

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Development Board of various members under the leadership of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Committee. The plan draft was discussed by members of the District Development Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and Industrial Development provided technical guidance through seminars, formulation of the plan and the execution of the plan for the period of the plan.

The plan is a guiding document for the district and will be used to ensure the effective and efficient use of resources in the district.

**Objectives** - To provide a framework for the district's development and to guide the district's development process, the level of exploitation of natural resources, the district's infrastructure, as well as the district's social and economic indicators of the district.

**Policy** - To provide a framework for the district's development and to guide the district's development process, the level of exploitation of natural resources, the district's infrastructure, as well as the district's social and economic indicators of the district.

## KISUMU

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1997 -2001

The plan is a guiding document for the district and will be used to ensure the effective and efficient use of resources in the district.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of  
Planning and Industrial Development.

## FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the districts natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of  
Planning and National Development.

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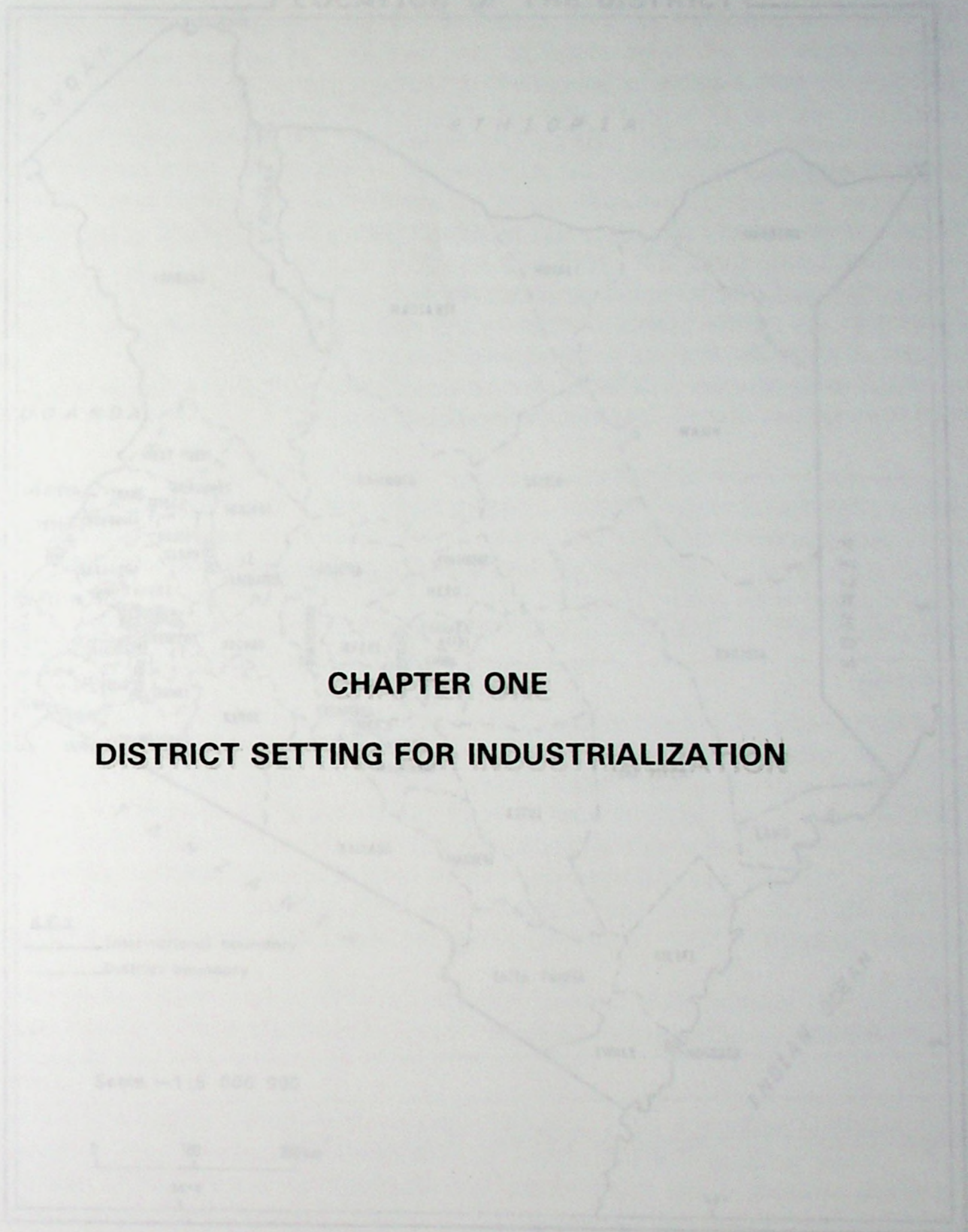
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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

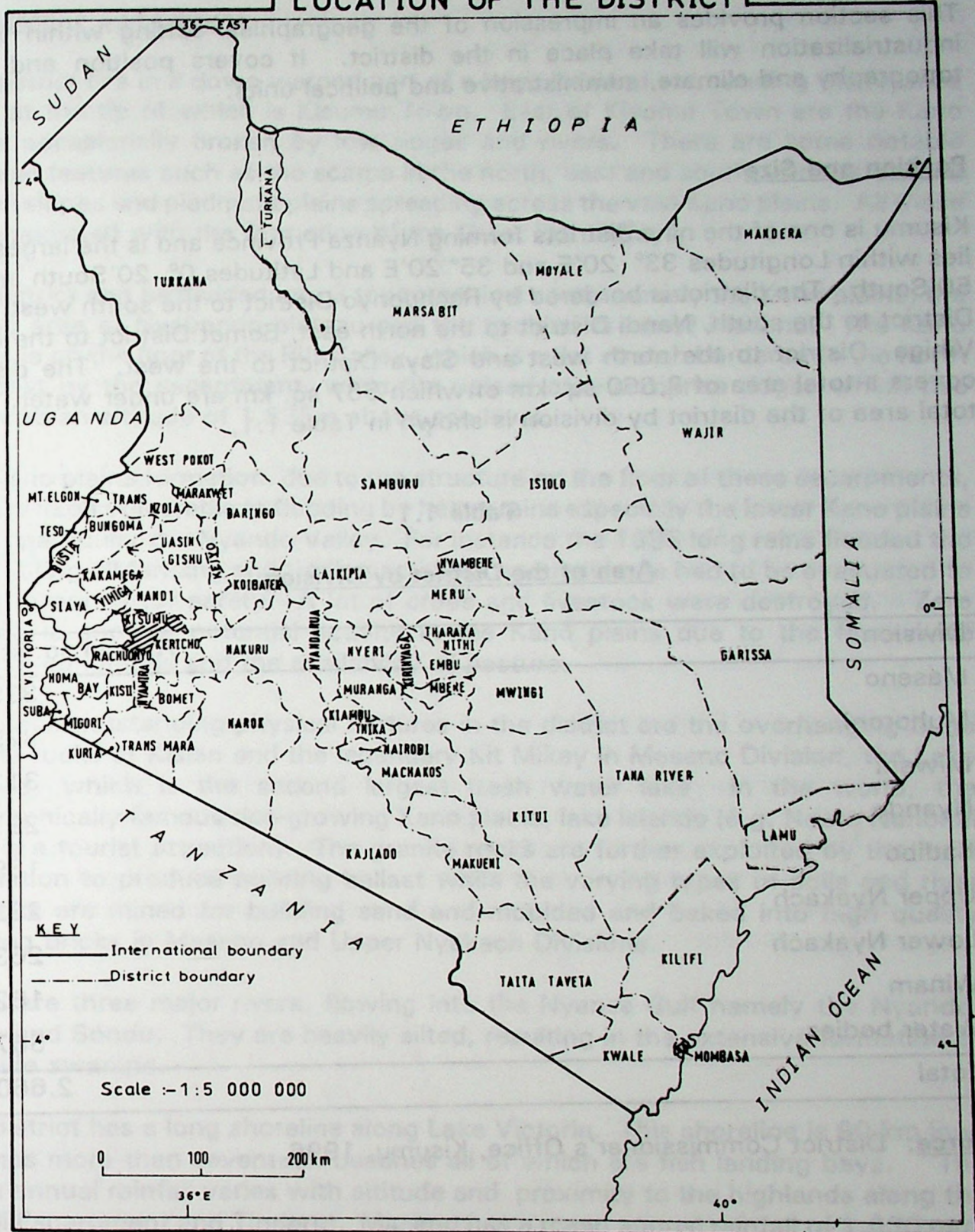
LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



**CHAPTER ONE**

**DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an impression of the geographical setting within which industrialization will take place in the district. It covers position and size, topography and climate, administrative and political units.

