

SUBA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002 - 2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*



FOREWORD

The Suba 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 assisted by the District Development Officer and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Suba 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 and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous 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 setting clear roles for all stakeholders.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used, setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire 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 ABBREVIATION

ACP	Africa Caribbean pacific
ADDO	Assistant District Development Officer
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALA	Appropriations in Aid
AIEs	Authority to Incur Expenditure
APs	Administration Police
BOG	Board of Governors
CBD	Central Business District
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CNSP	Children Needing Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for East and South Africa
DAC	District Agriculture Committee
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
Div. MEC	Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation committee
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPO	District Programmer Officer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistics Officer
EAC	East African Community
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EU	European Union
FIDA	Finnish International Development Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPC	Investment Promotion Centre
IT	Information technology
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
KETRI	Kenya Trypanosomiasis Institute
KFF	Kenya Football Federation
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTB	Kenya Tourist Board
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive

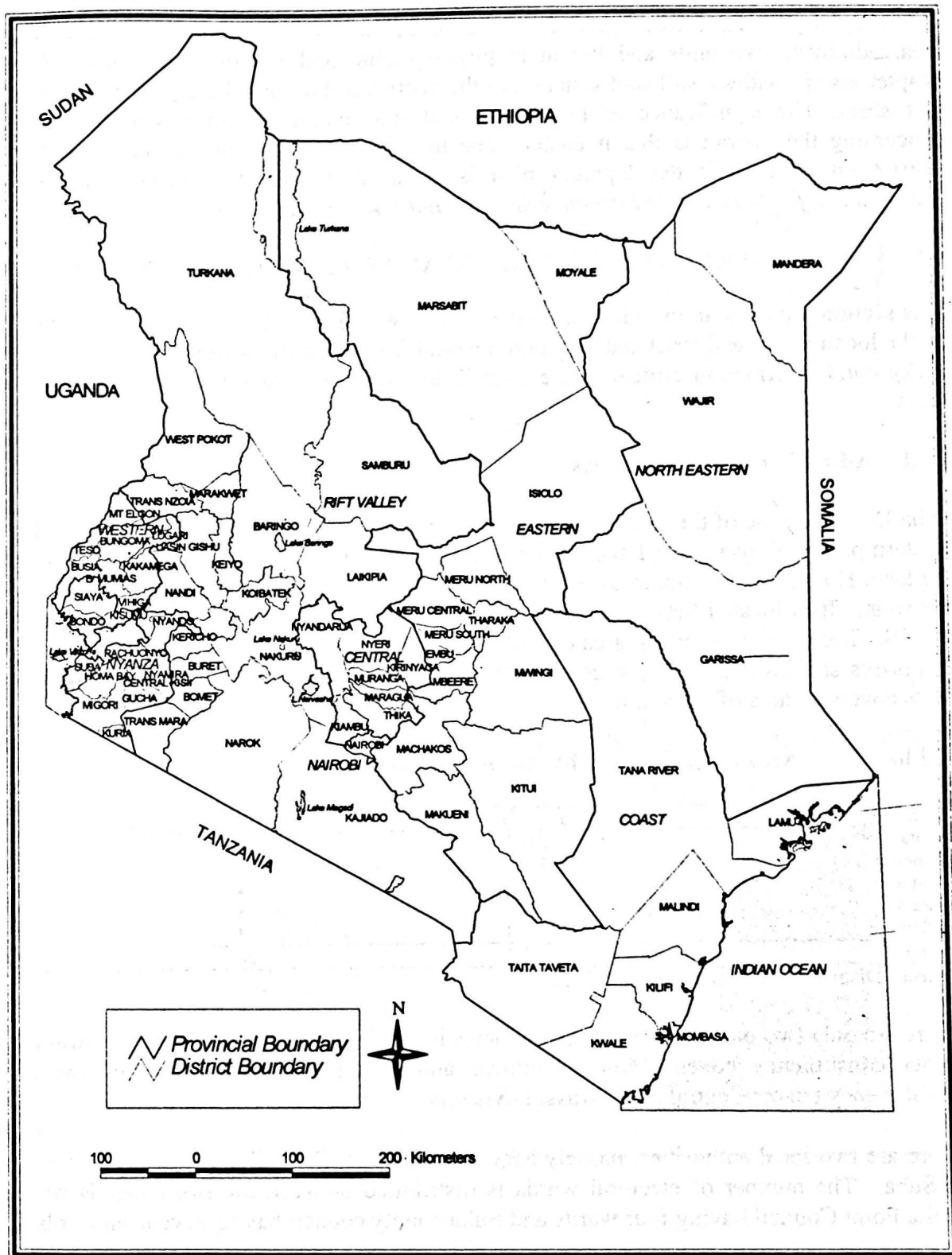
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LAFT	Local Authority Trust Fund
LPO	Local Purchase Order
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NAEP	National Environmental Action Plan
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Priority Eradication Plan
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PAB	Provincial Agricultural Board
PDPs	Part Development Plans
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TLB	Transport Licensing Board
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pits

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF SUBA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative units and the main physiographic and natural conditions. The chapter also provides a still shot situation of the district at the start of the plan period in a fact sheet. The significance of the background information together with the facts concerning the district is that it enables one to assess the economic potential of the district on which this development plan is build to address the theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Suba District is one of the twelve districts in Nyanza Province. It is located in the south-western part of Kenya along Lake Victoria. It borders Bondo District to the north across the lake, Homa Bay District to the east, Migori District to the south and Lake Victoria to the west. It is located between longitude 34° E and 34°20"E and latitudes 0°20"S and 0°52"S. The district covers an area of 1,056 km² exclusive of water surface. The district comprises sixteen islands, the biggest in size being Mfangano and Rusinga. The water mass covers an area of 1,190 km².

Table 1.1 Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub Locations
Mbita	211.0	5	15
Lambwe	139.6	2	6
Central	307.6	4	9
Gwasssi	332.9	5	15
Mfangano	65.1	4	6
Total	1,0562	20	51

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbita, 2001

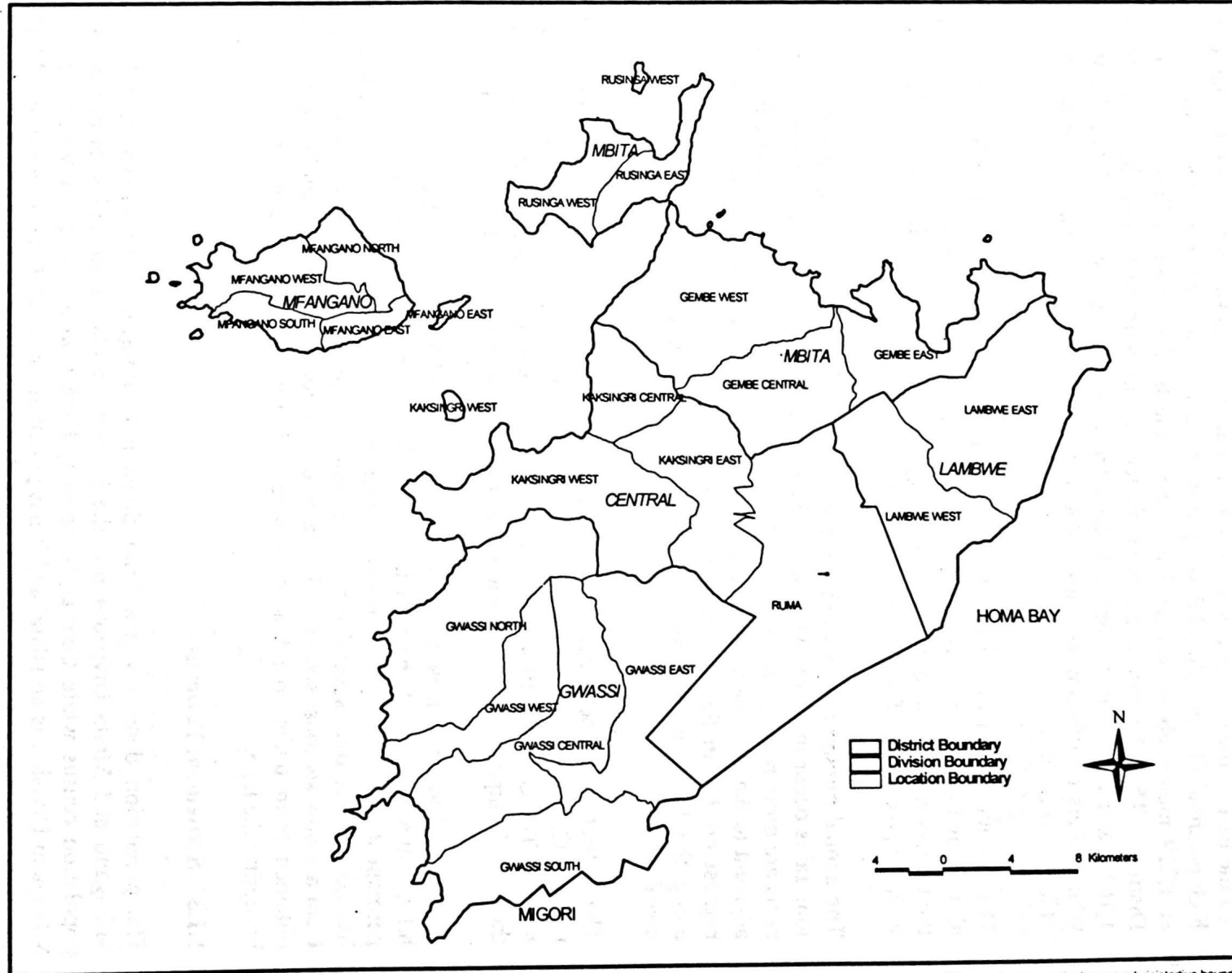
There are only two parliamentary constituencies in the district namely Mbita and Gwasssi. Mbita constituency covers Mbita, Lambwe and Mfangano Division while Gwasssi Constituency covers Central and Gwasssi Divisions.

There are two local authorities, namely Mbita Point Town Council and Country Council of Suba. The number of electoral wards is distributed between the two councils with Mbita Point Council having four wards and Suba county council having seventeen wards.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district's altitude varies from 1,125m to 2,275m above sea level. The main relief feature in the district is the upland plateau which is composed of undulating surfaces characterized by residual highlands like Gwasssi hills to the south and Gembe hills to the north of the district.

SUBA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



To the east of the district lies the Lambwe Valley. The valley is generally flat and has high potential for agricultural development if adequate water is provided. The valley lies at 1,219 metres above sea level and forms the border between Suba and Homa Bay Districts. The lakeshore is a narrow stretch of land with an average height of between 1,163m and 1,219m high. Immediately after the lakeshore lowlands, lies Lake Victoria, which offers rich fishing grounds and sandy beaches with potential for the development of tourist sites.

The district has an inland equatorial type of climate that is modified by the effect of altitude and its closeness to Lake Victoria, which lowers the temperature. The area along the lakeshore is dry with only one cropping season while that around Gwasssi Hills is wet with the possibility of two cropping seasons.

The annual rainfall ranges from 700mm to 1,200mm with a 60 per cent reliability. The long rains occur in March/May, while the short rains occur August/December. The long rains are more reliable in the Gwasssi hills than along the lakeshore because the lowlands adjacent to the lake form a rain convectional shadow zone. Gwasssi Division receives the highest rainfall in the district while parts of Mbita and Central Divisions particularly along the lakeshore receive the least. Mfangano Division has a moderate rainfall distribution.

The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 17.1° C to 34.8° C. The hot months are between December and March with February being the hottest. The Gwasssi hills are relatively cool due to the high altitude and the breeze from the lake. Temperatures increase towards the lowland regions of Mbita Division.

The natural vegetation is mainly deciduous seasonal forest around Gwasssi and Gembe hills, while the rest of the area is covered by savanna grassland. The region has no permanent river, mainly due to environmental degeneration of the catchment areas that has taken place over several years. The once permanent rivers such as River Sulu and Gera are now seasonal streams. The source of water in the district can hence reliably be obtained from underground water source and from the lake Victoria for those areas bordering the lake.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The population density varies from division to division. As shown in Table 1.2, Mfangano and Mbita Divisions had the highest population densities as per the 1999 population census while Central Division had the lowest density of 90 persons km². Mfangano Division is an island and it has potential for agricultural production. Most of the fruits consumed in Suba District come from Mfangano and the island is one of the leading sources of fish in the district. Many people living there migrated from the mainland to look for income generating activities. There is even greater potential if the communication system can be established in the island. Central Division covers mainly the Ruma National Park where assortment of wild animals is kept for tourist attraction purposes. These animals and the bushes surrounding and within the park are breeding grounds for tsetse flies which are a menace for both human beings and livestock. Their presence in the area has discouraged many people from settling in this area leading to low population density. The settlement pattern in Gwasssi Division is bound to change with time because of its high agricultural potential. The division produces all kinds of food

crops. Cash crops like cotton and sunflower are grown for commercial purposes. The trend in the future is that many people are likely to be attracted to the division because of its economic potential.

Mbita Town, which falls under Mbita Division, has commercial opportunities for both the local people and those from outside. The division also covers Rusinga Island where fishing is the main source of employment. With time, the growth of the township is sure to attract more people seeking for jobs and income generating activities. Most of the people living in Labwe Division migrated from Nyando, Rachuonyo and Kisii Districts many years back. They were attracted by the availability of large and productive tracks of land near the Lambwe Valley. The area is known to produce a lot of bananas; sweet potatoes and currently many people are adopting coffee production to take advantage of the AGOA agreement.

Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division

Division	1999	2002
Mbita	219	240
Lambwe	132	144
Central	90	98
Gwasssi	142	155
Mfangano	250	273

Source: District Planning Unit, Mbita, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information provided in this section includes a variety of statistics and other relevant qualitative information vital for planning purposes.

