstanding loans from traders annually.	Disbursing loans to small-scale traders and industrialists from the revolving fund.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders/Small Scale Entrepreneurs and Extensions Services District wide	1	To equip the business community with the necessary skills to run and manage their businesses profitably	To mount 5 different courses with average of 40 participants annually.	To train medium scale and Micro-Entrepreneurs on aspects effecting their enterprises e.g. markets
Registration of Industries Main Towns	2	For the Government to plan as required nationally.	Industrialist.	

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry does not operate in isolation. The sector links up with all the other sectors e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development for raw materials, Physical Infrastructure sector for good roads and communications, Human Resource Development for skilled and semi-skilled labour and more technical expertise, Information Technology, Public Safety, Law and Order and for the security of manufacturing firms and business community. Efficiency of the sector is highly dependant on human resource development and adequacy of financial resources to meet its operations and maintenance (O&M). At the same time, the sector should establish a system where collaboration and consultations with the private sector will be strengthened. In addition, review of legislations relating to trade and investments as well as information systems networking must be given priority.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In Homa Bay District, the DDC through its various sub-committees has managed to put in place strategies for ensuring that training facilities are provided by all the stakeholders. Teachers provided by the government and other stakeholders are guided by the District

Education Board to ensure adequate attention is given to syllabus completion. Other tertiary training institutions e.g. polytechnics and computer training bureaus have been provided by stakeholders and are helping in up-grading the skills of the district's human resource. The health of the human resource is also taken care of by the facilities managed and supervised by the District Health Management Board. This is even more so on HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS scourge is ravaging all sectors of Homa Bay's economy and will need to be vigorously addressed and contained if the district's development is to be put on course. This is because HIV/AIDS claims the very able, experienced, and reproductive age groups of the society thereby disabling the district's efforts to produce further wealth to reduce poverty. The devastating nature of the scourge also leaves affected families poorer, as most wealth and property is used up to treat ailing family members. To combat the scourge, the district has established Constituency AIDS Control Committees at the community level and District AIDS Control Committee at the district level to coordinate prevention and control efforts by all stakeholders to ensure impact is realized. Several sensitisation meetings and video shows have been conducted at community level. Youth and widows peer HIV/AIDS counsellors have been trained from Community Based Organizations. These are offering counselling services and encouraging the community to seek treatment for STDs and go for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) while expectant mothers are being encouraged to take advantage of the UNICEF – funded Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme at the district hospital. A fully fledged HIV/AIDS clinic has been opened at the district hospital while several CBOs in the district have started widows and orphan support programmes.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays the role of upgrading the quality of the human resource in the district to ensure they are trainable to undertake any task of development and investment nature. The sector ensures the human resource is healthy and ready to work to produce wealth. To achieve this, the sector undertakes training programmes at various levels, provides health care and promotes preventive health services to ensure the spread of human resource threatening disease such as HIV/AIDS is contained to its minimal level. The sector further advises on healthy living to raise one's life expectancy.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sub-Sector

The key stakeholders in this sector are government, NGOs, private sector and the community. All these stakeholders provide and maintain learning institutions and facilities to ensure human resource development takes place. The stakeholders strive to ensure a healthy community and are actively involved in health preventive activities to ensure no one spreads infectious diseases to unsuspecting people. The stakeholders are actively involved in HIV/AIDS prevention as explained in the sections below.

Government through the Ministry of Health, National Aids Control Council (NACC) and other government ministries have established sub-ACUs (Aids Control Units) in the district to combat the scourge. NACC is responsible for formulating appropriate policy measures and spearheading HIV/AIDS prevention and control through its various institutional framework, which start from constituency committees, district committees provincial committees to national secretariat. Ministry of Health is specifically in charge

of curative, management and prevention of transmission arising out of intravenous methods such as injections, blood transfusion, etc.

NGOs led by AMREF, MSF, HAPAC, WOFAK, ADRA and C-MAD undertake various prevention activities in collaboration with local CBOs. Such activities include funding local CBOs to conduct own activities, counselling, treatment of opportunistic diseases, running of HIV/AIDS clinic, sensitisation and VCT in conjunction with Ministry of Health. The NGOs e.g. WOFAK also do home based care support for the sick.

UN agencies and more specifically UNICEF supports a fully fledged Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS programme at the District Hospital. UNICEF also supports the training of community based HIV/AIDS youth and widows peer counsellors and supports several CBOs to establish community essential drug stores, i.e. Bamako Initiative (BI) Pharmacies to access essential drugs to the communities.

CBOs who conduct sensitisation meetings, video shows, counselling and encouraging the sick to go for VCT to ease prevention efforts. The CBOs also offer home based care support to the sick and provide other forms of support to widows and orphans.

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) have a responsibility to protect others by not spreading the infection to unsuspecting persons.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	The key priority areas for HIV/AIDS sub – sector are: Prevention and advocacy; Promotion of behaviour change; Prevention of blood borne infection through prompt treatment and control of STDs; Prevention and advocacy through prevention of mother to child transmission; Treatment and support of continuum of infected and affected; Mitigation of the socio – economic impact and monitoring and evaluation of the activities of CBOs and NGOs.	Negative cultural practices and beliefs that have sexual connotations; Low moral standards coupled with loose lifestyles at the fishing beaches, night disco dances and funeral night vigils; The rampant denial culture among the locals who still confuse HIV/AIDS with “chira” – a local curse; Fear of VCT thus affecting the implementation of PMTCT; Lack of testing equipments in rural health facilities; The hopeless fatal messages in current IEC materials are already too monotonous (Some videotapes have been shown around for over five years); Lack of proper coordinating forum for stakeholders; High cost of drugs to manage the disease.	Encourage CBOs to offer counselling and support services to the infected and affected; Use CBOs to sensitise expectant mothers to come forward for VCT and take advantage of PMTCT programme; Promote activities that will encourage behavioural change; Use CBOs to sensitise the people to discard negative cultural beliefs and practices and not to stigmatise those living with HIV/AIDS; Establish District AIDS Control Committee and Constituency AIDS Control Committees to co-ordinate and monitor the activities of all stakeholders; Establish NGOs/CBOs network for all stakeholders in HIV/AIDS sub – sector.
Education and Training	To provide quality education for national development and eradicate illiteracy; Provision of post literacy with a view to curbing the problem of relapsing back into illiteracy.	Poor physical facilities; Low salary payment for Pre-School teachers; Low enrolment in Pre-Schools; Lack of water for pre-school children; Lack of complete immunity schedules for 3 – 6 years children in pre-schools; Lack of feeding programme; Inadequate education personnel e.g.	Intensive sensitisation of teachers on HIV/AIDS; HIV/AIDS as a subject is now in our curriculum; Revival of the Kenya equipment schemes to provide textbooks to schools; Stakeholders to cost share with the government; Avail means of transport, even motorcycles in

