

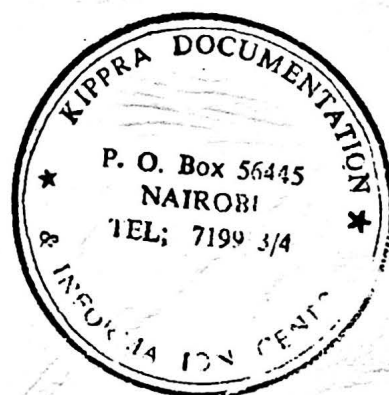


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**MIGORI  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002—2008**



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

## FOREWORD

The Migori District Development Plan (DDP) for the Plan 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 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The 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 were 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.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Migori DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for the 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 Centres (DIDC) and District Planning Units (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**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	( iii )
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	( v )
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	( vii )
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS .....	( ix )
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT PROFILE</b>	
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries .....	5
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions .....	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns .....	6
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	7
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</b>	
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN .....	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN .....	16
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	18
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	19
2.4.1 Population Growth .....	19
2.4.2 Poverty .....	22
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS .....	22
2.4.4 Gender Inequality .....	25
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	26
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management .....	27
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES</b>	
3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	29
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR .....	31
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	31
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	31
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	32
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	32
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	32
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	33
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	38
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	39
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	39
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	39
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	40
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	40
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	40
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	41
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	44
3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	45
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	45
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	46

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	46
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	47
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	48
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT .....	48
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	49
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	49
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	50
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	50
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	50
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	51
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	53
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....	53
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	53
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	53
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	53
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	53
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	54
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	54
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	54
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER .....	54
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	54
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	55
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	55
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	55
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	55
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	56
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	57

**CHAPTER FOUR  
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	61
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT .....	61
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	62
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	62
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure .....	66
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry .....	69
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	69
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology.....	72
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order .....	72
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	73

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
B/Q	Black Quarter
CACCs	Constituency Aids Control Committee(s)
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CIG	Common Interest Groups
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDPs	District Development Plans
DDC	District Development Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DOs	District Officers
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
FADC	Focal Area Development Committee
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GOK-UNICEF	Government of Kenya-United Nations Children's Fund
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KEFEADO	Kenya Female Advisory Organization
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LAFT	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCPD	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication plan
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SONY	South Nyanza (Sugar Company)

TTC Teachers' Training College

URTI Urinary Tract Infections

VAFs Village Aids Facilities

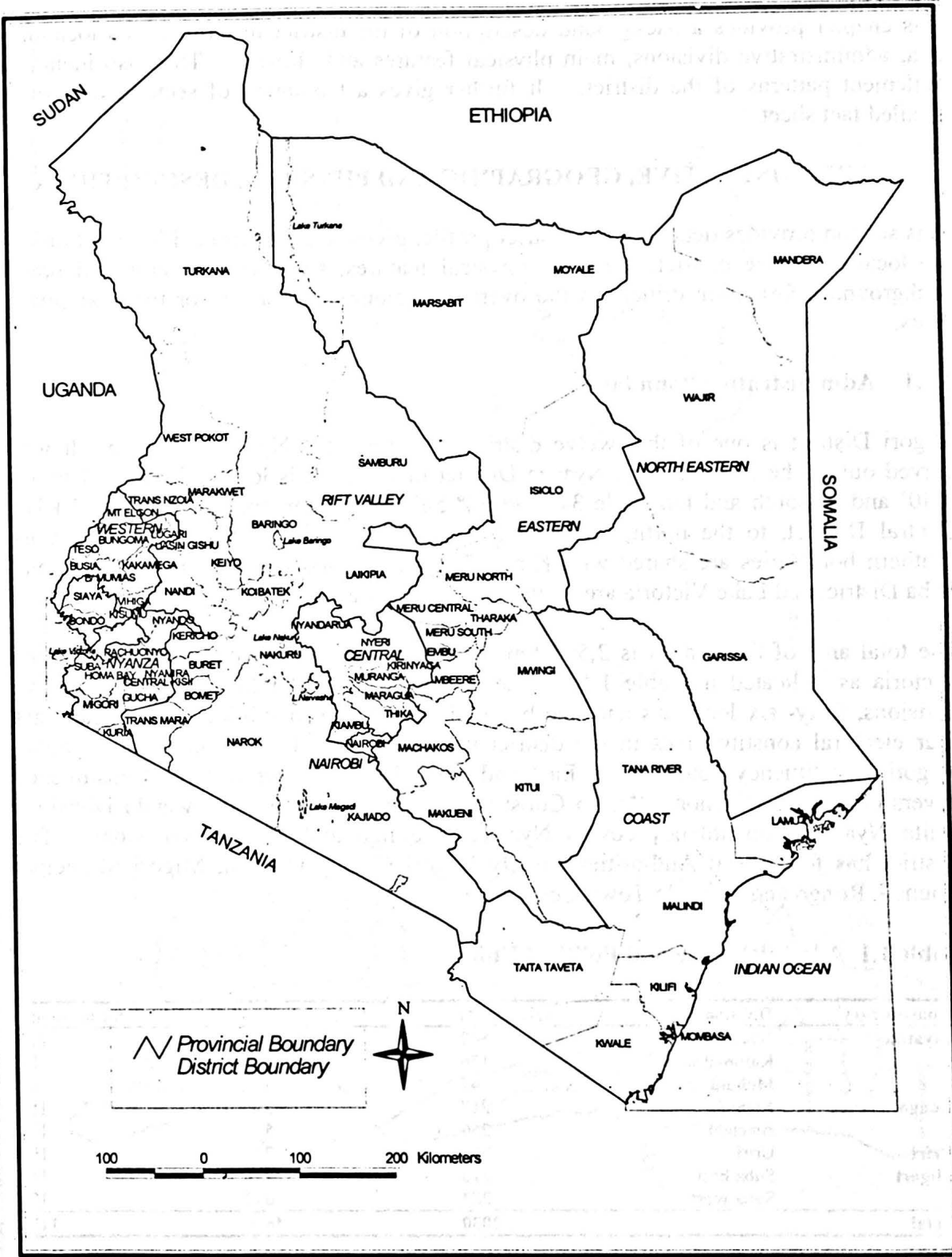
## LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

		<b>Page</b>
Table 1.1	Administrative and Political Unit	4
Table 1.2	Population density projections by division	7
Table 2.1	Projects and Programmes Implemented during the 1997-2000 Plan Period	17
Table 2.2	Projects and Programmes Implemented outside the 1997-2000 Plan	17
Table 2.3	Population Projections/Age Cohort and Sex	20
Table 2.4	Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	21
Table 2.5	Urban Population	21
Table 2.6	Reported Deaths from HIV/AIDS Causes – 1999-2001	23
Map 1	Location of the District	3
Map	District Administrative Boundaries	5



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

# LOCATION OF MIGORI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. This also includes settlement patterns of the district. It further gives a tabulation of sectoral data in a detailed fact sheet.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides details of the district profile, giving the background information on the location of the district, 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

Migori District is one of the twelve districts that form the Nyanza Province. It was carved out of the former South Nyanza District in 1992. It is located between latitude 0°40' and 0° south and longitude 34° and 34° 50' east. It borders Homa-Bay and Kisii Central District, to the north; Gucha and Trans Mara Districts to the east while its southern boundaries are shared with Kuria, Trans Mara and the Republic of Tanzania. Suba District and Lake Victoria are on its western boundaries.

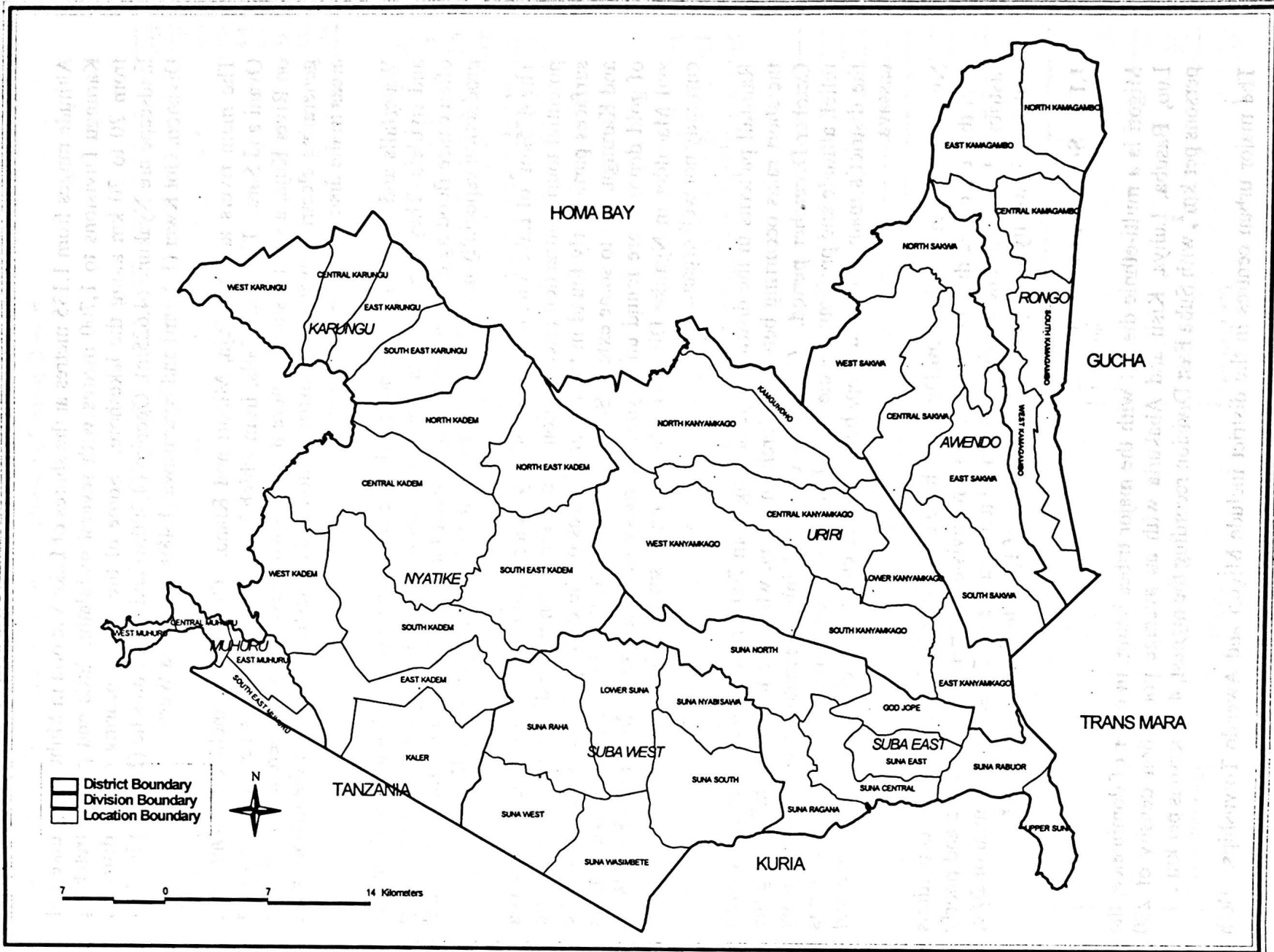
The total area of the district is 2,505 km<sup>2</sup> of which 475 km<sup>2</sup> covers a section of Lake Victoria as indicated in Table 1.1. The district is divided into eight administrative divisions, forty-six locations and one hundred and seventeen sub-locations. There are four electoral constituencies in the district namely Migori, Uriri, Rongo and Nyatike. Migori Constituency covers Suba East and West Divisions, while Uriri Constituency covers only Uriri Division. Rongo Constituency covers Rongo and Awendo Divisions while Nyatike Constituency covers Nyatike, Karungu and Muhuru Divisions. The District has four Local Authorities namely Migori County Council, Migori Municipal Council, Rongo and Awendo Town Councils.

**Table 1.1 Administrative and Political Units**

Constituency	Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Locations	Sub Locations
Nyatike	Nyatike	502	8	21
	Karungu	136	4	8
	Muhuru	47	4	8
Rongo	Rongo	217	5	18
	Awendo	256	5	17
Uriri	Uriri	379	7	19
Migori	Suba East	210	7	14
	Suba West	283	6	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>2030</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>117</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Migori, 2001

# MIGORI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



### **1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

Altitude ranges from 1,135 metres at the shores of Lake Victoria in Muhuru, Nyatike and Karungu Divisions to 1,700 metres with several undulating hills and plains stretching from 20 to 70 km along the lakeshore. Some of the hills appearing on the district's landscape are Nyakune (4,625m), Ogengo (4,300m) and Got Sibuoche (1,475m) in Uriri Division; Got Kwer (1,420m) and Nyabisawa (1,489m) in Suba West.

The main rivers are the Kuja, Migori and Riana. Other rivers include the Ongoche, Oyani and Sare. The Gogo Falls, from which hydroelectric power is generated, is found on River Kuja, a short distance before it merges with River Migori. There is potential for generating electric power for industrialization and domestic purposes in the major urban areas in the district.

Waterfalls and cataracts, hence not conducive for river transport, characterize the rivers and rivulets. They can, however, support irrigation, though at their lower reaches they often cause flooding disasters. Possibilities exist for exploiting irrigation for horticultural production especially in the lakeshore divisions of Muhuru, Nyatike and Karungu.

The 475km<sup>2</sup> of Lake Victoria serve not only as a source of fresh water fish but also as a potential tourist-attraction phenomenon. Rock formation in the district is mainly granite surfaces particularly found in the marginal areas of the district, that is Muhuru, Nyatike and Karungu, and to some extent, Suba West and Uriri Divisions. Insignificant quantities of gold deposits are found underlying the rocky surfaces around Masara in Suba West and Macalder in Nyatike Division. These support small-scale mining activities, though currently not well organized.

Rainfall patterns in the district vary, ranging from 700 mm to 1,800 mm annually, with the short rains occurring between March and May, while the long rains fall during the October-December period. Climate is of a mild inland equatorial type, modified by relief, altitude and proximity to the lake. It favours the cultivation of sugar cane, which is the district's main industrial crop, besides other crops like tobacco, cotton, maize and cassava.

Nyatike, Karungu and Muhuru Divisions have comparatively harsher climatic conditions than the rest of the district. These lakeshore divisions experience unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall. The district's minimum temperature is 17°C and a maximum of 20°C, with high humidity and a potential evaporation of 1,800 to 2,000 mm per year.

### **1.1.3 Settlement Patterns**

Migori is a multi-ethnic district with the major tribes being, in order of dominance, the Luo, Basuba, Luhya, Kisii and Abakuria with an average population density of 280 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, with Suba East Division recording the highest, 476 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The major urban centres in the district include Migori and Awendo Townships. Both towns are cosmopolitan in nature with Migori serving as a nerve centre for cross-border activities, which extend through Kuria District and the Republic of Tanzania. The main economic activity in Awendo Town is sugar processing at the SONY sugar factory. The economic activities in these two towns make Suba East and Awendo Divisions the most

populous regions in the district, with a population of 97,600 and 96,173, respectively, according to the 1999 Population and Housing Census Report.

**Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division**

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Suba East	436	476	504	534	566
Awendo	352	384	407	431	457
Uriri	238	260	275	291	309
Rongo	368	401	425	451	478
Nyatike	131	143	151	160	170
Suba West	189	206	218	231	245
Karungu	205	224	237	251	266
Muhuru	359	392	415	440	466

Source: District Statistics Office, Migori, 2001

Muhuru is the least populous division with a population of 18,734 but with a relatively high population density of 392 people per km<sup>2</sup>, attributable to the division's small size. Nyatike Division is the most sparsely populated with a population of 67,906 people and a density of 143 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Majority of the rural poor are found in the lower divisions of Nyatike, Karungu and Muhuru due to the marginal nature of this region. Pockets of urban poor are found particularly in slum dwellings such as Oruba and Soweto in Migori Town and parts of Awendo Town.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of data and information about the district at a glance. These embrace the district's area, topography and climate, demography and population profiles, socio-economic indicators, health and educational facilities among others.