Area		
Total area		1,056 km ²
Arable land*		530 km ²
Non arable land		526 km ²
Water mass		119 km ²
Gazetted forests		21 ha
Urban area		117 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude	Highest	2,275m above sea level
	Lowest	1,125m above sea level
Rainfall	Mbita	1,787.7mm
	Lambwe	1,962 mm
	Gwasssi (Olando)	2,106
Rainfall by seasons	Long rains	1,200mm
	Short rains	700mm
Temperature range	Highest temperature	February 34.8 ^o c
	Lowest temperature	July- 17.10 ^o c
Average Temperature		26 ^o c
Demographic and Population Profile		
Population size		170,326

Population Structure		240
Total numbers of males		82
Total number of females		88,080
Female/Male sex ratio		41,259 107:100
Total number of youthful population (15-25)		41,405
Total population of Primary school going age (6-13)		39,697
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)		18,579
Total labour force		86,350
Dependency ratio		100:98
Population growth rate		3%
Density		
Highest density	Mfangano	273 km ²
Lowest density	Central Division	98 persons per km ²
Average density		163 persons per km ²
Rural population:		
At the start of the plan period		117,959
At the end of the plan period		141,222
Urban population		
Number of towns with a population of 2,000-10,000		1
Urban population at the start of the plan period:		
	Mbita	50,576
	Sindo	1,791
	Total	52,367
Crude birth rate		21/1000
Crude death rate		7.1/1000
Life expectancy		
Males		52.8
Females		53.4
Infant mortality rate		110/1000
Under five mortality rate		130/1000
Total fertility rate		4.98
Social Economic indicators		
Total number of households		33,987
Average household size		4.6
Number of female headed households		N/A
Number of children headed households		N/A
Number of disabled		N/A
Children needing special protection		N/A
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)		
Rural		47,219 = 40.03%
Urban		5,498 = 10.5%
Contribution to national poverty		0.7%
Average household income: -		
Sectoral contribution to household income: -		
Agriculture		51%
Rural self-employment		1%
Wage employment		5%
Urban self employment		3%
Other (Fishing)		40%
Number of unemployed		3,088
Agriculture		
Average farm size small scale)		4 ha
Average farm size (large scale)		Nil
Main food crops produced		Maize, sorghum, beans, cassava and finger Millet
Main cash crops produced		Sunflower

Total acreage under food crops	19,594 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	606 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Traditional granaries
On-farm storage facilities	Traditional granaries
Off-farm storage facilities	20,000 farm families
Population working in the agricultural sector	43,870
Total number of ranches	Nil
Average size of ranches	Nil
Main livestock breed	Zebu, local chicken, small East African goat, local sheep and bees.
Land carrying capacity	3 acres/livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector	20,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Nile perch and argentis (omona)
Population of fish farmers	14,782
No. of fish ponds	Nil
Number of landing beaches	104 (39 gazetted)
Size of gazetted forests	2,100 ha
Size of non- gazetted forests	14,600 ha
Main forests product	Timber and fuel wood
Percentage of people engaged in forest-related activities (sawmills furniture work etc)	3%
Co-Operatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type	
Saccos	7
Agricultural co-ops	6
Unions	2
Housing	?
Others (fishing)	8
Key co-operatives, which have collapsed in the last five years.	3
Total registered members by type	
Saccos	1,887
Agricultural co-ops	3,937
Unions	14
Housing	34
Others (fishing)	1,876
Total turnover by type	
Saccos	Kshs. 3,174,379
Agricultural co-ops	Kshs. 1,518,412
Unions	Kshs. 4,000,000
Housing	Nil
Others (fishing)	Kshs. 155,355,363
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	2,174
Number of households with access to portable water	15,217
Number of permanent rivers	Nil
Number of wells	16
Number of protected springs	15
Number of boreholes	92
Number of dams	26
Number of households with roof catchments	15,217
Average distance to the nearest portable water point	4km
Number of VIP latrines	11,923
Number of VIP latrines	11,923
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary Education	
Number of pre-primary schools	168
Total enrolment rate	
	Boys 44%
	Girls 42%

Teacher /pupil ratio		1:31
Average years of school attendance		2
Primary		
Number of primary school		172
Total enrollment rate by sex		
Boys	94%	18,099
Girls	85%	16,366
Total dropout rate by sex		
	Boys	8%
	Girls	21%
Teacher /pupil ratio		1:30
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	7.0
	Girls	4.0
Secondary		
Number of schools		12
	Boys	1,732 19%
	Girls	656 7%
Total dropout rate by sex		
Boys		6%
Girls		8%
Teacher to pupil ratio		1:16
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	3.5
	Girls	3.0
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions		
Colleges		Nil
Youth polytechnic		Nil
Main type of training institutions		5
Adult literacy		1
Number of adult literacy classes		49
Enrolment by sex		
	Men	196
	Women	565
Dropout rate by sex		
	Men	84%
	Women	80%
Literacy level by sex		
	Men	16.3%
	Women	26%
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria Upper respiratory tract infections Diarrhea
Doctor/patient ratio		1:85,036
Number of hospitals		2
Number of health centres		9
Dispensaries		7
Clinics		3
Average distance to the nearest health centre		20 km
Percentage household with access to health institution		46%
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		Nil
Number of trading centre with electricity		Nil
Percentage rural households using solar power		Negligible
Percentage households using firewood/ charcoal		95%
Percentage household using kerosene, gas or biogas.		Kerosene-98% Gas-3% Biogas-nil
Others		2%
Transport Facilities		

Total kilometer of roads (i.e, earth murrum, Tar, bitumen) by division, location and sub location.	Earth -321km Murrum-72km Total road network-393km
Total length of railway and number of stations	Nil
Number of ports including inland container depots and piers.	2 piers
Number of airports and air strips	
Airports	Nil
Airstrips	3
Others	Nil
Number of water ways	6
Number of public service vehicles	37
Communications	
Number of household with telephone connections	93
Number of private and public organization with telephone connection	54
Mobile service coverage	Nil
Number of post/sub-post office	
Post offices	2
Sub-post offices	5
Number of telephone booths	8
Number of households without radios	Few
Number of cyber cafes	Nil
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	73
Number of hotels, restaurants /cafes	12
Number of tourists class hotels/clubs	5
Main tourists attractions	Ruma National Park, Rusinga fishing club, and Takawiri fishing club
Number of registered hotels	17
Number of licensed businesses	508
Total number of informal sector enterprises	16
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	Nil
Volume of credit provided	Nil
Number of other financial institutions	Nil
Number of micro-finance institutions	8

*Arable land includes gazetted forests and urban area.

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter starts with an overview of the 1997-2001 plan and its implementation status. The flash back to the 1997-2001 plan is to get to know whether what was planned was implemented or not and if the later is the case; then what were the constraints and lessons learnt so as to avoid a repeat of the same in the future plans. The chapter then looks at linkages between the current District Development Plan and the National Development Plan and other political papers. Finally the chapter tries to bring out the major development challenges and cross cutting issues, which are likely to affect the fight against poverty in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

At the start of the 1997- 2001 Plan period, Suba District was still young having been carved out of the greater Homa Bay District barely two years earlier. Until then, Suba was a division of Homa Bay District. The level of development in Suba at that time was low sectorally because resources were thinly spread amongst all the divisions. But with the upgrading to a new district, allocation in terms of sectors went up tremendously. The level of development was low and major sectors like agriculture were starting to implement a number of activities like soil and water conservation and training the community on conservation skills.

Since the production in this sector is dictated by weather conditions, crop production has been fluctuating for many years and this at times exposes the community to food poverty because of lack of reliable storage facilities. To address the issue of storage, extension officers made deliberate attempts to sensitise the community on the need to adopt modern storage methods. Improvement of agricultural production cannot be done in isolation without other sectors like roads. Lack of good roads throughout the district impacted negatively on the growth of agriculture especially the transportation of farm produce to the markets within and out of the district. The poor road network has been a nightmare in the district for many years. The condition of many roads in the beginning of the plan period was that nearly all of them were impassable to the point that it discouraged the introduction of better means of transport. There has been a gradual improvement in the sector through improved routine maintenance.

The energy sector did not perform as expected as far as hydroelectric power is concerned. The previous development plans tried to address electric power through proposals but due to financial constraints, supply of electricity is still elusive in the district. Water is another vital sector through which many members of the community derive their livelihoods. Though a large fresh water lake surrounds the district, many people are not accessible to the clean drinking water. But the situation has been improving due to the collaborative efforts of the local NGOs. Other sectors like fisheries have registered tremendous growth since the beginning of the plan period and there is still a possibility that it will grow farther as many people are turning to fishing because of its market reliability. In a nutshell, the level of development in the district has improved and there is more room for it to grow further because of its large resource base in terms of water, labour, land and its proximity to the neighbouring countries like Uganda and Tanzania.

Effects of the El Nino rains aggravated the development shortfalls, which the district experienced. But the district benefited from the El Nino emergency programme brought

in to address the destructions caused by these rains. A huge water supply system within Mbita Township was constructed through this fund. On completion, it will serve many people living within the town and its vicinity. Roads and health facilities were also improved and poverty eradication projects were financed through an advance of Kshs 2.12 million to five groups in the district.

2.2 IMPLEMENTTION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status

Dept	Number of Projects Proposed During the 1997- 2001 Plan Period	Number of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status Of Projects (Physical And Financial)	Total Cost of Project Implementation K.shs
Health	14	1	22	6,500,000
Fisheries	5	1	09	31,641,341.20
Veterinary	5	2	17.28	16,872,848
Forest	4	2	68%	621,520
Water	11	3	37.17	49,576,068
Public Works	8	1	34	34,411,877.50
Education	5	1	90	750,000
Finance and Planning	3	1	100	
Town Council	-	11	88	3,889,328
Culture and Social Services	9	1	48.07	6,232,000
Agriculture	8	1	49	7,200,000
Livestock	6	1	99	3,198,000
Cooperative	7	2	55	16,164,000
Provincial Administration	3	0	-	-
Police	3	0	-	-
Civil registration	2	0	-	-
Energy	2	0	-	-
Commerce and Industry	4	0	-	-
Research, Technical Training And Technology	9	0	-	-
Lands And Settlement	0	10	56.4	18,752,090

Source: District Planning Unit, Mbita, 2001

As shown on Table 2.1 above, the total number of projects proposed in the 1997- 2001 district development plan were one hundred and eight (108) out of which only seventeen (17) were implemented to various stages of completion. This represents a dismal 15.2 per cent of the total project proposals. The departments like land and settlements and town council did not propose any projects but they implement ten and eleven prefects respectively.

Achievements: Despite the low implementation status of the 1997-2001 plan, there were some achievements like the timely completion of the district development document and the actual implementation and completion of some projects during the plan period.

Constraints: The constraints experienced during the implementation of the proposed projects include, low budgetary allocations, release of AIEs towards the end of the financial year, pieces meal funding of the projects, apathy towards district development

plans by many heads of department and frequent change of client ministries and high staff turn over.

Lessons Learnt: In the process of plan implementation the lessons learnt were that, when resources are readily availed, any project can be successfully done and when the allocated funds are released in time, project implementation can be effected without delay. Some successful projects were not in the plan. It is of uttermost important that plans are prepared in consultation with all stakeholders and harmonized to avoid parachuting of projects.

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

The theme of the 2002-2008 districts and national development plan is "*Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction*" Therefore to realize this goal, it is imperative that the sectoral project proposals must reflect this theme.

The District and National Development Plans as well as Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) are linked together through poverty reduction Strategies. The focus on poverty reduction emanates from the fact that poverty afflicts more than 50 per cent of Kenyans today and the trend is alarmingly going up. National Development Plan is focusing on poverty reduction from the macro level while the District Development Plan is doing it from micro level. Both the district and the National Development Plans are closely linked because most of the projects in the District Plan can facilitate the realization of the National Plan.

The fight against poverty started immediately after independence when the government declared war on disease, ignorance and poverty. Consequent plans continued with the crusade of eliminating poverty but despite all this, poverty still stalks the lives of many Kenyans.

The current District Development Plan will endeavour to address the problems raised during the poverty reduction strategy paper consultative forum. The poverty reduction strategy paper is a short-term plan that is supposed to facilitate identification of projects by the stakeholders. The identified projects will be funded through medium term expenditure framework, which is also a short-term plan integrating policy, planning and budgeting.

The thrust of National Poverty Eradication Plan is to address poverty through promotion of economic growth and identifying proper projects and programmes. The plan will focus on policies and sets operational priorities on the poor. It seeks to achieve pro-poor economic growth and service delivery. The plan is long term covering 15 years, by the end of which the objectives of poverty reduction should have been achieved.

The District Development Plan falls almost within the first two phases of NPEP. The DDP through sectoral planning will guide the service sectors like education, health, public works and social services in developing plans to address the plight of the poor in the district.

The Sessional Paper on industrialization to the year 2020 is a long-term plan geared towards poverty reduction through promotion of industrial development. The plan identifies potential areas through out the country that can be developed into industrial concerns. The DDP being a medium term plan will provide the input to the industrial plan by developing strategies that will help in strengthening the industrial base of the district.

The local authority development plans like Mbita Point Council Strategic Plan and the Suba County Council Plan are all geared towards poverty reduction meaning that their successful implementation would boost the status of the DDP because of the close linkage between them.

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Poverty reduction and economic development of the district can successfully be done if the major development challenges and cross cutting issues can be strategically tackled. The aim of this section is to highlight the challenges facing the district and their impact on the economic progress of the district. Some of the challenges unique to the district are poor road network and poor fish marketing and management.

Road systems throughout the district are in pathetic state. The poverty reduction strategies being put in place are unrealisable if the conditions of the roads do not change. The occasional heavy rains, which would otherwise be a blessing, are instead a waking nightmare to the society when it comes to the use of roads.

For many years, the society has suffered many losses on the roads especially while transporting perishable goods like fish. Investments in ventures such as establishment of banks in the district have been curtailed by the lack of reliable roads. This sector can be improved through routine maintenance and bituminisation of the main roads connecting Suba and the rest of the districts.

As stated elsewhere in this plan, fish sector is second only to agriculture in income generation to the community but its impact in terms of welfare of the society is not seen. The glaring poverty among fishermen is hard to explain when one looks at billions of shillings earned by the fish sector every year. Many reasons as to why such a situation obtains have been put forward, one among them being that unscrupulous middlemen who are only out to fleece the fishermen manage the fish cooperative societies. The other reason is the poor road network and the lack of ice plants to store fish especially during the rainy seasons to safeguard the prices of fish. This situation can be arrested if capacity building of the co-operators is done and a deliberate move is made to involve the local technocrats in the management of the cooperatives. It is also important to improve the road network alongside the construction of more ice plants.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Human resource in any economy is vital. As a factor of production, it provides management, entrepreneurship and labour. For it to be effective in its operation, establishment of social services sector like schools and hospitals should be stressed. Provision of these services can also be done if the growth rate of the population is checked or if the economy can be made to grow faster. It is an uphill task to achieve it in

the district unless the physical infrastructure is overhauled and agricultural development is aggrievedly stepped up.

Population Size: According to the 1999 population census Suba District had a population of 155,666. With a growth rate of 2.5 per cent which was recorded between 1989 and 1999. The population is projected to currently be 170,326 and 203,917 by the end of this plan period. Comparing the two periods, it is discernable that there was a slight drop in population growth. For instance between 1979 and 1989 the inter-censal growth rate was 3.19 per cent and between 1989 and 1999 it had dropped to 2.95 per cent. The decline in the growth rate can be attributed to several factors, but prominent among them is the devastating effect of HIV/AIDS pandemic whose prevalence rate in the district is estimated to be 34 per cent and to a lesser extent acceptability of family planning methods in the district. The other factors that would have contributed to the decline in population growth rate include high infant mortality rate that is estimated to be 110/1000. The long distances to the nearest health facilities, the harsh terrain and bad roads have contributed to high mortality because many expectant mothers die on the way to hospitals and many of them do not even bother to visit clinics. Many people have also migrated out of the district in search of employment opportunities.

Reduction in the growth of population has been the government policy for a long time. But if what is reflected in Suba is happening everywhere then there are signs that the overall population growth countrywide is declining. This is a welcome development only if this is happening through family planning methods or deliberate move on the families to reduce the number of children for economic reasons. If the growth is falling because of HIV/AIDS then this is a sign of danger since this will accelerate the incidence of poverty in the district.