### Position and Size

Kisumu is one of the nine districts forming Nyanza Province and is the largest. It lies within Longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and Latitudes 0° 20'South and 0° 50 South. The district is bordered by Rachuonyo District to the south west, Kisii District to the south, Nandi District to the north east, Bomet District to the east, Vihiga District to the north west and Siaya District to the west. The district covers a total area of 2,660 sq. km of which 567 sq. km are under water. The total area of the district by division is shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District by Division

Division	Area in sq. km
Maseno	339
Muhoroni	329
Miwani	312
Nyando	297
Kadibo	139
Upper Nyakach	232
Lower Nyakach	263
Winam	182
Water bodies	567
Total	2,660

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Kisumu, 1996.



## Topography and Climate

The district lies in a down warped part of a large lowland surrounding the Nyanza Gulf, at the tip of which is Kisumu Town. East of Kisumu Town are the Kano plains occasionally broken by low ridges and rivers. There are some notable physical features such as the scarps in the north, east and south. Others include the hill slopes and piedmont plains spreading across the vast Kano plains. All these are associated with the formation of the Great Rift Valley.

The district can be divided into 3 topographical zones namely the Kano plains, the upland area of Nyabondo plateau and the midland areas of Maseno. The Kano plains lie on the floor of the Rift Valley, which is a flat stretch bordered to the north and east by the escarpment, while the upland area comprise ridges which rise gently to an altitude of 1,835m above sea level.

The Kano plains formation, due to the structure on the floor of these escarpments, renders itself vulnerable to flooding by heavy rains especially the lower Kano plains and in particular the Nyando Valley. For instance the 1995 long rains flooded the area halting all farming and trading activities and residents had to be evacuated to higher grounds for safety. A lot of crops and livestock were destroyed. Zero grazing is another potential activity in the Kano plains due to the favourable climatic conditions and the availability of pasture.

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

There are three major rivers, flowing into the Nyanza Gulf namely the Nyando, Kibos and Sondu. They are heavily silted, resulting in the extensive formation of lakeside swamps.

The district has a long shoreline along Lake Victoria. This shoreline is 90 km long and has more than seventeen beaches all of which are fish landing bays. The mean annual rainfall varies with altitude and proximity to the highlands along the Nandi Escarpment and Tinderet. Maseno has a mean annual rainfall of 1,630 mm, Kisumu 1,280mm, Ahero 1,260mm, Kibos 1,290mm, Muhoroni 1,525mm, and Koru 1,103mm.

The lowland area forms a trough of low rainfall, receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1,000mm and 1,800mm. This area has two rainy seasons, with the long rains occurring in April/May while the short rains occur in August/September. During the short rains the average annual rainfall ranges between 450mm and

600mm. Their reliability is low and the rains are distributed over a long period, making the cultivation of second crops difficult.

Although there is no entirely dry month, the peak generally falls between March and May, with a secondary peak in September to November. The rainfall probabilities and the nature of soils in the Kano Plains can have repercussions upon small scale agriculture. The rainfall here is particularly unpredictable and variable in the months normally devoted to land preparation and planting. Black cotton soils are difficult to work on by hand implements without some moisture. However, during heavy rains work is rendered impossible and small-scale farmers find it difficult to prepare the land for planting.

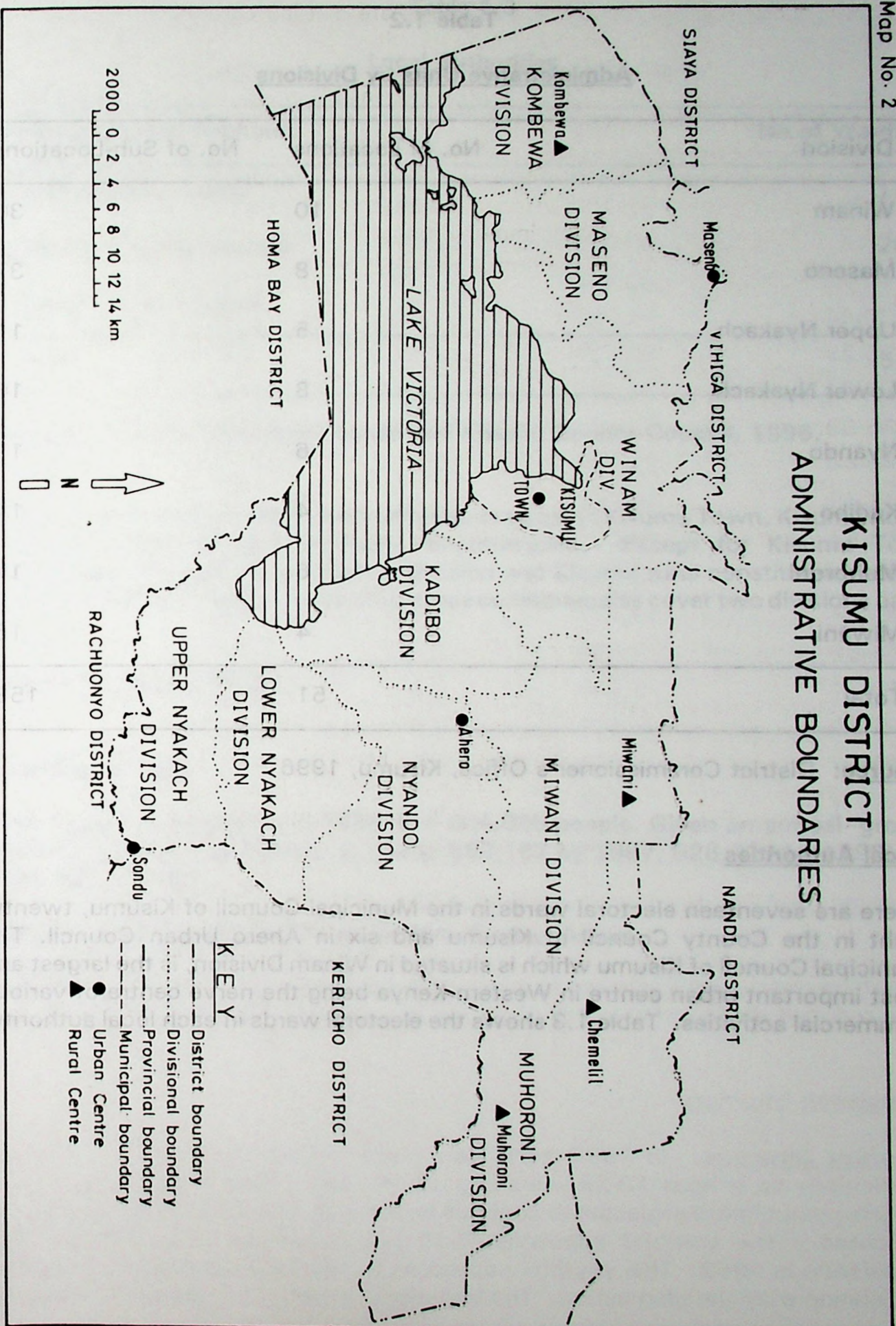
Overall the district can be said to receive adequate rainfall. However, at times it results into floods in some parts of the district.

The mean annual maximum temperatures range from 25 degrees centigrade to 30 degrees centigrade and the mean annual minimum temperatures range from 9 degrees centigrade to 18 degrees centigrade following the altitude variation from 1,144 metres above the sea level on the plains to 1,525 metres above sea level in the Maseno and Lower Nyakach areas. This has influenced the type of rainfall in the district.

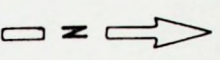
### **Administrative and Political Units**

Kisumu District is divided into eight administrative divisions, fifty-one locations and one hundred and fifty-eight sub-locations. The divisions are Winam, Maseno, Nyando, Muhoroni, Lower Nyakach, Kadibo, Miwani and Upper Nyakach. The divisional headquarters are fairly accessible in terms of telecommunications and the road network. Table 1.2 shows the administrative units by division. This information is also depicted in map 2.