<b>Area</b>		
Total Area		2,030 Km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area		1,771 Km <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land		259 Km <sup>2</sup>
Water mass		475 Km <sup>2</sup>
Gazetted forests		3.27 Km <sup>2</sup>
Urban area		140 Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and climate</b>		
Altitude (above sea level)	Highest	1,700m
	Lowest	1,135m
Rainfall	Awendo	2,316mm
	Suba East	1,308mm
	Nyatike	630mm
Rainfall by seasons	Long rains	1,800mm
	Short rains	700mm
Temperature range	Highest	February (20°)
	Lowest	August (17°)
Temperature average	Higher Divisions	20° - 30°
	Lower Divisions	25° - 35°
<b>Demography and Population Profiles</b>		
Population Size (start of the plan period)		565,080



<b>Population Structure</b>	
Total No. of Males	271,217
Total No. of Females	293,863
Sex ratio (male/female)	100:92
Total No. of youthful population (15-25)	134,951
Total Population of primary school going age (6-13)	130,724
Total Population of secondary school going age(14-17)	61,563
Total labour force(15-59)	285,775
Dependency ratio	100:98
Population growth rate	3.1%
<b>Density</b>	
Highest density (Suba East)	476
Lowest density (Nyatike)	143
Average density (District density)	280
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural population at the start and end of the Plan Period	
Start	269,034
End	324,031
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	(4) Migori, Awendo, Rongo, and Sori
Urban population at the start of the Plan Period	296,046
Crude Birth Rate	42/1000
Crude Death Rate	17/1000
Life Expectancy	
Females	52
Males	48
Infant Mortality Rate	137/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	213/1000
Total Fertility Rate	7.1
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>	
Total number of households	113,930
Average household size	4.5
Number of female headed households	5,697
Number of children headed households	1,100
Number of disabled	25,000
Children needing special protection	13,000
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	58%
Contribution to National poverty	2.17%
<b>Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:</b>	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self-employment	5%
Wage employment	10%
Urban self employment	5%
Other	5%
Number of unemployed	79,463
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average Farm size (small scale)	3 Acres
Average farm size (large scale)	20 Acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, cassava
Main cash crops produced	Sugar cane, tobacco
Total acreage under food crops	100,500 acres
Total acreage under cash crops	23,750 acres
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	On-farm: cribs & stores Off-farm: NCPB Depots
Population working in the agriculture sector	436,500
Average size of ranches	NIL
Main livestock bred	Zebu cattle, sheep & goats

Land carrying capacity	Upper zone Fodder Lower zone	2 acre/Livestock unit (natural pasture) 1 acre/livestock unit 5 acre/livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector		436,500
Main species of fish catch		Nile perch, Tilapia, 'Omena'
Population of fish farmers		186
Number of fish ponds		406
Number of landing beaches		24
Size of gazetted forests		327 Ha
Size of non-gazetted forests		549 Ha
Main forest products		Timber, furniture, firewood, seedlings, fencing wood
% people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)		2% of the total Rural population
<b>Cooperatives</b>		
Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, agricultural coops, unions, housing etc)	SACCOS Agricultural Fisheries Dairy Multi-purpose	8 2 5 2 2
Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years		2 for fisheries
Registered members by type	SACCOS Fisheries Dairy Multi-purpose Total	10,325 905 1,537 6,457 19,224
Turnover by type (Kshs)	SACCOS Fisheries Dairy Agricultural Total	12,600,518 21,466,663 722,147 30,131 41,318,459
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Number of households with access to piped water		4,364
Number of households with access to potable water		43,402
Number of permanent rivers		4
Number of wells		300
Number of protected springs		79
Number of boreholes		57
Number of dams		41
Number of households with roof catchments		330
Average distance to nearest potable water point		4 km
Number of VIP latrines		79,757
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary School</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		412
Total enrolment rates	Boys Girls	98 % 96%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:48
Total drop out rate		Not available
Average years of school attendance		2
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of primary schools		410
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys Girls	96 % 86%
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys	10%

	Girls	17%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:34
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	7 years
	Girls	6 years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools		44
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	22%)
	Girls	15%
Total drop out rates by sex		
	Boys	5%
	Girls	23%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:18
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	3 years
	Girls	3 years
<b>Tertiary</b>		
Number of other training institutions		3
Main types of training institutions		
	TTC	1
	Institute of Technology	1
	Youth Polytechnics	6
<b>Adult Literacy</b>		
Number of adult literacy classes		109
Total Enrolment by sex		
	Males	540
	Females	1,158
Drop out rates by sex		
	Males	57%
	Females	65%
Literacy levels by sex		
	Male	82.3%
	Female	57.2%
<b>Health</b>		
Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, URTI & Diarrhoea
Doctor/patient ratio		1:5,280
Number of hospitals		5
Number of health centres		6
Average distance to nearest health facility		8Km
<b>Energy</b>		
Number of households with electricity connections(Approx)		7,000
Number of trading centres with electricity		6
% Rural households using solar power		1%
% Households using firewood/charcoal		80%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		19%
<b>Transport Facilities</b>		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen), by division:		1,282.7 Km
	<u>Division</u>	<u>Bitumen(km)</u> <u>Gravel(km)</u> <u>Earth(km)</u>
	Suba E.	15 71 45
	Suba W.	- 70 41
	Rongo	36 72 100
	Awendo	23 79 224
	Uriri	12 52 71
	Nyatike	- 121 119
	Karungu	12.2 35 30
	Muhuru	- 12.5 42
Total length of railway line and number of station		Not applicable
Number of ports including inland container depots		Not applicable
Number of airports and airstrips (airstrips)		2
Number of waterways		Not applicable
Number of public service vehicles		Not applicable

<b>Communication</b>	
Number of households with telephone connections	293
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	455
Mobile service coverage	NIL
Number of post/sub post offices	HPO SPO DPO
	1, 7, 4
Number of telephone booths	106
Number of households without radios	Not applicable
Number of cyber cafes	4
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>	
Number of trading centres	83
Number of hotels	24
Number of tourist class hotels	Nil .
Main tourist attractions	Lake, Traditional caves and waterfalls
Number of registered hotels	2
Number of licensed businesses	8
Total Number of informal sector enterprises	Not applicable
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>	
Number of Banks	3
Volume of credit provided (1999/2000) (KCB)	Kshs.12 million
Number of other financial institutions	1
Volume of credit provided	Not applicable
Number of Micro-finance institutions	3

## CHAPTER TWO

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter outlines the major development challenges and the cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing an overview of the last plan (1997 – 2001), and attempts to look, in broad terms, whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of programmes and projects and moves a step further to show any achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan and the National Development Plan, the various Sessional Papers and other policy documents. Finally, it looks at major development challenges that the district is likely to face in the plan period besides other cross cutting issues which are relevant to the district.

### **2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN**

The overall goal of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was to promote rapid industrialization for sustainable development.

The major constraints to industrial transformation were identified and strategies to address them developed in the Plan. These constraints included inadequate infrastructural facilities such as roads, electrification and telecommunications; under developed human resources; underdeveloped local raw materials; poor marketing systems; and poor access to credit facilities. It was envisaged that through the various sectoral projects and programmes proposed in the plan, a favourable environment for industrialization would be created.

On the overall, less than 30 per cent of the projects proposed were implemented. The strategy proposed to improve the infrastructure targeted the road network and telecommunication services in the lower regions of the district. Extension of the Rural Electrification Programme was also a component of this strategy while the water development sub-sector was expected to facilitate access to safe water within a reasonable distance for the residents.

Promising programmes such as the Farmers Groups and Community Support Programme (IFAD) and the El-Nino rehabilitation project were initiated in the roads and water sub-sectors. These efforts have however not yielded much largely due to financial constraints and lack of community participation. Very little was achieved in improvement of telecommunications and the Rural Electrification Programme.

In the human resource development strategy, the situation has not improved much. Most of the learning institutions in the district are still ill equipped for the demanding 8-4-4 system of education. Rural schools are also disadvantaged in terms of teacher distribution despite the rising drop out rates that have been prevailing over the years. The cost sharing policy in provision of health services has not borne fruit partly due to poverty and partly due to the negative dependency attitude entrenched among the local communities.

Development of local raw materials, improvement in the marketing system and improved access to credit facilities was a strategy aimed at boosting the production sector and enhance incomes for the rural communities. The strategy has greatly failed as a result of a weak co-operative movement and poor extension services for the local producers.



Acquisition of inputs and credit facilities also emerged as a serious bottleneck as the existing micro-credit institutions have not been farmer friendly.

## **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN**

Three major factors had a significant negative impact on the district economy and indirectly affected implementation of the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan: the El-Nino rains of 1998; the freeze on fish exports from Kenya to the European Union Market and the crisis experienced by the South Nyanza Sugar Factory (SONY).

The El-Nino rains had a devastating effect on infrastructure particularly the road network and water facilities. This necessitated a reprioritization of projects and programmes identified for implementation in this sector, in order to take care of the emergency rehabilitation needs. On the other hand, the freeze on fish exports and the sugar crisis impacted negatively on expected incomes to communities in the affected areas. This in turn slowed down the momentum for resource mobilization particularly in the development of human resources and availability of credit facilities. Key strategic actions outlined in the 1997-2001 Plan had to be reviewed to shift focus on poverty reduction activities.

The on-going Public Sector Reforms also significantly affected implementation of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. This was evident in the provision of extension services particularly in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, after a number of extension officers were retrenched. Others had left earlier through the Early Voluntary Retirement Programme.

On the positive side, significant gains were made during the 1997-2001 Plan period, particularly in the roads and fisheries sub sectors. The El Nino Rehabilitation Project has greatly improved accessibility to the lower regions of the district in terms of road infrastructure. Particularly worth mentioning are the opening up of the Rapogi – Oria; Karungu-Masara and Kababu – Othoch Rakuom roads which have helped open up large parts of Uriri, Karungu, Nyatike and Suba West Divisions. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) was also a major boost to the fisheries sub-sector during the Plan period. Beside the support provided in beach improvement and fish quality control activities, the programme had a micro-project component directly benefiting the fishing communities in terms of basic infrastructure and human resource development.

On the overall, a total of 208 projects and programmes covering various sectors were included in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. Out of these, only 56 were either partially or fully implemented, therefore achieving an implementation rate of about 27 per cent.

Approximately, Kshs. 37 million was spent on the various projects and programmes over this period, as can be deduced from Table 2.1. The main constraints attributed to this low implementation rate include low funding levels, poor project prioritisation and in some case unclear ministerial policies.

**Table 2.1 Projects/Programmes Implemented During the 1997 – 2001 Plan Period**

Sector	Proposed No. of Projects in DDP	No. Implemented	% of Implementation	Total Expenditure (Kshs)
Public Administration	22	6	27	3,435,000
Agriculture and Rural Development	47	10	21	13,900,000
Physical Infrastructure	47	14	30	17,260,000
Human Resources Development	71	24	34	2,300,000
Trade and Industry	21	2	10	Not applicable
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36,895,000</b>

Source: District Development Office, Departmental reports, Migori, 2001.

From the above analysis, a number of lessons can be learnt and taken into consideration during the preparation of 2002-2008 DDP. Several projects proposed in the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan were not properly prioritised, while some were vaguely described and too ambitious. It is evident that there was very little consultation between some departments and their respective Ministry Headquarters on the priorities to be included in the DDP.

The plan period was marked by a very irregular disbursement of funds resulting in the low implementation rate. The linkage between the district and the national development plans was weak, and so was the linkage between the projects/programmes captured in the DDP and budgeting; especially those to be financed by GOK. This has now been addressed through the introduction of the MTEF.

A number of programmes heavily depended on donor funding during the plan period. These were severely affected when donor funding was discontinued. Most of these programmes stalled as a result. Particularly affected were the departments of Agriculture and Health.

Table 2.2 shows projects that were implemented outside the DDP during the plan period. A total of Kshs.134,226,751 was invested in these projects.

**Table 2.2 Projects/Programme Implemented Outside the 1997 – 2001 Plan**

Name of the Ministry	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects (Physical and Financial)	Total Cost of Projects Implemented
Public Works	2	98	127,099,716
Education	2	45	1,627,035
Agriculture and Livestock Development	1	10	1,000,000
Fisheries	4	40	4,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>134,226,751</b>

Source: District Development Office, Departmental reports, Migori, 2001

A major lesson learnt is that very few development agents at the district level; especially the local leaders use the DDP as a reference document in project proposals. Hence the

plemented and others imposed from other

were not well integrated into the DDPs thus members and implementing agencies. Most serious lack of a monitoring and evaluation. This made it very difficult to quantify the in period.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND

Master Plan for development programmes at conventions initiated by all stakeholders and in the plan.

high policy directions at the macro-economic plan was highly influenced by the Sessional (for Renewed Growth) and Sessional Paper (Development). The 2002-2008 DDP will provided by the National Development Plan emphasis on sustainable growth and poverty

s in resource mobilization has shifted to necessitated by economic liberalization and greatly reduced the community's capacity to

up indicators on the incidence and depth of Survey of 1997 provided the framework were used to develop the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP)

the 3-year PRSP have been concretised into District Development Plan. Extensive reference eradication Plan (NPEP), which provides a based on three basic principles namely of broad based economic growth and social with the theme of the 2002-2008 National *Plan for Sustainable Economic growth and*

ment Plan, the PRSP and the National Expenditure Framework (MTEF) annual budget. Directed from the various ministries/sectors priorities.

At the district level, strong linkages are provided through the sectoral and regional development plans targeting the district. Key among these includes the Local Authority Development Plans for Migori Municipal, Migori County, Rongo and Awendo Town Councils. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) is a regional multi-sectoral programme supporting communities living along the lake region. Components of the programme relevant to the district have been extracted and incorporated in the DDP. Special donor supported programmes and strategic plans by Non-governmental Organizations have also been harmonized through a consultative process. These include the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2000-2005), the GOK – UNICEF Programme of Co-operation (1999-2003), the Care International in Kenya Country Strategy (2000-2005) and the World Vision Nyatike Area Development Programme.

Newly introduced programmes like the NALEP have encouraged development of Community Action Plans, which strengthen the development of communities in implementation of projects. Efforts have been made to integrate activities from the central government, local authorities and key non-governmental organization programmes which address the twin-pronged objective of sustainable growth and poverty reduction during the 2002 – 2008 plan period.

## **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

Several challenges and crosscutting issues that affect development of the district have been identified. Although an attempt was made to address some of the issues during the 1997-2001 Plan period, new dimensions to the constraints, challenges and opportunities have emerged. This has necessitated re-examination of the issues and a review of strategies in tackling them. The challenges become more and more complex while resources keep on dwindling. Key challenges the district faces include the deteriorating infrastructure, the decline in the fisheries sub-sector and unreliability of sugarcane as a principal cash crop. Highlighted below are some of the identified cross cutting issues.

### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The population of Migori District stands at 514,897 as recorded from the 1999 population census. This is a 26 per cent growth from 1989. It had an inter-censal annual population growth rate of 3.1 per cent. It is projected to rise to 565,080 and 680,595 in 2002 and 2008 respectively, as shown in Table 2.3. Whereas the national average household size stands at 4.3, Migori District has an average household size of 4.5. This is an indicator of a high population growth, a situation that is likely to put a lot of pressure on land and provision of social services.

Population structure in Migori District is mainly youthful in the sense that 46 per cent of the population falls below 15 years of age, while 75 per cent falls below 30 years. The population aged above 65 years accounts for only 3.4 per cent. This gives a dependency ratio of 100:98, which means that for every 100 persons in the labour force there are 98 dependants, which is within the limit of a typical African country of 80 to 100 dependants per productive persons.