Table 2.2 Population Projections By Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	13,406	13,332	14,669	14,588	15,576	15,490	16,539	16,447	17,561	17,464
5 - 9	11,116	11,058	12,163	12,099	12,915	12,848	13,714	13,642	14,562	14,486
10 - 14	11,536	11,275	12,622	12,337	13,403	13,100	14,232	13,900	15,112	14,779
15 - 19	10,092	10,044	11,042	10,990	11,725	11,669	12,450	12,391	13,220	13,157
20 - 24	6,848	7,902	7,493	8,646	7,956	9,181	8,448	9,749	8,971	10,351
25 - 29	4,941	5,708	5,406	6,246	5,741	6,632	6,096	7,042	6,473	7,477
30 - 34	3,690	4,322	4,038	4,729	4,287	5,021	4,552	5,332	4,834	5,662
35 - 39	2,957	3,835	3,235	4,196	3,436	4,456	3,648	4,731	3,874	5,024
40 - 44	2,366	3,076	2,589	3,366	2,749	3,574	2,919	3,795	3,099	4,029
45 - 49	1,982	2,501	2,169	2,737	2,303	2,906	2,445	3,085	2,596	3,276
50 - 54	1,751	2,091	1,916	2,288	2,034	2,429	2,160	2,580	2,294	2,739
55 - 59	1,125	1,445	1,231	1,581	1,307	1,679	1,388	1,783	1,474	1,893
60 - 64	989	1,253	1,082	1,371	1,149	1,456	1,220	1,546	1,296	1,641
65 - 69	816	1,034	893	1,131	948	1,201	1,007	1,276	1,069	1,355
70 - 74	611	709	669	776	710	824	754	875	800	929
75 - 79	424	484	464	530	493	562	523	597	555	634
80 +	517	430	566	470	601	500	638	530	677	563
Total*	75,167	80,499	82,246	88,080	87,332	93,526	92,732	99,310	98,466	105,451

Source: District statistics office, Mbita, Suba

* Excludes age not stated category

About 59 per cent of the population is below the age of 20. This implies that more resources are required for the development of social infrastructure to cater for this youthful population such as schools and hospitals. Table 2.3 shows the population projections by age cohorts during the current plan period.

The young population (0-14 years), which is normally considered as dependants account for 46 per cent of the total population, while the aged population (65 years and above) account for 3.6 per cent. The total percentage of these two groups adds up to 49.6 per cent. Therefore the dependency ratio is 100:98 meaning that savings are bound to be low as much of the income from the economically active population goes into supporting the dependants. This translates into low investment and thus low economic growth culminating in high incidence of poverty. Similarly large numbers of young population places heavy strains on the social infrastructure. The district will then be forced to divert resources into provision of social amenities at the expense of investment.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	18,185	18,095	19,898	19,799	21,128	21,023	22,434	22,323	23,822	23,704
14-17	8,597	8,383	9,407	9,172	9,988	9,740	10,606	10,342	11,262	10,981
15-25	18,278	19,564	19,999	21,406	21,236	22,730	22,549	24,136	23,944	25,628
15-49		37,388		40,909		43,439		46,125		48,977
15-64	36,741	42,177	40,201	46,149	42,687	49,003	45,327	52,033	48,129	55,250

Source: District Statistical Office, Mbita, 2001

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): In 1999 the population of primary school going age was 36,280 forming 23 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to be 39,697 and to increase to 47,526 by the year 2008.

Those actually enrolled in primary school are 34,465 comprising 18,099 boys and 16,366 girls, which represent a total enrolment rate of 89 per cent. The figure is quite high and thus calls for expansion of learning facilities in primary schools.

Age Group 14-17 (secondary): The population of the secondary school going age was 16,980 in 1999. At the beginning of the plan period, the population of this age group is expected to be 18,579 and is projected to increase to 22,243 by the end of the plan period. But the actual figures on the ground indicate that the current enrolment of both boys and girls is 2,388 implying that only 13.2 per cent are admitted to secondary schools while the majority drop-out to go into either fishing or idleness which may result in increase of crime rate in the district. The stakeholders in the PRSP consultative forum cited high school fees in secondary schools that many parents do not afford because of poverty. Therefore there is every need to reverse this trend by setting district bursary fund and streamlining the current bursary fund to cater specifically for the needy and not the well connected.

The major problems facing the education sector in the district are low enrolment rates in secondary schools and poor educational facilities like school buildings. Most of them are old and dilapidated. The poor enrolment in schools is mainly attributed to poverty amongst parents who are unable to pay school fees in secondary schools.

In order to improve enrolment and the quality of education in schools, the following will be addressed: Improving the existing educational facilities particularly in primary schools; removing unnecessary levies in schools; encouraging and sensitising the community to take their children to school; encouraging the establishment of more day secondary schools in the district to make secondary education affordable to most people; encourage the private sector to invest in education in the district; provision of text books and other learning facilities to improve performance in K.C.P.E. so as to boost enrolment in secondary schools; expanding facilities in secondary schools to absorb more students; establishing and equipping nursery and pre-primary units to enable children acquire strong foundation at lower level.

Female Population (15-49): In 1999 there were 37,388 females in this age group and the population is projected to be 40,909 in 2002 and 48,977 in 2008. The growth of this reproductive age may bring about an increase in fertility leading to more children being born needing basic facilities like health, water, education and sanitation. This is of course because the present basic facilities are not even enough for the existing population.

Labour Force (15-64): In 1999 the labour force of Suba District was 78,918 of which 36,741 were males and 42,177 were females. The labour force accounted for 49 per cent of the total population. The labour force is projected to be 86,350 in 2002, 91,690 in 2004, 97,360 in 2006 and 103,379 in 2008.

The projections above indicate that there is an increasing trend in labour force. This increase is bound to push the demand for employment higher in the district. But the level of economic development at the moment cannot absorb the increasing labour force unless some effort is made to create more employment opportunities in the district or bring about an enabling environment for establishment of informal sector enterprises. Though the academic standards of the labour force is high, most of them are lacking in skills which can be obtained only through further training. To meet the demand for training opportunities, the education and training sub sector should endeavour to build or promote development of institutions of higher learning like colleges. It is important to note that there are many jobless graduates in the district who should be mobilized to venture into lucrative businesses like fishing.

Table 2.4 Urban Population Projections 1999-2008

Urban Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mbita	22,317	23,906	24,419	26,157	25,929	27,775	27,532	29,492	29,234	31,316
Sindo	737	900	806	984	856	1,046	909	1,110	965	1,179
TOTAL	23,054	24,806	25,225	27,141	26,785	28,821	28,441	30,602	30,199	32,495

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbita, 2001

Urban Population: Urban population was 47,860 in 1999 projected to be 52,366 by the year 2002 and 62,694 by 2008. Increase in urban population is expected to exert pressure on urban housing, health care, education facilities, water supply and sanitation facilities and recreation amenities especially in Mbita Township. There is also a possibility of rural-urban migration because of the biting poverty in the hinterland where rainfall is unreliable. Others will move to the beaches for fishing and this is likely to result in

overstretching of the available social utilities in these areas. This calls for a concerted effort to build more pit latrines, health facilities, housing and supply of clean drinking water in the beaches. The county and town councils should plan ahead to cater for the anticipated influx of immigrants looking for opportunities in urban centres. There is also every need to develop more urban centres to accommodate and decentralize the urban population to reduce concentrations existing urban centres.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is widespread throughout the district. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the population is poor. The actual figure of the poor is not available because of lack of current information from the Welfare Monitoring Survey, Second Reports on Poverty in Kenya and District Poverty Assessment Reports. However from interacting with the community on the ground and through PRSP consultation, the poor are estimated to be over 50 per cent.

Poverty is caused by many and diverse factors but some of the common ones in the district include:

Low farm yield: Many farmers in the district do not use certified seeds and fertilizers due to the fact that those inputs are expensive. Therefore whatever is produced is normally not enough for consumption leave alone for commercial purposes. Bad weather conditions, which occur regularly in the district negatively, affect agricultural production as well. When there are good rains, whatever are harvested ends up being sold at throw away prices because of lack of other sources of income in the district and lack of proper storage facilities. In the agriculturally good areas like Gwasssi, acreage is not enough to produce surplus.

Poor infrastructure: The road network in the district is very poor. Transportation of goods and services is quite difficult during the rainy seasons. The farmers have had painful experience whenever they are transporting their wares from the district to the market outside. They are forced to pay extra money to cater for transport during the rainy season. Most of them have incurred huge losses on perishable goods like fish whenever they are stuck on the road for hours. The would-be investors from other parts of the country have been discouraged by the nature of roads to invest in the district. Household goods in the shops are charged higher to cover for the transport expenses thus worsening the purchasing power of many people.

Inaccessibility to credit facilities: There are no commercial banks operating in the district. This implies that the saving culture of the people have been severely curtailed forcing many of them especially fishermen who make a lot of money on daily basis to lavishly spend their earnings. This greatly discourages the growth of various businesses. The available cooperatives are not well managed thus de-motivating the local people from subscribing to them. Another major issue, which has also acted as an impediment to investment, is the lack of collaterals like title deeds. Many landowners throughout the district have never been issued with title deeds.

Lack of electric power: The district is not connected to the national grid. This scenario hampers the development of the small-scale industries and establishment of welding units, mechanical works, cooling plants and information technology. Availability of

power will encourage the putting up of the cooling plants for preservation of fish and establishment of agro-industries, which will boost employment levels in the district. Lack of power also impinges negatively on proper telecommunication. Telephone lines are out of order most of the day.

Main types of poverty are food and material poverty: Food poverty manifest itself in malnutrition and it is common among children born to single mothers. Material poverty cuts across gender lines affecting both men and women when it comes to accessing social services like the cost of education and health facilities. This has made many children to drop out of school and have forced many people to seek cheap health services from witchdoctors and herbalists. HIV/AIDS has worsened the situation because of the huge hospital bills incurred by the infected and the affected. Treatment of recurring opportunistic diseases is a nightmare to many families who have been forced to sell their properties to settle the bills. This has exacerbated poverty levels in the society. The poverty situation in the district is unlikely to change in the near future unless a deliberate move is made to address the causes of poverty cited above.

2.4.3 HIV Prevalence

HIV/AIDS has been declared a national disaster because of its serious threat to the social and economic development and its effects on many families of this country has been devastating, as many have been reduced to destitute. Though many Kenyans are aware of its existence the spread of the disease is still rampant amongst the youth.

In Suba District, 34 per cent of antenatal mothers have tested positive at the beginning of the plan period. It has also been established through a survey that 90 per cent of the youths become sexually active at tender age thus creating a fertile ground for the spread of the disease. The survey done indicate that 60 per cent consent to having sexually transmitted diseases but do not do anything about it and it is only 20-25 per cent of the sexually active people who use condoms. This scenario puts life expectancy at the moment at 54 years and this is expected to drop to 48 years by the year 2005. Due to HIV/AIDS pandemic 80 per cent of hospital beds in the district are occupied by people with HIV/AIDS related conditions.

The impact of HIV/AIDS at the household, village, community and district level is quite severe. The local people live in extended family structures whereby those with reliable income sources are called upon to support the whole family. Many a times the well educated men and woman holding big jobs in different sectors of the economy, end up, being victims to the killer disease thereby exposing those who depended on them to poverty. On a wider scale and overtime, the erosion of household incomes and opportunities can damage the fibre of the whole community. Therefore, the extended family networks, which can cope with the normal problems of life in the district, often begin to crumble when there are multiple orphans and when the breadwinners can no longer support themselves let alone anyone else.

The devastating effect of HIV/AIDS has also pushed households which otherwise might have remained above the poverty line below it. When people are reduced into beggars, they become more vulnerable as they go about looking for their livelihoods.

The district is blessed with many beaches, which have been for many years a source of income to the local people. But these beaches have turned out to be the spreading grounds of HIV/AIDS. The problem with fishermen here is that many of them make a lot of money everyday through the sale of fish. The lack of banking services in the district leaves many fishermen with a lot of disposable income, which they spend lavishly on widows and young girls. Many pupils drop out of school and are lured into the beaches where they give in to unprotected sexual activities due to financial gains. Cultural practices like wife inheritance is still ripe in the district and regardless of the status of the inheritor or the inherited as far as HIV/AIDS is concerned, many have been forced to do it to satisfy some cultural beliefs.

To reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, there is need to remove the social stigma attached to HIV/AIDS. There is need to sensitise the local community of the dangers of certain cultural practices such as wife inheritance, train many counsellors and encourage people to seek early STD treatment. Other issues to be tackled should focus on establishment of more health facilities, safe blood transfusion, introduction of HIV/AIDS programme in schools and colleges which is already being done and provision of STD screening at all antenatal clinics and promotion of home based care for the infected and the affected. Most of the issues raised above are already being undertaken by DACC whose mandate includes the involvement as many stakeholders as possible in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The term gender has been miss-constructed to mean only women; it actually applies to both men and women. It is common in every society to find that women are more disadvantaged than men in control of resources and decision. This calls for gender sensitivity on the part of men to change their attitude towards women. Over the years culture has turned out to be the main propagator of gender discrimination in favour of men. The African marriage institution whereby women are "sold" to men through payment of dowry has exposed women to quiet but elaborate discrimination. A woman in such a situation is counted as man's property and as such she may not have equal rights in control of the assets at home. In this district culture is still very strong and many men and women do not mind if the status quo remains. This is partly due to poverty and ignorance on both sexes.

In some areas of the district women are literally against change because they perceive it as being disobedient to their husbands. Attitudes like this make them perform many households' chores including gardening while men sit idle or go out in the pretext of looking for money to support the family. The backbreaking work done by women is viewed by society as being the rightful duties of a woman. In the fishing industry, fishermen have a unique mode of life along the beaches. In the process of spending most of their time in fishing, they develop a culture of inheritance whereby women who come to buy fish are forced to identify with a man in what is termed as "jaboya." Women are made to look like goods and services to be traded in the market. In many occasions men are not accountable to whatever the money they earned through fishing or employment to women. This does not auger well for gender harmony in the changing times.

An elaborate system needs to be developed to liberate both women and men and make them work harmoniously for the sake of both genders. Some of the issues which need to

be addressed in the district include: sensitisation of both men and women to equally participate in development; starting from school so that as the children grow up they acknowledge the need for equal treatment of men and women; involved in development planning so that they might be able to suggest the kind of projects they feel can help reduce the burden on them; introduce gender component in sensitisation in each sector especially on agricultural extension services; to enable women to get a chance to do off farm income generating activities; day care centres established in the district to take care of small children when their mothers are away.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Suba District has never experienced a major disaster, but the need to be prepared is paramount. Disaster preparedness can minimize the amount of loss likely to be experienced especially from such disasters as lake storms, fire, outbreak of cholera and tsetse fly as disasters that may occur in the district. Lake storms occur occasionally during rainy seasons and it always descends on the land when it is least expected. People travelling by water are always victims of such storms and many a time all of them are drowned, their wares are swept away by water and boats are destroyed. The expanse of the lake and the nature of the storm make it impossible to rescue and salvage anything. The best way to avert such a disaster is to discourage people from travelling whenever there are signs of rain.