# KISUMU DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



2000 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 km



**KEY**

- District boundary
- Divisional boundary
- Provincial boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Urban Centre
- ▲ Rural Centre

Table 1.2

**Administrative Units by Divisions**

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Winam	10	30
Maseno	8	37
Upper Nyakach	5	11
Lower Nyakach	8	16
Nyando	6	17
Kadibo	4	14
Muhoroni	6	17
Miwani	4	16
Total	51	158

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Kisumu, 1996

**Local Authorities**

There are seventeen electoral wards in the Municipal Council of Kisumu, twenty-eight in the County Council of Kisumu and six in Ahero Urban Council. The Municipal Council of Kisumu which is situated in Winam Division, is the largest and most important urban centre in Western Kenya being the nerve centre of various commercial activities. Table 1.3 shows the electoral wards in each local authority.

Table 1.3

Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	No of Wards
Kisumu Municipality	17
Kisumu County Council	28
Ahero Urban Council	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

**Source:** Kisumu Municipal Council and Kisumu County Council, 1996.

The district presently has five constituencies namely: Kisumu Town, Kisumu Rural, Muhoroni, Nyando and Nyakach constituencies. Except for Kisumu Town constituency which covers Winam Division and Kisumu rural constituency which covers Maseno Division, all the other three constituencies cover two divisions each.

**POPULATION PROFILES**

Population Size

The district's population in 1989 was 664,086 people. Given an annual growth rate of 3.35% it is projected to rise to 868,167 by 1997, 928,320 by 1999, and 992,647 in 2001.

Table 1.4 shows population projections for the district.

Table 1.4

**District Population Projections by Age Cohorts**

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	117,516	153,630	164,275	175,657
5-9	102,782	134,368	143,678	153,633
0-14	90,276	118,019	126,196	134,940
15-19	70,492	92,155	98,540	105,368
20-24	58,208	76,096	81,363	87,006
25-29	50,726	66,315	70,909	75,823
30-34	38,492	50,321	53,808	57,536
35-39	30,101	39,351	42,078	44,993
40-44	23,879	31,217	33,380	35,693
45-49	19,087	24,953	26,682	28,530
50-54	16,092	21,037	22,495	24,054
55-59	13,204	17,262	18,458	19,737
60-64	11,292	14,762	15,785	16,879
65-69	7,779	10,170	10,874	11,628
70-74	5,998	7,841	8,385	8,966
75-79	4,068	5,318	5,687	6,081
80+	3,510	4,589	4,907	5,247
Age N.S	584	763	816	873
<b>Total</b>	<b>664,086</b>	<b>868,167</b>	<b>928,320</b>	<b>992,642</b>

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996

The high population increase is attributed to improved primary health care which has reduced deaths of the under fives.

### **Population Structure**

**Age/Sex Structure:** In 1989 there were more females than males. This was particularly so in ages 10-29 years and 45-49 years. Over the plan period, the female population is projected to continue to dominate especially in the age groups indicated. The youthful population 0-19 yrs comprised 57.3% of the total population in 1989. This youthful population will continue to dominate the total population over the plan period. The increase in youthful population is attributed

to improved health which has reduced infant mortality as well as improved living standards.

Table 1.5 shows age sex population projections

**Table 1.5**  
**District Age/Sex Population Projections**

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	59,074	58,442	77,228	76,402	82,570	81,696	88,301	87,356
5-9	51,503	51,279	67,330	67,038	71,996	71,682	76,984	76,649
10-14	44,984	45,292	58,808	59,211	62,883	63,313	67,240	67,700
15-19	34,267	36,225	44,798	47,357	47,902	50,639	51,221	54,147
20-24	26,541	31,667	34,697	41,399	37,101	44,267	39,672	47,334
25-29	23,725	27,001	31,016	35,299	33,165	37,744	35,463	40,360
30-34	19,630	18,862	25,663	24,658	27,441	26,367	29,342	28,194
35-39	15,272	14,829	19,965	19,386	21,349	20,729	22,828	22,166
40-44	12,581	11,298	16,447	14,770	17,587	15,793	18,805	16,888
45-49	9,479	9,608	12,392	12,561	13,251	13,431	14,169	14,362
50-54	8,223	7,869	10,750	10,287	11,495	11,000	12,291	11,762
55-59	6,521	6,683	8,525	8,737	9,166	9,342	9,747	9,989
60-64	5,194	6,098	6,790	7,972	7,261	8,525	7,764	9,115
65-69	3,601	4,178	4,708	5,462	5,034	5,840	5,383	6,245
70-74	3,066	2,932	4,008	3,833	4,286	4,099	4,583	4,383
75-79	2,294	1,774	2,999	2,319	3,207	2,480	3,429	2,652
80 +	1,831	1,679	2,394	2,195	2,560	2,347	2,737	2,510
Age Ns	278	306	363	400	389	428	416	457
Total	328,064	336,022	428,882	437,285	458,598	469,722	490,373	502,269

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996.

Table 1.6 shows population projections for selected age groups.

Table 1.6

**Population Projection for Selected Age Groups, 1989-2001**

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (primary)	76,643	76,625	100,199	100,175	107,142	107,117	114,567	114,540
14-17(Sec.)	30,190	30,776	39,469	40,235	42,204	43,023	45,128	46,004
15-49 (Female Fertility)		149,490		195,430		208,970		223,451
15-59 (Labour Force)	156,239	164,042	204,253	214,504	218,504	229,312	233,538	245,202

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996

**Age Group 6-13 (Primary):** There were 153,268 children in this age group in 1989 out of which 76,625 were females and 76,643 were males. This population is projected to increase to 200,374, 214,259 and 229,107 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. The increase in this population calls for increased educational facilities. Since some of this population would be dropping out of the education system, there is a need to expand and equip the existing youth polytechnics to impart technical skills necessary for industrialization of the district.

**Age Group 14-17 (Secondary):** The population in this age group was 60,996 in 1989. It is projected to increase to 79,704, 85,227 and 91,132 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. This is the secondary school going population. Due to the projected increase, there is need to put up more secondary schools. The existing schools will also require expansion and equipping. Since part of this population will be joining the labour market, it becomes necessary to put up vocational training institutions to train them in practical skills in readiness for self employment or employment in local industries. It also becomes necessary to increase employment generating opportunities for them.

**Age Group 15-49 (Females):** There were 149,490 females in this child bearing age group. It is projected to increase to 195,430, 208,970 and 223,451 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. This being the child bearing age among women, there is need to institute measures to curb the high fertility among them to control the high population growth so that efforts and resources can be directed to productive activities necessary for the industrialization of the district.

**Labour Force (15-59):** This district had a labour force of 320,281, in 1989, of which females were more than males. This labour force is projected to increase to 418,751, 447,769 and 478,740 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively over the plan period, females will continue to dominate the labour force. Most of this labour force is unskilled and semi-skilled, therefore requiring training to undertake



industrial development of the district. The district will also have to create employment opportunities for this ever growing labour force.

The dependency ratio stood at 100:107. Thus every 100 workers were supporting 107 dependants. The high dependency is expected to prevail in the plan period. This situation can only change with the industrialization of the district, which will subsequently additional employment opportunities.

### Distribution and Density

Winam Division had the highest population in 1989 followed by Muhoroni/Miwani and Maseno, while upper and lower Nyakach had the least population. Over the plan period the first three divisions will continue to lead in population sizes while the other two will have the least. Table 1.7 shows population distribution by divisions.

**Table 1.7**

#### Population Distribution and Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Winam	255,381	333,872	357,007	381,746
Maseno	106,333	139,014	148,647	158,948
Nyando/Kadibo	94,977	124,156	132,757	141,953
Upper Nyakach	52,778	68,999	73,780	78,893
Lower Nyakach	44,279	57,888	61,899	66,189
Muhoroni/Miwani	110,338	144,238	154,230	164,913
District Total	664,086	868,167	928,320	992,642

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996.

The high population of Winam Division is attributed to urbanization. Kisumu Town which is the third largest town in Kenya is found in this division. The town attracts people mostly from Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley Provinces. This population is expected to increase more during the plan period as more industrial activities are undertaken. Maseno Division has also high population as it is an educational

centre. This is also expected to increase as more educational facilities are put up.