**Table 2.3 Population Projections/Age Cohort And Sex**

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	45,382	45,377	49,805	49,800	52,991	52,985	56,380	56,374	59,986	59,980
5-9	35,967	37,118	39,472	40,736	41,997	43,341	44,683	46,113	47,541	49,063
10-14	37,581	37,720	41,244	41,396	43,882	44,044	46,689	46,861	49,675	49,859
15-19	32,378	33,282	35,534	36,526	37,806	38,862	40,225	41,348	42,797	43,992
20-24	21,995	26,949	24,139	29,575	25,683	31,467	27,325	33,480	29,073	35,621
25-29	16,014	19,233	17,575	21,107	18,699	22,458	19,895	23,894	21,167	25,422
30-34	12,238	15,105	13,431	16,577	14,290	17,637	15,204	18,766	16,176	19,966
35-39	10,301	12,650	11,305	13,883	12,028	14,771	12,797	15,716	13,616	16,721
40-44	8,510	9,732	9,339	10,680	9,937	11,364	10,572	12,090	11,249	12,864
45-49	6,764	7,860	7,423	8,626	7,898	9,178	8,403	9,765	8,941	10,389
50-54	5,720	5,997	6,277	6,581	6,679	7,002	7,106	7,450	7,561	7,927
55-59	3,713	4,467	4,075	4,902	4,336	5,216	4,613	5,550	4,908	5,905
60-64	3,485	4,004	3,825	4,394	4,069	4,675	4,330	4,974	4,606	5,293
65-69	2,723	3,602	2,988	3,953	3,180	4,206	3,383	4,475	3,599	4,761
70-74	1,862	2,177	2,043	2,389	2,174	2,542	2,313	2,705	2,461	2,878
75-79	1,200	1,302	1,317	1,401	1,401	1,520	1,491	1,618	1,586	1,721
80+	1,298	1,191	1,425	1,307	1,515	1,391	1,613	1,480	1,716	1,574
<b>Totals</b>	<b>247,131</b>	<b>267,766</b>	<b>271,217</b>	<b>293,863</b>	<b>288,564</b>	<b>312,659</b>	<b>307,022</b>	<b>332,658</b>	<b>326,660</b>	<b>353,935</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Migori, 2001

Table 2.4 gives the population projections for some selected age groups.

**Age group 6 – 13 (Primary):** In 1999, there were 119,115 persons in the primary school going age, who are expected to increase to 130,724 and 154,447 persons in 2002 and 2008 respectively.

The current total enrolment rate in primary schools stands at 91 per cent accommodated in the existing 410 primary schools. To cope with the increasing population in this age group, there is need to improve the facilities in the existing schools, construct more schools and employ more teachers. This will definitely put more pressure on the overall development strategy of the district.

**Age 14-17 (Secondary):** This population stood at 56,096 in 1999, and is projected to rise to 61,562 and 74,148 persons in 2002 and 2008 respectively.

Currently enrolment stands at 18.5 per cent occupying 44 schools. Like in the case of the primary school going age, an increase in population of this age group will require the district to invest in construction of learning facilities, employment of more teachers and development of tertiary institutions to prepare this population for the labour market.

A greater attention for health services and employment opportunities is also focused on this proportion of the population, not to mention the vulnerability of this section of the population to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.



**Age 15-49 (Female):** The female population aged 15-49 is the reproductive age. This constitutes 24 per cent of the total population. It is set to rise to 161,153 in 2008 up from 124,133 in 1999. This trend calls for the provision of adequate health facilities to ensure healthy reproductive life for women and children. There is also need to control fertility through population management measures like family planning.

**Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force):** The age group 15-64 is the district labour force. This is the economically active population and constitutes 48 per cent of the district population. It is a group in dire need of employment, in a district whose job opportunities are scarce. The population in this group is set to rise from 251,513 in 1999 to about 326,521 in the year 2008, as indicated in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: 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	58,847	60,268	64,582	66,142	68,713	70,372	73,108	74,874	77,784	79,663
14-17	28,061	28,035	30,796	30,767	32,766	32,735	34,861	34,829	37,091	37,057
15-25	58,733	65,605	64,457	71,999	68,580	76,604	72,967	81,504	77,634	86,717
15-49		124,811		136,975		145,737		155,058		164,976
15-59	121,118	139,279	132,922	152,853	141,424	162,630	150,470	173,032	160,095	184,100

Source: District Statistical Office, Migori, 2001

Migration has significantly contributed to population increase in this district. This is due to the existing fertile soils, good climate, cheap agricultural land and self-employment opportunities particularly in urban set-ups. Other employment attractions include SONY sugar factory, tobacco processing industries (BAT and Mastermind) and cross-border trade. More agro-processing industries will be required to accommodate this rising number of immigrants.

**Urban Population:** Table 2.5. Shows that urban population in the district stood at 269,755 persons in 1999, which represents 52.4 per cent level of urbanization. It is projected to rise to 294,273 and 350,428 in 2002 and 2008 respectively.

With this projected increase in urbanization levels, investment is required in urban infrastructure, such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones, housing, etc. This will put pressure on the available district resource envelope.

**Table 2.5 Urban Populations**

Town	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Migori	45,552	49,894	49,692	54,429	52,660	57,679	55,804	61,124	59,137	64,774
Awendo	43,722	46,431	47,696	50,651	50,544	53,676	53,563	56,881	56,761	60,278
Rongo	38,279	41,538	41,758	45,314	44,252	48,017	46,894	50,887	49,695	53,926.00
Sori	2,158	2,181	2,354	2,379	2,495	2,521	2,644	2,672	2,801	3,056
Total	129,711	140,044	141,500	152,773	149,951	113,583	159,905	171,564	168,394	182,034

Source: District Statistical Office- Migori, 2001



## **2.4.2 Poverty**

Poverty is defined as the inability to access basic human needs such as food, clothing, shelter and critical development resources and service facilities by segments of the district population. It implies a state of powerlessness or life without security, dignity and hope.

The second report on poverty in Kenya (June 2000) identifies the poor in terms of food poverty, hardcore poverty and absolute poverty. The food poverty line for rural areas was estimated at Ksh. 927 per adult equivalent, while the overall poverty line for the same was set at Ksh. 1,239. From this analysis, it can be deduced that 58 per cent of the district population are in the absolute poverty category while 51 per cent experience food poverty only.

The District Poverty Assessment Report (April 2000) identified the major causes of poverty in the district as population growth; increase in prices for goods and services; retrogressive socio-cultural practices and attitudes (e.g. polygamy); harsh climatic conditions (particularly in the Nyatike zone) and the HIV/Aids pandemic.

The most vulnerable members of the community were identified as the fishing community, the small-scale (peasant) farmers, the orphans, widows, the elderly and people with physical disabilities.

Recommendations on the way forward during the District Consultative Forum on Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan identified key issues to be addressed in any poverty reduction initiatives in the district as follows:-

The road network must be improved to spur economic activities in other sectors. Improvement of Road C13 – Migori – Muhuru Road in particular will greatly contribute to rapid economic growth in the district. Rural Electrification Programme in the district should be given due attention. Revival of the cotton industry should be speeded up and cost sharing in public health facilities be reviewed.

The processing agro-based industries being established should be localized to benefit the local community and ensure maximum utilization of local resources. The productivity in the ASAL areas (Nyatike Zone) should be enhanced through deliberate and affordable community based irrigation programmes. There is need for community capacity building particularly in training in micro planning, and awareness creation to enable them fully participate in development policy formulations and implementations.

## **2.4.3 HIV/AIDS**

Prevalence and mortality rates for HIV/AIDS in the district are increasing and alarming. Prevalence rates for the general population currently stand at 30 per cent; secondary school students are estimated at 5 per cent. About 60 per cent of patients admitted in medical wards at the district hospital are suffering from HIV/AIDS related ailments and the number of people dying from the same has been rising from a monthly average of 36 in 1999, 48 in the year 2000 and currently estimated to be over 60 per month as analysed in Table 2.6.

One of the worst consequences of AIDS has been an increase in the number of orphans and widows in the district. Currently, there are over 12,000 orphans suspected to be HIV/AIDS victims in various schools within the district. The rising number of orphans has resulted in establishment of many orphanage homes, most of which are not sustainable. Apart from the social exclusion, the AIDS orphans often end up losing educational opportunities, health care and family property. The African extended family relations, which were looked upon as a means for providing support and care for these orphans are no longer reliable. The increase in the number of AIDS widows has led to more and more female-headed households.

The overall impact has been the rising dependency ratio currently estimated at 100:98. This does not take into account the fact that those children as young as 12 years are taking care of their sisters and brothers due to death of their parents. There are also many cases of grand parents taking care of their grand children in the district.

**Table 2.6 Reported Deaths From HIV/AIDS Causes, January 1999 –September 2001**

Months	1999	2000	2001
January	24	31	47
February	32	42	53
March	28	47	45
April	58	63	89
May	24	65	94
June	25	4	39
July	23	5	69
August	42	47	59
September	41	2	49
October	37	83	NA
November	29	46	-
December	41	90	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>544</b>

Source: DMOH; District Civil Registration Office, Migori, 2001

NB: These are only the reported cases, and are likely to be underestimated. Most are never reported

The pandemic has also had a negative impact on human resource development. Most of the children infected at birth have not lived to enrol in school. Some of the children enrolled have dropped out of school in order to earn money for their families and for the care of ill relatives. Many teachers have also fallen ill and died. The district loses an average of 100 teachers a year, majority of the cases believed to be due to HIV/AIDS.

Absenteeism is also a costly affair not only to the school children who miss lessons but also to the government, which has to pay the teachers for services not rendered.

Besides the hospital beds occupied by the AIDS patients many of them have opportunistic infections like TB, Pneumonia and so on and take long to get cured due to their weakened immune systems. The cost of treatment for some opportunistic infections are prohibitive except for the very rich. Many families are in the end left poor due to high

...ndless after selling family land to meet cost of

...ture in the district including loss of skilled and  
...ivity and loss of income. Many farms are either  
...This has adversely affected the district's food  
...as been vibrant in the district, is also on the  
...s of the fishing community. Several measures  
...ate effects of AIDs.

...lable in all major health facilities in the district  
...ening of blood. Donor recruitment, education  
...o maintain safe donors.

...major mode of transmission is through careless  
...uth, interventions have been intensified in this  
...eing carried out in schools within the district  
...operating in the district.

...ovision of drugs: The government has initiated  
...Control Committees, which in collaboration  
...nizations and Community Based Organizations  
...vilization with a view to influencing behavior  
...STD drug kits in GOK health facilities and  
...t has also strengthened controlling of sexually  
...hat proper control and management of STDs  
...per cent.

...ral AIDS Prevention Programme (RAPP) has  
...ering counselling services through training of  
...of the district. The NGO is also involved in  
...community. It is however limited by financial

...s proved to be useful in the fight against the  
...selling helps people make informed choices of  
...HIV negative or positive. With voluntary  
...uation is expected to improve due to change in  
...positive living.

...cedures: Most communities use incisive  
...circumcision, skin piercing etc. Interventions  
...these practices include standard sterilization  
...settings, use of disposal syringes and needles  
...traditional practitioners to enhance sterile  
...per person during circumcision.

...y little impact due to various reasons namely  
...nd traditional beliefs. Because AIDS is a  
...based care has to some extent reduced bed

occupancy in our hospitals. Non-Governmental Organisations have been encouraged to focus more on this form of intervention other than institutionalisation of HIV/AIDS victims. This is far cheaper in terms of cost and gives the patient an opportunity to be managed in a home environment.

#### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

One of the major challenges in the district is how to address gender concerns and integrate interventions on gender parity into the overall development programmes. Presently, women play a very minor role in the decision making process in the district. Men dominate most Development Committees right from the district to the sub locational level. Women also rarely attend public barazas convened to articulate local development concerns. The non-involvement of women in decision-making process is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that very few women take active part in political activities. Leadership at the grassroots is male dominated, as out of over 60 councillors in the district only 3 are women.

In terms of contribution to economic activities there is a general disempowerment of women in the district. In most cases active involvement of women is confined to women groups activities at the village level. This is despite the fact that most interventions in development activities target participation of women as beneficiaries. Access to resources generally puts women at a disadvantaged position. Men control the access to family resources such as land and other assets. This inconveniences the female partners, particularly when it comes to negotiation for credit facilities to initiate economic activities.

Early marriages are a major cause of school drops out for girls in the district. The disparities in dropout rates at primary and secondary school levels are glaring. At primary school level, the rates are 10 per cent for boys and 17 per cent for girls. At secondary school level, the rates are 5 per cent for boys and 23 per cent for girls. This evidently puts women at a disadvantage and contributes to the cycle of under achievement in terms of literacy levels, employment opportunities and leadership positions.

The major causes of these gender disparities include ignorance, illiteracy and cultural asceticism. The underlying causes include poor leadership among women organizations and weak mobilization for gender approaches in development.

Proposed measures to promote gender equality at the district level has to start through improving access to education and literacy levels among the women in the district. Strong campaigns for the promotion of the girl child education are already underway. Organisations such as the Kenya Female Advisory and Development Organisation (KEFEADO) and UNICEF have taken an active role in this direction. Financial institutions and micro-credit organizations have also been encouraged to support gender sensitive development activities. The Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) is a key stakeholder in this area. Other proposed strategic actions include the provision of legal awareness services to individual women and women organizations; provision of special positions in the various Development Committees for women leaders at all levels; and the revamping of women groups activities through capacity building, lobbying and mobilization.

#### 2.4.5 Disaster Management

One of the major challenges faced in the district is disaster management and preparedness. The potential disasters in the district are analysed as follows:

**Floods:** This normally occurs periodically during heavy rains and affects parts of Nyatike Division along the River Kuja basin. The disaster causes crop destruction along the plains and quite often results in temporary displacement of people living nearby. Some of the long-term solutions that the District Disaster Management Committee has put in place include taming of the river water through erection of dykes and desiltation. Short term or emergency measures normally involve temporary evacuation of the displaced villagers, provision of famine relief, drugs and a rehabilitation process through provision of farm inputs. This incurs enormous expenditure on the government and NGOs operating in the area such as World Vision and CARE International.

**Drought/Famine:** This affects the marginal regions of the district (Nyatike, Muhuru and Karungu). It is caused by prolonged drought and generally leads to poor crop harvest and famine. Mitigation measures include storage of strategic food reserves (estimated at 45,000 bags of maize and 15,000 bags of beans every year). The local community also needs to be sensitised and encouraged to develop on-farm granaries and avoid selling all the food during bumper harvest.

**Fire outbreak:** This is likely to occur anywhere, mainly caused by bush burning, electrical faults or careless handling of cooking equipment at the domestic level. Such incidences could cause a major disaster in the district because the nearest fire station is over 65 km away in Kisii Town.

The proposed mitigation measure is to support the Local Authorities especially the Migori Municipal Council to acquire fire-fighting equipment. The government departments and other public institutions have also been advised on preparedness and need to install the necessary facilities within the institutions. Ensuring proper building construction ethics should also enhance Law enforcement and guidelines adhered to.

**Mining related accidents:** These are likely to happen in the gold prospecting areas of the district. They are caused by poor handling of explosives and leakages on the fluxing pumps used in the mining activities. Awareness creation and organization of the miners into a formal economic entity must be considered as measures.

There are positive attributes from some of the disasters experienced in the district. The Nyatike floods disaster for instance could be useful to the area residents through irrigation schemes across the plains. This will however require taming the floodwaters and establishing environmental conservation measures such as tree planting and soil protection.

Capacity building for disaster management at all levels in the district is an inevitable requirement. Although a District Disaster Management Committee has been established, members need training. Efforts must be made not only to establish Disaster Management Committees at the lower levels, but also to equip the members with skills in handling disaster situations.

#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation**

There are various forms of environmental hazards experienced in the district. These include destruction of forests through excessive timber harvesting, cultivation of hilltops, and farming activities around water catchments areas. In the urban centres, the main causes of environmental hazards are poor sewage systems and congestion in densely populated areas.

The obvious consequences of environment mismanagement include decrease in food production, drought and siltation of water points. The most potent consequence of environmental pollution in the urban areas is disease epidemics.

It must be understood that environmental conservation is a responsibility for every resident of the district. Solutions should not be expected from the government alone. However, key strategic actions to be delivered during the plan period will be the improvement of sanitation and sewerage systems in the urban areas and strict enforcement of environmental management policies. A District Environmental Management Committee has been established to address the issue.