Cholera is a killer disease; its contagious nature exposes many people to its devastation whenever it breaks out. The outbreak of cholera can be controlled only if the basic hygiene is observed. Many people in the district have not built pit latrines and most of them defecate in the bushes surrounding the lake. During the dry season, such wastes dry up and when the first rains come, most of it is swept into the lake where majority of the people draw their water. The lake generally gets contaminated with the human wastes and when it is drunk directly, it causes diarrhoea and vomiting. What compounds the problem most is that anyone coming in touch with the vomit or any liquid from the affected person is himself a victim. Health personnel are always caught unaware and because of the limited facilities in the health centres, the outbreak overwhelms them. The only way to tackle and arrest the situation is to step up campaigns to sensitise local community on the need of building pit latrines. There is real need to develop water supply system to provide safe and clean drinking water. The community also needs to be sensitised on the need to maintain cleanliness at the personal level. Food handlers like fishermen should be encouraged to be clean and to ensure that the fish bandas are always kept neat to avoid any contamination especially when there is an outbreak of cholera.

Tsetse fly menace is rampant in some parts of the district. Areas surrounding Ruma National Park are seriously affected by tsetse fly. A slight laxity in the continuous control of tsetse fly can expose both human and livestock to threatening situations. Whenever such a situation occurs, farmers lose their livestock in thousands, reducing many of them to the status of beggars. Reliance on sale of livestock to pay school fees or to settle other financial obligations makes them vulnerable to tsetse fly menace. It can also seriously affect food security in that many farmers use drought animals to plough their land and without those animals, enough land cannot be brought under cultivation thus exposing the entire community to famine. The flies also infect human beings with sleeping sickness culminating in reduced manpower in the farm. The government and the donor community should provide enough funds to either completely wipe out the tsetse fly or develop a

mechanism where by farmers are trained and provided with resources so that they can control the menace on their own. With the dwindling donor funds, the poor farmer is most likely to be continuously exposed to the menace if homegrown methods of control are not devised. Ruma National Park has been identified as the major source of tsetse fly because of wild animals and bushes within the park. This calls for collaborative effort on the part of Kenya Wildlife Service and the Community living around the park to work together to wage war against the tsetse fly.

Forest cover in the district is found mainly in Gwasssi and Gembe hills. During the dry season these areas are prone to outbreaks of fire. The fires are always caused by either negligence or intentional acts by people living near those forests. The local people have a history of destructive fires engulfing many forests lasting for days. When fires destroy such forests, the land is exposed and during rainy seasons, soil is eroded down the hill onto the lake. Soil erosion deprives farmers of good soil on which to plant their crops, which may result in poor harvests and consequently food security problems. The losses incurred include lack of timber for construction, wood fuel and in the long run if nothing is done, the availability of rain is most likely to be affected.

The existing disaster management committee will be revitalized and its membership expanded to include the community, NGOs, CBOs and religious leaders to strengthen and make it more accountable to the society. The level of disaster preparedness will be raised through regular meetings and monitoring of the situation on the ground to check stern any occurrence of a disaster or to be on alert in case a sudden disaster strikes without any sign.

2.4.6 Environmental Management

The life and economy of any nation depends on natural resources like water, air, rocks, minerals and soils. These resources are increasingly under pressure from unsustainable use, resulting in pollution, soil erosion and depletion. Proper utilization of these resources ensures sustainability that can be passed on to the posterity. But many factors, which militate against sustainable use of these resources, have come into force over time. In Suba District, the growth of the population is one factor whose demand for natural resources like food and land has outstripped supply, thus compelling many of them to resort to unsustainable use of the resources. Scarcity of land and increase in population has made some of the people to move to the hills where they clear the bushes and build their houses and then till land for food production. And since these areas are hilly, the soils are exposed to soil erosion during the rainy seasons. Soil erosion can bring about serious food shortages if not checked in time, because it erodes the topsoil, which is good for crop production. In some parts of the district, the eroded soils have caused deep and dangerous gullies even on roads. This makes roads maintenance very difficult. Outbreaks of unexplained fires on hilltops have also contributed to soil erosion because the vegetation covering the soil is destroyed in the process. The increasing demand for fuel wood has impacted negatively on the environment as it has resulted in the felling of the few available trees.

Water is another natural resource whose demand has grown with time. Despite this fact, nothing has been made to meet the demand for water even though the district is surrounded by a large water mass. The major source of water in the district is the lake, but its usefulness to the majority of the people has not been felt because of pollution.

Pollution of water has come as a result of careless disposal of human wastes. Lack of pit latrines in many homesteads has forced many people to defecate in bushes near their homes. During rainy seasons, their faces are swept by the run-offs to the lake where they get mixed up with the water. It is also understood that fishermen while fishing empty their bowels directly into the water especially in the night. Though no estimates have been made as to what percentage of pollution this contributes, it is serious because during peak fishing time, thousands of fishermen are in the lake at the same time. With all these wastes in water, it is dangerous to use or consume water in the raw state.

Water pollution is not only fatal to human beings but also to other living things like fish. Many fish stakeholders in the region have raised concern about the blooming of algae in the lake. They say that when it blooms, it cuts off the supply of oxygen thus causing death to the fish. Algae thrive on nutrients and fertilizers, which are normally carried from the land to the lake by rainwater. Recently there was also an incident where unscrupulous elements among fishermen had started using chemicals to fish. The outcome was devastating because it resulted in indiscriminate killing of fish. If this scenario were to continue, then the future of the fishing industry would have been jeopardized.

Though many urban and market centres in the district are still young, they have not been spared pollution through poor waste disposal mechanisms. Within and outside market centres, there are so many polythene papers littered everywhere. These papers pose danger to the livestock because they are not digestible if swallowed by the animals. There is also a lot of careless disposal of both liquid and solid wastes in Mbita and Sindo urban-centres. This does not augur well for growing towns because the problem may double up when the population grows. Some of these urban centres have attracted fish processors who throw the rotting fishes carelessly causing unbearable smells to the people passing or living near those areas.

The environmental degradation mentioned above can be arrested or reduced if strategies are laid down and implemented accordingly. There is need to develop, natural resources policy which can be used to reverse the trend. It is also very important to sensitise the community to change their attitudes towards conservation of natural resources for the betterment of their lives and the posterity. Under the new policy, people should be discouraged from building houses on hilltops as well as tilling of land in such areas. Instead, there is need to introduce compensation for people willing to move away from such areas to the lowlands so that afforestation can be done. The policy should also address gazettement of hilltops as government land and reintroduction of forests to be promoted. The same policy should promote agro-forestry to reduce forest destruction by fuel wood seekers. Deliberate effort should also be made to involve the community in afforestation and ownership of the planted forests so that they can be watchdogs of such forests.

The pit latrine coverage in the district is that only 35 per cent of the population has latrines in their homes. The percentage, though encouraging is low in an area like this where there is no free flow of water. The public health office should be very strict on those people who have not built latrines in their premises. Many may not be able to afford a pit latrine due to poverty but this can be resolved by involving NGOs and the councils in cost sharing. That should be the only way to curb the spread of water borne diseases and the pollution of the lake. On the ground, Catholic diocese is already

involved in assisting the community in the construction of pit latrines. This commendable work should be emulated by other existing NGOs. Solution to some of the problems, like the flow of farm fertilizers and nutrients to the lake is very tricky because, quite a number of people in the district are farmers and some of them can not get good yields unless they use fertilizers. The solution lies with the calling of stakeholders meeting to discuss a way forward to avoid the use of the fertilizers but at the same time ensure production of good yields from farming. The public health office should also device a method of fish processing which does not leave fish smelling seriously in the area. The use of chemicals to fish has been stopped but there should be a standby security or vigilante groups to arrest those found doing it in the future.

Disposal of wastes in urban centres lies squarely on the shoulders of the councils, but there is a strong needs to involve the community in this venture to make the local authority policy on waste disposal effective. The policy on privatisation of waste disposal should be implemented to the letter so that a solution to garbage collection may be arrived at. The town council, through LATF funds should purchase a tractor for waste disposal in Mbita Township because the donkey cart under use currently is not effective at all. In residential as well as business premises, there is need for formation of waste committees to ensure that all wastes are deposited at the right place to ease collection by the town council. Encouraging women and other shoppers to use baskets whenever they do shopping can discourage the use of polythene papers. Baskets, unlike polythene papers are biodegradable and can decompose.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter focuses on sectoral priorities; strategies and the role the sector will play in poverty reduction. The key to success in poverty reduction is the actual implementation of the proposed projects and completion of the on-going ones.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

Sustainable and equitable rural development will be realized when the community could access the resources that are necessary for agricultural development. This will be achieved through addressing the issues revolving around food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply and rural employment.

The district will ensure establishment of storage facilities for food especially cereals and ensure that an early warning system is put in place to monitor drought and other disasters. Emphasis will be put on use of quality farm inputs through legislation and empowerment of farmers’ associations; effective control of crop and livestock pests and diseases, improved technology development and transfer systems through participatory group extension; private sector participation and farmer’s training with focus on female farmers; exploitation of the vast irrigable potential and development of specific interventions to monitor and combat the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security; use of village level approaches and extension service personnel.

Agro-industrial development will be achieved by ensuring higher production of cotton, horticultural crops dairy and fish. This can be realized through streamlining the marketing of these products; constructing feeder roads; promoting research and extension particularly for food crops, which are very important for the rural poor. This includes developing modalities for involving private agencies; involving producers in seed multiplication and permitting KEPHIS to license private seed inspectors; facilitating marketing and processing including improvement of fish landing sites; providing training via the extension service to help reduce post-harvest losses; encourage the establishment of cottage industries such as those processing livestock products by privateers and cooperatives; provision of loans and credits to small scale entrepreneurs in the sector will facilitate faster development.

The development/improvement of the agriculture sector over the Plan period will in itself create opportunities for employment in the rural areas of the district and improvement in the provision of skills and knowledge by all extension technology providers (stakeholders).

The Crop Development will provide guidance and facilitation to ensure viable marketing societies are established alongside strong and stable SACCOs to assist the community market their farm produce and encourage rural savings. Regarding other sub sectors, the community participation in the construction of water supplies, operation and maintenance through creation of management committees, bank accounts of water and sanitation facilities will be encouraged as well as rehabilitation of dams for livestock development. During the plan period, conservation of natural resources like forests and proper utilization of land to maximize output for the betterment of the living standards of the community will be stressed. To have a sustained supply of fish, the sector will promote the development of both traditional and industrial fisheries, fish culture and related of industries by applying various necessary measures that will ensure proper management to fishery resource.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture remains the leading contributor to household income, food security and employment in the district, followed by fishing, which is carried out by the population living along the shoreline of Lake Victoria. It is envisaged that during the plan period, improvement of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector in the district will have a direct effect of alleviating poverty. The growth in agriculture will catalyse growth in other sectors with a consequent effect on improving living standards of the community.

Agriculture sector contributes 51 per cent of the household incomes in the District and provides employment to over 92,000 of the rural population. The sector sustains the whole district in terms of providing food and nutritional requirements. The sector contributes towards improvement of mankind through reduced incidences of water borne diseases by increasing access to safe drinking water thereby enabling the public to devote more time on income generating activities. It raises revenue to the government through water billings especially in urban centres. Availability of reliable water supply promotes industrial development. The forest resources in Lambwe, Gembe and Gwasssi supplement the local demand for timber, fuel wood, building poles, etc. Activities of forest exploitation and small forest product-based cottage industries employ about 240 people directly and about 1,500 people indirectly. The forest produced sales amounting to Kshs.260,000/- for the private dealers. The government earns substantial amount of revenue from these activities. With registered land, people will be settled and they can carry out agricultural and other related activities with ease. Provision of title deeds enables landowners to secure loans from financial institutions and in the process invest in the agricultural sector and in other sectors thus generating incomes. Fishing industry offers employment to 70 per cent of this district population and the government earns a lot of revenue in the form of issuance of licenses and permits. In the year 2000, a total of Kshs.637, 100 were collected as AIA. A higher amount of AIA can be realized if more facilities are provided to the fisheries department. The cooperative sub sector plays an important role in the economic development of the district through promotion of proper marketing of fish and crops for members, reducing exploitation by middlemen; promotion of saving culture as a means to mobilize local funds and lend out again to members as credit for investments in various activities that help members to improve their economic status and provide them with funds to put up proper shelter; creation of employment in the district; rural banking institutions in the district; promotion of micro-small scale enterprises and small scale agro-based industries and provision of funds for members education on bookkeeping and accounting.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private Sector	Provision of labour and locally available materials.
NGOs	Community mobilization and sensitisation; Project implementation participatory rural appraisal and needs assessment.
CBOs	Project sustainability, needs identification and community mobilization.
Donors (KAE)	Funding and technical support.
Local Authority	Maintenance of roads and provision of the necessary infrastructure.
Community Government	Formulation and Implementation of policies; Provision of extension services.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agricultural Research and Development	Environmental conservation, to ensure that interventions do not have any negative impact on the environment. Research in agriculture has to zero in on pest and diseases, which have been the major impediments to agriculture development/growth.	Low incomes among the community; resulting in slow economic growth; Erratic, unpredictable weather pattern in the district affecting both crop and livestock development; Pest and diseases that affect both crops, livestock and human beings.	Development of adaptive research to encourage farmer participation in the whole process; Community mobilization through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRAs) to effectively handle existing and emerging problems.
Rural Water Supply	Provision of portable water and sanitation for domestic and livestock development.	Lack of adequate finance, proper physical facilities, apathy towards contributing resources for provision of water by the community.	Mobilizing the local resources, educating and training the community.
Fisheries	Management, conservation and control of fisheries to support sustainable economic growth; Promotion of aquaculture to increase fisheries resources base; Control of fish quality and marketing to enhance food security and eco tourism.	Poor infrastructure i.e. lack of proper roads to fish landing sites; Inadequate fish landing bandas with good fish handling equipment; Inadequate storage facilities; Poor marketing system due to ineffective cooperative societies; Lack of clean/portable water at fish landing points.	Maximize fish production on sustainable yield basis in order to achieve optimum socio-economic benefits to the fishermen and contribute to food security; Reduce post harvest losses of fish by introducing appropriate technologies to the fishermen and fish farmers.