The district had an overall population density of 317 persons/Km<sup>2</sup> in 1989 and is projected to increase to 415, 443, and 474 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Winam Division leads the district in population densities followed by Maseno, Upper Nyakach and Lower Nyakach as shown in Table 1.8. Muhoroni/Miwani had the least population density in 1989.

Table 1.8

Population Density Projections by Division

Division	Area	1989	1997	1999	2001
Winam	182	915	1,197	1,280	1,368
Maseno	339	303	396	423	453
Nyando/Kadibo	436	228	298	319	341
Upper Nyakach	232	298	390	417	446
Lower Nyakach	263	242	316	338	362
Muhoroni/Miwani	641	164	215	230	246
Totals/Average	2,093	317	415	443	474

Source: District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996

The high population density for Winam Division is attributed to the urban status of the division and its being the district and provincial headquarters. The low population densities for Muhoroni/Miwani are attributed to the large scale sugar farms in the divisions. The increasing population densities are a threat to the available resource especially land which will require rational utilization to sustain the population.

Urban Population

The district had an urban population of 214,699 in 1989. It is projected to increase to 273,590, 290,685 and 308,844 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Table 1.9 shows the urban population of the district and its projections.

Table 1.9

**Urban Population Projections**

Name of Centre	No. of HHs	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kisumu Municipality	47,690	192,733	245,600	260,944	277,246
Muhoroni Town	3,201	9,538	12,154	12,914	13,720
Ahero Town	2,126	9,097	11,592	12,317	13,086
Maseno Town	617	3,331	4,244	4,510	4,792
	53,634	214,699	273,590	290,685	308,844

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996

Kisumu is the largest urban centre in the district. Other urban centres are Ahero, Kombewa, Muhoroni, Sondu, Chemelil and Maseno. Most of the centres have been provided with basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and water. Areas such as Ahero, Maseno, Sondu, Kombewa, Daraja Mbili, Kiboswa and Chulaimbo are connected to the electricity grid.

The Kisumu District Development Committee has identified Maseno, Muhoroni, Koru, Chemelil, Miwani, Sondu, Pap Onditi and Kombewa as centres of rural growth in line with the policy of Rural Urban Balance and will propose them for development as Rural Trade and Production Centres. For the promotion of industrialization in the district the DDC will put more emphasis on the same centres and more even further to the shore markets. Private investors will be encouraged to put up industrial and commercial concerns in these areas to boost industrialization.

## RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This sub-section describes the potential resources and their level of exploitation. It lays the basis for assessment and indication of gaps between resource potential and exploitation. It also proposes ways to enhance the present exploitation to bring about industrialization emphasizing on the strong linkages between agricultural development and industrialization.

## RESOURCE POTENTIALS

In this sub-section the areas of concern will be land and soils; water resources; forest resources; commercial minerals and materials and tourist attraction.

### Land and Soils

The soils in the district are predominantly lake sediments, usually sand clay soils. The Kano Plains have poorly drained soils and are generally deep and firm. They are dark brown and grey in colour. The dark cotton soils commonly associated with swamps are found in the Western part of the Kano Plains. These type of soils constitute about 70% of all types of soils found in Kisumu District.

The intermediate igneous rocks of the uplands have produced sandy soils, while the slightly elevated grounds and piedmont plains have clay soils which are usually of moderate fertility. These soils are deep but poorly drained.

The granite extension of the rocky Kakamega uplands forms the base of the north western part of Kisumu. The soils in this region are of low fertility and have rock bases not more than 80cm from the surface.

The Lake Victoria Beach ridges and the fringes of Winam Gulf have soils of varying fertility, and are susceptible to water logging. The plains have black cotton soils, while the upper zones are marked with residuals of brown volcanic soils. Sandy soils are common in some places. The soils of Muhoroni, Nyabondo, Maseno and Kajulu are of very high fertility.

Land is currently used for small-scale subsistence oriented agriculture with increasing market oriented production and some large scale sugar cane cultivation. The district has a substantial portion of the Lake Victoria waters which supports significant fishing activities in the district.

Table 1.10 shows classification of land uses.

Table 1.10

Land Use Patterns

Land Use	Area Sq.Km <sup>2</sup>
Townships	179
Alienated	113
Reserves	24
Freehold-small scale schemes	303
Townships	246
Available for small holders not yet registered	827
Available and already registered	538
Other	20
Total	2260

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Kisumu, 1996.

The district can be divided into five Agro-Ecological Zones namely:

**Lower Midland (LM<sub>1</sub>).** This zones covers an area of 149sq.km of Maseno Division and 6km<sup>2</sup> of Muhoroni/Miwani Divisions.

**Lower Midland 2 (LM<sub>2</sub>)** This zone covers Maseno, Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions. Crops grown here are sugarcane, cotton and rice. Sugarcane can support sugar milling and jaggery and molasses industries.

**Lower Midland 3 (LM<sub>3</sub>)** The zone covers Kadibo, Nyando and Winam Divisions. It supports cotton growing which can support cotton ginneries.

**Lower Midland 4 (LM<sub>4</sub>)** This covers an area of 185km<sup>2</sup> of Kadibo and Winam Divisions.

**Upper Midland (UM<sub>3</sub>)** The zone supports growing of coffee, tea (small scale) and covers all divisions except Winam. Increased production of these crops can support processing plants in these areas.

Table 1.10 shows area covered by agro-ecological zones by division. Rice, tea, coffee, cotton and sugar are industrial crops that have high potential for the development of processing industries of the district.

The soils of upper Nyakach Division are exploited for building bricks and therefore capable of supporting brick making industries together with the building sand exploited in lower Nyakach. There is also small scale brick making in Maseno. Table 1.11 shows the area occupied by each agro-ecological zone by division.