		inspectors; Inadequate learning and teaching resources: Lack of transport for inspectors; Impassable roads; Inadequate teaching staff; Honoraria paid to part time teachers is too little; Adult education is voluntary; Many adults are not willing to buy learning/writing materials.	order to make inspectors mobile; Education programmes and facilities to be improved through training, in-service courses, improving inspectorate services and provision of supporting facilities and resources; Improve the road network in the district; The agriculture sector should be revamped as a strategy to reduce poverty.
Health and Nutrition	Promote preventive health care services; Promote the maintenance of kitchen gardens by the locals to uplift their nutritional status.	There are too few personnel to undertake this; Funds and equipments are limited.	Use the PHC/BI pharmacies officials, CHWs, CBDs and TBAs who are based in the community.
Shelter and Housing	Encourage locals to put up approved housing units for better ventilation, sanitation and health.	Construction cost is too high; Credit is not accessible.	Advise the locals to come up in common interest.
Population	Promote the use of family planning contraceptives to control population growth.	Locals have many cultural beliefs that limit their use of contraceptives; Children are seen as a blessing from God no matter the number.	Use of peer groups to educate each other and act as community based distributors of contraceptives.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Social welfare/assistance to the needy/destitute children; Vocational rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled; Provision of basic services and rights to all children; Promote performance of music, dance for the development of the individuals and the society; To enhance the development of cultural arts and creativity; To preserve cultural heritage; To provide information and entertainment through performing arts; To develop and promote Kiswahili and other indigenous Kenyan languages; To develop and promote indigenous cultural foods, medicines and artworks through exhibitions; Set up a cultural centre within Homa Bay where most of the above activities will be conducted; Construct a sports office block at the District Headquarters to facilitate efficient sports administration services; Construct a standard stadium in the district headquarters; Acquire a transport facility; Improve of the existing stadium in the district; Construct a complete gymnasium with all indoor	Lack of transport (vehicles motorcycles and bicycles); Insufficient funding; Inadequate personnel (support staff and extension workers); Inadequate office accommodation; Unwillingness and inability to participate in development activities; Negative socio-cultural beliefs, values, traditions and attitudes; Illiteracy (basic and functional) of some group members; Lack of leadership and business management skills; Inadequate capital/resources; Gender bias/insensitivity; Inadequate staff; Lack of adequate funds for sponsoring orphans in school and technical institutions from the government; Lack of adequate orphanages to cope with the ever-rising No. of orphans due to HIV/AIDS and other causes; Inadequate information on the role played by culture; Lack of an act governing herbal practice; Inadequate staffing; Lack of training facilities in cultural aspects; Lack of reliable recreational and sporting alternatives among the local people; Limited access to sporting and recreational facilities; Lack of awareness on the benefits of physical activities/sports to children, youths, expectant mothers, aged people, physically	Provision of adequate personnel, transport, offices and funds to facilitate effective operation and implementation of the departmental programmes in the district; Community mobilization and organization to promote and ensure peoples active participation in development programmes; Identification and registration of self-help, women and youth groups; Training of group leaders and members on leadership and business management skills; Mass awareness creation Campaigns and education on gender issues; Provision of social welfare services to the needy/destitute (aged, orphans, widows, widowers, disabled, etc.); Rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled persons; Supervision of groups activities; Carry out recruitment of volunteer Children's Officers; Establishing advisory committees in all the divisions as part of decentralizing activities to the divisions; Working with other bodies that can assist in sponsoring children; Hold seminars and workshops; Hold shows in the District such as Kenya Music Festivals; Organize Cultural exchange programmes; Organize adult literacy programmes; Seek for more funding e.g. from NGOs sponsors; Encourage family social support for physical activities; Encourage home based

<p>games facilities at the district headquarters or a suitable town; Construct a standard swimming pool at a suitable town in the district; Construct subsidiary stadium at every Divisional headquarters in the district. Construct a social hall for indoor games at every divisional headquarters; Launch awareness campaigns for sports.</p>	<p>disadvantages and the chronic disease cases; Non-exposure of children in sports/physical activities at the earliest age possible; Lack of home based sports programmes; Lack of information on how to choose best ways of relaxing and how to develop proper recreational habits; Lack of department's own office building; Lack of transport facility.</p>	<p>sports programmes; Initiate simple sports programmes to improve fitness; Increase proximity to community sports facilities; Encourage initiations of exercise programmes at work places; Initiate sports development awareness campaigns; Initiate sports programmes that are income generating for self-sustenance; Initiate societal awareness on components of physical activities and their implications to healthfully living; Enlist support and collaboration of relevant sectors in sports, recreation and health fraternity with a view of enhancing the quality of training to meet their manpower needs.</p>
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3.4.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On – going Projects/Programmes: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS District wide	To reduce the chances of babies contracting HIV/AIDS through mothers blood through pregnancy and birth.	To reduce rate of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS from 30% to 10% by 2008.	Promoting antenatal care, voluntary counselling and testing at group and individual level, reducing maternal HIV viral load at week 34 quality safe delivery and breastfeeding options.
Blood Safety Services District wide	To avoid chances of transmission of HIV/AIDS through blood transfusion.	To eliminate infection arising out of blood transfusion by 2008.	Screen all blood before transfusion.
Management of STDs District wide	To reduce chances of infection.	To reduce chances of HIV/AIDS infection due to STDs by 10% by 2008.	Treat all STDs promptly.
Social Support for PLWHA District wide	To decongest hospital wards, offer non – curative support to all infected; Offer counselling services and refer for VCT.	To reduce hospital ward occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients from 40% - 20% by 2008; To maintain orphans in school.	Offer home based care services to the infected and affected; Offer supports to widows and orphans.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of the Existing Education Facilities District wide	Provision of quality education and retention of pupils in schools in primary and secondary schools.	To reduce drop out rates by 20%; To improve enrolment rates.	Construction of extra classrooms, laboratory, library, teachers houses.
Training of Head Teachers and Education Staff District wide	To improve the skills of management.	To provide quality education.	Prism training; In-service courses for teachers and inspectors.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Transport for Schools Inspection	1	To make education staff mobile to schools.	To buy 2 vehicles and 6 motorbikes	Acquisition of vehicles motorcycles and bicycles. Justification: Inspection of schools needs to be facilitated through provision of transport.
KNLS District Library	2	To establish a learning Resource Centre.	To make and promote the reading culture in schools by establishing 1. No District library.	Source for funds through D.E.B levies, district harambee, donors. Justification: There is currently no public library in the district hence a shortage of learning materials to students/pupils.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Post- Literacy Project (PLP) District wide	To help new literates to sustain their newly acquired skills and knowledge	Ensure that at least 1,000 new literate and drop-outs from the formal education undergoing PLP sustain and apply the literacy skills acquired at the basic literacy level; Establish one model furnished CLRC in every division.	Training of adult education teachers on PLP; Distribution of PLP textbooks; Construction of Community Learning Resource Centre.
Adult Literacy Programme District wide	To impart functional literacy skills to the illiterate adults with a view to eradication of illiteracy; To enlist support from the local leaders; To reduce drop out rates and enhance enrolment and daily average attendance; To ensure quality adult education is offered to the learners.	Increase enrolment and daily average attendance by 20 learners per centre quarterly; Train/in-service teachers to at least 100 teachers annually.	Training in servicing adult literacy teachers on adult education pedagogy; Recruiting more adult learners to our basic literacy classes; Holding adult literacy campaigns through the local leaders and the new literates; Door to door visits as a follow up of dropouts; Intensive supervision/inspection visits.
Adult Education Programme District wide	To ensure that learners get all round education on issues affecting their lives such as health education, agricultural education, civic education etc; Besides the basic adult literacy, this kind of education helps them to improve their living standards too.	At least 10 learners per centre to replicate lessons learnt at the adult education centres in their homes.	Carrying out needs assessment to know the felt needs of the residents in the district (potential learners). Invitation of extension officers from the line government ministries/ departments to give lectures of topical issues. Establish relevant income generating activities in the centres with the technical assistance of extension officers where appropriate.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block in Homa Bay Town	1	To put up a spacious office since the DAEO is accommodated by the District Forest Officer.	Put up 1 No. office block	Construction of office block for the District Adult Education Officer and his staff. Justification: The department has no office as its currently accommodated by the DFO (forest).