### CHAPTER THREE

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES





### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures to be undertaken in the district to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The sectoral strategies outlined have been developed in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) and basically cover six major sectors. These are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure and Social Services; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology and Public administration, Safety, Law and Order

The district response to each sector vision and mission, the importance of each sector in the district and the role of stakeholders are highlighted. Priority ranking for district specific projects and programmes to be implemented during the 2002 – 2008 plan period is also presented.

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sectors discussed here include Crop development; Livestock development, Rural Water Supply; Agricultural research and development; Land administration; Cooperative development; irrigation development; Agricultural and other rural financial services, Agricultural marketing; Environment; and Fisheries development.

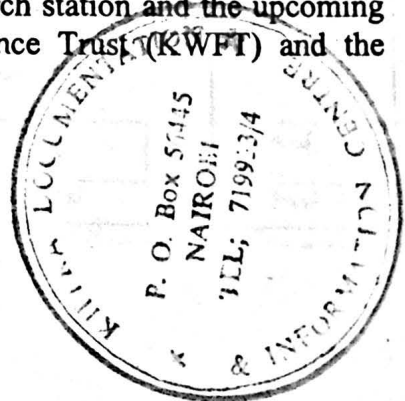
#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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 natural resources".

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

The District response in this sector is to focus in strengthening of food crop production, to ensure food self-sufficiency. Re-introducing additional crops, especially cotton and horticultural crops in the marginal areas of the district, will widen the cash crop base. Promotion of tea production as an alternative high value cash crop in the high potential zones has already commenced. Revamping of the livestock and fisheries sub-sectors will be done to generate over 500 employment opportunities annually. Women groups and fishing cooperative societies will be the focus for income generating activities from the two sub-sectors. The cooperative movement will also be supported to facilitate marketing of farm produce.

In order to enhance food security, especially in the marginal zones, rural water supply improvement and environmental conservation will be key strategies. This will involve rehabilitation of dams and pans and intensive afforestation programmes. Technical and financial support will be sought from the agricultural research station and the upcoming rural financial services such as the Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) and the Cooperative Bank of Kenya.



### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the most important sector in the district in terms of income generation and employment creation. It engages about 80 per cent of the district's population. The sector also determines the district's capacity for self-sufficiency in food production. The sector also contributes to economic growth through provision of raw materials for agro-processing industries within and outside the district, besides the employment opportunities generated. The fisheries sub sector is the lifeline of the communities around the lake region and engages over 100,000 people and has potential to generate over Kshs.265,000,000 annually from fish exports.

The sector contributes 75 per cent of the household incomes in the district and employs over 436,500 people. The main food crops grown in the district include maize, sorghum and cassava. Zebu cattle, sheep and goats are the main types of livestock kept in the district. The income earned from the main crops in 2000 was K£47,295,000, 14,704,000, 24,250,000 and 21,241,000 for maize, sorghum, cassava and tobacco respectively.

The total earnings accrued from eggs in the same year was Ksh.35,921,425 milk Ksh.7,547,870 and fish Ksh.194,976,755.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Ensures food self-sufficiency through provision of extension services, environmental management; Irrigation development and agricultural information management
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Plan and develop water resources; Coordination of stakeholders and formulation and implementation of policies; Promote environmental conservation.
NGOs-World Vision	World Vision Nyatike ADP will play a leading role by participating/facilitation rural agriculture and water development.
Private Sector	They operate sugar cane factories, cotton ginneries, fish and livestock processing and ensure guaranteed market for agricultural products. Provide local available materials and labour and participate as stakeholders.
Local Communities	Offer Banking services and provide credit to communities.
Financial Institutions – KWFT, KCB, Cooperative Bank	

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Training of farmers and capacity building; Food security improvement; Cash crop diversification.	Poor crop yields; Frequent food shortages; Poor marketing of local commodities; Unreliable cash crops.	Revamp Agricultural extension services and Community capacity building; Encourage establishment of traditional grain silos and community awareness to discourage desperate sale of food crops immediately after harvest; Influence initiation of special ASAL programmes for the Nyatike Zone:

			e.g. introduction of simple irrigation schemes; Subsidies and protection to local farmers; Rehabilitation of strategic roads; Revival of the cotton industry; Promote diversification of cash crops production through introduction of tea growing and horticultural products such as tomatoes and bananas; Influence re-organization of SONY Sugar factory and awareness creation to farmers not to over-rely on sugar cane as the main cash crop.
Fisheries	Beach improvement and fish quality control; Mobilization of fishing groups and cooperatives; Promotion of suitable fish harvesting practices.	Near collapse and low returns from the fishing industry.	Re-organization and capacity building for the fishing co-operative societies; Rural Electrification Programme and establishment of Ice Plants at the fish landing beaches; Beach patrols and aggressive extension services to curb insecurity; Public education to the fishing community on the need to exploit the fisheries resources on a sustainable basis and prudent investment of proceeds from the sale of fish products; Rehabilitation of the road network particularly Migori-Muhuru road.
Livestock Development	Strengthening of extension services; Capacity building for farmers; Availability of farm inputs.	Low yields from livestock production and low adoption rate of dairy farming practice.	Special funding for dairy farming through women and self-help groups; Promotion of crossbreeding through bull schemes and AI services.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Land adjudication activities; Land registration.	Inappropriate land tenure systems – lack of title deeds; Landlessness and under-utilised land.	Lobby for a clear land policy to discourage "hoarding" of land; Speeding up of land adjudication process.
Environment	Soil, water and environment conservation.	Depletion of forests and cultivation on water catchments areas and hilltops.	Lobby for clear environmental management policies and enforcement of the various Acts pertaining to environmental protection.
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation of dams and water catchments areas.	Prolonged dry spells; Inaccessible water supply sources; Desiltation of water sources e.g. dams.	Initiation of ASAL programmes in the Nyatike zone.
Cooperative Development	Capacity building for cooperative societies networking of cooperative with financial institutions.	Poor management of cooperative; Defaulting/non payment of loans.	Establishment of village banking through micro-financial institutions.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Project/Programme: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension	Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and	Appropriate technical packages promoted and	Identify 8 fiscal areas every year;

<b>Programme (NALEP) District wide</b>	skills; Support the establishment of forums and institutions that promote participation of private service providers in agricultural sector; Strengthen the extension management structure; Promote & strengthen farmers institutions; To improve the production and output of the cassava systems in the district; Promote use of clean planting for mankind; Enhance food security.	adapted in 8 focal areas by 2,400 farmers every year.	Develop Community Actions Plans (ACPS); Develop Farm Specific Action Plans (FSAPS); FADC training; CIG training; Professional GPs & farmer societies training; Farmer field days and farmer tours; 4K clubs & rural youth training; Group leaders training.
<b>Accelerated Cassava Multiplication Project Suba West Nyatike, Muhuru and Rongo Divisions</b>	To improve the production and output of the cassava crop; Enhance food security.	Increase yield of cassava from 12 tons/ha. to 25 tons/ha.	Accelerated multiplication and distribution of proven superior cassava varieties; Provision of technical and training support to all stakeholders.
<b>Cotton Industry Revitalization Muhuru, Suba East, Karungu, Nyatike and Suba West Divisions</b>	To improve on farm income from cotton; Expand the district cash crop base.	Increase cotton yield from 350 kg/ha to 500 kg/ha.; Increase hecterage from 20 to 300 ha.	Provision of cotton seeds and farm inputs to farmers; Provision of technical support to farmers

### B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Horticultural Crop Production Promotion District wide</b>	1	Introduce new horticultural crops in the district to expand cash crop base; Promote irrigated horticulture in ASAL areas.	Increase yield and area under horticulture by 5% year.	Demonstration on proper husbandry practices; Disease and pest control; Training of farmers and field staff. <b>Justification:</b> Need to widen cash crop base to enhance income.
<b>Coffee Industry Revitalization Awendo, Suba East, Suba West and Uriri Divisions</b>	2	Improve on-farm income from coffee; Introduce better coffee varieties like Ruiru 11.	Increase coffee yield from 2.8 kg to 5. Kg per tree per year; Raise enough tree seedlings from existing Ruiru 11 and 18 hectares of Robusta Coffee.	Training farmers on recommended coffee husbandry practices; Revamping of coffee factories. <b>Justification:</b> Need to promote production of more high value cash crops.
<b>Expansion of Tea Growing Sites Uriri, Rongo, Awendo and Suba East Division</b>	3	Improve on farm income from tea.	Increase tea growing area from 5 ha to 200 ha.; Increase yield from 0.5 kg from 1.0 kg per bush 1 year.	Set up on-farm tea nursery and central nursery for seedling production; Train farmers on recommended tea husbandry practices; Intensify extension services to cover tea production. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to promote production of more high value cash crops as an alternative to sugar cane.
<b>Oil Crops Production</b>	4	Improve on farm income from oil crops	Increase yield and hectare under	Intensify extension services to cover production of oil



District wide		sunflower and simsim; Expand area under these crops from 5 hectares to 3,000 hectares.	crops; Promote the use of presses for local oil production. <b>Justification:</b> Promotion of local raw materials for agro-based industries.
---------------	--	---	--

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District wide	To promote milk production and processing so as to increase rural incomes and employment opportunities; To promote good health of the rural people.	Increase the dairy herd by 100 heads annually; Increase employment opportunities by 500 annually; Increase napier acreage by 100 acres annually.	Plant Napier grass; Develop pasture grass leys; Construct zero grazing structures; Establish milk cooling, processing and packaging facilities; Establish bull schemes; Establish functional A. I. facilities.
Livestock Multiplication Programme Uriki and Nyatike Division	To produce high quality breeding stock for the farmers (meat & milk goats).	Produce 4 in calf & heifer/year; Produce 30 bucks, 30 rams, 30 hogget and 30 ewes for breeding/year.	Purchase high quality breeding stock; Strengthen breeding programme at Oyani Livestock.
Eggs and Poultry Meat Production Project District wide	To promote eggs and poultry meat production to increase rural incomes and employment; To promote good health amongst the people.	Increase hybrid layers by 2,000 annually; Introduce broiler at a rate of 1,000 per year.	Construct poultry houses; Purchase and rearing day old chicks; Control diseases in poultry; Establish feed stores; Establish a feed processing plant.
Red Meat Production (beef, mutton, chevon) District wide	To promote red meat production; Broadening the income base for the community; To create employment opportunities.	Increase sheep and goats by 3,000 and 32,000 annually respectively; Paddock 100 acres of natural pasture annually; Increase the zebu cattle by 2,000 annually.	Purchase dairy goats; Make goat structures; Establish pastures and plant fodder trees; Control ticks and vector flies; Construct spray crushes; Establish fodder trees.
Goat Milk Production District wide	To promote goat milk to provide income to farmers living below poverty line.	Increase dairy goats by 20 per year.	Purchase dairy goats; Make goats structure.
Honey Production District wide	To promote honey and wax production; Increasing income and generating employment opportunities for the community.	Establish at least 10 apiaries per year; Increase honey production per hive by 1 kg.	Establish apiaries; Harvesting and processing of honey and other apiculture products; Training farmers.
Pork and Bacon Production District wide	Promote pork and bacon production and marketing of pigs to increase farm incomes to farmers reducing poverty levels.	Construct 4 units per year; Market at least 1,000 pigs annually.	Construct pig stys; Purchasing breeding stocks; Training farmers.
Rabbit Meat Production District wide	To increase meat for rural homes particularly for the youth; Provide training for youths, 4-K-clubs.	Increase rabbits by 100 per year; Conduct 8 training workshops per year.	Construction of rabbit houses; Breeding rabbits; Producing breeding stock; Production of legumes for rabbits.

NALEP SIDA District wide	To help the community identify immediate needs and pick priorities in making their action plans, To make the community know available technologies with existing stakeholders in farming.	Increase Focal Area community action plans done by 8, (covering 3200 farmers); Increase milk production by 30 litres/person/year; Increase egg production by 20 eggs/person/year.	Hold PRA; Formation of Focal Development Committees; Hold workshops and farm visits on demand of particular appropriate technologies.
Tsetse Control Programme District wide	To reduce cases of trypanosomiasis and sleeping sickness in livestock population.	Undertake control measure to cover one location per month.	Tsetse control by laying of traps' clearing of bushes' "Pour" on method; Tsetse surveillance and monitoring.
Tick Control Programme District wide	Reduce cases of tick borne diseases by reducing tick load on livestock; Produce good quality hides and skins.	Rehabilitate five (5) dips in the district; Train ten (10) dip committees.	Training of dip committee members and staff on dip maintenance; Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of their performance.
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Control the cross boundary diseases; Improve livestock health.	Vaccinate against FML Anthrax B/Q 45000 NCD 15000 Rabies 2500 Gumboro 3000	Carry out vaccination campaigns, surveillance and monitor disease patterns.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement Programmes District wide	Improved income from better quality H/Skins; Improved hygiene standards of Bandas/ Stores.	Select and train fifty (50) flayers; Select and train twenty five (25) Banda / Store owners; Protective clothing for three (3) staff.	Identification of flayers; Licensing of flayers; Identification of Banda / Store owners and their requirements; Training of Banda / Store owners; Licensing of Banda/ Storeowners; Procure staff protective clothing.
AI Services District wide	Good quality dairy animals from selected bull semen; Improve milk yield.	Increase number of AI services by 50%; Reduce cases of difficult breeders (reproductive disease) by surveillance and treatment by 10%.	Create awareness for AI consumers; Create awareness for AI providers; Screening of difficult breeders; Provision of AI services.

## B: New project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy Production Processing & Marketing District wide	1	To promote milk production, processing, marketing to increase rural incomes and employment opportunities in accordance to the Poverty Reduction Policy Paper; To provide food to the rural population, improving the health of the people; Promote nutrient	Increase the dairy herd population by 100 heads per year; Increase employment opportunities by 5,000 annually; Increase fodder 9Napier) by 1,000 acres annually; Increase milk-handling capacity by the 50 litres by 5,000 litres per day; Increase A.I services and bull services by 1,000 annually.	Milk collection processing and marketing; Support access to high quality concentrate feeds; Support breeding activities through AI and bull schemes. <b>Justification:</b> Improvement of the dairy industry will enhance incomes and nutritional status.

		recycling to maintain and improve soil fertility.		
Meat and Eggs Industries Improvement District wide	2	To promote red and white meat production and marketing to reduce poverty through increased animal and meat sales and employment creation; To promote eggs production creating an income base for rural farmers especially women; Start and promote poultry production for peri-urban areas in the district.	Increase sheep population by 1,000 per year; Increase goat population by 800 per year; Increase local chicken by 10,000 annually; Increase hybrid chicken by 1,000 annually; Vaccinate against New castle diseases, Fowl typhoid and Gumboro to all the chicken population.	Purchase of breeding rams, bucks and boars; Construction of pig houses; Credit provision to pig farms; Provision of extension service; Support to peri-urban eggs production activity; Control of New Castle disease and other poultry diseases through vaccination; Control common diseases in zebu cattle; Bush control in the District (Natural Pasture). <b>Justification:</b> Need to expand sources of nutrition and enhance food security.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Pond Rongo, Uri, Awendo Divisions	To promote fish farming within the district and improve the nutritional life of the people living in areas far from the lake.	Establish 2 demonstration ponds per division.	Renovating of the worn out ponds; Fencing them by using chain link and stocking the ponds
Beach Sanitation Improvement Programme Nyatike, Muhuru, Karungu Divisions	To improve hygienic standards around the fish landing beaches.	PDP prepared and fencing of one beach per financial year.	Fencing of Sori, Nyangwina, and Oodi; Relocation of Got-Kachola.
LVEMP Micro-Projects Nyatike, Karungu, Muhuru Divisions	To improve the welfare of the community in the riparian divisions through access to health services, transportation and more hygienic fish landing methods.	Construct 3 dispensaries, 5 general wards, grade beach access road from Otho to Matoso; Construct modern fish banda at Kibro beach.	Construction of dispensaries, general wards, grading of access roads and construction of modern fish banda.