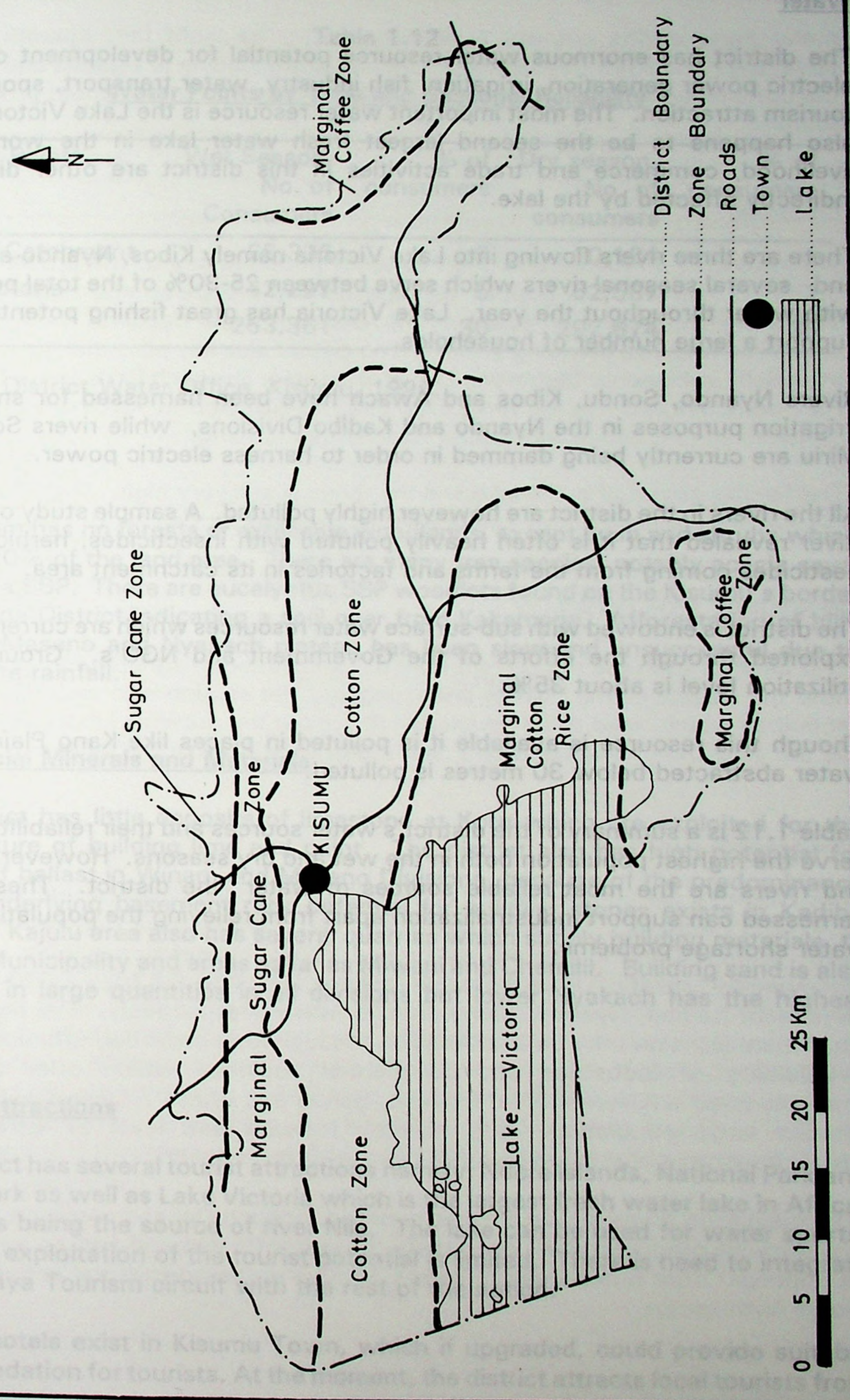
Table 1.11

**Agro-Ecological Zones by Divisions (sq. km)**

Division	UM3	LM1	LM2	LM3	LM4	Other
Maseno	26	149	236	7	--	--
Nyabondo/Kadibo	47	--	52	431	129	8
Winam	--	--	--	38	56	--
Muhoroni/Miwani	24	6	337	--	--	--

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kisumu, 1996.

# KISUMU DISTRICT SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



Prepared by D R S R S

## Water

The district has enormous water resource potential for development of hydro-electric power generation, irrigation, fish industry, water transport, sporting and tourism attraction. The most important water resource is the Lake Victoria which also happens to be the second largest fresh water lake in the world. The livelihood, commerce and trade activities in this district are either directly or indirectly affected by the lake.

There are three rivers flowing into Lake Victoria namely Kibos, Nyando and Miriu, and several seasonal rivers which serve between 25-30% of the total population with water throughout the year. Lake Victoria has great fishing potential which support a large number of households.

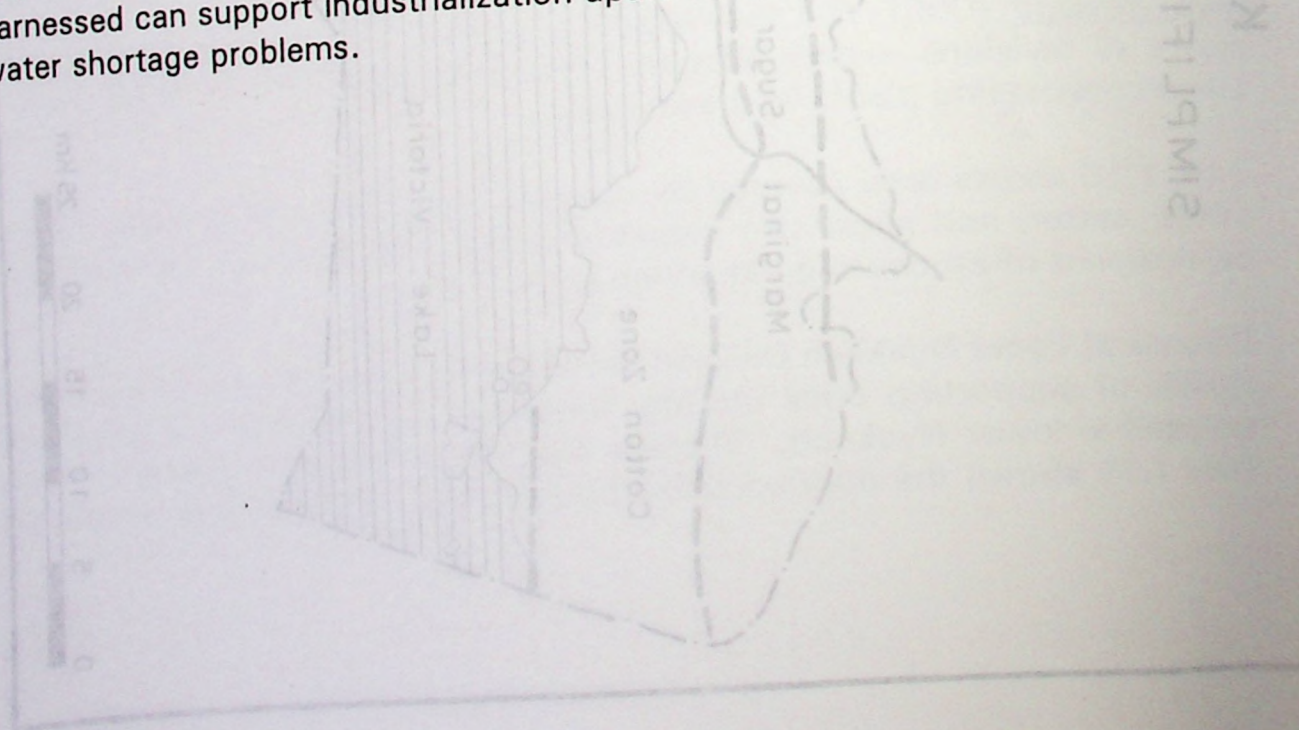
Rivers Nyando, Sondu, Kibos and Awach have been harnessed for small-scale irrigation purposes in the Nyando and Kadibo Divisions, while rivers Sondu and Miriu are currently being dammed in order to harness electric power.

All the rivers in the district are however highly polluted. A sample study of Nyando River revealed that it is often heavily polluted with insecticides, herbicides and pesticides coming from the farms and factories in its catchment area.

The district is endowed with sub-surface water resources which are currently being exploited through the efforts of the Government and NGO's. Ground water utilization level is about 35%.

Though this resource is available it is polluted in places like Kano Plains where water abstracted below 30 metres is polluted.

Table 1.12 is a summary of the district's water sources and their reliability. Rivers serve the highest population both in the wet and dry seasons. However, the lake and rivers are the most reliable sources of water the district. These if well harnessed can support industrialization apart from relieving the population of the water shortage problems.





**Table 1.12****Water Points by Type and Seasonal Reliability**

Type of Points	Wet Season No. of Consumers	% of consumers	Dry season No. of consumers	% of consumers
Ground Catchment	25,336	3	10,134	1
Lake Victoria	42,227	5	62,587	7
Rivers	253,361	30	292,674	35

**Source:** District Water Office, Kisumu, 1996.

**Forestry**

The district has no forests or extensive woodlands, except bush and shrubs which occupy 20% of the land area. There are many tree species, notably acacia seyal and cassia SSP. There are eucalyptus SSP woodlots found on the Kisumu's border with Vihiga District indicating a spill over from Kakamega. Afforestation of hilly areas of Maseno and Nyakach plateau has been slow and unsuccessful due to inadequate rainfall.

**Commercial Minerals and Materials**

The district has little deposits of limestone at Koru which are exploited for the manufacture of building lime and paint. The district also has high potential for making of ballast in Winam and Maseno Divisions, because of the predominance of the underlying basement rock potential for building stones exists in Kadibo Division. Kajulu area also has several quarries which supply building materials to Kisumu Municipality and areas as far as Miwani and Chemilil. Building sand is also available in large quantities in all divisions but lower Nyakach has the highest potential.

**Tourist Attractions**

The district has several tourist attractions namely; Ndere Islands, National Park and Impala Park as well as Lake Victoria which is the largest fresh water lake in Africa, as well as being the source of river Nile. The lake can be used for water sports. However exploitation of the tourist potential is limited. There is need to integrate West Kenya Tourism circuit with the rest of the nation.

Several hotels exist in Kisumu Town, which if upgraded, could provide suitable accommodation for tourists. At the moment, the district attracts local tourists from

many parts of the country as it is noted for its night life. Kisumu can take advantage of being a transit stop for travellers proceeding to Uganda and Tanzania. the completion of the Eldoret International Airport will further boost prospects for tourism.

### **Fisheries**

The district is endowed with high fisheries potential due to the presence of lake Victoria. The lake has popular fish species like Nile perch and tilapia "Omena". This is being adversely affected by the spread of water hyacinth weed which has interfered with fish breeding ground. The district also has potential for fish farming especially in Maseno, Muhoroni, Lower and Upper Nyakach Divisions and Nyando. Fish demonstration farms have also been established in Kibos area of Miwani Division, to encourage farmers to take up fish farming.