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Central Bureau of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey District wide	Encourage regular surveys and adequate data information; Update indicators on Poverty levels.	Provide social indicators with special reference to children under five e.g. child labour, immunization patterns, vitamin 'A' etc. on a two yearly basis.	Data collection, analysis and report compilation.
Nutrition Survey District wide	Encourage regular surveys and adequate data information; Update indicators on poverty levels.	Indicators for children under 5 e.g. reduced morbidity, immunization rates, breastfeeding patterns, etc. on a two yearly basis.	Data collection; Analysis and report compilation.
Survey on Rural Market Prices District wide	Encourage regular Surveys and adequate data information; Update indicators on Poverty levels.	Provide early warning information in the yield performance of the district conducted twice in a year.	Data collection; Analysis and report compilation.
Household Budget Survey Urban Divisions (Asego)	To up-date household income/expenditure indicators.	CPI to be revised and rebased; Consumption indicators updated.	Data collection; Analysis and report compilation.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization and Organization District wide	To create public awareness on development policies, programmes and projects; To sensitise, mobilize and organize local communities/groups for participation in the planning, implementation and management/sustainability of development activities/projects.	Hold one public baraza/village meeting per Sub-location annually.	Conduct public barazas and village/group meetings.
Women Development District wide	To equip women groups leaders/members with relevant leadership and business management skills for effective planning, implementation and sustainability of development activities/projects; To provide capital for investment in development undertakings; To reduce poverty.	Organize four (4) residential trainings for group leaders per year; Conduct two (2) on-site trainings per month for group members; Women groups with viable activities/projects.	Train women groups leaders/members; Promote women's access to savings and credit facilities and other resources from GOK, Donors, NGOs/Financial institutions.
Youth Development District wide	To provide youth groups leaders/members with relevant leadership and business management skills; To create self-employment opportunities for youths and thus reduce poverty.	Organize two (2) residential trainings for youth groups leaders per year; Conduct monthly on-site trainings for group members.	Train Youth Groups Leaders/ Members. Mobilize youths to carry out income-generating activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gender and Development District wide	1	Remove gender biases in development policies and programmes; Eliminate negative cultural values and attitudes; Integrate gender issues in all policies and programmes for sustainable development; Promote equitable access to resources, participation in and benefit from development activities by both males and females; Reduce poverty and improve standards of living.	Conduct one public baraza/village meeting in every Sub-location per year; Organize quarterly gender and development workshops/seminars for GOK staff, NGOs, local and group leaders.	Create mass awareness on the role of gender in development through public barazas and village/group meetings; Train GOK staff, local, NGOs and group leaders on gender concerns, issues and strategies. Justification: There is need to sensitise the community on gender concerns and mainstream gender issues in development.

B: New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Orphan Support Homa Bay Town	1	To offer training to the orphans to enable the nation to industrialize.	To train 300 orphans in both formal and technical training	Providing both formal and vocational training for the orphans. Justification: The number and poverty levels among the CNSPs in increasing at an alarming rate.
Juvenile Remand Home Homa Bay Town	2.	To avoid mixing Children with adults while in police cells as per the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).	To offer shelter and food about 50 children.	Sheltering children in conflict with the law while awaiting court decisions. Justification: To treat children in conflict with law separate from adults.

B: New Project Proposals: Department of Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Multi-purpose Cultural and Hand Craft Centre and District Cultural Office Homa Bay Town, Asego Division	1	To enable easy preservation and promotion of the districts rich cultural heritage and other cultural activities.	Establish a district cultural centre and an art gallery.	Construct multipurpose cultural and hand craft and an office block. Justification: To provide office accommodation and a cultural centre.
Identifying, and Protecting of Cultural Station Monuments and Historical/Archeological Sites District wide	2	Identifying, fencing and protecting of cultural and historic sites all over the district.	To preserve cultural heritage and for tourist attraction.	To promote, conserve the cultural site and also promote tourism in the district. Justification: To conserve cultural site with national heritage values.