### B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Fish Depots and Landing Beaches Nyatike, Muhuru and Karungu Divisions	1	To improve fish handling hygiene.	Construct 10 pit latrines and install 10 water pumps in selected beaches.	Installation of manual water pumps tanks; Building of toilets in the beaches. <b>Justification:</b> Need to boost the fishing industry.
Rehabilitation and Equipping of Quality Control Laboratory Sori Town	2	Monitor and improve quality control for fish products from the landing beaches, through the processing	Construct and equip laboratory at Sori Town.	Rehabilitation of an existing room into a microbiological laboratory; Equipping the lab with basic equipment's to carry out experiments. <b>Justification:</b> It is important to ensure high quality fish products for the export market.



		plants to the export markets.		
Development of Fish Ponds Awendo, Uriri, Suba East and Rongo	3	To promote nutrition standards of the school going youths and enhancing income generation.	Establish 2 no. ponds each in Awendo, Uriri, Suba East and Rongo Divisions.	Construction and stocking of fishponds within schools. <b>Justification:</b> Promotion of aquaculture in schools for self reliance.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation District wide	To promote environmental conservation among farmers.	250,000 seedling produced; 8 field days to be held per year.	Seedling production training, field days, planting and demonstration.
Hilltop afforestation District wide	Protection of hill tops to prevent environmental degradation.	2 hill tops to be conserved per year.	Seedling production, ground preparation, planting, forest maintenance, protection.

### B: Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Protection	1	To sensitise the community on environmental depletion; Protect water Points.	8 trainings sessions per year; 500,000 seedlings planted and distributed.	Community mobilization; Seedling distribution; Training; Delineation of water catchments areas. <b>Justification:</b> The distant is facing degradation in some areas.

### B: New projects proposals: Rural Water Supplies

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Pans and Dams District wide	1	To provide water to human population and livestock in the lower potential areas of the district where livestock rearing is the main occupation.	Over 10,000 people and 15,000 livestock targeted.	Earth excavation and shaping of embankments of pans and dams. <b>Justification:</b> Development of dams and pans will greatly boost activities in the marginal areas.
Boreholes and Shallow Wells District wide	2	To provide water to disadvantaged rural population.	4250 people targeted.	Boreholes drilling (7 No.); Handling drilling (10 No.); Hand pumps installation. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to exploit all available water resources to satisfy demand for rural folk.
Spring Development Programme District wide	3	To provide clean water to the most disadvantaged rural population.	25 springs protected per year.	Springs identification and protection. <b>Justification:</b> There are various unexploited water sources in various parts of the district.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sectors Linkages

As highlighted in the previous chapter, cross cutting issues affecting the district will naturally need intervention from more than one sector. There exists strong cross sector

linkages, which will require combined efforts in implementation of projects and programmes identified as priorities across the sectors. For instance, there is general consensus that rehabilitation of the Migori – Muhuru Road (C13) will significantly boost agricultural production in the district. Accessibility to Muhuru Bay will also greatly improve transportation and subsequently the fisheries sub-sector will be boosted.

Through Rural Electrification Programme, electrification of major towns and markets centres, for instance, will facilitate establishment of power driven agro – processing factories in the production zones.

Improvement of security by stakeholders in the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector will greatly influence productivity in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Divisions such as Rongo, Suba West and Muhuru, which experience cases of insecurity, will be able to redirect resources and maximize potential in primary production once the security problems are solved. The Provincial Administration in this sector also plays a significant role in community mobilization and identification of Community Owned Resource Persons (CORPs) who facilitate implementation of projects and programmes at the grass roots level.

### **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The sub-sector priorities discussed in this sector include telecommunication services, energy, major water works and sanitation, the roads, buildings and urban development.

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

The Sector vision and mission is “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 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision for the district during the 2002 –2008 plan period will be to rehabilitate and improve on the already existing classified road network to all weather standard and maintain the same using local labour and materials as much as possible, extend the Rural electrification Programme to cover the disadvantaged but potentially productive zones, initiate water supply schemes in the major urban centres, involve the local community in their operations and maintenance and improve telecommunications by automating the existing manual telephone exchange services.

Development of the major urban centres and upcoming market centres will be undertaken through the local authorities. The local Authority Development Plans have been integrated to the overall development programmes in the district to complete infrastructure development programmes initiated by the government. This will entail installation of major water works and sewerage systems, in addition to maintaining

proper building standards. It is expected that at the end of the plan period, accessibility to the most interior and productive areas of the district will be improved. Promotion of the Rural Production and Trading centres will contribute to job creation and reduce the rural-urban migration.

### 3.2.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

Physical Infrastructure and Services is the second most important sector in the district after Agriculture and Rural Development. Roads, electrification, telecommunication and water supply are essential sub sectors in facilitating both on farm and off-farm production activities. Development of the sector has a multiplier effect as almost all other sectors depend on road transport and telecommunication services. Majority of industrial establishments are also heavily dependent on well-developed urban set ups. The availability of electricity in the urban as well as market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the jua kali sub sector. This has helped to create more opportunities for self-employment, thus helping in the fight against poverty.

Communication services such as postal, telephones and Internet services are gaining more prominence in the district. These services have helped to spur economic growth in the district because information can now be easily and quickly accessed in a cost effective manner due to globalisation.

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of existing classified roads and overseeing construction works in the district.
Local Authority	Maintenance of roads within its jurisdiction and provision of basic infrastructure.
Water Department	Implementation of major water and sanitation works and regulating the other stakeholders.
Private Sector – Sony, BAT, mastermind	Contribution of financial resources for road maintenance.
Kenya Power & Lighting Company	Maintenance of existing power lines and implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provides postal services in the district.

### 3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Automation of telephone exchange in Nyatike.	Inadequate telephone facilities/services.	Install STD telephone lines to widen coverage; Install more telephone booths in rural areas.
Energy	Rural Electrification Programmes as per Divisional proposals; Tree planting and afforestation campaigns.	Inadequate energy for domestic and domestic use.	Reactivate the Rural Electrification Programme; Lobby for liberalization of the energy sub-sector; Exploit power potential at Gogo Falls; and re-afforestation to sustain

			wood fuel supply.
Major Water Works	Transferring of management responsibilities of water schemes to Local Authorities; Involvement of communities in ownership of rural water supplies.	Insufficient supply of clean drinking water; Substandard sanitation and sewerage facilities.	Privatise water supply services in urban centres; Training of community in maintenance of water facilities.
Roads	Improvement of key strategic roads; Community participation.	Poor road network; Inadequate road maintenance resources.	Upgrading of Migori-Muhuru Road bitumen standard; Local Authorities to take over road maintenance responsibilities; Funds for road maintenance to be run by local communities through DRC's.
Buildings	Ensuring of safety measures in building structures; Provision of technical skills	Poor planning in urban development sub-sector building structures.	Sensitise seminars for community members on construction ethics; Improvement of village polytechnics and technical institutions.
Urbanization	Urban development programme; Promotion of Rural Trade and Production Centres.	Inadequate infrastructural facilities in major towns.	Integration of Local Authority Development Plans into the overall planning and development process.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme and Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Road Committee Road Maintenance District wide	To make the roads motor-able throughout the year; To ease transportation of farm produce to markets and to improve community services to health centres, school and district headquarter.	Maintain upto 150km of road network in the whole district.	Grading; Drainage works; Bush clearing; Spot patching.
Maintenance of Strategic Roads District wide	Maintain the road to specified engineering standards; To ease communication thus enhancing social and economic developments.	To maintain A1 – Migori – Kisii road to be motor-able standards throughout the year; Maintain C13 Migori – Muhuru road to be motor-able throughout the year.	Carriageway maintenance; Off carriageway maintenance; Drainage works.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Road C13 Migori – Muhuru Suba West, Muhuru & Nyatike Division	1	Provide all weather road access to Muhuru fishing bay and enhance fishing industry to flourish.	Improve the road to all weather standard (48 Km)	Improve carriageway by gravelling; Construct bridge box culverts; Install precast concrete culverts pipes. <b>Justification:</b> Linking Migori town with Muhuru.
Rehabilitation of A1 Migori – Kisii road Suba East, Uriri, Awendo & Rongo Divisions	2	Provide a link between Kenya and Tanzania; Encourage bilateral trades; Boost local domestic industries.	Maintain the road to reasonable engineering standards (40 Km).	Shoulder improvement; Carriageway resealing. <b>Justification:</b> Need to maintain this tarmac road as a link with other major town.
Upgrading of road D215 Nyarach –	3	Provide a link between Homa-Bay and Migori	Improve the road to all weather	Construct Mesadhi Bridge; Improve carriageway by



Oboke Rongo Division		District and ease transportation of farm produce to markets and factories.	standards.	gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> Opening up of potential productive areas.
Upgrading of E101 Kakrao – Ogwedhi Road - Suba East Division	4	Provide a link between Migori and Transmara Districts and ease transportation of farm produce to markets and factories.	Improve the road to all weather standards.	Improve drainage system; Gravel carriageway. <b>Justification:</b> Improve of accessibility to the most productive regions.
Upgrading of D214 Otho – Osani Road Nyatike Division	5	Provide a link between Muhuru and Homa-Bay and also boost fishing industry.	Improve the road to all weather standards.	Improve drainage system spot; Improve bad section on black cotton soil stretch. <b>Justification:</b> Improve of accessibility to the most productive regions.
Upgrading of Road D202 Mariwa – Ogwedhi Awendo & Suba East Divisions	6	Provide a link between Migori and Transmara District and ease transportation of farm produce to markets and factories.	Improve the road to all weather standard.	Improve drainage system; Gravel carriageway. <b>Justification:</b> Improve accessibility to the most productive regions.
Ongito Bridge across River Kuja Uriri Division.	7	To provide easy access to Ongito health centre for community residing along the bank of River Kuja on Uriri side.	Provide a link between Uriri and Nyatike Division.	Construct a bridge and access road to bridge site. <b>Justification:</b> Need to link the most remote divisions with other regions.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Research and Development of Wood Fuel Burners District wide	To expand the decentralized production centres for Maendeleo and Kenya Ceramic Stoves using private sector dissemination strategy; To facilitate diffusion of knowledge and skills to private artisans in order to increase the adoption of improved efficiency stoves.	Avail improved cook stoves to 30,000 households in the District.	Testing of stove models and materials; Preparation of stove training manuals; Training on stove production.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sori Minor Urban Water Project Karungu Division	1	Reduced incidences of water related ailments by providing potable water; Provide pure water for the fish industry.	Supply potable water to over 7,000 people by 2008.	Establish intake works; Pump house and pump sets; Rising mains; 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank; Chlorination point; Repair of old 50m <sup>3</sup> tank; Distribution lines. <b>Justification:</b> Need for more reliable water supply in the rapidly growing town.
Macalder Water Project Nyatike Division	2	To improve health standards and sanitation; To be able to sustain itself from sale of water.	Supply of portable water to about 5,500 people by 2008.	Establish intake and suction; raw water pump set; Rising main; pump house; Treatment works; high lift pump set; Distribution mains; 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank; Auxiliary

				works e.g. fencing. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to develop reliable water supply in the upcoming market centre.
Ndiwa Water Project Nyatike Division	3	To access water for both human beings and livestock.	To supply potable water to a rural community of about 500 households and 3,000 livestock	Construct 2 no. spring boxes; Gravity water main; 1 cattle trough; 2 hand drilled wells; 50m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank. <b>Justification:</b> Access to potable water will greatly promote the growth of this region.
Awendo Project Awendo Division	4	To address incidences of water related morbidity; To be able to sustain itself from water sales.	To serve a resident population of 10,000 people.	Borehole; Rising main; Elevated steel tank; Distribution line; Pump house/panel room. <b>Justification:</b> This is a fast growing town with no reliable water supply.
Migori Rehabilitation Project Suna Central Suba Division	5	To enhance the water supply which only fulfils 37% of the water demand at present.	To supply part of the 63% of the population that is not served.	Drilling of new boreholes; Laying of new rising mains; Distribution lines; Borehole equipping; Storage tanks. <b>Justification:</b> Demand for water in the town is great. The town is growing fast.
Nyasare Water Project Suna Central Suba Division	6	To enhance its water supply capacity; Supplement supply of water in Migori.	Migori Town population, about 20% of the population.	Protection of more springs; Laying of gravity lines; Storage tanks. <b>Justification:</b> Need for alternative water supply for the town.
Rongo Water Rehabilitation Project Central Kamagambo Rongo Division	7	To build the institutional capacity for the intended future take over of the Government run water supply; The water supply has surpassed its ultimate design period and needs enhancement and renewal.	Increased populations of Rongo Town and Nyamarambe Town.	Laying of more distribution lines; New storage tanks; Expansion of the pumping unit; Renewal of pipelines and treatment works. <b>Justification:</b> The water supply scheme is expected to serve a fast growing commercial centre.

## B: New Project Proposals: Urbanisation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rongo Town Development Programme Rongo Division	1	Improved and efficient service delivery; Facilitate income generation activities for poverty reduction; Expand revenue collection base for the Local Authority.	Development bus park in Rongo town by 2003; Rehabilitation and expand existing market by construction of stalls and provision of sanitary facilities; Establish Mortuary Initiate establishment of 12 residential housing units to improve shelter; Rehabilitate and take over management of Rongo	Acquisition of land; Construction works for mortuary and market; Civil and drainage works for market, and bus park; Establishment of Water; Supply Company to run the services in the town; <b>Justification:</b> A fast growing urban centre in need of basic infrastructure.

			Water Supply Scheme;	
Migori Municipal Council Development Programme Suba East and West Divisions	2	Provision of basic infrastructure to the town; Facilitate income generation activities for poverty reduction; Expand revenue collection base for the municipal council.	Develop Bus Park by end of 2003; Initiate sewerage construction project; Rehabilitate existing market by construction of stalls and sanitary facilities; Develop livestock auctioning yard.	Acquisition of land; Construction works for market; Civil and drainage. <b>Justification:</b> This is the major urban centre in the district with inadequate infrastructural facilities to serve the growing population.
Awendo Town Development Programme Awendo Division	3	Improvement and efficient service delivery to the community with Awendo Town; Expand revenue collection base for the Town Council.	Construction of Town Hall and Office block; Rehabilitation of Awendo Water Project (Phase 1); Initiation and facilitating 5 LATF Locational projects; Establish/development of fencing of livestock auctioning yard.	Acquisition of land; Construction works for hall and offices; Civil works and installation of water pumping unit. <b>Justification:</b> This is a fast growing town in need of basic infrastructural facilities.
Migori County Council Development Programme Suba East and West Division	4	Development of infrastructure in upcoming market centres; Provision of social services to the rural communities; Expansion of revenue base for the county council.	Develop market at Sori and Muhuru Bay; Develop Livestock auctioning yards in 14 upcoming market centres; Initiate and facilitate 30 LATF Locational Projects.	Construction and drainage works for Sori and Muhuru markets; Fencing off of livestock holding grounds. <b>Justification:</b> Urban development is necessary to stimulate production activities in the most remote parts of the district.

### 3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure and Services is crucial in stimulating development of all the other sectors in the district. It has been pointed out that agricultural and other primary producers heavily rely on a good road network to thrive. For instance, as was observed in the previous chapter, rehabilitation of road C13 (Migori-Muhuru) that traverses a high potential zone will greatly contribute to poverty reduction in the district. Consequently there is a strong linkage between this sector and the Agricultural and Rural Development sector.

The agro-based industries such as the tobacco companies and the South Nyanza Sugar Company significantly invest in road improvement through cess. This revenue collection also enables the local authorities to provide other important social services such as market development, beach improvement and sanitation. This greatly boosts Tourism, Trade and Industry sector.

Availability of water for domestic and industrial consumption underscores the strong linkage between these sub-sectors with other sectors. Improvement of health services such as provision of maternity wards and theatre is impossible without water supply and sanitation facilities. The power shortages experienced during the year 2000 greatly affected production activities in the district and this proves the importance of the energy sub-sector vis a vis other sectors.



### **3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

The sub-sector included here are the small, large-scale industries, trade, mining, financial services and tourism.

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

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

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

At the district level, small-scale entrepreneurs and informal sector operators are being encouraged to form loose associations with a view to pooling resources and lobbying for support from donors and financial organizations. A favourable environment for the informal sector to flourish will have to be created through provision of basic infrastructure. This will include extending the Rural Electrification Programme to major and upcoming urban centres and establishment of Jua Kali sheds. Micro credit institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) have been very active in the sector. More support will be sought from these and other organizations.