The fishing potential in the lake and the rivers is still very high. The inhabitants of the district are mostly fish eaters and the demand for fish far outstrips supply.

### **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

This section analyzes the current level of exploitation of agricultural resources and how the people of the district are engaged. The section also analyzes non-farm activities which need to be developed to absorb the growing labour force as well as the possibility of establishing new industries to utilize the local raw materials.

### **Agricultural Activities**

The district's agricultural sector is dominated by small holdings ranging between 2.4 - 2.5 hectares. The agricultural land area exhibits high population densities with Winam Division leading by having 1,855 households per sq. kilometre, followed by Maseno, Upper Nyakach 300 and 222, 288, 287, 227, 227 for Lower Nyakach, Kadibo, Nyando, Muhoroni and Miwani respectively. The high density in Winam Division may be attributed to the high land potential, urbanization, and availability of industries and commercial activities which offer alternative opportunities in Kisumu town, Maseno, Sondu and Ahero Trading Centres. They attract large population due to their location and level of infrastructural development as compared to other centres in the district.

The main food crops grown are maize, beans, finger millet and sorghum. However, the amount produced does not satisfy the district's demand and as a result food is imported from other areas. Table 1.13 shows the agricultural activities in the small farm sector.

Table 1.13

**Small Farm Sector**

Division	HH per sq. km	No. of Small Holdings	Main Food Crops	Main Cash Crops	% HH With High Value Food Crops	% HH With High Value Cash Crops
Winam	1,855	6,804	Maize beans sorghum	Coffee cotton	5	1.5
U/Nyakach	300	7,879	Maize beans Sweet potatoes	Coffee cotton rice	7	0.9
L/Nyakach	222	1,387	Maize beans sorghum	Rice cotton	7	8
Maseno	414	20,335	Maize beans sorghum	Cotton coffee	4	1.5
Kadibo	288	7,533	Maize beans sorghum	Rice sugarcane cotton	7	18.5
Nyando	287	11,300	Maize beans sorghum	Rice sugarcane cotton	7	7
Muhoroni	227	11,023	Maize beans	Sugarcane coffee	78	8
Miwani	227	7,348	Maize beans	Sugarcane rice	78	40

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kisumu, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.13, Maseno Division has the largest number of small holdings followed by Nyando and Muhoroni while Winam has the least. These households engage in production of maize, beans, sorghum, potatoes, rice, sugarcane, cotton and coffee. Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions have the highest percentages of households growing high value food crops. Miwani Division alone has a high percentage of households growing high value food crops as shown in Table 1.13. The district is therefore a net importer of food. Table 1.14 shows crop production trends 1991-95.

Table 1.14

**Crop Production Trends 1991-1995**

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sugarcane	Area (Ha)	15,000	24,177	54,724.8	53,120.6	53,120
	Yield 1000 kg (ton)	750,000	431,129	214,053.1	151,840.8	999,48
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	50	17.83	4	2.86	0
				3.91		18.81
Cotton	Area (Ha)	4,500	4,935	4,613.1	4,458.9	4,250
	Yield 1000 kg (ton)	1,575	1,026	1,907.86	1,337.7	1,488
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	0.35	0.20	0.41	0.30	0.35
Groundnuts	Area (Ha)	1,228	1,690	901.5	1,270.2	1,135
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	773.64	1,082	561.9	914.5	1,134
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.71	0.99
Fruits and vegetables	Area (Ha)	2,278.5	2,808	2,286.6	2,948.2	2,400
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	27,828.1	31,018	21,114.3	33,809.2	37,788
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	12.21	11.04	9.23	11.46	15.74
maize	Area (Ha)	13,965.00	12,069	13,605	16,957	15,700
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	28,907.55	26,069	24,489	42,732	28,223
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	2.07	2.15	1.8	2.52	1.79
Sorghum/Millet	Area (Ha)	8,339	8,660	5,158	11,525.6	11,407
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	11,192.85	8,546	4,630.5	19,632.6	10,219
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	1.34	0.98	0.89	1.70	0.89
Beans	Area (Ha)	3,420	1,177	1,703.7	4,150.4	3,880
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	2,462.4	1,703.7	891	4,108.9	3,493
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	0.72	1.45	1.91	0.99	0.9
Rice	Area (Ha)	2,983	3,260	3,984	588.3	2,805
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	13,423.50	12,225	20,340	30,439.4	
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	4.50	3.75	5.10	51.74	25,200
						8.98
Root crops	Area (Ha)	1,091.00	2,636	3,731	3,924	1,895
	Yield 1000kg (ton)	19,256.00	23,218	16,540	34,076.4	33,203
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	17.64	8.80	4.43	8.68	17.52
Coffee	Area (Ha)	190.59	185.57	202.68	184.70	192
	Yield 1000kg(ton)	83.76	245.56	235.57	195.79	298
	Average yield/Ha/Yr	0.43	1.32	1.16	1.06	1.55

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kisumu, 1995

Between 1991-94, sugar cane production declined despite increase in area under cultivation as shown in Table 1.13. There was a decline in yield/ha, over the same period. Coffee registered improved production throughout the period in terms of output and yields. Rice production registered increased product over 1991-94 though a decline occurred in 1995 production of groundnuts improved over the period. Other crops recorded fluctuations in their production. The decline in

production of some crops is attributed to inadequate and unevenly distributed rainfall as well as floods.

During the plan period efforts will be made to increase both food and cash crops so as to create adequate surplus for use in the development of agro-based industries. The development of such industries will greatly ease the present population pressure on land and create job opportunities to absorb the growing labour force. The district has potential for the establishment of cotton ginneries particularly if farmers in the sugar belt can be encouraged to diversify into cotton production. The presence of a cotton ginnery can greatly boost production. Farmers would need to be assured of prompt payment for their products. Also of potential are edible oil factories using oil seeds such as groundnuts, sim-sim. Farmers can also be encouraged to grow sunflower in suitable areas. Rice milling potential also exists in Kano Division. This could be accompanied by the development of animal feeds. With the proper harvesting of water, the horticultural sector can be greatly enhanced, in particular the growing of fruits and vegetables. These provides a strong base for the development of fruit and vegetable processing factories in the district. These can either be done on a large scale at the cottage level to provide rural population with some income. During the plan period therefore efforts will be made towards encouraging private sector involvement in such ventures. The DDC, will facilitate development by ensuring that the basic infrastructure required is laid down and properly maintained.

### Livestock Production Activities

Livestock Production activities in Kisumu District are undertaken by holder farmers who largely keep cattle, goats and sheep, poultry, bees, rabbits and pigs.

Exotic livestock farming is undertaken only on a small scale. This is mainly practised in Maseno Division where some zero grazing is practised. Mostly livestock production is undertaken on communal grazing grounds. The animals kept include donkeys, Zebu cattle, and Boran cattle, dairy goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. These are used to produce livestock products such as meat, eggs, hides and skins honey and wax. Table 1.14 shows livestock production activities among divisions.

Division	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Pigs	Rabbits	Bees
Maseno	285,720	125,888	167,310	172,288	375,800	281,808	282,428
Malindi	125,888	167,310	172,288	375,800	281,808	282,428	125,888
Wundanyi	167,310	172,288	375,800	281,808	282,428	125,888	167,310
Uasin Gishu	172,288	375,800	281,808	282,428	125,888	167,310	172,288
Subtotal	751,800	641,206	797,006	1,107,116	1,322,816	838,236	751,800

Table 1.14

**Livestock Production by Division**

Division	Area Sq. km	HH.No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products
Winam	182	5,9160	Dairy, poultry, bees, sheep, goats, pigs	Milk, meat, beef, chicken, skin & hides, honey, wax and eggs
Upper Nyakach	232	3,442	Dairy, poultry, bees, pigs	eggs, milk, meat, skin & hides, honey and wax
Lower Nyakach	263	8,931	Dairy goats, poultry, sheep, bees	Eggs, milk, meat, hides & skin, honey and wax
Maseno	339	22,883	Dairy, poultry, bees, sheep, goats	eggs, milk, meat, hides and skin, honey and wax
Kadibo	139	13,844	sheep, goats, dairy, poultry, bees	milk, eggs, meat, hides and skin, honey and wax
Nyando	297	21,820	Dairy, sheep, goats, poultry, bees	eggs, milk, meat, hides and skin, honey and wax
Muhoroni	329	22,052	Dairy, poultry, bees, pigs	milk, meat, honey and wax, eggs, hides and skins
Miwani	230	9,444	Dairy, poultry, bees, pigs	milk, meat, honey and wax, eggs, hides and skin

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1996.