A: On going Project/Programmes: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Youth Soccer Development	Expose the youth to soccer skills early enough; Raise soccer standards.	Establish at least a centre in each location in the district to target 50 youths per centre.	Train youth on soccer skills and talent.
Sports Development for HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign	Achieve HIV/AIDS awareness to the youths and adults through sports and recreational activities.	Awareness to all sports participants i.e. players, coaches, managers and spectators irrespective of their age	Awareness through posters, speeches, poems/recitations and drama.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Block District Headquarters	1	Acquire enough space for office operations.	To facilitate efficient Sports administrative services.	Build enough offices for the department.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Registration Assistants (Assistant Chiefs and Chiefs) District wide	1	To make registration assistants acquainted with matters of registration; Make the R.A.s feel that they are part of the registration team.	Increase registration of births by 30% within 5 years; Ensure accurate reporting of causes of death especially infant deaths and HIV/AIDS related deaths.	Organize divisional seminars for all chiefs and their assistants (2-day seminars) Justification Sensitisation of Chiefs and their assistant on their role in the registration of births and deaths needs to be carried out on a regular basis.
Sensitisation of Civil-Society District wide	2	To ensure that all events are reported to R.As; Ensure that civil society understands benefits of registration; To detach cultural inhibitions from community development initiatives i.e. registration; Encourage voluntary reporting by the people.	Increase reporting rate by 30% within 5 years.	Organize public barazas to sensitise people on the benefits of registration. Justification: To sensitise the civil society on the purpose of gathering data on death and births.
Training of TBAs District wide	3	To acquaint TBAs with matters of registration; To develop linkages between TBAs and R.As.	Ensure that all birth conducted by TBAs are reported to R.As	Organize seminars at the location levels with the help of medical personnel. Justification: There is need to sensitise TBAs on the need to have all births supervised by them registered by the department.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development links with all the other sectors since it sector that develops and gives the necessary skills to the workers working in other sectors including Agriculture, Physical infrastructure, Trade and Industry, Information Technology and Public administration. HIV/AIDS sub-sector has had more serious effects on the other sectors as it links with all the other sectors of the economy given the devastating nature of its effects on the youthful productive and experienced workforce. This affects the supply of labour force, production of wealth, and worsens poverty levels due to illness, health care cost and death. For the Human Resource Development sector, therefore to continue playing its role, health and nutrition sub-sector must take care of the health as a crucial resource for development. Health facilities will only be accessed through physical infrastructure or information communication.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "For Kenya to be at the forefront in African in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competence" while the mission of the sector is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio economic status".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Since the world has become a global village with the advent of the Information Communications Technology (ICT), it is imperative that the district planners respond to the change in order for the local populace to improve their quality of life and to be able to effectively compete with the rest of Kenyans and world at large.

To achieve the above vision and mission, the district has put in place telephone, fax and e-mail facilities through corporate organizations like Telkom Kenya, Kamaria, Munglu and KNA through which individuals can access information. Electronic and print media are also available in the district with all the newspapers having resident reporters in the district. Planode Agencies, Nyatieng Printers, Munglu and Kamaria computer firms are currently offering training on ICT packages. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) is also being strengthened through providing more and relevant reading materials to the general public.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector's role in the district as a generator and disseminator of information on development and link to donors and other development partners is so crucial that it cannot be over-emphasized. The sector publicizes the situation of all the other sectors and is quite useful in sensitising the people on their expected development role especially through the DIDC. The sector informs the people on development policies and advices the public on issues of importance in other sectors.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Telkom Kenya has provided telephone and fax services through their payphone office, but this is concentrated only in Homa Bay Town. The majority of the people cannot therefore access the services. Private firms like Munglu and Kamaria are also based in Homa Bay. Besides these organisations, the DIDC will keep on providing essential information for the development of the district to all development stakeholders both public and private. The Department of Information has modernized its communication systems by acquiring computers, fax and e-mail services for effective gathering and dissemination of information for both local national and international consumption. The department also publishes a rural newspaper "Jicho" to serve the rural masses.

The Daily Nation Newspapers have tried to provide information to the residents but they have got little impact in the information flow because the distribution is limited to the district headquarters. The newspapers are also beyond the reach of the majority who cannot afford to buy the paper daily.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Establish a public library to promote reading culture; Install modern telephone exchange to ease the costs of communication; Support computer firms to establish outreach programmes on IT packages.	Obsolete telephone exchange in Homa Bay town; Inadequate supply of electricity power to facilitate ICT development and spread; Perennial breakdown of the radio transmitter station at Gembe Hills; Lack of ICT experts in the district.	Establishment of a local radio transmitting station to broadcast in vernacular; Establishment of local Information and Documentation Centres; Starting of the Kenya National Library Service in the district Opening up of newspaper bureau.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Establishment of the Kenya National Library Services	1	To ensure that the literature on ICT is available for all to read and adopt.	Residents of the district.	Approach KNLS to start a Library in the in district. DDC approval already secured. Justification: To access reading materials to the public and promote reading culture.
Revival of the District Information Centre Homa Bay Town	2	To avail information materials on ICT.	Residents of the districts.	Source for relevant reading materials. Justification: To access reading materials to the public and promote reading culture.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is boosted where there is adequate infrastructure – passable roads, readily available means of transport, electricity supply and reliable telephone facilities. It requires high literacy levels among beneficiaries besides training experts to articulate ICT objectives. Adequate security is paramount for the success of ICT. All these pre-requisites for the ICT to thrive are provided by the other sectors. It is evident that ICT has links with other sectors of the economy such as Human Resource Development, Physical Infrastructure, Public Safety, Law and Order among others. In the absence of ICT, all these other sectors will also be affected negatively.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while, its mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall micro-economic stability and growth and development”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district response to this sector vision and mission has been positive which has seen the establishment of a penal institution, two police stations, a court and probation services to cater for the district. Law and order is maintained while security is taken care of by this sector to enable residents go about their businesses in peace.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has got two police stations namely Homa Bay and Ndhiwa Police Stations and one police post (Ngegu). Homa Bay Police Station and Ngegu Police post which was established in 2000 covers Rangwe Constituency with two administrative divisions. The rest four divisions are covered by Ndhiwa Police Station.

Administration Police: The administration police is a security organ of the government and its duties are similar to those of the police. Just like the police, the AP is charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crimes through patrols and raids. It is also extended to the provincial administration both in the province, districts, divisions and at locational levels.

Penal Institution (Prisons): The district has got one prison (Homa Bay GK Prison), which serves four districts namely Homa Bay, Suba, Migori and Kuria Districts. The importance of the prisons is that it offers employment opportunities. Another importance is the generation of income and revenue through agricultural and industrial production. It is also a safe custody for dangerous criminals and offenders who might endanger the society.

Probation Department: The importance of the Probation Department is to reform offenders through probational rehabilitation and community service order.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders play a key role in this sector. The role of the key stakeholders in this sector are discussed in the sections below.

Government: The government is the main employer. It employs the police, APs, prison and probation staffs. It also offers funds for the daily operations of the sectors.

Private Sector: In terms of security, other security agents also supplement the role of government forces. Private companies like Securicor (K) Limited and Luore Security Services are hired by private individuals to protect their properties.

NGOs: NGOs like churches and mosques play a big role of spiritual nourishment. Other organizations like the Undugu Society and Father Grol Foundation help in the improvement of the prisoners welfare. On the side of the Probation Department, civil society's role is also paramount in receiving and integrating the offenders into the mainstream of life.