Environment	To conserve and sustain the use of existing forest resources estimated at 16,700 ha; To identify survey and propose for gazettelement of potential forest resources; Maintain environmental cleanliness; Promote sustainable use of resources.	Bias for agricultural crops and livestock to tree for land space; Harsh environmental conditions makes tree establishment in some areas very difficult; Lack of adequate funds; Poor attitude of the community towards environmental preservation; Rampant poverty.	To plant more trees on government estates; To raise at least 50,000 seedlings annually in both government and private tree nurseries; To sensitise the communities on forest conservation, a forestation and agro forestry; Solicit for funds from well wishers and environmentalists; Privatise garbage collection; Promote alternative sources of energy; Involve the community in environmental upkeep.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Provide title deeds to all Demarcate all land to enable each owner know the limits of their parcels; Eliminate all disputes on boundaries.	Insufficient operational facilities; Few qualified personnel; The services provided by the sub-sectors are very costly to both government and the public.	Off-load some tasks to the private sector, especially where there is no risk of corruption; Introduce costs sharing Acquisition of more accurate equipment, which will enable the sub-sector work faster.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services.	Farm inputs acquisition Establishment of small businesses.	Poor income which affect loan repayment; Apathy toward's loan repayment – some feel loans are given for free; Inadequate awareness on the community on loan issues.	To give loans through groups for effective recoveries Training communities on loan processes Encouraging routine meetings and follow-ups.
Irrigation Development	Improve production through introduction of pump-fed irrigation technology; Increase production per unit and hectare.	Limited technical support due to limited funding of irrigation activities; Bad agronomic practices; Poor water management on farms;	Involve farmers in identifying priorities, analysing problems and devising solutions; A participatory approach to development is the only one likely to bring long term benefits; Encourage group work and strengthen local institutions for this purpose.
Food Security	Establish and adopt an effective and efficient participatory extension and technology delivery service; Empower women to be able to increase their participation in the production and marketing process; Employ technologies that do not compromise the status of the environment, but easily adaptable in the local condition;	Unsound land use status in the district that do not recognize permanent ownership; Technologies available for irrigation are too expensive, thus discouraging the locals from venturing into it; Unpredictable weather patterns.	Use participatory extension to address the production problems; Continue with ongoing research programmes of suitable production and management technologies and also develop others;
Crop Development Food Crops	To increase the acreage under food crops; To promote the growth of other varieties of food crops; To educate farmers to familiarize themselves with the sustainable high grade variety for our agro-ecological zone.	To educate farmers on selection and multiplication of local maize varieties with higher yields, early maturity and drought tolerant quantities e.g. maize (Jowi and yellow, sorghum (Nyarondi, Boke and Nyagwagi); To educate farmers and promote the use of farmyard manure to improve soil fertility;	To introduce and multiply high quality rapid growing and disease free cassava; Step-up extension services.
Cash Crops	To provide the incentives for the farmers to	Low prices paid to farmers by middlemen hence farmers' efforts	Re-organize marketing channels;

	increase acreage of both sunflower and cotton; Strengthen research and development of other cash crops like coffee.	are frustrated because production cost-fare is higher than what is paid after delivery; Delayed cash payment after delivery on cotton.	Provide free planting seeds (cotton to farmers); Formation of reliable co-operative societies to market cash crops.
Agricultural Marketing	To improve marketing of farm inputs and livestock products.	Poor road network.	To encourage farmers to form cooperatives; To train the farmers on cooperative management; Establish storage facilities at strategic centres.
Livestock Development	To control ticks born diseases; Provide sustainable tsetse control efforts; To provide Artificial Insemination (AI) Services in the district; Establishment of a trypanosomiasis centre to monitor the infection rate of livestock; Increase livestock production.	Inadequate funding; Slow rate of adaptability of the new technologies intended to improve livestock; Production by the community; Poor road network especially to the areas mainly infested by tsetse flies; Lack of market for meat produce; Poor breeding and selection methods for livestock improvement.	Construct cattle dips; Train the communities living around the Ruma National park, on measures to control tsetse; Encourage communities to adapt tsetse trapping technology developed by ICIPE scientists; Ensure appropriate land use systems to be designed to reduce chances of reinfestation by tsetse population. Construct and established (AI) centre at strategic point in the district.
Cooperative Development	To promote formation of more savings and credit co-operatives to mobilize rural funds for credit to members; The production, storage and marketing of local food crops should be promoted.	Management of funds is a problem and mobilizing people to save is not easy; Management of savings is difficult because every member wants credit; Some do not pay loan on time.	Education to members, management committees and staff to be strengthened to make the members aware and knowledgeable about management of savings and credit schemes; Educate the fishermen to market through their cooperatives.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes Proposals: Development

Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme District wide	Establish a demand driven extension system among the farmers; Incorporate other stakeholders including private extension in provision of the services to farmers.	Establish 5 focal areas per year for the next 3 years; Ensure establishment of a working Focal area Development Committee in each of the focal areas;	Educating farmers on new innovations through training, and empowering them to chart their destiny; Training field extension staff.
Kenya –Finland Livestock Development Programme District wide	To promote the production of milk in the district, to boost human health and increase incomes thus raising the standards of living.	Establish 10 bull schemes in the next 1.5 years; Establish 5 bulking plots for Napier; Train 500 farmers on recommended livestock production technologies suitable for the district.	Address problems mitigating against the development of the dairy industry in the district; Viz:-breeding nutrition disease inappropriate technologies.

Lambwe Valley Tsetse Control	Establish tsetse control surveillance center in the valley.	To protect livestock from tsetse infection.	Make a proposal on tsetse control and use it to shop for financiers and involve the community in all processes to promote ownership.
Rabies Control Project District wide	To protect the society from being infected with rabies by livestock stray dogs.	All livestock farmers.	Animal vaccination campaigns and destruction of stray dogs; Extension services to the community on the importance of proper keeping of dogs and the dangers of rabies as a zoonotic disease.
Disease and Pest Control District wide	To protect livestock from diseases and in the process improve the production of milk and increase the number of animals (cattle).	All livestock farmers.	Rinderpest campaign – annual vaccination of all tears lings and unvaccinated cattle with threats of outbreaks of diseases in some neighbouring countries.
Foot and Mouth Disease Control District wide	To improve livestock production and afford the farmers a chance to earn more incomes from livestock products like sale of milk, and animals.	Livestock farmers.	Annual vaccination of cattle against the common types of FMD virus.

A: On-going Project/s Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Cotton District wide	Reinvigorate the cotton industry in the district as a cash crop; Increase incomes through sale of cotton.	Increase the current hectarage of cotton by 60 hectares annually.	Procurement and distribution of cotton seed and chemicals to farmers.
Cassava Multiplication Programme Gwasssi & Lambwe Division	Ensure farmers accessed quality cassava cheaply and easily.	Establish 5 acre plots in District wide in 3 years.	Bulk cassava to be a source of planting material for farmers.
Treadle Pump Irrigation Group/Individual Based District wide	Ensure that food production at small scale level is enhanced in the dry months.	Establish the plots – 2 per division annually.	Procurement and distribution of pumps.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Improvement of Indigenous Stock	1	Produce better yielding livestock With good adaptation characteristics to the environment.	Introduce 10 bulls in 2 years; Introduce 5 bucks and 5 rams annually to the district together with establishing a CEC.	Upgrading of Zebu cattle through use of improved bulls and training; Upgrading of local poultry through a cockerel exchange programme and training; Upgrading of indigenous sheep and goats through use of improved bucks and rams. Justification: There exists unexploited potential that requires better yielding livestock with good adoption to the environment.

Expansion of Bee-Keeping District wide	2	Increase yield of honey per hive; Exploit the existing large flora reserves for honey production.	Ensure yield of 30 kg of honey from a single KTBH per harvest.	Improvement of bee-keeping technologies, through use of Kenya Top Bar Hive, and training. Justification: The potential has not been fully exploited.
Expansion of Fodder Production and Conservation District wide	3	To counter fodder shortages experienced during the common extended droughts by harvesting pasture through the wetter seasons.	Have 10 focused trainings (2 per division) annually.	Undertaking training programmes on fodder production and conservation. Justification: The district faces persistent fodder shortages.
Animal Health Rehabilitation Project District wide	4	Revive the neglected health services.	Renovate all cattle dips; Build the capacity of the extension officers; Revive clinical services.	Cost estimate rehabilitation materials, procure them and rebuild the structures; Organize for a seminar/workshop and invite all stakeholders. Justification: Cattle dips have been neglected and non of the existing ones is operational. The clinical services offered to the farmers are no longer available.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Suba District Irrigation Development Project District wide	1	To increase food production mainly horticulture through supplementary irrigation.	Irrigate 1000 hectares along the lake shore in the first 3 years. Increase by 500 hectares annually.	Survey, preparation of designs, purchase of pumps and pipes to pump water to the hilltops, construction of gravity main and distribution liner to distribute water to farmer fields. Justification: There is potential for water-fed irrigation because of the availability of a large water mass in the district; Rainfall is generally unreliable in the district; With irrigated farming food security will greatly improve.
Promotion of Animal Draft Power District wide	2	Empower the farmers to increase their hectareage for crop production, as tractor hire for tillage is expensive for theirs small farms.	Demonstrations for 200 farmers annually.	Purchase animal draft implement, train farmers on their usage through demonstrations and field-days. Justification: Tractor services are not available in the district; Most farms are also too small to warrant hiring tractors from far places.
Sunflower Processing Plant Gwassi, Central Divisions	3	Exploit the great potential for sunflower production in the divisions, and improve producer	Mobilize community in the first year and plant 1000 acres of sunflower; Install facility in the following year.	Purchase and install sunflower processing machine in the district. Justification: There is high potential for sunflower production. There

		prices by employing processing of the sunflower.		are already self-help groups producing oil but in small scale; However produce prices are low due to exploitation by middlemen; Hence the need to process the produce and sell their oil itself.
Fruit Tree Nurseries and Banana Bulking Plot District wide	4	Increase rural farm fruit uptake to reduce food deficiencies; Reduce dependency of the district on imported fruit and fruit products	Establish two bulking plots annually (one per division) to serve 20 farmers.	Set nurseries for: propagation of fruit trees and bulking plot for propagating various varieties of bananas. Justification: The district is a net importer of most fruits and yet there is a lot of potential to produce all horticultural crops; There is need to meet rural farming fruit uptake to reduce food deficiencies.
Agriculture Offices In Divisions Central, Mfangano	5	To ensure adequate accommodation to officers to facilitate delivery of services to clientele.	Start construction upon delivery of funds and ensure completion in 2 years.	Construction of offices for division staff. Justification: Current office space is inadequate.
On-Farm Maize Seed Production District wide	6	To avail appropriate maize seed to the local population; Target seed types are JOWI, KSTP and the Pwani Hybrid.	Recruit 5 farms (plots) on individual farms per division every year each producing 30 kg of seeds.	Establishment of multiplication plots for production of maize seed which is adopted to the local conditions. Justification: Levels of sensitisation are low.
Formation of Co-operative societies District wide	7	To enable farmers to sell their agricultural products at reasonable prices which will motivate them to continue farming.	To establish co-operatives for all existing farm products.	The community to be mobilized and sensitised on the need to form co-operatives. Justification: Agricultural co-operatives are very few in the district.
Promotion of the Use of Storage Facilities Gwasi Division	8	To discourage the disposal of farm products immediately after harvest when the prices are very low so that the farmer can wait for the time when the market prices have improved.	To establish demonstration storage facilities in each division in the next 4 years.	Introduce storage facilities in high agricultural potential areas like Gwassi. Justification: The granary of Suba District has greatly been affected by disposal of food crops immediately, after harvests thus causing starvation in the whole district.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Joint Research Initiative	1	To marshal the little resources in research for effective research results which the farmers can comfortably adopt.	To increase research oriented agricultural production so that the yields per hector can be increased.	Hold workshops for the private sector business and sensitise or the need to collaborate with the government in order to come up with adoptable technologies. Justification: The existing research institutions

				are mainly private or international and therefore are not always free to share with the beneficiaries what they are doing or at times may experiment on the farmers some findings which turn out to be harmful to farmers.
Dissemination of Research Findings	2	To let the farmers/beneficiaries know the out come of research and choose whether to adopt or not.	The information to be disseminated in each location.	Organize workshops/seminars in each division. Justification: Most research findings in the past do not get to the beneficiaries.

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture and other Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Promotion of Co-operative Movement District wide	1	To open up avenues through which farmers can obtain credit to use in purchase of seeds, fertilizers and even in preparing their farms for planting.	To form such a movement at least in two agriculturally productive divisions.	Mobilize and sensitise the community to form cooperatives. Justification: Banking services do not exists in Suba District. And there is no source of cheap credit in the area.
Formation of MFIs	2	To avail to the farmer's cheap source of credit to purchase inputs and improve on their income.	To establish one MFIs owned by all the farmers through subscription of shares.	Mobilization and sensitisation of all the farmers throughout the district so that they can contribute towards the formation of MFI. Justification: There is no MFI currently advancing credit to the farmers.

B. New Project Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kasungu/Kamre Adjudication Section	1	To facilitate and accelerate registration of titles which settlers can use as security to financial institutions.	To have this adjudication section registered in one financial year i.e. 2002/2003 and settle at least four thousand farmers.	Prepare and forward PDD.s to the Director of Survey for preparation of fair prints; Solving field queries referred to this office by director of survey promptly settling disputes as they arise. Justification: This areas has not been adjudicated
Waware Adjudication Section Rusinga East Mbita Division	2	To enhance plot occupancy; To finalize Title Survey for Title deeds issuance; To provide security of tenure to settlers thus obtain loans from financial institutions.	To have this adjudication section registered in one financial year i.e. 2003/2004 and settles at least four thousand small scale farmers.	Hearing of objection cases; Settling land disputes; Preparing of P.I.Ds to district Surveyor for fair prints; Solving field queries as they arise. Justification: This has not been adjudicated.

Lambwe West "B" Adjudication Section Lambwe West Ruma Lambwe Division & Central Division	3	To enhance plot occupancy To provide title deeds to settlers thus securing loan in financial institutions to reduce level of poverty.	To have this project completed in one financial year. i.e. 2004/2005 and settle at least three thousand farmers.	Arbitration of land disputes; Preparation of P.I.D.s by bridging the existing gap by the District Surveyor; Forward the P.I.D.s for director of surveys to prepare fair printing; Solving field queries as they arise. Justification: The whole district has never been adjudicated as such many people do not have titles to their pieces of land.; The provision of titles will enable them to access credits.
Lambwe East Adjudication Section Lambwe Division	4	To enhance plot occupancy. To provide title deeds to settlers for loans in financial institutions thus reducing levels of poverty.	To have this project completed in one financial year i.e. 2005/2006 and settle at least three thousand farmers.	Arbitration of land disputes Preparation of P.I.Ds by bridging the existing gaps by District Surveyor Forward the P.I.Dsto the District Surveyor for fair printing; Solving field queries as they arise. Justification: The whole district has never been adjudicated as such many people do not have titles to their pieces of land. The provision of titles will enable them to access credits.
Waking Adjudication Section Mfangano East Location Mfangano Division	5	To enhance arbitration of pending land cases thus enhance plot occupancy; To provide title deeds thus security to financial institutions and in the process reduces levels of poverty.	To have this project completed in one financial year i.e. 2006/12007 and settle at least one thousand farmers.	Hearing of objection cases and land disputes; Preparation of P.I.Ds; Forward the P.I.Ds to District Surveyor for fair printing. Solving field queries as they arise. Justification: The whole district has never been adjudicated as such many people do not have titles to their pieces of land; The provision of titles will enable them to access credits.
Kamwende Adjudication Sections Gwassi Central Location Gwassi Division	6	To enhance demarcation, survey and settle farmers; To enhance plot occupancy; Provide title deeds and offer security to secure loans from financial Institutions; To reduce poverty levels since settled farmers will promote food production.	To have this project completed in one financial year i.e. 2007/2008 and settle at least five thousand farmers.	Demarcation of plots to individual farmers; Survey of plots to farmers; Hearing of land disputes; Preparation of P.I.D.s; Forward the P.I.Ds to District Surveyor for fair printing; Solving field queries as they arise.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbita Fish Reception And Selling Centre Cold Storage Facility District Division	Reduced post harvest losses; Centralize marketing of fish.	Produce ice and sell to fishermen; Store surplus fish produced.	Completed building works and installation of machinery; The project is being tested.
Improvement of Landing Sites	Reduce post-harvest losses; Centralize marketing of fish; Improve fish quality.	Four fish landing bandas and two omena stores to be constructed per year.	Construction of fish landing banda at Mbita Nyandiwa, Kiwara Construction of landing jetty at Takawiri Beach; Construction of Omena store at Kaugege.
Provision of Health Facilities and Potable Water at Ndhuru and Sukru Beaches Respectively	Provide primary health care services to the fishing community. Reduction of water-borne infection in the fishing community.	Complete constructed health centre and to provide health services to the fishing community of Ndhuru beach, and provide clean water to Sukru fishermen.	Construction of a dispensary at Ndhuru Beach and water intake point at Sukru Beach.