As Table 1.14 shows, Winam has the highest number of households keeping livestock followed by Maseno, Muhoroni and Nyando while Upper Nyakach has the least.

Table 1.15 shows livestock production trends for the district between 1991-95.

Table 1.15

**Livestock Production 1991 - 1995**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	262,729	269,584	291,863	375,500	392,426
Sheep	144,567	145,486	161,310	172,366	196,405
Goats	116,893	129,600	157,813	151,033	160,208
Poultry	515,822	745,618	979,175	988,749	1,410,489
Bees(hives)	3,498	3,864	4,065	4,400	4,509
Pigs	2,524	2,840	2,895	3,000	2,998
Donkeys	--	--	--	2,000	2,200

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1996

During 1991-95 period, there was a general increase in the numbers of livestock reared in the district as shown in Table 1.15. Poultry registered a dramatic increase over the period which may be attributed to existence of excess demand for both poultry and poultry products in Kisumu Town.

Table 1.16 shows quantities of livestock products sold over 1991-95.

**Table 1.16**  
**Quantities of Sale of Livestock Products**  
**1991 - 1995**

Year	Hides & Skin (Pieces)	Milk (Kg)	Eggs (trays)	Honey (kgs)
1991	136,369	1,077,173	6,000,000	41,445
1992	146,799	4,588,119	16,000,000	81,360
1993	128,944	128,944	5,227,008	22,500,000
1994	156,025	8,661,000	24,367,640	90,720
1995	187,970	9,357,843	26,823,920	80,886

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1996.

The quantity of hides and skins sold increased from 136,369 kg in 1991 to 187,970 kg in 1995. Milk sold also increased from 1,077,173 in 1991 to 9,357,843 in 1995. This was still below the demand of the district. There is a big potential for increased milk production through increase in the number of dairy cattle in the district. The quantities of eggs sold also increased from 6,000,000 trays in 1991 to 26,823,920 trays in 1995. Honey sold also improved and reached 80,886 kgs in 1995 rising from 41,445 kgs in 1991. The livestock products sales can still be improved.

As with agriculture, livestock production could form the basis for development of small and large industrial concern in the district to stimulate employment and increase incomes. Hides and skins production can support the establishment of tanneries for producing leather. These in turn can be used to manufacture shoes, handbags and other leather works. With the introduction of dairy cattle and improvement in production of milk, the development of milk based industries for processing butter, ghee, cheese and yoghurt can be established. All can be produced at the farm level and earn substantial incomes for the farmers liberalization of the milk industry has witnessed the emergence of many forms and the possibility exists in the district for such a development.

Honey production can also be stimulated further to involve a lot more households particularly those living in and around the sugar belt of Miwani and Muhoroni. The wax can also be sold in quantities to buyers and can be the basis for starting small candle making factories. All the products can find ready markets not only in the district, but also in the surrounding districts and in the neighbouring countries.

### Other Natural Resource Exploitation

**Fisheries:** The districts' shoreline of Lake Victoria has great fishing potential and fishing is commonly done by the local people.

Fishing, as an activity is the second most important source of income and employment creation. To improve nutrition, the well being of the rural population, and promotion of industrial growth in the district, fisheries must be developed further. The roads leading to the beaches should be improved and for the coolers to function, electrification must reach all the beaches. This will speed up the establishment of processing plants. Captive and riverine fisheries are found in Maseno Division, Winam, Lower Nyakach and Kadibo Divisions.

The production trends in fish landing improved over the years. In 1991, about 1,197.2m tons was landed. The figure rose steadily through to 1,409.6m ton in 1993 and to 1,528.3m tons in 1994 and may be production levels sharply fell to 1,216.5m ton in 1995 and may be attributed to adverse weather conditions and the infestation of the lake by the water Hyacinth, which interfered with the breeding grounds of fish.

Earning from fish production increased from Ksh.13,767,800.00 in 1991 to Ksh.20,234,530.00 in 1994. Even though the volume of fish landed dropped, the value still rose to Ksh. 27,163,631 due to the general price changes.

The fishing activity employs about 3000 fishermen, 3,500 fish traders and employees of fish processing factories. Including those trading in the by-products, net making, selling of fishing tackle, boat making etc. agents and transporters figure rises to 14,000 people.

This is one of the industries in the district which supports a large number of families directly and indirectly. The fisheries has a big potential for expansion to support processing industries. The DDC has plans to encourage the local fishermen to use modern fishing techniques to improve their incomes and develop the industry into a more viable one.

Value accruing from fishing is very high, but most of the benefit goes into the hands of the middleman. The cooperative movement in fisheries should be restructured along the lines of a liberalized economy and strengthened. This will encourage the small scale fishermen to use other measures such as modern fishing techniques like use of modern vessels and new types of gear. They will also



develop more fish ponds to extend fishing activities to areas not fully exploited in order to improve quantity and value of fish landing.

A modern fish processing and marketing organizations will similarly change the patterns of domestic fish trade into a more viable small scale, industrial complex, while the development of shoreline infrastructure will enable better handling and marketing of fish produce.

**Forestry and Agro-Forestry:** Most parts of the district do not have adequate supply of fuelwood. The department of forestry has embarked on campaigns encouraging farmers to expand agro-forestry as part of their farming methods. The efforts of the Kenya Forestry Research Institute at Maseno have benefitted the district. This is in addition to efforts of the NGO's, Women and Youth Groups who had planted 34 tree nurseries in 1996 and helped to produce an average of 2.5 m seedlings for agro-forestry and general forestry per year over the last eight years. Agro-forestry has gained roots in the district due to small farm sizes and the need for firewood.

Under the Rural Afforestation Programme, a total area of one hectare was planted at Kisian Hills, 4.5 ha at Koguta and Miriu Hills, 5.5 ha at other areas covered amounted to 19 ha, giving a total area planted to 24.5 ha by 1996. Seedlings production in the 1994-96 plan period were as shown on Table 1.17.

**Table 1.17**

**No. of Seedlings by Sponsor.**

Sponsor	1994	1995
Forest Dept.	87,164	328,377
Chiefs Nurseries	6,110	
Schools & Colleges	36,567	78,135
Agriculture	31,983	55,653
Prisons	25,334	16,509
Others	746,071	84,4080
Totals	933,229	1,322,754

**Source:** District Forestry Office, Kisumu, 1996.

**Mining:** There are some six quarries which crush the granitic rocks into ballast in Kisumu Town, while sand is harvested as an important activity in Lower Nyakach, Winam and Maseno Divisions. The district also has sufficient limestone quantities which are currently mined in Muhoroni for commercial purposes. The limestone mined is exported to outside countries while the ballast mined is used locally while some is also sold to the neighbouring districts.

## Industrial Activities

Most of the industrial activities and manufacturing concerns in the district are concentrated within Winam Division specifically in Kisumu Town which is both the district and the provincial headquarters.

There are four major categories of manufacturing concerns in the district namely, Agro based, chemical based, engineering and construction based firms. The agro-based firms include fruits processing, vegetable canning, grain milling, bakeries, sugar factories, refineries and ginneries, fish processing and production of animal feeds. These industries provide forward and backward linkages with the rural and urban communities. They also provide ready markets for the farm produce and employment opportunities for the growing labour force in the district. It is expected that such activities will increase significantly over the plan period with the implementation of policy for industrialization.

Large industrial concerns which are agro-based in nature include Muhoroni Sugar Industry, and Miwani Sugar Mills full potential of the stalled Kisumu molasses plant of is yet to be realized. The engineering based industries include manufacture of bolts, nuts and nails repair, rebounding and refacing of motor vehicle parts, and assembly of farm machineries. Other industrial activities include ballast crushing, sand harvesting and brick making. However, the potential still exists for expansion of these industries.