As a measure to promote trade, the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been incorporated into the various District Development Committees. More involvement of the private sector will be expected during the 2002 – 2008 plan period.

The tourism sub-sector in the district has been neglected in the past. Potential tourist attraction sites have been identified and the stakeholders in the sector will be expected to lobby for the inclusion of some of these in the Nyanza/Western region tourism promotion circuit. Establishment of more tourist class hotels in the district, currently lacking, will also be encouraged.

Administration of the Joint Loan Board Scheme and facilitating the organization of Trade and Industrial shows/exhibition are also some of the important activities to be considered for meeting the need of the sector vision for the district. There is potential for mineral exploitation in some parts of the district. The presence of gold deposits in parts of Suba West and Nyatike Divisions calls for the formulation and articulation of the mining policy to guide this activity. Presently the industry is operating on a very informal basis and poses the danger of environmental degradation and other mining related disasters discussed in chapter 2. Efforts will be made to organize the prospectors and landlords into a loose association for better coordination and monitoring of the activities. Community sensitisation and capacity building on sustainable exploitation of this natural resource is crucial.

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

Unemployment is increasingly becoming a major challenge facing the district. Although the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector is not well developed in the district, it has a great

potential for absorbing over 50 per cent of the district labour force. The sector therefore ranks second after the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, in terms of employment and income generation.

A developed tourism sub-sector will contribute to the widening of the revenue base for the Local Authorities. The three main tourist attraction sites are Lake Victoria, Gogo Waterfalls and Thimlich traditional caves. Given the required publicity and support from the National Museums of Kenya, these attractions could be a major source of income to a significant portion of the district population.

The importance of the Jua Kali sector need not be over emphasized. As was already pointed out in chapter two, over 75 per cent of the population is youthful. Very few of these go through the education process and land employment opportunities in the formal sector. It is evident that majority are absorbed into the informal sector which is still underdevelopment. This underscores the importance of focusing more on interventions in this sector.

The formal industrial ventures in the district include the South Nyanza Sugar Factory (SONY), the Prinsal Fish Processing Company and the tobacco dealers (British American Tobacco and Mastermind Tobacco Companies). There is potential for establishing more agro-based industries in the district. Those to be considered include a fruit-processing firm in Uri Division, a milk cooling and processing plant at Rongo and an additional fish-processing factory at Soru in Karungu Division.

### 3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Financial Institutions KREP, WEDCO, SWFT	Provision of credit and training to entrepreneurs.
Ministry of Labour and Human Resources	Formulation and implementation of policies.
Local Authorities Migori County Council	Provision of necessary infrastructure; Promotion of tourist site and collection of revenue.
Banks	Provision of credit and banking services.
District Development Committee	Coordinates all development activities in the district.

### 3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Promotion of micro-credit services; Technical support for entrepreneurs; Physical infrastructure development.	Inadequate infrastructure e.g. rural electrification, communication network; High interest rates on credit, VAT; Lack of capital for entrepreneurs; Insecurity in rural areas hampering industrial ventures; Poor road network along the lake region; Too much concession to foreign investors de-motivating locals.	Establishing village bank and agro-processing training centres; Rural industrialization to be promoted; Revive and re-organize the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE).

Trade	Promotion of micro-credit services; Technical support and capacity building; Infrastructure development.	High taxation e.g. VAT; insecurity; Poor infrastructure; lack of capital; lack of credit facilities and marketing; Meagre returns as a result of under capitalization.	Closer banking services in upcoming urban centres; Promotion of local products and the government to stop cheap, sub-standard imports into the country; Loaning scheme (economic empowerment) to the needy people in rural areas, CBOs, youth groups, fishermen, women groups.
Tourism	Publicity and marketing of tourist attraction sites; Infrastructure development.	Tourist attraction centres/sites neglected; Communities not gaining from tourism industries; Lack of suitable accommodation, tourist hotels; Poor infrastructure e.g. roads Insecurity.	Establishing of eco-tourism projects within the community.
Mining	Mobilization and coordination of miners and landlords; Capacity building.	Expensive mining equipment; Lack of skills/knowledge; Poor mining methods.	Establishing mining projects with efficient mining facilities and the necessary technical skills involving local people; Clear policy on exploitation of mineral resources be developed.
Small Scale Industries	Promotion of micro-credit services; technical support and capacity building.	Unhealthy competition from imports; High competition by the large scale industries; Inadequate skill/technologies to run the industries; Lack of capital; Poor infrastructure	Lobby for credit facilities for the informal sector-rural banking services; Revival of KIE; Capacity building for the local community engaged in Jua Kali activities, business skills, and change of attitudes from the youth; Appropriate technical training to be introduced at an early stage; Revamp and restructure technical training provided in tertiary institutions; Promotion of the Jua Kali industry through giving them priority in local tendering systems for goods.

### 3.3.6: Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Project/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board South Nyanza Trade Development Board District wide	To enable small scale traders and artisans access credit in order to boost their businesses to alleviate poverty.	To disburse at least 1.5 million to 100 traders in the district and recover at least 3 million outstanding loans from traders annually.	Administer the revolving fund that disburses loans to small-scale traders and industrials.

**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 mount 5 different courses with average of 40 participants annually.	Identification of trainees course design and recruitment of resource persons; Conduct trainings. <b>Justification:</b> Need for continuous refresher courses for traders.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Small Scale Industries**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rongo Jua Kali Sheds Rongo Town	Provision of infrastructure for Jua Kali artisans.	12 no. compartments of the sheds to be electrified by the end of 2002.	Electrical installations in the sheds.
Migori Jua Kali Sheds Suba East Division	Provision of infrastructure for Jua Kali artisans.	Electrification of GTZ and Nyayo sheds by the end of 2002.	Electrical installations in the sheds.
Improvement and Development of Youth Polytechnics. District wide	Capacity building for school leavers in promotion of skills and enhancing self-reliance.	2 Youth Polytechnics to be supported per year.	Construction, equipment and provision of tools in six (6) major youth polytechnics in the district.

**B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua Kali Sheds Muhuru, Sori and Awendo	1	Development of small- scale industrial activities and micro- enterprises in upcoming markets.	1 shed per market per year.	Construction of the Jua Kali sheds and provision of the necessary infrastructure. <b>Justification:</b> The development of basic infrastructure for small-scale enterprises in the upcoming markets is vital.

**3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The interdependence between primary and tertiary production in the rural set up underscores the strong sector linkages between the Tourism, Trade and Industry and the Agriculture and Rural Development sectors. The latter provides the raw materials for the farmers to thrive. The main agro industrial establishments do support the cash crop production through provision of farm inputs. Agricultural cess accruing from cash crops is in turn ploughed back for improvement of the road network, hence the linkage between physical infrastructural, Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors.

**3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The sub-sectors, which form this sector, include Education, Health, Population Social Services, Labour and Employment. Other issues discussed in this sector include the HIV/AIDS pandemic, culture, recreation and sports activities.

### **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 life for all Kenyans” while the mission is “to achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement”.

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

Investment on human resource development is a priority for the district. Greater emphasis will be laid on education and training, health and nutrition and the HIV/AIDS issues. In the education and training sub sector, the emphasis will still be on expanding and equipping the existing schools. A district bursary scheme will be initiated to enhance retention in the learning institutions. Special programmes will also be considered such as promotion campaigns for girl child education, the orphans and feeding programmes for Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, particularly in the marginal zones of the district. Health service programmes will attempt to address three key areas: qualitative improvement of the community health care through preventive services; physical improvement of existing health facilities and greater attention on community participation in sustaining health care programmes, e.g. promotion of community pharmacies (Bamako Initiatives).

HIV/AIDS intervention measures will mainly focus on advocacy and prevention; care and support for the infected and mitigation of social and economic impacts. This will be done through the institutional framework provided by the National Aids Control Council (NACC) in the strategic plan for 2000-2005. The way forward envisaged in the NACC plan is to utilize more resources in the district, communities and households, where both the determinants and impacts of HIV/AIDS live.

Health services programmes will attempt to address three key areas: qualitative improvement of the community health care through preventive services; physical improvement of existing health facilities and greater attention on community participation in sustaining health care programmes, e.g., promotion of community pharmacies (Bamako Initiatives).

Interventions on population management will also be considered alongside the health care programmes. Family Planning measures have to be intensified to check the population growth rate. Provision of social services and promotion of positive cultural activities will continue being a priority for this sector. Sporting and cultural activities greatly contribute to strengthening harmonious co-existence among different communities.

Technical and specialized professional training require keener attention in order to meet the district's manpower requirements. The shift in teacher recruitment policy, which requires teachers to be deployed in their areas of origin, exemplifies the need for balanced training opportunities for certain professions. Stakeholders in this sector will play this role carefully.



### 3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector has great importance in the district, and significantly influences allocation and distribution of development resources. Investment in education and health programmes is seen as increasing and improving the stock of human capital. In the Human Rights Approach to Programming, the sector is the entry point in attainment of the basic human rights. The four basic principals of survival, development, protection and participation in the change process are integrated in policy formulation and interventions in the sector.

The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on human resource is a big challenge facing the district. It demands concrete efforts from all the stakeholders in initiating measures to prevent the spread and support for infected. Provision of social services such community mobilization, entertainment and recreational activities also consumes a chunk of the available resources.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers; Supervision and inspecting institutions.
Health Department	Provide curative and preventive services; Provide staff and equipment and formulation of policy.
NGOs	Complement the government efforts; Mobilizing, training and capacity building.
Private Sector	Training, sensitisation and provision of credit.
Community	Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Provision of labour and locally available materials.
UNICEF	Interventions in basic education, health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Promotion of early childhood and girl child education; Equipment and staffing of primary schools; Bursary schemes for secondary education.	Rising cases of school dropouts, pregnancies, AIDS; Shortage of technical schools; Scarcity of teachers, lack of facilities; Frequent changing of syllabus; child labour rampant; Early marriages; Negative attitude towards early childhood education.	Free and compulsory primary education.
Health and Nutrition	Provision and equipment of more health facilities initiations of community pharmacies, establishment of home based care programmes for support of HIV/AIDS victims.	Non-availability of drugs in public hospitals; high cost of medical services; Inadequate health facilities; HIV/AIDS.	Cost sharing in health services to be reviewed; Drugs availed and monitored by locals, community pharmacies be introduced; Provision of health care and support for people living with AIDS/HIV.
Population	Population management.	High growth rate; Population growth rate not proportional to food supply; Unemployment levels rising.	High growth to be curbed through family planning education.

Culture and Recreation	Cultural promotion activities; Promotion of development of sports activities.	Outdated cultures e.g. wife inheritance, society favouring male children, polygamy; retrogressive beliefs e.g. witchcraft; Very low sports development activities;	Revive the teaching of social education and ethics in schools and awareness on cultural values be promoted among the communities; Sports and recreational facilities be established in small towns and rural areas by the concerned government authority.
Shelter & Housing	Low cost housing schemes; Encourage investment in building materials.	Rising number of homeless; Unaffordable housing rates.	Lobby for cheaper housing policy; favourable environment for private investment in low cost housing schemes.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maternity and Pediatric Wards at District Hospital Migori Town	To alleviate congestion at the hospital in-patient wards.	Ward constructed and equipped.	Construction of maternity and paediatric ward.
Up-grading Rongo, Awendo and Sori Health Centres to Sub-district Hospitals Awendo, and Karungu Divisions	To provide adequate health services and set-up referral centres for Population in the catchments area.	Additional 6 wards and 3 theatres established.	Expansion of the existing physical structures.
STI programme District wide	Reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections to target the high-risk groups, e.g. the youth.	Increase coverage by 50%.	Provision of Health care to the HIV/AIDS patients.
TB and Leprosy District wide	To reduce infection rate among population.	Increase coverage by 50%.	Treatment of all cases of TB and Leprosy.
KEPI District wide	Eradication of polio and other immunisable diseases.	Increase immunization coverage from current 60% to 85%.	Immunization of children under 5 years.
MCH and Health Information Office – District Hospital Migori Town	To monitor programmes; Improve health Information.	Health information infrastructure to be in place by end of 2003.	Procurement and installation of computer design and introduce computerized health information records.
Maroo Dispensary Rongo Division	To offer close health services to community Migori-Gucha border.	H/Centre improved and equipped by 2003.	Constructing and equipment of the health facility; Sinking borehole; Additional generals and maternity wards.
Expansion of District Hospital (Phase II) Migori Town	Establishing complete referral centre; Offering specialized treatment.	Establish theatre and surgical ward by 2003; Mortuary by 2005. /all other facilities in place by 2008.	Construction and equip; Establish X-ray unit; Theatre; Mortuary; surgical wards;
Dispensary Upgrading District wide	Reducing number of referrals to district hospital.	Upgrading of Bware, Othoro, Ogwedhi, Oyani, Uriro, Ongo and Minyenya to Health status.	Putting up additional units and equipping the dispensaries; Staff redeployment.



**B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Hiv/Aids Strategic Plan District wide	1	To Reduce HIV/AIDS Prevalence and mitigate its impact on socio-economic structures in the district.	Reduce prevalence rates from current 30% to 15%; Establishment of 10 Home Based Care Programmes.	Training and Capacity Building for Co-Ordination Structures –CASSs & DACC; Undertake Situation Analysis (Baseline) Survey; Networking and collaboration. <b>Justification:</b> The HIV/AIDS pandemic has a significant impact on human resources and its spread needs to be checked.

**B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gok _ Unicef Programme Of Co-Operation  Nyatike, Muhuru, Suba West And Uriri Divisions	1	To Enhance improved welfare and development of women and children in the district.	Reduce the girls primary school drop-out rate from the current 17 per cent to 7per cent; Facilitate establishment of 8 no. community pharmacies.	Supply of school textbooks and desks; School feed programmes; Train community health workers and supply mosquito nets to identified community pharmacies; Strengthen the capacity of the district child rights teams in co-ordinating activities; Establish Child Rights Clubs In 20 secondary schools. <b>Justification:</b> Child survival and protection is key in human resource development; Women empowerment is also necessary in the process.
Early Childhood Development – Health And Nutrition Pilot project Nyatike Division	2	To strengthen the community and institutional efforts; The provision of services resulting in healthy children 0 – 6 years old with an emphasis on preventive interventions through a participatory process.	Identify caregivers and train 15 no. per location; Cover the entire Nyatike Division and extend to Muhuru and Karungu Divisions by 2006.	Establish Project Co-Ordination, Planning and Management Structure; Development and test one-delivery mechanisms for project implementation; Establish an effective communication and training strategy. <b>Justification:</b> Need to encourage education at pre-primary school level.
District Education Office Migori Town	3	To reduce congestion in the offices.	Office block constructed.	Land identification construction. <b>Justification:</b> The current office space is inadequate.
E.C.D. Resource Centre Migori Town	4	To provide working space for dicece staff, meeting facilities, research library for books, learning materials and storage.	Offices and complementary facilities constructed.	Land identification; Construction. <b>Justification:</b> The resource centre is important for development of education information system.
Intensifying of Adult Education Programme District wide	5	To ensure that the educational services are equally distributed in the district.	20 teachers recruited and 10 no. classes opened per year.	Recruitment of adult teachers and establishment of additional adult learning classes. <b>Justification:</b> Need to reduce literacy.
Intensification of Out Of School Youth Centres And	6	To be able to curb illiteracy levels at an early age.	All out of school dropouts youths - 10,000	Establishment of 2 centres, per division; Recruitment and training of youth

Vocational Training District wide			No. per year.	<b>Justification:</b> Need to reduce adult illiteracy levels at an early stage.
--------------------------------------	--	--	---------------	--

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector has strong linkages in all the other sectors in the district. A healthy and trained personnel is vital in production initiatives. It is important for stakeholders in this sector to collaborate closely with other sectors. For instance expansion of health facilities at the district hospital will require a reliable water supply from the infrastructure sector.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

This section discusses the use of ICT in the district's development process, the extent of adoption of ICT in the district and the human resource requirements.