A: New Project Proposal: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Landing Sites (Beaches) District wide	1	To ensure good quality fish; To ensure clean and well protected environment where fish is landed; To make easy access to landing areas; To avoid contamination and mixing of dagaa fish with sand.	Four landing sites (beaches) to be improved every year complete with fish handling equipment.	Construction of fish landing bandas; Fencing of beaches Provision of sanitary facilities e.g. VIP latrines, portable water; Construction of jetties; Construction of racks for drying dagaa fish (Rastrineobola argentea). Justification: The available fish landing bandas in the entire district are not sufficient.
Preparation of Part Development Plans	2	To ensure and own landing sites by the department of fisheries.	To have well planned fish landing sites; Acquire land title deeds for fish landing sites; Gazettement of the un gazetted fish landing sites.	Survey and demarcate landing sites; Gazettement of landing sites; Registration of landing sites with the Depart of Lands. Justification: Most landing sites are not gazetted and this exposes them to grabbers; Ownership of landing sites will be clearly defined if titles are provided to the genuine owners.

Identification and Demarcation of Fish Breeding Areas	3	To protect fish breeding areas	To have well conserved fishery resources in order to ensure sustainability of the same.	Carry out a survey of fish breeding areas by putting buoys all around breeding areas; Gazettement of fish breeding areas. Justification: Currently, there is no demarcation of fish breeding areas; This has promoted indiscriminate fishing resulting to the catching of your growing fish thus affecting future fish products.
Installation of Radio Communication Network Rasira Mbita Town Remba, Ringiri and Sena Beaches	4	To improve communication within the district.	To have a radio system installed In every remote division Rasira Mbita Town, Remba, Ringiti, and Sena Beaches).	Purchase of and installation of radio communication system. Justification: To improve security of fishermen.
Aquaculture Development Lambwe Division	5	To increase fish production and provision of cheap fish bait to fishermen.	To construct two ponds per year.	Construction and stocking of fish ponds; Conservation/stocking of Lambwe River; Identification and conservation of wetlands in the district. Justification: No fishponds anywhere in the district; Cheap fish bait is normally imported from other district at a high cost.

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Supply District wide	To promote rural water supply for domestic and livestock and boost rural income and employment opportunities; Improve hygiene conditions and thus reduce incidences of water-borne diseases;	Increase the present water coverage to over 20% and reduce the distance to the nearest portable water point to less than 1km; Drill about 100 boreholes/shallow wells district-wide; Rehabilitate and construct about 50 dams and pans. Protect and gravitate about 15 springs	Drilling of boreholes Construction and protection of shallow wells; Construction and rehabilitation of dams and pans; Protection and gravitation of springs; Construction of pit latrine.
Mbita Water Supply	Supply safe water for drinking and other domestic uses as a means of reducing incidences of waterborne diseases in the highly populated township of Mbita	Supply portable water to residences of Mbita Township.	Construction of water supply with about 8 km of distribution main.

A: New Project Proposal: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drilling of Boreholes District wide	1	To ensure safe water supply to every part of the district.	Drill about 25 bore-holes district-wide; Reduce walking distance to 1km.	Site selecting; Geo-survey and drilling; Installing hand pumps. Justification: There are no reliable water supplies in most of the divisions.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operatives

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Savings and Credit Cooperatives. District wide	For the members to know the benefits of savings.	The society as a whole but specifically businessmen farmers and fishermen.	Mobilization and sensitisation of the society.
Education Training and Information District wide	To improve in management skills of ordinary members, executive and staff	Ensure that all members of the existing cooperatives are trained.	Organize for workshops/seminars and invite co-operators.
Fish Marketing Cooperatives District wide	To promote fish marketing in order to avoid losses.	To organize all fishermen to form cooperatives	Mobilization and sensitisation of fishermen.
Produce Buying Storage and Marketing	To improve the prizes of produce by realizing them to the market when the prices start to rise.	Ensure that all farmers engage in maize and beans production are involved.	Buying storing and marketing.
Sunflower Oil Production District wide	To promote production of sunflower and boost incomes and employment opportunities of the community.	To increase hectorage under sunflower and train the farmers on management on production skills.	Plant sunflower and set up extraction machines to produce oil.
Livestock Development District wide	To introduce high grade cows capable of producing more milk.	To encourage women groups to adopt the dairy farming by giving them cows on credit.	Encourage the beneficiaries to plant nappier grass and buy grade cows for them.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation Extensive Scheme District wide	To raise and plant tree seedlings on the farm for product like fuelling wood timber etc fodder and soiling* conservation.	Raise 70,000 seedlings in both central and private tree nurseries; To plant 60,000 seedling on farms.	Raise tree seedling in central and private nurseries; Sensitise farmers on agro-forestry through farm group and school visits.
Local Afforestation Scheme; Gwassi, Lambwe and Other Hills Such as Ruri Ligongo etc	To plant and maintain tree seedlings on all hill slopes for soil conservation, provision of forest products, and other aesthetic values.	To plant 10 ha annually in lambwe; Complete backlogs on pruning in lambwe; Planting of 10 ha annually in both Gembe and Gwassi.	Planting of trees on hilltops; Maintenance activities of plantations including pruning thinning, clearing; Maintenance of fire breaks.

Natural Forest Conservation Gembe Gwasssi and Lambwe Forest Reserve	To raise and plant tree seedlings for enrichment in Lambwe, and Gwasssi; To protect all forest boundaries of the district.	To raise 30,000 seedling for enrichment planting; Too clear 40 km of forest boundary; To clean 30 km of fire breaks.	Seedlings production; Boundary and fire out break clearing; Forest policing and patrol.
Construction of District and Divisional Offices- Non-residential and Residential	To provide space for forestry staff in the district.	To build District Headquarters at Gingo and four divisional offices.	Soliciting for funds, making plans, raising quotations, procuring material and starting construction works.

B: New Project Proposal: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Creation of Awareness on Environmental Conservation	1	To promote sustainable use of natural resources.	Creation of awareness campaigns to be done in all divisional headquarters.	Mobilization and sensitisation of the society on the need to preserve the environment while exploiting the natural resources. Justification: Creation of awareness has not been done before.
Maintenance of Clean Environment District-wide	2	To reduce prevalence of diseases caused by dirty/poor environment.	Promote cleanliness in all urban centres.	Enlist the services of the public health officers and hold sensitisation seminars in urban centres. Justification: Though Suba has very few urban centres, maintenance of those centres is poor.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agricultural production is boosted where there is good infrastructure (roads, transport and communication) markets security, and skilled and semi skilled labour to thrive.

For the Cooperative sub-sector to thrive it has to rely on Human Resource Development sector for skilled and semi skilled labour. Physical Infrastructure will provide means of transport while Information Communication Technology provides Information Communication Technology. Activities of fish industry get boosted through the provision of good roads, skilled and unskilled labour from Human Resources Development and provision of machinery through tourism, trade and industry. Environment sub sector relies on personnel for planting and protection of forests developed in Human Resource Development.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector consists of five sub-sectors namely Transport, Communication, Energy, Major Water works and Sanitation, Roads, Building and Urbanization.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2. District Response to the Vision and Mission

In the district the sector will lay more emphasis on rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing facilities like boreholes, dams, pans and roads; and will incorporate the private sector and the community in managing these facilities. The need for capacity building on the part of the community to be able to manage and own some of the facilities will be necessary. Following up on the past efforts will provide electricity.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in the district cannot be over emphasized. Provision of motor-able road network enables the business community, farmers and travellers to get to their destination on time. Transportation of goods through such roads to markets outside is made possible. In this way there is indirect creation of employment to the local people by way of increased sales of goods and services thus culminating in employment opportunities to boost more production. Good roads also motivate private sector to invest in transport business to ease transport problems.

The district is not connected to the national electricity grid. Electricity power is a priority in the area if the district is to realize its potential. With electricity, many ice plants will be put up to help the fishermen store their fish so that they can fetch better prices. Many times they have fallen victims to middle men who take advantage of the perish-ability of the commodity. Small and micro enterprise will continue growing with availability of electricity. Telephone use has been hampered by lack of electric power. At the beginning of this Plan, the few telephone lines available are mostly out of order throughout the year. Through communication and energy (hydro-electric power generation), the sector will have greater impact in the creation of employment and indirect generation of revenue for the government as result of establishment of many businesses.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Provision and maintenance of roads; Construction and repair of government houses.
Ministry of Energy	Promote conservation of all forms of energy and implement the rural electrification programme.
Water Department	Formulation and Implementation of policies; Regulating of all stakeholders in the sector.
Telecom Kenya	Provision of postal services in the district.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of postal services in the district.
Donors	Provision of funds and technical expertise.
NGOs	Training and mobilization of the local communities.
Private Sector	Provision of transport services and credit.
Community	Provision of labour and locally available materials.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priority Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Make the existing roads motor able; Bituminisation classified roads; opening up of new roads especially in the islands like Mfangano; Increase the coverage of rural access roads programme in the district; Improve drainage in the entire road system in the district.	Lack of adequate funds.	Contact out services; Proper supervision of road works; Ensure specifications are adhered to.
Buildings	To enhance supervision of construction of buildings.	Planning of new projects are not properly coordinated; No capacity to investigate and determine the kind of soil texture in the district; Poor workmanship and delays in project completion by some contractors.	To advice and supervise all the building construction in the district; Complete ongoing building projects; Instil professionalism in contractors; Allow new contractors for registration to have relevant technical qualifications.
Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of fresh portable water for domestic use. Provision of Water for livestock development; Reduction of water borne diseases like typhoid, amoeba and cholera by stressing on the need to treat and boil water and construction of pit-latrines in beaches and all premises within the district.	Inadequate funding Difficulty in accessing remote areas due to poor roads and inadequate transport facilities; Difficulty in mobilizing the communities to participate in activities and utilize their services.	To construct earth dams for human and livestock watering in the dry areas of the district; To construct spring gravity system mainly for areas adjacent to Gwasssi hills; To increase the number of boreholes, shallow wells, dams and pans. Construction of major water supplies to townships and many landing beaches; To enable the community to assume responsibility for managing and maintaining water supplies.
Energy	To provide cheap electricity power through rural electrification programme; To promote the use of other	Lack of funds; The use of generators is very expensive; Lack of cheaper	To mobilize and sensitise the community on promotion of conservation of all forms of energy;

	energy sources like biogas and solar energy.	hydroelectric power.	To incorporate community participation to increase wood production and agro-forestry to diversify energy sources and promote efficiency in wood fuel utilization.
Transport	Introduction of more and modern steam ships and motorboats; Removal of water hyacinth from the lake; More airstrips should be constructed and the existing one be well maintained and modern equipment installed; To improve the road network in order to encourage the introduction of more vehicles to ease transport within the district.	Poor road network has given rise to delays and vehicle break downs with a attendant high maintenance and transport costs; Inadequate urban infrastructure such as bus park.	Improvement of major roads to all weather status; Enhance routine and periodic maintenance of classified roads; Urban infrastructure like bus parks to be constructed and maintained; Removal of water hyacinth.
Communication	Provide telephone lines to all market centres; Install a big exchange system to ease communication within and outside the district Introduce and promote the use of mobile phones; Introduce information technology.	Lack of adequate funds. Lack of electricity; Poor road network.	Automation of postal services Ensure that postal and telecom services reach as many corners of the district as possible; Provision of additional pay phones to improve on telephone density.
Urbanization	Ensure that physical plans are made and adhered to.	Inadequate funding; Understaffing.	To collaborate with the local authority.

3.2.5 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bituminisation C19 Road	1	To improve road communication network between Homa Bay and Suba so that the movement of goods and services will be improved.	To tarmac 45 km road between the Mbita and Homa Bay towns.	Survey, design, contract and construct the road. Justification: This is the only major road connecting Suba and Homa Bay Districts.
Bituminisation of Road D210 in Mbita Central and Gwassi Divisions	2	To increase traffic flow through the three divisions and enable the farmers and businessmen from Gwassi to easily access markets elsewhere.	The whole road to be tarmacked.	Survey, designing, contracting and construction. Justification: This is the only major road traversing the whole district covering all the Divisional Headquarters
Gravelling of Road E 114, Sindo-Kisegi Nyadiwati Tonga and to the Junction of Road D210	3	To ensure that rich fishing beaches are conveniently connected to the markets.	To gravel 42.8 km of the road, which connects Sindo and Kisegi Nyayo wards.	Gravelling, opening up of impassable section and lying of culverts to improve drainage system. Justification: The road serves the rich fishing beaches along the Lake's 42.8 km. It also connects Sindo and Kisegi Nyayo wards.
Construction of Mfangano Ring Road	4	To connect Mfangano Island's rich fishing beaches, health centers and	To open up 32.2km of Mfangano road.	Opening up a new road in the island. Justification: This road connects the Mfangano

		schools.		Island's rich fishing beaches, health centers and schools. This is the only road in Mfangano Island.
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A: On going project/Programmes: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lambwe Dispensary Lambwe Location	To provide health services to the people living in the location and many others who may be able to access the facility.	A complete and operational dispensing.	Construction works.

B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile telephone District wide	1	To ease communication; To bring many people close to telecommunication facilities.	Business community, fishermen, farmers.	Installation of mobile telephone equipment Justification: The district is not connected to mobiles telephone.
Information Technology	2	To improve and make communication easy and fast through e-mail services.	Business men and fishermen.	Installation of satellite dishes. Justification: Entire district not served by Internet except ICIPE.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension of Electric Power to Mbita Pownship and Other Market Centres	1	To supply cheap electric power to the community in order to spur the growth of small-scale industries.	Ensure that urban centres are connected to the national grid.	Follow-up on the previous requests to the Ministry of Energy for the supply of power to the district through rural electrification programme. Justification: The whole of Suba District is not connected to the national grid.
Development of Biogas District wide	2	To come with a cheap source of energy using the locally available resources.	To promote the project by starting one demonstration centre in each division.	Mobilization and sanitation of the community to actively participate. Justification: There is no biogas project in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gingo Water Supply District wide	1	To ensure availability of safe water; Create employment for the existing and potential water vendors.	Ensure one water supply point per division in the five divisions of the district is constructed; Provide water excess to 200 households per	Construct water supply projects. Justification: The Centre is the designated future headquarters of Suba District.