With the rising poverty levels in the district, this sector has experienced rising numbers of petty crime. To ensure such criminals who cannot pay small fines of between Kshs. 1,000 and Kshs. 5,000 do not overcrowd the prison, Community Service Order (CSO) has been put in place to enable such petty offenders do community work to serve their sentences

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration of Justice	Maintaining law and order; Maintenance of Security; Speedy disposal of all filed cases before court.	Lack of adequate funds; Transportation problems; Infrastructure (state of roads); Inadequate housing; Deplorable working conditions; Lack of funds; Inadequate personnel; Rise of crime rate; Delays in finalization of cases due to poor staffing at the District Law Courts.	Provision of more funds; Purchase of vehicle; Construction of more staff houses; Create good working condition; Provision of funds; Establishment of more personnel; Establishment of more Police and AP Posts; Strive to ensure posting of an additional one or two magistrates to the District.
Penal Institutions	Reform and rehabilitate offenders; Collection of revenue.	Lack of funds; Congestion in prisons; Transportation problems; Inadequate personnel; Unfavourable weather conditions; Deplorable state of roads.	Provision of more funds; Built more prisons; Purchase more vehicles; Enlist more personnel; Provision of more funds to build bore holes; Provision of more adequate funds; Grading of roads by the Government.
Probation Services	Reform petty offenders through Probation; Organization of Seminars and Barazas to educate the communities about the importance of CSO.	Lack of funds; Transportation problems; Poor state of roads.	Provision of more funds; Provision of vehicle; Grading of roads by the government.
Administration Issues and	To interpret and implement administrative policies; To	Poor road network hampers efforts to reach as many	To use barazas and other public meetings;

Development of Policies	participate in the formulation of development policies through grassroot structures; To implement development policies.	people in the rural areas as possible; Poor level of local participation in cost sharing; Poor understanding of grassroot problems during formation of policies.	To use print and electronic media; To use local level development committees.
Financial Management	To stress the need to prudently manage all development funds in an accountable and transparent manner to ensure there is no misapplication or misappropriation of the same by either public, NGO or private project funds managers.	Lack of transparency and openness among NGOs, CBOs, etc in declaring how much development funds they have; Mistrust and counter accusations between government and NGOs complicates the transparency issue.	All stakeholders to work together in an environment where roles are well defined to promote trust, transparency and accountability.
Development Planning	Produce the District Development Plan and oversee its implementation; Produce annual work plans; Produce PRSP reports; Conduct M&E tours to projects.	Poor funding sources for project implementation has negatively affected many projects; Lack of equipment to implement projects has been a problem.	To contract out projects e.g. roads and bridges to private people; To involve all stakeholders e.g. NGOs, CBOs, beneficiaries, etc in project design funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Legal Services	To make legal services available to all who need them.	Services are costly and put off many.	Local LSK and PIDA(K) branches to be requested to avail free services to desperate persons requiring legal services.
Provincial Administration	To provide people – friendly administration services at the local level and promote development efforts; To maintain security, law and order; To control the production and consumption of illicit brews.	By nature, some administration officials may have poor public relations and may taint the name of the administration; Few corrupt provincial administration officials at local level have been a problem to ensuring effective services are offered to the people.	To weed out corrupt officials; To train the local provincial administration officials on simple PR and on their role.
Local Governance	Schools and other public institutions should be managed by professional persons with the students and parents plight at heart; To manage local authorities.	Rampant corruption and greed makes those given responsibilities to keep making financial demands from the general public with no proper accounting; Due to rampant corruption council resources are misused.	The relevant authorities should always take immediate stern action once cases of misappropriation of funds are reported; The ministry concerned should ensure the Local Authorities Act CAP 265 is respected by all; Defiant officers and councillors should be brought to book.
Prosecution	To effectively and fairly prosecute all cases brought before court; To collaborate with the advocates representing their clients are disposed off faster	There are few prosecutors in the district; Consent to prosecute takes long, at times, to come from the AG; Some advocates take too long to prepare for their cases and keep asking for adjournment of cases.	Both the prosecutors and advocates to agree to speed up the cases; Advocates should take their clients briefings and prepare for cases in time to avoid unnecessary adjournment requests.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Ndhiwa Police Station Office Block.	To create office space for effective administration.	1 No. police station block	Construction of office block.
Construction of Ngegu Police Post Kochia	To create office space for effective administration.	Effective service delivery.	Construction of office block.

B: New Project Proposal: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Rangwe Police Post	1	Bringing services closer to the people	1 No. Police post	Obtain land for construction; Carry out construction activities.
Establishment of Police Post at Kabuoch	2	Bringing services closer to the people	1 No. police post	Obtain land for construction; Carry out construction activities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Prisons Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Women-Wing Prison Homa Bay Prison	To reduce expenses of taking them to Kisii.	1 No. women prison	Construction of confinement block.
Construction of Office Block Administration Homa Bay Prison	To create office space for effective administration.	1 No. Administration office block	Construction of office administration block.

B: New Project Proposals: Prisons Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Staff Houses Homa Bay Division	1	To ensure proper accommodation of staff and their families.	40 No. one bed roomed houses constructed.	Construction of 40 one-bed roomed houses. Justification: Decent housing to prison staff is missing.
Construction of Prison Industry and workshop Homa Bay Division	2	To create space for office and storage of raw materials and finished products.	Effective service delivery.	Construction of industry and workshop block. Justification: To raise revenue for the government while also teaching in-mates life skills for use outside prison
Construction of Prison Compound Perimetre Fence Homa Bay Division	3	To enhance security.	Effective supervision of prisoners.	Planting Kaiaplie round the perimeter fence. Justification: Security for prisoners has been deteriorating of late.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block at the District Headquarters	To facilitate good working atmosphere for the staff.	To increase efficiency at work.	Construction of the block.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Ndhiwa Probation Office Ndhiwa Division	1	To bring services closer to the people.	The completion of the project and posting of probation officers.	To construct an office block. Justification: To provide office accommodation to staff at divisional level

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There are cross sector linkages in various sectors. For instance Public Administration Safety, Law and Order have to be co-ordinated for effective administration of justice, which must be promoted by good infrastructure and good local governance. The enforcers of law and administrators of justice in this sector must also undergo basic training. To be able to maintain law and order, good infrastructure and reliable information communication network is paramount.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a regular, systematic and consistent assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of an activity, project or programme. Monitoring aims at ensuring cost effectiveness, timeliness and quality in meeting project objectives and includes taking corrective measures should any bottlenecks or delays in implementation be identified.

Evaluation, on the other hand, is the process of measuring the performance of an activity, project or programme to determine whether there is an impact according to set standards, targets or objective(s). Evaluation includes measuring of performance or worth of a product, service or materials.