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Information and Communication Technology sector in the district is underdeveloped. This is partly due to lack of a clear ICT policy and partly due to the relatively low usage of modern information technology in the rural set-ups. The way forward at the district level is to develop a comprehensive District Information System before networking the same through the modern ICT infrastructure, depending on the level of sophistication and needs. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) was put in place to be the stepping stone towards this end but currently the facility is under-utilised and inadequately equipped. The private sector will need to be encouraged to invest in ICT through attractive incentive. The government will be called upon to provide training in ICT for its personnel.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is a relatively important sector in the district considering the rapidly changing global situation. Being a border district, neighbouring the Republic Tanzania, the district must also be at the forefront in facilitating the regional integration espoused in the East African Community Treaty. They will demand that the district's information-infrastructure be upgraded to international standards. This will build the capacity to disseminate development related information to users both at the district, regional national and international levels.

### 3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Formulated policy on ICT.

Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establish DIDCs and make operational the District Management Information System.
Private Sector	Provide training and internet services.

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

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Strengthening of the District Information Systems.	Under developed information system; Unclear policy on ICT; Poor Investments in ICT; Inadequate funding and equipment of DIDC; Lack of trained personnel.	Strengthen the District Information and Documentation Centre and widen the District Data Base; Lobby for formulation and dissemination of ICT policy; Facilitate and encourage private sector investment in ICT; Promote provision of ICT skills at secondary school level.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposal: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre Migori Town	1	Strengthen the DIDC and widen the District Data Base.	Computerization and equipment of DIDC.	Procurement of computers; stocking and staffing; training of DDO staff and Departmental Heads on ICT; Establish ICT network at various levels.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information dissemination and sharing is a powerful tool in development planning. Thus the ICT sector is strategically placed to support all other sectors in the district. The print and electronic media for instance stands to benefit greatly from a developed ICT infrastructure in public information activities. Through development of information, education and communication materials on cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS control. Other stakeholders concerned will greatly need to support of this sector. They will in turn be expected to contribute to the development of this sector, as information infrastructure is dependent on information to thrive.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER.

The sub sectors discussed here include development planning, legal services, provincial Administration, penal institutions, probation services and administration of Justice.

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is expected to enhance intersectoral collaboration at all levels. Efficient resource management must be given priority if any success is to be achieved. Stability and security within the community is to be promoted and enhanced.

Visionary economic planning will have to be strengthened through more and more involvement of the community in the planning process. A starting point is the preparation of this DDP, which has been done through an all-inclusive approach. The role of the provincial administration at the grass roots level will be reviewed in accordance with the evolving political situation and local governance requirements. The problems experienced in the law and order systems will be addressed through rejuvenation of the relevant services. These will include the probation services and community service order, prosecution and administration in penal institutions.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is a crucial sector in promoting development in the district and is inter-linked with all the other sectors. Provision of social services to the general public is key in creating a favourable environment and facilitating the development process. Provision of quality legal services and efficient and fair administration of justice greatly contributes to social stability. It is therefore important to provide such services, with emphasis in protection of the disadvantaged groups such as widows, and those with physical disabilities also determine the pace at which the community will participate in the development process. This must be enhanced.

### 3.6.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement.
Judiciary	Administration of justice.
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and rehabilitation of offenders.
NGOs	Liaison with government and strengthen links with communities.
Local Communities	Promote good governance by electing able leaders.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal service	Promotion of legal services to the rural areas.	Expensive and inadequate though very necessary; Not readily available in rural areas.	Legal service providers to penetrate the rural areas.
Provincial Administration	Retraining of chiefs.	Low salary and lack of incentives; Lack of training opportunities for low-level administrators.	Review the role of Provincial Administration in dealing with communities.
Penal Institutions	Expansion of prison facilities.	Health hazard – too much congestion in the prison.	Proper rehabilitation systems in regard to human rights.



Probation Services	Supervision of community service order penal system; Public awareness	Public not aware of the services; or supervision of the new community service order; Lack of cooperation between Provincial Administration and Probation Officers; Inadequate number of approved schools; Inadequate Probation Officers.	Deployment of probation officers to the divisional and locational levels; Strengthen supervision of the Community Service Order programme.
Prosecution	Deployment of more judicial officers.	Cases delayed, some politically manipulated.	Equip officers with necessary skills and facilities.
Administration of Justice	Deployment of more judicial officers.	Inadequate law courts; unnecessary delay of cases.	Faster and efficient dispensation of justice; Increase numbers of judges and magistrates.
Local security	Recruitment and training of community vigilante group members.	Zungu zungu (community vigilante groups) men are corrupt; Rising insecurity and general lawlessness in the rural areas	Motivation for the law enforcers; Promotion of community policing (vigilante) groups to complement the formal law enforcement machinery; Retrain the community vigilante groups and guide them to be working closely with chiefs and village elders.
Development Planning	Training skills in micro planning.	Poor intersectoral collaboration and vested interests among stakeholders/development agents supporting community development programme.	Re-organization of institutional structures that hinder or un-empower the local people at all levels (special focus on Provincial Administration); Promotion of cohesion and unity among all stakeholders with interests in initiating community development programmes; Retraining of government officers on changing situations in light of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy and equipping them with basic micro-planning skills.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Migori District Headquarters Office Block) Migori Town	Reduce congestion in accommodation for government officers.	Building block completed; Residential house for DC completed.	Complete construction of office block and houses for staff and District Commissioner's residence.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
GK Prison Block Migori Town	Reduce congestion in the existing prison facilities.	Permanent building block constructed to completion	Construction of mixed remand prison block.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Divisional HQs Muhuru, Karungu Suba West Divisions	1	To improve Provision of government services at divisional level.	3 office blocks constructed by year 2008.	Construction of office block; Furnishing. <b>Justification:</b> Administrative services at the local

				level vital for project coordination.
Police Stations Awendo, Nyatike, Muhuru, Karungu Division	2	To enhance security in the divisions and major urban centres.	4 police stations established.	Construction of office blocks; Furnishing. <b>Justification:</b> Security provision vital for social harmony.
Police Post establishment Rongo, Suba East Division	3	To enhance security in the remote parts of the district.	2 No. police posts established.	Construction of equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Rural population in the two areas is disadvantaged in terms of security provision.
Power Plant Project Migori Divisiona Headquarters	4	To provide alternative power generation source for emergency situations.	2 No. Generators procured and installed	Procurement of generator; Construction of powerhouses; Installation. <b>Justification:</b> There is need for contingency measures for power supply during electric power failure.
Migori Divisional Headquarters and police line expansion Migori Town	5	To expand office facilities and residential police line to ease congestion.	Office block constructed; 8- unit residential block constructed.	Construction; Furnishing. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to improve working conditions for police officers at the HQs.

### B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Institutional Capacity Building and Coordination Services	1	To improve efficiency in service delivery and project coordination for government officers.	60 Departmental Heads, 10 District Officers; and 46 Chiefs trained every year.	Training needs assessment; Designing of training manuals; Recruitment of resource persons; training seminars. <b>Justification:</b> There is need for periodically training and re-orientation of government administrative and technical officers in project coördination and service delivery.

### 3.6.7. Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector will greatly influence productivity in the primary production sub-sector. Provision of quality and regular social services and improvement of the security situation will enable the local community redirect their resources to more productive activities. Community mobilization through the existing administrative structures also facilitates community involvement in project implementation and monitoring. There is therefore need for the partners and stakeholders involved to pool the resources required in identification of community owned resource persons and building their capacity for improved implementation.



**CHAPTER FOUR**

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING  
AND EVALUATION**

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discussed the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. It outlines the institutional framework for implementation at the various levels in terms of monitoring instruments, performance indicators and the stakeholders' responsibilities.

### **4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT**

Successful implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan depends on comprehensive, effective management and co-ordination. To meet this need, the existing structures at the district and lower levels will have to be reviewed and strengthened. Where possible, new complementary structures may be established. For instance, it is envisaged that for each single project in the plan, there should be a Project Management Committee or Facility Management Committee at the point of implementation. The membership of such committees should draw from the beneficiary communities among other stakeholders to enhance participation and ownership of projects and programmes.

There will also be need to establish special committees dealing with crosscutting issues, such as the District Disaster Management Committee. Special programmes, particularly the donor-funded projects will demand Project Steering Committees at the district and lower levels, as per the donor requirements. Such projects/programmes include the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP) and the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP).

The proposed structure is outlined below:

**Community Level:** Project/Facility Management Committee will basically facilitate supplies delivery and custody of materials. They will also be involved in simple book keeping and recording of physical progress on local projects. Membership will be drawn from the community. This will ensure feedback from beneficiaries regarding the quality of services provided. It will be the duty of the Community Level Project Committee to evaluate and monitor projects.

**Divisional Level:** The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DIV. M & EC) composed of the District Officer, technical officers, NGOs and other Stakeholders will assess project progress. This will form the link between the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and the Community Level Project Committees.

**District Level:** A District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) is **inexistent** at the district level. It is hoped that this committee will be formed, strengthened and expanded to include all stakeholders. The District Commissioner will be a member of the committee. This will be the main technical committee charged with overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of all projects and programmes in the district. Part of its membership will also be drawn mainly from the District Executive Committee. Smaller technical and advisory teams handling specific issues, such as disaster response and mitigation will supplement the work of the committee.

To achieve success in monitoring of development programmes, the District Planning Unit must be strengthened to serve as an effective secretariat to the DDC, DEC and the DMEC. The Ministry of Finance and Planning is expected to play a key role in revitalization of the DPU.

The main monitoring and evaluation instruments/tools to be employed will include regular field visits and rapid assessment/evaluation. A reporting system will include specific project profile and progress reports, DMEC tours/visits reports to DEC and sectoral annual work plans and reports. This will however, depend upon the development of comprehensive M & E indicators for the project and programmes in the DDP.

A mid-term Review is also proposed to take place around year 2004. The results of the mid-term review will be measured against the stated sectoral objectives and if need arises, adjustments made and any deviations addressed in good time.

Evaluation will mainly focus on the outcome of the monitoring indicators that have been in-built in the plan. In addition, the level of investments and the flow of funds will also be measured against the targets and time frame set. The level and quality of co-ordination will be evaluated specifically to assess the extent to which the overall project/programme objectives are realized.

## 4.2. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

### 4.2.1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	9m	2002-2005	FSAPs developed; No. of training sessions conducted; No. of field days and farmers' tours conducted.	Reports from community; Reports from field visits by extension staff; Reports to DEC and DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture; DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Implementing; Donor: Funding Community: Monitoring.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	700,000	2002-2004	Increase in dairy herd; Acreage of nappier grass planted; No. of milk cooling plants established; No. of bull schemes established.	Reports from field visits; DMEC reports; Reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; NGOs: Bull schemes; Community: Monitoring Donors: Funding.
Livestock Multiplication Programme	400,000	2002-2008	No. of breeding stocks produced; Heifers, rams, buck.	Field reports, Reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Red Meat Production – Beef, Mutton, Chevron	800,000	2002-2008	Increase in no. of sheep and goats annually; Increase in no. of Zebu cattle annually; Acreage of paddocks for natural pasture.	Field visits by extension staff; DMEC reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring; Micro-credit institutions: Funding.

Goat, Milk Production	800,000	2002-2008	No. of dairy goats produced annually; Quantity of goat milk produced (lts).	Field visits by extension staff; DMEC reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring  Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
Honey Production	800,000	2002-2008	Increase in honey produced annually (kg); No. of apiaries established; No. of farmers trained; Acreage of sunflower planted.	Field visits by extension staff; DMEC reports to DDC and DEC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring; Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
Pork and Bacon Production	800,000	2002-2008	No. of pigs produced and sold annually.	Field visits reports by DMEC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring Micro-credit Institutions: Funding.
Rabbit Meat Production	800,000	2002-2008	No. of rabbits produced per year; No. of training sessions conducted.	Field visits by extension staff; DMEC reports to DDC and DEC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
NALEP SIDA	4.1m	2002-2008	No. of PRAs conducted, No. of Focal Area Development Committees (FADC) established; No. of CAPs developed; Increase in yield for milk produced per year.	Field visits by extension staff; DMEC reports to DDC and DEC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Implementing, Donor (SIDA): Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Tsetse Control	1.2m	2002-2005	Decrease in trypanomiasis cases; Location covered.	Field reports; DMEC reports to DEC and DDC.	DVO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Tick Control	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of cattle dips rehabilitated; No. of dip committees trained.	Field reports; DMEC reports to DEC and DDC.	DVO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Disease and Pest Control	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of cattle vaccinated.	Reports to DEC and DDC.	DVO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Hides, Skins and Leather Improvement	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of flayers trained; No. of Banda owners trained.	Reports to DEC and DDC.	DVO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.

<b>A.I. Services</b>	1.2m	2002-2008	Coverage(locations) of A.I. services provided; No. of cows served.	Reports to DEC and DDC.	DVO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
<b>Eggs and Poultry Meat Production Project</b>	800,000	2002-2008	No. of birds produced annually; Quantity of eggs produced annually.	Field visits reports, DMEC reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Community: Monitoring Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
<b>Accelerated Cassava Multiplication Project</b>	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of bulking sites developed; No. of seedlings distributed.	Reports from community; Reports from field visits by extension staff; Reports to DEC and DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; NGOs – Community: Mobilization.
<b>Cotton Industry Revitalisation</b>	1.2m	2002-2004	Yield (kg/ha.); Increase in hectareage; No. of farm demonstrations and seminars held; Quantity of seeds and inputs distributed (kg.).	Reports from field visits by extension staff; Feed back through DCs barazas; DMEC tours reports; Reports to DEVC and DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; NOGs: Bull schemes; Community: Monitoring; Donors: Funding.
<b>Horticultural Crop Production Promotion</b>	702,000	2002-2004	Increase in acreage; No. of farm demonstrations; No. of training sessions conducted.	DMEC reports to DEC & DDC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; Micro-credit institutions: Funding; NGOs: Technical support; Community: Monitoring.
<b>Coffee Industry Revitalization</b>	16.1m	2002-2008	Increase in coffee yield; No. of farmers trained; No. of coffee factories established.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports to DDC & DEC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; DALEO: Monitoring; Farmers: Provide land.
<b>Expansion of Tea Growing Sites</b>	7m	2002-2008	Acreage of tea grown; Yield of tea produced; No. of farmers trained; No. of tea nurseries established.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports to DDC & DEC.	DALEO.	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; DALEO: Monitoring; Farmers: Provide land.
<b>Oil Crops Production Simsim and Groundnuts</b>	8m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; Yield in oil crops; Acreage under oil crops; No. of oil presses established.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports to DDC & DEC.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture: Funding; DALEO: Monitoring; Farmers: Provide land.

Fish Demonstration Ponds	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of fish ponds established.	DMEC reports to DEC & DDC.	DFO	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Community: Provision of land.
Beach Sanitation Improvement Programme	3.4m	2002-2008	No. of beaches improved.	DMEC reports to DEC & DDC.	DFO	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; County Council: Funding; Fishing co-operatives societies: Labour Community: Monitoring.
Improvement of Fish Depots and Landing Beaches	12m	2002-2008	No. of pit latrines constructed; No. of water pumps and tanks installed.	DMEC reports.	DFO	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding, technical support; Fishing groups: Monitoring.
Rehabilitation and Equipping of Quality Control Laboratory	2m	2002-2008	Room rehabilitated and equipped.	DMEC reports.	DFO	GOK: Funds Community: Land County Council: Funding.
Development of Fish Ponds	450,000	2002-2008	No. of fish ponds constructed and stocked.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports to DDC & DEC.	DFO	GOK: Funds Community: Land County Council: Funding.
Environmental Protection	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings distributed; No. of catchment areas protected, No. of training conducted.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports to DDC & DEC.	DFO (Forestry)	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: Technical support; BAT: Inputs, funding; NGOs: Logistical support.
Rural Afforestation	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings produced; No. of trainings conducted; Field days held.	DMEC reports to DEC & DDC	DFO	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: Technical support; BAT: Inputs, funding; NGOs: Logistical support.
Hill Top Afforestation	700,000	2002-2008	No. of seedlings produced; Hilltops planted.	Reports to DEC & DDC.	DFO	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: Technical support; BAT: Inputs, funding; NGOs: Logistical support.
Rehabilitation of Pans and Dams	15m	2002-2008	No. of pans rehabilitated; No. of dams rehabilitated; No. of households with access to water.	Field visits report; DMEC reports to DEC; DDC minutes.	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding and technical support; County Council: Funding NGOs: Funding and community mobilisation.
Boreholes and Shallow Wells	1.1m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes; No. of shallow wells; No. of households benefiting.	Field visits report; DMEC reports to DEC;	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding.