Rusinga Water Supply	2	Ensure availability of safe water to the residents of Rusinga Island; Reduce water borne diseases.	year. Ensure supply of safe water to 4,000 households in the area.	Construct water supply works with 10 kilometre main pipeline Justification: Rusinga Island does not have any portable water infrastructure.
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B: New Project Proposals: Transport

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Introduction of more Transport Facilities Lake Victoria	1	To afford the community a cheaper and convenient means to ferry their produce to the market.	To increase the number of ships operating in the district.	Call for a meeting of stakeholders to discuss about the issue; Drafting a memorandum for presentation to Kenya Railways seeking for their transport facilities.
Expansion of the Airstrip	2	To promote the growing of horticultural farming.	To increase the capacity of the two airstrips to accommodate more aircrafts so that farmers may be able to transport horticultural products.	Mobilize and sensitise the communities living along the shores of lake Victoria to start planting horticultural crops and at the same time a formal request to Kenya airports authority to expand the airstrips. Justification: The existing airstrips are mainly meant for tourists. There are no serious horticultural farmers because of lack of reliable transport facilities.

3.2.6 Cross Sector Linkages

Construction of roads and water works cannot take place without manpower, which it draws from Human Resource Development sector. It also needs security for its day-to-day work, Information technology services from Information communication technology sector.

The sector is linked to tourism trade and industry sector through the provision of all industrial machines like vehicles, graders, boats, steamships, aeroplanes, telephones and electric power equipment.

In order for this sector to sell its services like electricity, communication and transport, it needs a market, which can only be provided by human resource sector.

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector Vision and Mission is "Contribution 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

The sector provides services to businessmen and women especially those who call on the District Trade Office to obtain information, application forms, feasibility reports, trade license extensions and approvals.

The sector also develop entrepreneurship at the grass root level by guiding up-coming businessmen and women, providing them with information on trade, industry, investment opportunities, setting up of small units, providing credit through Joint Loans Board, raw materials, machinery and capital equipment.

To respond to the sector mission and vision, the district will ensure the following are done:

Advising and counselling on financial viability of commercial ventures, requirements of personnel, estimates of local demand; facilitating the organization and conduct training programmes for the business community; identifying products with export potential and providing information on export possibilities, procedures, and documentation; enhancing entrepreneurship among women, youth and disadvantaged groups by initiating and facilitating organization of training programmes, providing extension services and advising them on setting up of small businesses, export opportunities for products e.g. handmade ones, and crafts from cottage industries; evoking the Trade Licensing Act, Industrial Registration Act, Weight and Measures Act; administering the Joint Loans Board Scheme efficiently; and 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. The sector is credited for ensuring substantial increase in the volume of trade and production of a range of products; availability of a wide range of imported products and hence lower prices; increased generation of self-employment through hawking and establishment of sales exhibitions and marketing of trader's products in the national and regional markets.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of enabling environment and essential infrastructure; Invest in human resource development.
Private Sector – KNCCT, KAM, EPZ, IPC	Take initiative to provide investment in processing, manufacturing and service industries; Obtain appropriate technologies and develop efficient production methods.
Banks	Provision of credit and banking service.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	To develop viable industrial concerns; To develop entrepreneurship and capacity building through training of industrialists; To develop and promote financing scheme for the benefit of would-be industrialists.	The major shortfalls felt include power, water supply, telecommunications, roads, railways and port facilities; Limited access to credit – high interest rates; Lack of research and development.	Identify the potential raw materials Come up with an inventory of the local businessmen and women with the potential of initiating development of industries.
Trade	Revitalize financing schemes like: Joint-Loan Board and Micro-finance. To improve the trade through establishment of trade information centres; To improve export market access.	Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; High cost of credit; Inadequate financial resources; Lack of proper and well-maintained physical infrastructure in emerging market centres.	Product development and market access especially through AGOA, ACP, EU, EAC, and COMESA; Facilitation of dialogue between public/private sectors; Facilitate provision of finances through Joint Loan Board, credit and existing foreign development institutions (FDIs).
Tourism	To promote Suba District as a tourist destination; To develop and market other tourist attraction sceneries such as Gembe and Gwasssi Hills; To encourage the private sector to develop more tourist class hotels.	Poor road network; Very few tourist class hotels; Inadequate funds for promotion of the district as a tourist destination.	Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) to collaborate with other agencies in the vital areas of training, research, and marketing to fully develop and tap the tourism potential; Construction of a tourist class hotel within Ruma National Park.

Mining	To promote and encourage exploration of minerals on land and in the lake; To promote mining activities in the district as well as laying down strategies to combat environmental degradation; Involve the community in environmental protection.	No funds for extensive exploration of minerals; Data on the mineral potential of the district is not available.	Develop incentives to encourage the private sector to explore for minerals; Form a data centre for information on the district's prospects for minerals; A proper mechanism for a controlled, systematic exploitation of existing quarrying and sand harvesting will be put in place.
Small Scale Industries	To promote the development of other small-scale industries like welding, mechanics, panel beating and jikos making; To lobby for extension of electric power to the district through the Rural Electrification Programme; To promote the issuance of only one license for business operation; To promote the use of other means to acquire credit, apart from the use of title deeds; To promote the establishment of micro-credit finance institutions.	Lack of electric power; Multiple licensing; Lack of collaterals; Lack of banking services; Lack of credit; Lack of appropriate technology.	Encourage the private sector to open up micro-finance institutions; Develop viable and well-managed co-operative societies; Encourage provision of credit through group loaning, where members will act as collaterals-peer pressure; Bring together the local authority and the Department of trade to come up with one trading license.
Mining	To promote exploration of minerals.	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of data on areas where prospecting can be done.	Provide incentives for prospective explorers.
Financial Services	Promote establishment of cheap credit facilities.	Poor road network; Low level of business activities.	Mobilization of the business community to form cooperative societies; Create an enabling environment for establishment of MFIs.
Small Scale Industries	Promote the development of small scale industries.	Lack of electric power in the entire district; High cost of energy/power; Lack of credit facilities.	Push for rural electrification programme in the district.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Processing Industry Mbita Town Mbita Division	1	To avail processing plant closer to the source of raw materials; To improve earnings of the fishermen by adding value to their products; To reduce wastage through transportation.	One processing plant in Mbita town.	Planning, designing and construction of the plant. Justification: There is no fish processing plant in the entire district and yet the district leads in fish production in the province.

Ice Making and Cooling Plant Mbita Division	2	To ensure that fish is preserved; To save fishermen from the exploitation by middlemen; To enable fishermen to get good prices for fish.	One plant at each landing beach.	Planning, designing and constructing the plant. Justification: None exists at the moment
Sunflower Processing Plant Gwasssi Division	3	Promote oil crop production and rural oil pressing and boost rural incomes and employment opportunities.	Increase present hectareage under oil crops by 60 hectares annually and train 8 organized groups in every division annually on basic bookkeeping and oil extraction methods.	Plant oil-producing crops and establish rural pressing project. Justification: Potential for Sunflower production is there but there are no processing plants.
Cotton Processing Plant Lambwe Division	4	Promote the production of cotton for export through AGOA treaty to the American market and improve income levels of the rural folk and create employment opportunities.	Start plantation of cotton crop in the whole of Lambwe Division; Train all cotton Farmers on how to grow and tend the crop.	Plant cotton and revive the ginneries. Justification: The district has potential for growth of cotton as a cash crop but there are no processing plants.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board South Nanza Trade Dev. Joint Board South Nyanza District	To enable small scale traders and artisans access to credit in order to boost their business to alleviate poverty.	To disburse at least Kshs. 1.5 million to traders in the district and recover outstanding loans from them.	Revitalization, sensitisation and increase of loan-able funds to cater for the increased population of businessmen and women.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders Courses and Extension Services District wide	1	To equip the traders with necessary skills to run and manage their businesses profitably.	To launch 5 different courses with average of 40 participants annually.	To train small scale traders on various small business scale management courses. Justification: Most traders in the district do not have basic business and commercial skills.

B: New Project Proposal: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Project Activities
Jua Kali Sheds District wide	1	To centralize <i>Jua Kali</i> Activities and provide them with shelter from where they can sell and keep their wares; Employment opportunities will be created.	One shed each in major urban centres like Mbita, Sindo and Magunga.	Allocation of plot for construction on Jua Kali sheds. Justification: No Jua Kali sheds in the whole district.

B: New Project Proposal: Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Micro Finance Institutions	1	To give the business community an opportunity to access credit cheaply.	To increase the number of MFIs to accommodate the increased demand for credit.	Creation of awareness on the business community to form strong micro-finance institution. Justification: The existing MFIs are very few to accommodate the increasing number of people in need of those services.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourist Bandas at Ruma National Park	1	To promote sale of curios, artifacts to tourists farms; Creating employment to the local community.	To establish bandas in strategic positions within the park.	Create awareness to the community living along the park on the need to have such bandas and the employment opportunities the bandas can offer to them. Justification: At the moment there are no tourist bandas at the park.
Tourist Hotels	2	To attract many tourists to visit the district; To afford tourists comfortable stay.	To construct one tourist hotel each near or within tourist attraction areas like Ruma National Park, Mfangano, Rusinga and Takawiri Islands.	Hold workshops/seminars with the business community to sensitise them to invest in hotel industry. Justification: Tourist class hotels are very few in the district.
Marketing of Tourist Attractions Country wide	3	To let the public and especially the foreigners to know about what tourist attractions are offered in Suba.	Increase the number of domestic tourists by 10% in the first three years of the plan and foreign tourists by 5% in the first 3 years of the plan.	Organize seminars and workshops for the world domestic tourists and do aggressive advertisement in the potential tourist countries. Justification: Domestic tourism is non-existent.

B: New Project Proposals: Mining

Exploration of minerals District wide	1	To prospect for minerals whose discovery may generate employment opportunities for the local community.	The programme to start with exploration inside the lake during the plan period.	Advertisement for prospective explorers and sourcing of funds to undertake the exploration. Justification: Exploration of minerals inside the lake as well as land has not been done.
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3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector links with all the other mentioned sectors e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development for raw materials, Physical Infrastructure and Services Sector for good roads electricity and communications, Human Resource Development for more technical expertise, Information Technology, Public safety, law and order and National Security for the security of the manufacturing firms and business community.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to improve the capacities and productivity of human resource by advocating behaviour change amongst the youth and the public in general to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, establish Health Information Systems to record the most common or recurring diseases, and improve skills of the medical staff to enable them to provide good services to the community. Awareness creation will be done on the need for the community to use nutritious foods, and to assist them on how they can improve sanitation to reduce incidence of diseases in order to ensure good quality of live for all members of the society. Similarly the sector aims at providing timely and reliable data including demographic indicators for planning to promote and maximize the welfare of Kenyans as well as establishing improved and diversified sports facilities to enable efficient development, sustenance and utilization of sports skills and talents for a health living.

It will also conduct intensified community mobilization and sensitisation and registration of self-help groups/projects in order for the people to venture into income generating activities to create self-employment and self-sufficiency. Promotion of positive aspects of culture will be stressed to enhance a good national image and values to help bring about national cohesiveness. Through educational training and capacity building, the human resource will be improved to enable utilization of such skills in nation building and better living standards by engaging in income generating projects and activities.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Through capacity building, the sector trains and produces manpower to serve in the management and production in industries and other sectors of the economy. The sector mobilizes the community to form self-help groups and to start income generating activities. In essence this enables the community to be self employed thus contributing towards the progress of the district as well as the country. Sports can be used to develop national cohesiveness in addition to transmission of positive values of the society and as a vehicle to economic development in the district.

The health sub-sector plays a key role in ensuring that the local people are given affordable health so that they may concentrate on development without any problem. It also generates small income through cost sharing. The importance is also manifested in such activities as monitoring and evaluation of development projects initiated by self-help groups; financial assistance to vulnerable groups; overseeing the opening and running of educational institutions like primary and secondary schools and teachers training colleges; promotion of education in the district; sports activities to help maintain a health, and strong population and reduce deadly diseases such as coronary heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and obesity; the sector has a significant role to play in the fight against HIV/AIDS and in the sensitisation of the society to improve their hygiene through building of pit-latrines, immunization, vaccination and prevention of diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Sports Department	To plan, mobilize and coordinate sports activities; To provide sporting facilities.
Education Department	Provide manpower to run the institutions; Develop learning facilities in schools like building, desks, and textbooks.
NGO's/CBO's	Mobilization and sensitizing the communities; Providing bursaries to needy children.
Social Services Department	Provides human and financial resources for mobilization and sensitization to ensure community participation in development projects.
Health Department	Provision of health services to the community in form of drugs, human and financial resources.
Central Bureau of Statistics	Collects, collates, analyses, disseminates and stores socio-economic information necessary for policy planning, monitoring and evasion.