For effective monitoring and evaluation to be done, all inputs, processes and strategies, objectives and targets must be clearly spelt out in the project document. The Project Management Team must also be fully aware of the project's achievements indicators. An indicator is a characteristic that gives evidence that the activities, 'project's or programme's objectives are being met or not. There are four main types of indicators. These are input indicators, process or strategy indicators, output indicators and impact indicators. The indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative.

This chapter, therefore, will present an institutional framework that the district will adopt over the Plan period in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation monitoring and evaluation matrix. It also provides the indicators and instruments that will serve as a guide in assessing the progress of implementation and impact of each project captured in chapter three. Lastly, a summary of performance indicators over the Plan period is presented as well.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Various structures and framework for carrying out project monitoring and evaluation do exist. Such structures are the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the DDC and the community initiated Project Management Committees. The NGOs supported community projects are presently strengthening the capacity of the community groups to participate in project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and project maintenance and sustenance.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) is the supreme monitoring and evaluation organ in the district. There is however, need to strengthen the DMEC so that it can hold regular visits to projects. The DMEC membership will also be widened to include NGOs, CBOs and community project groups. In order to strengthen the performance of the monitoring and evaluation structures this District Development Plan sets out, to identify sectoral priorities as presented by stakeholders during the PRSP consultations. These priorities are to develop indicators for activities, projects and programmes, determine frequency of data/information collection, determine who will collect the data/information, establish a system of analysing, storing, retrieving and channel monitoring and evaluating information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective measures.

This institutional framework will be used to monitor and evaluate projects being undertaken by the public, private and civil society. All monitoring and Evaluation reports will be tabled before the DDC through the DMEC. The District PRA Team, NGOs Monitoring and Evaluation teams and C.B.Os Monitoring and Evaluation Teams will actively involve stakeholders at district, divisional, locational and sub locational levels.

This section gives qualifiable indicators that each team undertaking monitoring and evaluation will look for. These indicators are based on the PRSP priorities as received from the district consultations.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Drilling 26 Boreholes	26 M	2002-2008	No of boreholes drilled and equipped; Quality of water.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection.	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Ndhiwa Water Supply	1.8 M	2002-2003	No. of consumers Water supply rehabilitated Quality of water; No. of consumers.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Kochia Water supply	2.2 M	2002-2003	Water supplies Rehabilitated; Quality of water; No. of consumers.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Nyandiwa Water Project	1.5 M	2002-2003	Water supplies Rehabilitated; Quality of water; No. of consumers.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Obera Water Supply	1.5 M	2002-2003	Water supplies Rehabilitated; Quality of water; No. of consumers.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Got Kojowi Water Project	1.5 M	2002-2003	Water supplies Rehabilitated; Quality of water;	Reports; Tender Board minutes;	District Water Officer	Provision of land; Provision of equipments

			No. of consumers.	Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.		maintenance.
Improved Agriculture for Stakeholders in Western Kenya (TASK)	25m	2002-2003	Water supplies Rehabilitated; Quality of water; No. of consumers.	Reports; Tender Board minutes; Bills of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	CARE (K)	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Community Grain Bank (CARE – ATIRI) Collaboration	15 M	2002-2006	Availability of seeds at planting time; Improved storage; No and quality of storage facilities erected.	Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Site inspection.	CARE (K) – ATIRI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Water Sanitation and Education for Health Project (WASEH)	30M	2002-2006	Reduced rates of water borne diseases; No. of water points done; No. of VIP latrines done.	Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Site inspection.	CARE (K)	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Ndhiwa Health Education Water and Sanitation Project	15M	2002-2004	No. of water points done; No. of VIP latrines done.	Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Site inspection.	CARE (K)	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Nyanza Health Water Project	25M	2002-2006	Reduced rates of water borne diseases; No. of water points; No. of VIP latrines done.	Reports; DDC/DEC Minutes; Site inspection.	CARE (K)	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Horticultural Production	30 M	2002-2006	No. of bags of Kgs of produce harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers Yield of horticultural produce.	Field reports; Site Inspection; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes.	CARE (K)	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Management of Sorghum Pest in S.W Kenya	50 M	2002-2006	No of bags or Kgs of produce harvested yield of sorghum; Increased incomes to farmers.	Field reports; Site Inspection; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Maize Variety Striga Trials	23 M	2002-2004	Yield of maize; High incomes to farmers Yield of sorghum increased incomes to farmers.	Field reports; Site Inspection; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes.	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Paw Paw Variety Trials	15 M	2002-2004	Yield of paw paw; High incomes to farmers	Field reports; Site Inspection;	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments

			Yield of sorghum; Increased incomes to farmers.	Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes.		maintenance.
Cotton Variety Trials	35 M	2002- 2006	Yield of cotton High incomes to farmers Yield of sorghum; Increased incomes to farmers	Field reports; Site Inspection; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes.	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Maize/ Sorghum Intercrop Trials	35 M	2002- 2006	Yield of maize and sorghum incomes to farmers Yield of cotton; Increased incomes to farmers.	Field reports; Site Inspection; Interview with farmers; DDC/DEC minutes.	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Indigenous Vegetable Trials	35M	2002- 2006	Yield of vegetables No. of bags or kgs of vegetables harvested Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Site Inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	KARI	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Livestock Development Programme	35M	2002- 2006	Improved livestock herd; Increased farmers earning.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Local Poultry Intervention Project	.4M	2002- 2006	Improved stock of poultry; Amount of money earned by farmers; Trays of eggs produced; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Smallholder Beekeeping Project	2 M	2002- 2006	Improved beekeeping practices; KGs of honey harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Disease and Pest Control	3M	2002- 2006	Improved livestock herd; High income to farmers.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DVO	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Meat Inspection	2.1M	2002- 2008	Reduced incidences of meat borne diseases and deaths Amount of revenue to the government.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DVO	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Hides and Skins Improvement	2M	2002- 2007	Improved quality of hides and skins Revenue to GOK and farmers.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DVO District Cooperatives	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
Coffee Improvement Project	2.7M	2002- 2007	Improved quality of coffee; Amount of revenue earned by farmers.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.		Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.