				DDC minutes.		
Springs Development	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of springs protected; No. of tanks established; No. of households served.	Field visits report; DMEC reports to DEC; DDC minutes.	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Local community: Maintenance.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Services

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Research and Development of Wood Fuel Burners.	15m	2002-2005	No. of stove models tested; No. of households acquiring improved cook stoves; No. of trainings conducted.	Baseline survey reports; DMEC reports.	Ministry of Energy.	Ministry of Energy: Funding and technical support; NGOs: Funding; Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
Rural Electrification	80m	2002-2008	No. of market centres with electricity; No. of households served.	DMEC reports; DDC, DEC reports.	KPLC.	Ministry of Energy: Funding; Donors: Funding; KPLC: Technical support.
Solar and Wind Energy Supply	25m	2002-2008	No. of households using solar energy.	DMEC reports; DDC, DEC reports.	Ministry of Energy.	Private sector: Funding; Ministry of Energy: Technical support; Community: Implementation and monitoring.
District Roads Maintenance	168m	2002-2008	Length (Km) of roads maintained.	DMEC reports.	DRC	MOR & PW: Funds; Community: Maintenance; SONY Sugar Co.: Funds; BAT: Cess; Mastermind Co.: Cess.
Maintenance of Roads	95m	2002-2008	Length (Km) of roads graded and maintained; % of drainage works installed.	DMEC reports.	DWO	Kenya Roads Board: Funding; MOR & PW: Implementation and technical support; BAT: Funding; Community: Monitoring.
Rehabilitation of Road C13-Migori-Mihuru Road	250m	2002-2008	Length (Km) of roads gravelled; No. of culverts installed.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	DWO	Kenya Roads Board: Funding; MOR & PW: implementation.
Rehabilitation of AI – Migori-Kisii Road	130m	2002-2008	Length (Km) of roads maintained.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	DWO	Kenya Roads Board: funding; MOR & PW: implementation.
Upgrading of Road D215 – Nyarach Oboke	15m	2002-2008	No. of bridges constructed; Length (Km) gravelled.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	DRC	Kenya Roads Board: funding; DRC: implementation; County Council: funding; Community:

						maintenance.
Upgrading of Road E101 – Kakra – Ogwedhi	25m	2002-2008	Length of (Km) of road gravelled.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC,DDC.	DRC	Kenya Roads Board: funding; DRC: implementation; County Council: funding; Community: maintenance.
Upgrading of Road D214 – Otho-Osani	20m	2002-2008	Length of (Km) of road gravelled.	DMES reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	DRC	Kenya Roads Board: Funding; DRC: Implementation, funding, maintenance.
Upgrading of Road D 202 Mariwa – Ogwedhi	22m	2002-2008	Length of road repaired (km).	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC,DDC.	DRC	Kenya Roads Board: Funding; Ministry of Roads & Works: Implementation; SONY Sugar Company: Funding; Awendo Town Council: Maintenance; Community: Monitoring and maintenance.
Ongito Bridge Across River Kuja	30m	2002-2008	Bridge constructed; Access road established.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC,DDC.	DWO	Ministry of Roads & Public Works: Funding; Community: Monitoring, maintenance.
Sori Minor Urban Water Project	30m	2002-2008	Intake works established; Pumps house and pump sets installed; Storage tanks established; Length of distribution lines laid.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC,DDC.	DWO (Water)	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Community: Labour, monitoring.
Macalder Water Project	45m	2002-2008	Monitoring tank constructed; Intake established; Households with access to water (No.).	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Local community: Maintenance.
Ndiwa Water Project	1m	2002-2008	Monitoring tank constructed; Intake established; Households with access to water (No.).	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Local community: Maintenance.
Awendo Water Project	15m	2002-2008	Borehole drilled; Elevated steel tank established; Distribution lines laid, No. of households with access to water.	Field visits reports; DMEC reports; DEC, DDC minutes.	Ministry of Natural Resources.	Ministry of Local Authorities: Funding; Ministry of Natural Resources: Technical support; Town Council: Implementation; Community: Monitoring.

Migori Rehabilitated Project	20m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes sunk; Rising main laid, No. of households served.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	DWO (Water)	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Municipal Council: Logistical support; Donor: Funding; Community: Maintenance.
Nyasare Water Project	31m	2002-2006	No. springs protected; Storage tanks; No. of households served.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Nyasare Water Supply Association	Ministry of Natural Resources: Funding; Municipal Council: Logistical support; Donor: Funding; Water Association: Monitoring.
Rongo Water Rehabilitation Project	20m	2002-2008	Storage tank established; Treatment works established; Pumping unit in place; No. of households served.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Rongo Town Council	Ministry of Natural Resources: Technical support; Rongo Town Council: Implementation; Donor: Funding; KPLC: Technical support.
Rongo Town Development Programme	30m	2002-2008	Bus park established; Market constructed; Mortuary constructed.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Rongo Town Council.	Ministry of Local Authorities: Funding.
Migori Municipal Development Programme	50m	2002-2008	Bus park construction to completions; Market stalls construction; Sewerage system established; Km. of roads improved.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Migori Municipal Council.	Ministry of Local Authorities: Funding; Donors: Funding various government; Departments: Technical support; Community: Maintenance and monitoring.
Awendo Town Development Programme	30m	2002-2008	Office block construction; Water tank distribution systems established; Km. of roads improved.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Awendo Town Council.	Ministry of Local Authorities: Funding; Donors: Funding various government; Departments: Technical support; Community: Maintenance and monitoring.
Migori County Council	42m	2002-2008	Markets at Sori and Muhuru Bay established; No. livestock auctioning yards established; No. of locational micro-projects initiated.	DMEC reports; Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC.	County Council.	Ministry of Local Authorities: Funding; Donors: Funding; NGOs and Tobacco firms: Logistical support from various government; Department: Technical support; Community: Labour monitoring and maintenance.

### 4.2.3. Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Joint Loan Board-South Nyanza Trade Development Board	14m	2002-2008	Volume of credit in provided; No. of traders benefiting; Volume of loans recovered.	Reports to DEC,DDC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry (DTDO).	Ministry of Trade and Industry: Funding Local Authorities: Funding.
Traders Courses and Extension Services	8.1m	2002-2008	No. of training conducted; No. of traders trained.	DMEC Tour reports; Reports to DEC,DDC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry (DTDO).	Ministry of Trade and Industry: Financing; NGOs: Logistical support; Micro-credit institutions: Funding.
Rongo Jua Kali Sheds	8m	2002-2008	Electrical installation completed.	DMEC Tour reports; Reports to DEC,DDC.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources (DATO).	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development: Funding Jua Kali Associations: Monitoring and maintenance; Donors: Funding and technical support.
Migori Jua Kali Sheds	10m	2002-2008	Electrical installation completed.	DMEC Tour reports; Reports to DEC,DDC.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources (DATO).	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development: Funding Jua Kali Associations: Monitoring and maintenance; Donors: Funding and technical support.
Jua Kali Sheds	12m	2002-2008	No. of jua kali sheds constructed.	No. of Jua Kali sheds constructed.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development: Funding Donors: Funding Community: Land, labour, monitoring.

### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Maternity and Paediatric Wards at District Hospital	17m	2002-2008	Maternity and Paediatric wards construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
Up-grading Rongo, Awendo and Sori Health Centre to Sub-District Hospital	12m	2002-2008	No. of wards established.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
STI Programme	14m	2002-2008	No. of patients treated; % coverage.	Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.

TB and Leprosy Programme	9m	2002-2008	No. of patients treated; % coverage.	Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
KEPI	11m	2002-2008	Immunisation coverage.	Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donor: Funding.
MCH and Health Information Office – District Hospital	15m	2002-2008	Computerisation installed; Health Records Office established.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
Maroo Dispensary	6m	2002-2008	Borehole sunk; General ward construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
Expansion and Equipment of District Hospital	83m	2002-2008	Theatre: Surgical ward established; Mortuary constructed and equipped; Kitchen and X-Ray unit established.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding; Donor: Funding; NGOs/Private Sector: Technical and logistical support.
Upgrading from Dispensary Level to Health Centre Level.	28m	2002-2008	No. of wards established; Dispensaries upgraded.	Site visits; Reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Health (MOH).	Ministry of Health: Funding, technical support; Donors: Funding.
National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	3m	2002-2005	No. of Home Based Care Programmes established; No. of counsellors trained; No. of CACCS members trained; No. of DACC members trained, No. of CBOs and NGOs mobilized and supported; HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	Baseline survey report; DACC reports; Reports to DDC; NACC.	NACC.	NACC: Logistical support; DACC: Co-ordination and Monitoring NGOs and CBO; Mobilization and implementation; Donors: funding GOK departments: Technical support; Community: Implementation and monitoring.



GOK-UNICEF Programme of Co-operation	4m	2002-2003	School dropouts rate (girls); No. of ECD centres established; No. of community pharmacies established; No. community health workers trained; No. of school text books supplied; No. of desks supplied; No. of child rights team members trained; No. of locational department committees trained in micro-planning; No. of child rights clubs formed.	End term review reports; Mid-term review reports; DMEC reports; Reports to DEC, DDC	DDC	Donor: Funding GOK Department: Technical support; DDC: Implementation; NGOs & CBOs: Mobilization and logistical support; Community: Monitoring and maintenance.
Early Childhood Development-Health and Nutrition Pilot	6m	2002-2003	No. of ECD Centres established; No. of care givers trained; No. of community planning committee members trained.	End term review report; Field visits, DMEC reports; Reports to DDC.	Ministry of Education; CARE (K).	Donor: Funding GOK Department: Technical support; NGOs: Mobilization and logistical support; Community: Monitoring and maintenance.
LVEMP Micro Projects	30m	2002-2008	No. of dispensaries constructed; No. of wards established, Km. of road graded; No. of fish bandas constructed.	Micro-Project steering committee reports; MDEC reports to DEC & DDC.	DFO; DWO (Works)	Donor: Funding; County Council: Funding; Fishing cooperative societies: Labour; Community: Monitoring.
District Education Office	9m	2002-2008	Office block in place.	Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC; DMEC tour reports.	Ministry of Education (DEO).	GOK: Funding; Government Departments: Technical support; DEO: Implementation and maintenance.
ECD Resource Centre	15m	2002-2008	Resource centre in place.	Site visits; Reports to DEC, DDC; DMES tour reports.	Ministry of Education (DEO).	Donor: Funding; GOK: Technical support; DEO: Implementation and maintenance.
Intensifying of Adult Education Programme	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of Adult Teachers reunited and trained; No. of Adult learning centres established; Enrolment rates.	Reports to DEC, DDC; DMEC tour reports.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (DLO).	Department of Adult education: Implementation; NGOs: Mobilization and logistical support; Community: Implementation and monitoring.



Intensification of Out of School Youth Centres and Vocational Training	2.8m	2002-2008	No. of youth centres established; Enrolments rates.	Reports to DEC, DDC; DMEC tour reports.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (DLO).	Department of Adult education: Implementation; NGOs: Mobilization and logistical support; Community: Implementation and monitoring.
Improvement and Development of Youth Polytechnics	14m	2002-2008	No. of Youth Polytechnic rehabilitated; Enrolment rate.	DMEC Tour reports; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources (DATO).	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development: Funding; Donors: Funding and technical support.

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

The extent of Adoption of ICT in the District

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Information and Documentation Centre	4m	2002-2008	No. of computers procured and delivered; No. of DDC users.	Reports to DEC; DDC quarterly reports.	Ministry of Finance & Planning.	Donors: Funding; GOK: Training and technical support; DDO: Implementation and maintenance.

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
GK Prisons Block	7m	2002-2004	Prisons blocks completed.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs: Funding; Ministry of Public Works: Technical support; OiC – Prisons: Maintenance; DDC: Monitoring
Migori District Headquarters (Office Block)	120m	2002-2008	Office blocks and residential houses completed.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	GOK: Funding; DDC: Implementation; Labour: Materials; Government Departments: Maintenance.
Construction of New Divisional Headquarters.	120m	2002-2008	No. of office blocks in place.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	OOP: Funding, maintenance; Community: Land, Labour materials, monitoring; DDC: Monitoring.
Construction of Police Stations	320m	2002-2008	No. of office blocks completed.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	OOP: Funding, maintenance; Community: Land, Labour materials, monitoring; DDC: Monitoring.

Police Post Construction	62m	2002-2008	No. of office blocks completed.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	OOP: Funding, maintenance; Community: Land, Labour materials, monitoring; DDC: Monitoring.
Power Plant Migori for Divisional Headquarters	0.5m	2002-2008	Generator procedure; Power plant installation.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	OOP: Funding, maintenance; Community: Land, Labour materials, monitoring; DDC: Monitoring.
Migori Police Lines/Divisional Police Headquarters Office Block	80m	2002-2008	Office block constructed; Residential building constructed.	Site visits; DMEC reports to DDC, DEC.	Office of the President (DC).	OOP: Funding, maintenance; Community: Land, Labour materials, monitoring; DDC: Monitoring.
Institutional Capacity Building and Coordination Services.	3.7m	2002-2008	No. of departmental heads trained; No. of CORPS trained; No. of PMCS established; No. of Locational Development committees reactivated; % of DDP implementation.	Reports to DEC, DDC; Mid term Evaluation Reports; Final Review; Reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Ministry of Finance and Planning: Funding and logistical support; Community: Monitoring; DDO: Implementation and monitoring.

#### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Sector	Presentation situation	2004	2008
<b>Agricultural and rural Development</b>			
Total acreage under food crops(Ha)	100,500	115,600	133,000
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	23,750	27,300	31,400
Value of major crops produced (est. (Kshs million)	974	1,090	1,250
No. of milk cooling facilities	--	2	4
No. active producer co-operative societies	9	12	15
Value of fish products (Kshs. million)	195	20	255
No. dams pans	41	43	45
No. boreholes	57	60	64
Acreage under irrigation (Ha)	500	650	850
<b>Physical Infrastructure and Social Services</b>			
Total length of gravel standard roads (Km)	513	533	553
No. of trading centres with electricity			
Modern market facilities established	--	2	4
Major water supply schemes	1	3	7
Average distance to nearest potable water point	4 km	3 km	2km
<b>Tourism, Trade and Industry</b>			
Number of trading centres	83	90	97
Main tourist attraction site developed	--	2	3
No. of licensed business	8	12	15
Jua Kali sheds developed	2	4	8
No. of micro finance institutions	3	5	8

<b>Human Resources Development</b>			
Absolute poverty	58%	50%	45%
Infant mortality rate	137/1000	125/1000	110/1000
Family planning acceptance rate	2%	10%	25%
Under 5 mortality rate	213/1000	190/1000	175/1000
Immunization coverage	90%	95%	99%
Doctor patient ratio	1:5280	1:4200	1:3080
Latrine coverage	70%	78%	85%
No. of health centres	6	7	9
Average distance to nearest health facility	8 km	5 km	3 km
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	30%	22%	15%
No. HIV/AIDS home based care programmes established	3	6	8
Primary school enrolment rate	90%	95%	99%
Secondary school enrolment rate	18%	25%	30%
No. of ECD centres	412	420	430
Girl dropout rate	17%	12%	7%
Teacher pupil ratio (primary)	1:48	1:45	1:40
<b>Information Communication Technology</b>			
No. of cyber cafes	4	8	25
Mobile phone coverage	1%	10%	25%
<b>Public Administration</b>			
Locational committees trained	—	23	46