3.4.5 Sub-sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Community mobilization and sensitisation for participation in community development projects; Capacity building for group leaders and management committees.	Lack of sufficient funds to implement projects; Poor communication network in the district; Inadequate personnel in the office; Lack of facilities like vehicles, motorcycles and outboard engines; Outdated traditional beliefs.	To request for more funds to implement the priority activities; Establishment of revolving loan scheme for self-help groups; Intensify training for group leaders and committees to ensure proper management of group projects.
HIV/AIDS	To promote free supply of drugs to treat opportunistic diseases in all GOK hospitals and health centres; Support and strengthen hospitals' capacities to handle HIV/AIDS	Inadequate resources to effectively combat the spread of HIV/AIDS; The stigma attached to HIV/AIDS has forced many people to shy away from going for HIV/AIDS test or treatment of STDs;	Through the support of NACC, funds will be availed to mitigate the socio-economic impact on the community; Measures to do away with the outdated cultures like wife inheritance will be taken.

	cases; Sensitise the society to show sympathy and care for the infected and affected; Target schools and churches for prevention and advocacy on HIV/AIDS.	Hospitals and health centres in the district are not well equipped to handle HIV/AIDS cases; The cost of acquiring the anti-retrovirals is very high.	
Sports	Construction of a sports office block at district headquarters to facilitate efficient sports administration services; Construction of standard stadium in the district headquarters.	Lack of reliable recreational and sporting alternatives; Limited access to sporting and recreational facilities; Lack of awareness on the benefits of physical activities/sports to children, youths, expectant mothers, and the aged people; Lack of information on how to choose best ways of relaxing and how to develop proper recreational habits; Lack of sufficient funds to run sports facilities.	Encourage family social support for physical activities;. Encourage home based sports programmes; Initiate simple sports programmes to improve fitness; Increase proximity to community sports facilities; Initiate sports programmes that are income generating for self-sustenance.
Education and Training	To check drop-outs rates; Provision of physical facilities in schools; Provision of learning resources; Provision of education for all.	Poor communication network; High poverty levels; Negative attitude towards education by the local community; Poor physical facilities in schools; Under staffing in most of the schools; Inadequate office accommodation for education staff across the district.	Intensify inspection in schools; Conduct meetings to mobilize and educate stakeholders; Establishment of functional district based bursary fund; Conduct seminars/workshops for stakeholders on educational issues; Promote income-generating projects in schools;
Health and Nutrition	To reduce mortality and morbidity rate from malaria; Deployment of qualified staff to maternities to save mother and child during delivery; To step up immunization against polio, tetanus, chicken pox, diphtheria; To improve environmental sanitation; To create awareness to the public on the need to observe nutrition; To promote family planning; To sensitise the community to improve health seeking behaviour.	Lack of adequate skilled staff; Lack of adequate resources; Lack of adequate facilities/equipment; Lack of electricity; Hostile terrain and physical infrastructure.	Setting up of local medical training institute to benefit local people; To encourage more private institutions to operate in the district; Provision of effective anti-malaria drugs; To reactivate BI (Bamako Initiative); To provide insurance to the community; Establishment of proper data collection systems (Health Information System).
Population	To have relevant data on population readily available; To do regular base line surveys; To involve the community, NGOs and CBOs in data collection; To seek support from donors to finance the population surveys.	Lack of funds to carry out surveys frequently; Lack of transport facilities; Lack of equipment like computers and its accessories for data capture and storage; Inadequate staff; Lack of district data bank.	To establish a district data bank on all sectors in the district for easy reference by data users; To ensure adequate staff are available; Development and creation of the national samples survey and evaluation programme (NASSEP) IV frame for household surveys.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobilization and Sensitization of Self Help Groups and Gender Mainstreaming District wide	1	To ensure that a large number of wananchi participate in nation building.	Ensure that at least 40 women groups, 40 youth groups and 40 self-help groups are registered in each of the five divisions per financial year.	To conduct thorough mobilization and awareness creation to the community so that they form self help groups and initiate development projects for self reliance and employment creation. Justification: Many members of the society have not formed or joined any self-help groups.
Group Training and Exchange Tours	2	To ensure proper management of groups and group projects; To ensure groups remain cohesive and progressive for the benefit of members.	To train at least 120 groups in each of the five divisions of the district per financial year; At least three exchange tours per year for group officials and management committees.	To conduct training, seminars and workshops for group, members officials and management committees; Training to cover such areas as group dynamics, simple bookkeeping, project management, financial management and monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Newly registered groups as well as some of the old ones have never benefited from the training.
Youth Development Programme District wide	3	To ensure that the youths form self help groups and be involved in income generating activities. To reduce idleness and possible crime.	To register at least 200 youth groups.	Conduct mobilization and sensitise the youths on their importance to participate in development throughout the district right from the village level to the divisional level. Justification: The programme has never been conducted before.
Relief of Distress to HIV/AIDS Orphans and other Vulnerable Groups District wide	4	To ensure that HIV/AIDS victims are assisted to readjust to the normal way of life.	Assist at least 50 HIV/AIDS orphans and widows per financial year and 20 other people from vulnerable groups.	Identify and provide assistance to HIV/AIDS orphans, widows and other vulnerable groups in the form of grants. Justification: Most of them do not have reliable sources of income.
Vocational Rehabilitation for the Disabled Persons District wide	5	To ensure that disabled persons get training opportunities in various skills.	Assist 20 disabled persons.	Mobilize communities and create awareness about training opportunities and other forms of assistance to the disabled persons. Justification: These facilities are not available in the district.

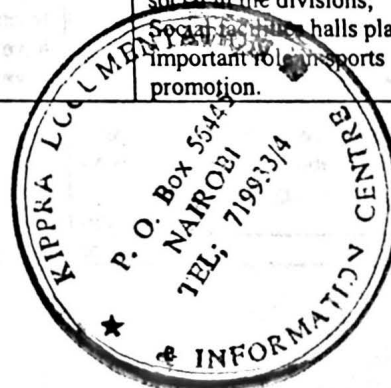
Construction of Community Based Nutrition Centre	6	Improve the health of children by reducing malnutrition.	Complete the construction of the centre within the first three years of this development plan and train 40 mothers.	Construct a nutrition centre to train mothers on nutrition and basic hygiene for their children. Justification: Currently such a centre does not exist.
Construction of District Headquarters Office at Sindo and Divisional Offices at Gwassi, Lambwe, Mfangano, Mbita	7	To enable the staff of the department to be housed better.	6 rooms for the district social development officer and 3 rooms in each division for the divisional staff to be done within 3 years of this development plan.	Construct departmental offices to house district and divisional staff. Justification: At the moment, there are no offices for the officers. Constructing the offices will enable the offices to move their services closer to the people.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Recreation and Sports

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Sports Persons District wide	To achieve required manpower in various sporting activities.	Increase the number of qualified, coaches, referees and umpires.	Conduct training of sports persons in various sporting activities.

B: New Project Proposal: Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office District Headquarters Central Division	1	Acquire enough space for office operations.	To accommodate all the staff.	Build enough offices for the department. Justification: There is no sports office in the district.
Standard Stadium Central Division	2	To have a reliable sporting facility.	One stadium at the district headquarters.	Construct standard stadium for use by the public. Justification: The district stadium to be used for national days celebrations and public meetings – it will also serve the interest of sports persons.
Existing Stadium Improvement Central Division	3	To have a reliable sporting facility.	One stadium per division	Achieve a complete fencing of the stadium, levelling of the football pitch murraming of the athletic track and putting up a shade. Justification: It will enhance sports activities in the district.
Social Hall at District Headquarters	4	Enable the youth access sporting facilities for their own good.	One in each division for the public use.	Construction of a hall for indoor games. Justification: At the moment there are no social in the divisions; Sports halls play an important role in sports promotion.



Gymnasium District Headquarters	5	To promote other sporting activities.	To ensure that one gymnasium at the district headquarters is constructed.	Solicit for funds; Drawing of plans; Raising quotations; Procuring materials and construction of the gymnasium.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Learning Resource Materials e.g. Textbooks District wide	To stock school libraries and laboratories.	Reduce the student textbook ration to 1:3 from 1:6; Give students enough exposure on sciences.	Encourage the school committees and B.O.G.s to purchase the relevant materials, recommend schools intending to get assistance on the same from the NGOS and other well wishers.
Improvement of Classrooms Particularly the Semi-Permanent Buildings District wide	To improve the existing buildings.	Reduce the number of classrooms in poor state.	To raise funds through the P.T.A.s and organize harambees for the same.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Secondary School Head Associations DEB Bus Project	1	To ease transport problem faced by the members whenever they are traveling on duty.	To ensure availability of transport means for all secondary school students and teachers in the district.	Through district education board, the S.S.H.A will solicit for funds to buy the bus by organizing of harambees. Justification: There is no school bus in any of the secondary schools in the district.
Library Cum Administration Block Mbita Secondary School	2	To improve the education standards of the schools by constructing and equipping the library.	To construct one storage building to cater for both students and the teachers.	Making of the bills of qualities, drawing and supervision of construction works. Justification: The growth in the number of students has made the existing library very small.
Laboratory and Kitchen Lambwe Secondary school	3	To enable the student to improve on science subjects.	To have one but well equipped laboratory to serve all the students and teachers.	Preparations of the bill of qualities, making of drawings, cost estimates and construction of the building. Justification: To improve service facilities in the school.
Administration Block and Classroom Tom Boy Secondary School	4	To ensure that both teachers and students have a conducive environment for teaching and learning respectively.	Ensure a complete administration block and classroom to ease congestions in the school.	Raising quotations drawing the plan, Making bill of quantities and constructing the buildings. Justification: The existing administration block is not big enough to accommodate all the teachers and the increase in

				student's population has necessitated the construction of a classroom.
Laboratory and classroom St. William Osodo secondary school	5	To improve on the performance of science in the school and to reduce congestion in classrooms.	To put up the big and well equipped laboratory and complete classrooms.	Rising quotations, drawing the building plans, making bills of quantities and supervising construction. Justification: The existing facilities cannot accommodate the increased student population.
Two classrooms Waondo Secondary School	6	To ensure availability of enough classrooms to reduce congestion.	Establishment of two well furnished classrooms.	Raising quotations, drawing the building plan, making bills of quantities and supervising the construction. Justification: The available classrooms are not enough.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of the Existing village Polytechnics District wide	1	To open up places for school leavers to enhance their skills.	One village polytechnic per division to be rehabilitated and expanded.	Assessing the problem in each polytechnic and the drawing plans, raising quotations procuring the materials and building. Justification: The existing polytechnics cannot meet the demand and some of them are not well equipped.
Promotion of Adult Education District wide	2	To recruit more adults into adult literacy classes in order to improve their literacy level.	Start with the remotest area of the district where majority of the adults are illiterate.	Mobilization and sensitisation of the community to embrace adult education to improve their knowledge and farming/business skills. Justification: There is still very low opinion about adult education especially by men.

B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Suba District Planning Unit Gingo	1	Construct an office complex to provide office accommodation for the DDO, DSO and DPO and their staff.	To ensure that staff of the Ministry of Finance and Planning are adequately accommodated in the district; To ensure the DIDC has the relevant departmental reports and	Planning designing tendering and contracting. Justification: The district has no planning unit; The complex will house DDO, DSO, and DPO and their staff; It will also include DIDC and a boardroom for meetings.

			documents for reference.	
Welfare Monitoring Survey District wide	2	To ascertain the welfare situation in the district.	Ensure that survey results are disseminated to all stakeholders and development agencies in the district.	Train enumerators and carry out the survey; Administer questionnaire and conduct interviews; Analyze data and disseminate survey results. Justification: Suba being a new district, there is need to centralize all activities in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Growth Monitoring District wide	1	To monitor the growth rate of the children of 0-5 years.	To improve the children growth rate by 20%.	Train Community Health Workers (CHWS); Acquire weighing scales, height boards, charts and weighing cards. Justification: The exercise is not well entrenched as an activity in the district. There is need to promote it in order to improve the children growth rate.
Feeding program for malnourished children District wide	2	To rehabilitate/improve health status of malnourished children.	Increase availability of balanced diet e.g. proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins/minerals; Educate mothers on the importance of balanced diet.	Identify malnourished children. Justification: Due to poverty, many children are malnourished.
Breast Feeding District wide	3	Promote children health; Protect children against infectious diseases.	All lactating mothers who visit the hospital/health centres; To reach out to those mothers who may not get an opportunity to visit has pitatals.	Teach mothers on the importance and best practices of breasts-feeding; Information on disadvantages of breast-feeding. Justification: Many mothers are not aware about the importance and best practices of breast-feeding.
Kenya Expanded Program for Immunization (KEPI) District wide	5	Reduce immunizable diseases on children under 1 year; Increase supply of gas and antigens; Update health staff on KEPI activities.	To ensure that 90% children under one year are immunized against immunizable diseases by 2008.	Conduct immunizable diseases; Capacity development; Maintenance of cold chain Vaccine collection and distribution. Justification: Although this is a continuous exercise, the coverage under immunization is still
MOH/GTZ Project Family Planning District wide	6	To reduce population growth rate.	Family Planning activities in child bearing age is increased by 2008.	Provision of contraceptives. Justification: The acceptance rate is very low.

Tradition Birth Attendant (T.B.A.) District wide	7	Reduce complications of child labour and maternal deaths.	Ensure proper/safe deliveries rendered at the village level by 2008; Reduce maternal death by 2008 from 33/100 to 10/1000.	Establish inventory of TBAs; Train TBAs on safe delivery. Justification: Because of the long distance to the nearest hospital, traditional birth attendants are still very important in the district.
Malaria Control District wide	8	To reduce malaria infections.	To introduce and distribute free medicated nets to the beach communities within the first two years of the plan period; To train the community on how to prevent malaria.	Buying of nets and enquiring of malaria drugs; Mobilization of the community to participate actively in the prevention of malaria by clearing away bushes and stagnant water near their homes. Justification: Despite the existence of many malaria drugs, malaria is still a leading killer
Bilharzia Control District wide	9	To protect the society from water borne diseases.	Ensure clean drinking water is available to each member of the society.	Develop water supply projects and discourage people from using untreated water. Justification: The district is surrounded by a large water mass but no safe water to drink.
Trypanosomiasis Control District wide	10	To stop the spread of trypanosomiasis by controlling tsetse flies.	-Ensure that families living along the borders of Ruma National Park are protected from tsetse flies.	Develop appropriate tse tse traps and train the community on how to use them. Justification: When there is a lull in tsetse control there is always bound to be a surge in their numbers.
Medical Examination Among Food Handlers District wide	11	To improve the hygiene of the food handlers so that diseases like cholera can be avoided.	To examine all food handlers in urban and market centres.	Set up public health kiosk in such centres and mobilize the food handlers. Justification: Examination of food handlers is mainly concentrated in Mbita township.

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sentinel Surveillance District wide	1	To establish the HIV prevalence rate among the pregnant mothers; To reduce mother to child HIV prevalence rate in pregnant mothers by 10% to 20% by 2008.	Create more condom distribution centres and distribute them to all recreation places e.g. bars, lodges and beaches by 40%.	To establish surveillance centers and equip them with testy kits and personnel. Justification: This will monitor the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.

Condom Promotion District wide	2	To boost the existing condom distribution centres and supply the newly created distribution centres with adequate condoms; Intensify sensitisation on proper condom use and behaviour change for HIV/AIDS prevention.	Create more condom distribution centres and distribute condoms to all recreation places e.g. bars, lodges and beaches.	Order more condom supplies; Logistic management. Justification: Demand for condoms is increasing.
Counselling Services for People Infected and Affected By HIV/AIDS District wide	3	To promote and improve effective voluntary counselling and testing services to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.	Increase voluntary counselling and testing centres from three to twenty eight by the year 2008; Train enough professional counsellors to manage centres.	Establish adequate voluntary counselling and testing centres in main health facilities and conduct training to more professional counsellors. Justification: To enable people to openly declare their HIV/AIDS status.
Syndromic Management District wide	4	To improve treatment and care of those infected with sexually transmitted diseases to reduce incidences of HIV/AIDS infections.	Increase present S.T.D. drugs supply and start S.T.D. clinics in all health facilities by 50%; Train more health workers on syndromes management skills annually.	Establishment of treatment centres in all major health facilities. Establishment of diagnostic centres in hospital and health centres; Health education on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis prevention. Justification: To reduce the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS.
Tuberculosis HIV/AIDS District wide	5	To control and prevent TB prevalence as a component of HIV/AIDS.	Increase the number of diagnostic and treatment centres in all major health facilities in the district; Diagnostic centre from 3 to 10; Treatment centres from 6 to 30 by the year 2008.	Establishment of treatment centres in all major health facilities; Establishment of diagnostic centres in hospital and health centres; Health education on HIV/AIDS tuberculosis relationship, and prevention. Justification: As a result of HIV/AIDS scourge, prevalence of TB has increased.
Sale Blood Supply District wide	6	Reduce HIV transmission through blood transfusion.	One blood bank established at the district hospital by 2008.	Equip the district laboratory with necessary laboratory equipment and screening kits. Justification: Low supply of safe blood in the district hospital and unavailability of the same in all health centres and dispensaries.