Medium Fish Ice Plant	5M	2002-2004	Improved storage of fish; Better prices to fishermen Amount of incomes earned by fishermen.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Fisheries	Provision of land; Provision of equipments maintenance.
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme	50M	2002-2006	Quality and quantity of yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour maintenance.
Integration of Tree Crops into Farming Systems Project	15M	2002-2008	Quality yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Maugo Rice Scheme	15M	2002-2006	Quality yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour maintenance.
Irrigation Project for Ngura, Kwayo Kochia, Nyagidha, Wahambla Rangwera and Got Kokech	21M	2002-2008	Quality yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour; Maintenance.
Smallholder Mechanism Programme	3M	2002-2008	Quality yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour maintenance.
Rural Oil Protein Production and Processing Project	3M	2002-2008	Quality yield; No. of Kgs or bags harvested; Amount of money earned by farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Kimira Oluch Smallholder Irrigation Development Study	5M	2002-2004	Study carried out and completed.	Study document.	SBDA	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Smallholder Structures Programme	2M	2002-2004	Food and seeds available; No. of quality storage facilities erected.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Smallholder Energy Programme	1.5M	2002-2004	No. of farmers trained Utilization of energy.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC.	DALEO	Provision of land; Provision of labour maintenance.
Rural Afforestation Extention Scheme (RAES)	2.2M	2002-2006	Acres of land afforested.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC	District Forest Officer	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Local Afforestation Scheme	2M	2002-2006	Acres of land afforested.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC.	District Forest Officer	Provision of land; Provision of labour; maintenance.
Land Degradation Wetland Management	1.5M	2002-2006	Acres of wetland conserved.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC.	District Environment Conservation Officer	Provision of land; Provision of labour; Maintenance.
Environmental	3M	2002-	No. of farmers	Field reports;	District	Provision of land;

Education and Awareness		2008	participated in environmental education and awareness.	Field visits; DDC/DEC.	Environment Conservation Officer	Provision of labour; maintenance.
Environmental Pollution and Waste Management	1.4M	2002-2008	Dumping site identified; Sewerage plant.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC.	District Environment conservation officer	Provision of funds; Provision of land labour.
Environment Impact Assessment	0.7M	2002-2008	No. of projects.	Field reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC.	District Environment conservation officer	Provision of funds; Provision of EIA experts.
Construction of 1 No. Fish Farm (pond)	0.1M	2002	No. of fish farms; No. of ponds constructed.	Visits Reports Tender Board Minutes; BOQ Design drawing.	District Fisheries Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of land; Provision of labour.
Improvement of Water Transport for Fisheries Department	0.3M	2002	No. of Boats procured; No. of engines procured.	Field visits; Reports; Tender Board minutes.	District Fisheries Officer	Provision of funds Provision of staff
Construction of 6 No. VIP Latrines of Fish Landing Beaches	0.3M	2002-2004	No. VIP latrines constructed.	Field visits; Reports; Tender Board Minutes; BOQ building plans Design.	District Fisheries Officer/DPHO	Provision of lands; Provision of funds; Provision of labour; Provision of other building materials.
Community Support on Fish Farming Development	0.15M	2002-2004	No. of fish farmers supported; Increase in fish production; Increase in fish sales.	Visits; Reports; Tender Board minutes; BOQ design drawings.	District Fisheries Officer	Provision of lands; Provision of funds; Provision of labour; Provision of other building materials.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Social Services

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
C11 Homa Bay QB Suba Road	120 M	2002-2006	25 km. of the road tarmacked.	Field visits; Tender Board minutes; ADC/DDC minutes.	District Works Officer	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
C18 Rodi Kopany Rangwe Oyugis Road	90M	2002-2006	19 km. of the road tarmac.	Field visits; Tender Board Minutes; ADC/DDC minutes.	District Works Officer	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
E 109Mirogi Magina Pala Kagga Road	120 M	2002-2006	45 km. of the road gravelled.	Field visits; Tender Board Minutes; ADC/DDC	District Works Officer	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.

				minutes.		
R14 Ndwiwa Unga (Otigo Bridge)	1.2 M	2002-2006	16.2 km of the road gravelled	Field visits; Tender Board minutes design; ADC/DDC minutes.	District Works Officer.	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
E111 Oyombe multiple lines of culverts	0.48 M	2002-2003	8 No. culvert lines installed.	Field visits; Tender Board minutes design; ADC/DDC minutes	District Works Officer.	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
Routine Maintenance of Roads	120 M	2002-2008	Unclassified and Rural Access Roads maintained.	Field visits; Tender Board minutes design; ADC/DDC minutes.	District Works Officer	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
D215 Migori RangweDB Central Kisii	64.8 M	2002-2008	18 km of the road graveled.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	District Works Officer.	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
Kodhoch Bridge	1.2 M	2002-2003	1 bridge done.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	District Works Officer.	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
Routine Maintenance of council Roads	120 M	2002-2008	Council roads maintained	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provide funds; Provide staff; Provide equipment.
Renovation of Council Officers	0.8 M	2002-2003	1 block of council office renovated.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provide funds.
Rehabilitation of Homa Bay Municipal Stadium	2.5 M	2002-2004	Municipal stadium Rehabilitated.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provision of funds; Provision of technical experts; Provision of staff maintenance.
Rehabilitation of Homa Bay	50 M	2002-2008	Sewerage plant rehabilitated.	Site Inspection;	Town Clerk Homa Bay	Provision of funds;

Sewerage Plant				Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Municipal Council.	Procurement of equipment; Provision of technical staff Maintenance.
Purchase of Fire fighting Engines/ Vehicles	7M	2002-2004	1 No. fire fighter engine/ vehicle procured.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provision of funds; Provision of staff maintenance.
Purchase of Computers	0.6 M	2002-2003	4 No computers and printers procured.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provision of funds; Provision of staff maintenance.
Purchase of Refuse Collection Van	5 M	2002	1 No refuse collection van procured.	Site Inspection; Tender Board minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	Town Clerk Homa Bay Municipal Council.	Provision of funds; Provision of staff; Maintenance.
Construction of 2 No. Health Centers Kobana & Asego Division.	3.0M	2002-2004	No. of Health centers constructed.	Field Visits; Reports; Tender Board minutes; BOQ Building plans.	MOH/District Fisheries officer.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Provision of labour.
Construction of Office Block	1.5 M	2002-2008	1 No office block built.	Annual Report; Minutes.	District Adult Education Officer.	Provision of funds.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Joint Loans Board	8 M	2002-2008	No. of traders and industrialists advanced loans.	Quarterly reports; Minutes.	District Industry Development Officer	Provide funds; Provide collateral; To make prompt repayments.
Traders/Small Scale Entrepreneurs Extension Services	0.7 M	2002-2008	No. of entrepreneurs reached by extension services.	Quarterly reports; Minutes.	District Industry Development Officer	Provide funds; Provide staff; Attend trainings.
Registration of Industries		2002-2008	No. of industries registered.	Quarterly Reports Minutes	District Industry Development Officer	Provide staff establishment; Industries seek registration.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Evaluation	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS	100 M	2002-2008	No. of clients tested and put on the programme	Quarterly and bi-annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH	Provision of funds; Provision of drugs; Provision of staff; Willing mothers to be tested.
Blood Safety Services		2002-2008	Units of safe blood in bank	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH	Provision of funds; Provision of drugs; Provision of equipments; Provision of staff.
Management of STDs		2002-2008	No. of cases identified and managed.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH	Provision of funds; Provision of drugs; Provision of staff.
Social Support for PLWHA	30 M	2002-2008	No. of orphans and widows supported; No. of PLWHA supported.	Bi-annual reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District HIV/AIDS Co-ordinator	Provision of funds; Provision of equipments
Expansion of the Existing Education Facilities	To be determined and funded By PTA/BOGS	2002-8	No of classrooms and other educational facilities put in place.	Bi-annual Reports; BOQ; Building plans.	PTAs and BOGs	Provision of funds; Provision of equipment.
Training of Head Teachers and Education Staff	1.7 M	2002-2008	No. of training sessions and workshops held.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Education Officer	Provision of funds.
Transport for Inspectorate Staff	4.2 M	2002-2004	6 motorcycles and 2 vehicles procured.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Education Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of staffs.
KNLS District Library	5 M	2002-2004	1 No. library block built; Library equipments provided.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Education Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of staffs; Provision of equipments; Provision of books.
Kenya Post Literacy Project	3.5 M	2002-2008	No. of adults attending literacy classes; No of adults who have acquired proficiency certificates.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Adult Education Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of materials.
Adult Literacy Programme	4.2M	2002-2008	No. of adults attending literacy classes; No. of adults who have acquired proficiency certificates.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Adult Education Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of materials.
Adult Education Programme	5 M	2002-2008	No. of adults attending literacy classes; No. of adults who have acquired proficiency certificates.	Annual reports; Minutes	District Adult Education Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of materials.
Community Mobilization and Organization	2.1 M	2002-2008	No. of community groups formed and registered.	Annual Report; Minutes.	District Social Development Officer	Provision of funds.

Women Development	5.6 M	2002-2008	No of women supported.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Social Development officer	Provision of funds; Provision of equipment.
Youth Development	2.1 M	2002-2008	No of youths supported.	Annual reports; Minutes.	District Social Development officer	Provision of funds; Provision of equipments.
Orphan Support	7M	2002-2008	No. of orphans supported in school.	Annual report; Visits to orphans.	District HIV/AIDS Co-coordinator	Provision of funds.
Juvenile Remand Home	2.2 M	2002-2007	No. of Juvenile Remand Homes built.	Annual reports; Field Visits.	District Children's Officer	Provision of funds.
District Multi-Purpose Cultural and Handicraft Centre and District Cultural Office	5.0 M	2002-2008	One multi-purpose, cultural handicraft centre and District Cultural Office built.	Annual reports; Tender Board minutes.	District Cultural Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of land.
Identifying and Protecting Cultural Station Monuments and Historical Archeological Sites	1.0 M	2002-2008	No of Cultural station monument and historical/archeological site protected.	Annual report BOQ; Tender Board minutes; Building plans.	District Cultural Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of land.
Youth Soccer Development	1.0 M	2002-2008	No. of youth soccer teams formed and registered.	Annual report.	District Sports Officer	Provision of funds; Provision of land.
Sports Development for anti-HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaigns	1.0 M	2002-2008	No. of youth soccer teams formed and registered.	Annual report.	District Sports Officer.	Provision of funds; Provision of land.
Office Block for Sports Department	2 M	2002-2008	1 No. office block built.	Annual reports; Tender board minutes; BOQ; Building plans	District Sports Officer.	Provision of funds; Provision of land.
Training of Registration Assistance	0.2 M	2002-2008	No. of registration assistants trained.	Annual report.	District Civil Registrar.	Provision of funds.
Sensitisation of Civil Society	0.2 M	2002-2004	No. of civil society practitioners sensitised.	Annual reports.	District Registrar.	Provision of funds.
Training of TBAS	0.2 M	2002-2008	No. of TBAs trained.	Annual reports.	District Civil Registrar.	Provision of funds.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Evaluation	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Establishment of Kenya National Library Services	5 M	2002-2005	Library block built, Equipped and stocked	Reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	KNLS Area Librarian	Provision of land, funds, staff and books; Readers visits; Maintenance.
Revival of the District Information Library in Homa Bay	1.2 M	2002-2006	Library rehabilitated and stocked.	Reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	Bureaus Chief/ District Information Officer.	Provision of land, funds, staff and books; Readers visits; Maintenance.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Ndhiwa Police Station Office Block	1.5 M	2002-2006	Office Block built; Officers accommodated.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ Site Inspection.	OCPD.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Ngegu Police Post Office Block	1.5 M	2002-2005	Office Block built; Officers accommodation.	Tender Board Minutes. BOQ Site Inspection.	OCPD.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Women Wing Prison	2.5 M	2002-2008	Women prison built; Staff accommodation.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ; Building plans.	Officer I/C GK Prison.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Administration Office Block	2.5 M	2002-2006	Office Block built; Staff accommodation.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ; Building plans.	Officer I/C GK Prison.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Staff Houses for Prison Staff	7M	2002-2008	Houses built; Staff accommodated.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ; Building plans.	Officer I/C GK Prison.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Prison Industry and Workshops	3 M	2002-2004	Industry and workshop block Units; Equipment supplied and in use.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ; Building plans.	Officer I/C GK Prison.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Fencing of the Prison Compound	0.5 M	2002-2004	Fencing done.	LPOs; Delivery notes; Tender Board minutes.	Officer I/C GK Prison.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.
Construction of Office Block for Probation Department	0.4 M	2002-2004	Office block Built; Staff accommodated.	Tender Board minutes; BOQ; Building plans.	District Probation Officer.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various sectors

Performance Indicator	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	137/1000	125/1000	120/1000
Immunization coverage	35%	40%	45%
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:38,707	1:38,000	1:37,500
Education			
Primary School Enrolment Rate	85%	88%	91%
Primary School Dropout Rate	25%	20%	15%
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	55:1	48:1	40:1
District Literacy Level	85%	88%	91%
Roads			
Marram/Graveled/Bitumen Roads(km)	506.5	606.5	706.5
Water			
Access to portable water	60%	70%	80%
Absolute Poverty (R+U)	73.3%	65%	55%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	1882	1920	2250
Households using solar power	0	5%	10%
Households using firewood/charcoal	90%	85%	80%
Households using kerosene (lighting cooking)	95%	93%	90%
Telecommunication Network			
Automatic (Exchange capacity)	472	672	722
Manual (Exchange capacity)	100	50	0
Total	572	722	722
Automatic (Exchange connection)	262	388	420
Manual (Exchange connection)	57	32	0
Total	319	420	420
Public Telephone	36	50	60