Cottage and small scale industries which do not require heavy capital investment are distributed throughout the district, though most of them are in Kisumu Town. These industries include metal fabrication, welding and carpentry. The potential for further development is vast. However, the labour-force and investors need to be made fully aware of this potential so that it can be exploited. These include the processing of honey, wax, molasses, milk products, handcrafts, etc which can be easily done at farm or household level and provide diversified sources of income for the districts population particularly its women and youths. So long as the quality of the goods produced is maintained to high standards, the district can even begin to seriously look at the development of exports to take full advantage of East African Corporation agreement and supply the neighbouring countries and even beyond.

## Commerce Trade and Services

**Formal Sector:** Agricultural and industry form the basis for commercial activities in the district and since they form the main source of income. Most commercial activities in the district are in Winam Division which has a high concentration of industries. Divisions such as Muhoroni and Kadibo also have a number of commercial activities due to their high agricultural potential. The main commercial activities undertaken in the district include, wholesale, retailing and hotels. However, due to the over concentration of industrial activities in Winam Division,

the District Development Committee has undertaken to promote such urban centres as Ahero, Maseno, Sondu, Chemilil, Miwani, Pap Onditi and Kombewa.

**Informal Sector:** The type of informal businesses undertaken in the district include posho milling which is also the most popular followed by knitting and tailoring. The divisional distribution pattern of enterprises follow closely the population distribution; thus most of these businesses are located in Winam Division with a ready market for the commodities traded in. The same division has most of the other informal sector activities like panel beating, metal and motor vehicle repairs, carpentry and furniture, welding and scrap metal dealing.

During the plan period, emphasis will be laid on the promotion of jua kali as a means of reducing poverty and increasing employment opportunities. This will come about if agricultural/livestock activities can be enhanced. In turn the surplus from the two sectors will be used to develop agro-based industries which again will stimulate the jua kali sector which will come in to provide the necessary inputs for agriculture (hoes, jembes, feeders, wheelbarrows, etc). As farmers incomes increase, it is hoped that their lifestyle will also improve stimulating the need for improved housing which again will constitute effective demand for building materials, windows, bricks, tiles etc all of which the jua kali sector can take up.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

For the support of industrialization in the district, development and maintenance of infrastructures like communication network, water facilities, energy supply, health facilities and educational facilities is important. Their levels of development is discussed below:-

### **Communication Network**

The district has a road network of 2,182.9 Km of which 298.9 Km are of bitumen standard, 923.3 Km of gravel and 960.7 Km earth surface. During the 1994-96 plan period, no new roads were tarmacked, although the existing roads were being maintained.

Table 1.17 shows the type and distribution of road network in the district.

Table 1.17

**Distribution of Road Network by Class**

Class of Road		Road Type Length in kms			
		Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total Km
International Trunk Roads	A	68.1	0.0	0.0	68.1
National Trunk Roads	B	55.2	0.0	0.0	55.2
Primary Roads	C	162.7	7.9	0.0	170.6
Secondary Roads	D	12.9	85.2	50.0	148.1
Minor Roads + SPR	E+	0.0	415.1	759.0	1,174.1
Minor Roads	E	0.0	216.0	150.1	366.1
Government Access Roads	G	0.0	3.2	1.6	4.8
Rural Access Roads	R	0.0	195.9	0.0	195.9
		298.9	923.3	960.7	2,182.9

**Source:** District Works Office, Kisumu, 1996.

The rural access roads in the district are 187.1 km. 90% of these roads in the district are in Miwani and Muhoroni Divisions which are the main sugarcane growing areas in the district. These roads are constantly under use by heavy tractors and cane trailers and therefore require constant gravelling. Roads in Maseno Division were graded while in the new division of Kombewa the roads leading to the beaches where fishing and crop farming are the main economic activities, are very poor. Most roads in Winam Division are tarmacked. The maintenance of these roads is done by the Ministry of Public Works, Kisumu Municipality and County Council of Kisumu.

Most of the roads in Upper and Lower Nyakach are in bad condition and require rehabilitation in particular bridges which in some areas have been damaged by gullies formed during heavy rains. The roads within Kisumu Municipality are also in a bad state of despair especially those leading to the industrial and residential areas.

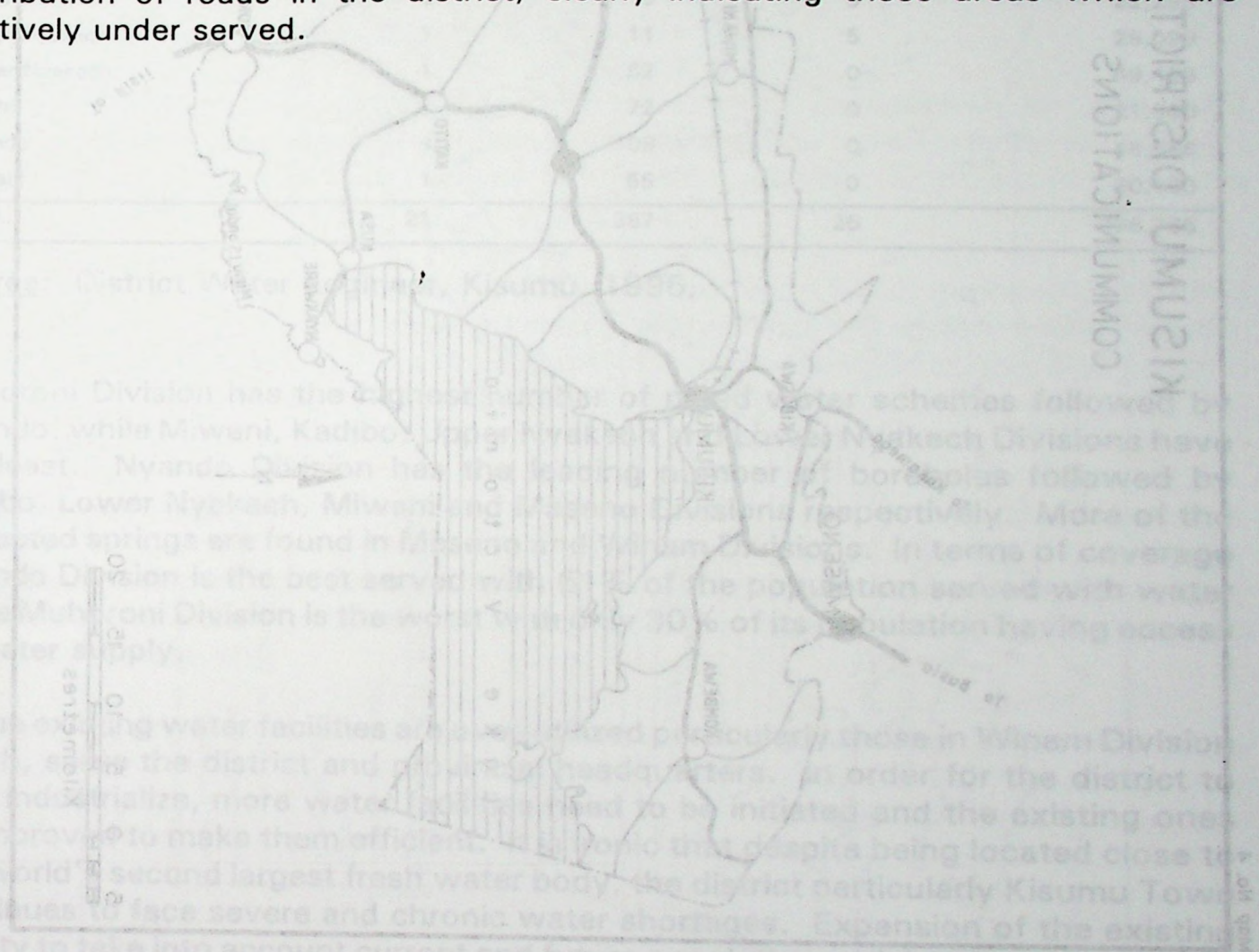
The district is also served by the major railway line connecting Kisumu to Nairobi and the Sea Port of Mombasa. The railway services include passenger and cargo

transport. Kisumu District is connected through the steamship services ones Lake Victoria to Siaya, Rachuonyo and Homa Bay Districts and also to the Republic of Tanzania and Uganda thus giving the district to regional and international market.

The district also has an airport in Kisumu Town. Kisumu Airport is the third largest in Kenya after Nairobi and Mombasa. The airport provides commercial flights and has encouraged the development of tourism in Kisumu Town.

Most parts of the district have telecommunication services, however, due to the initial capital involved in installing exchange lines, the telephone services have not been established in at the upcoming market centres.

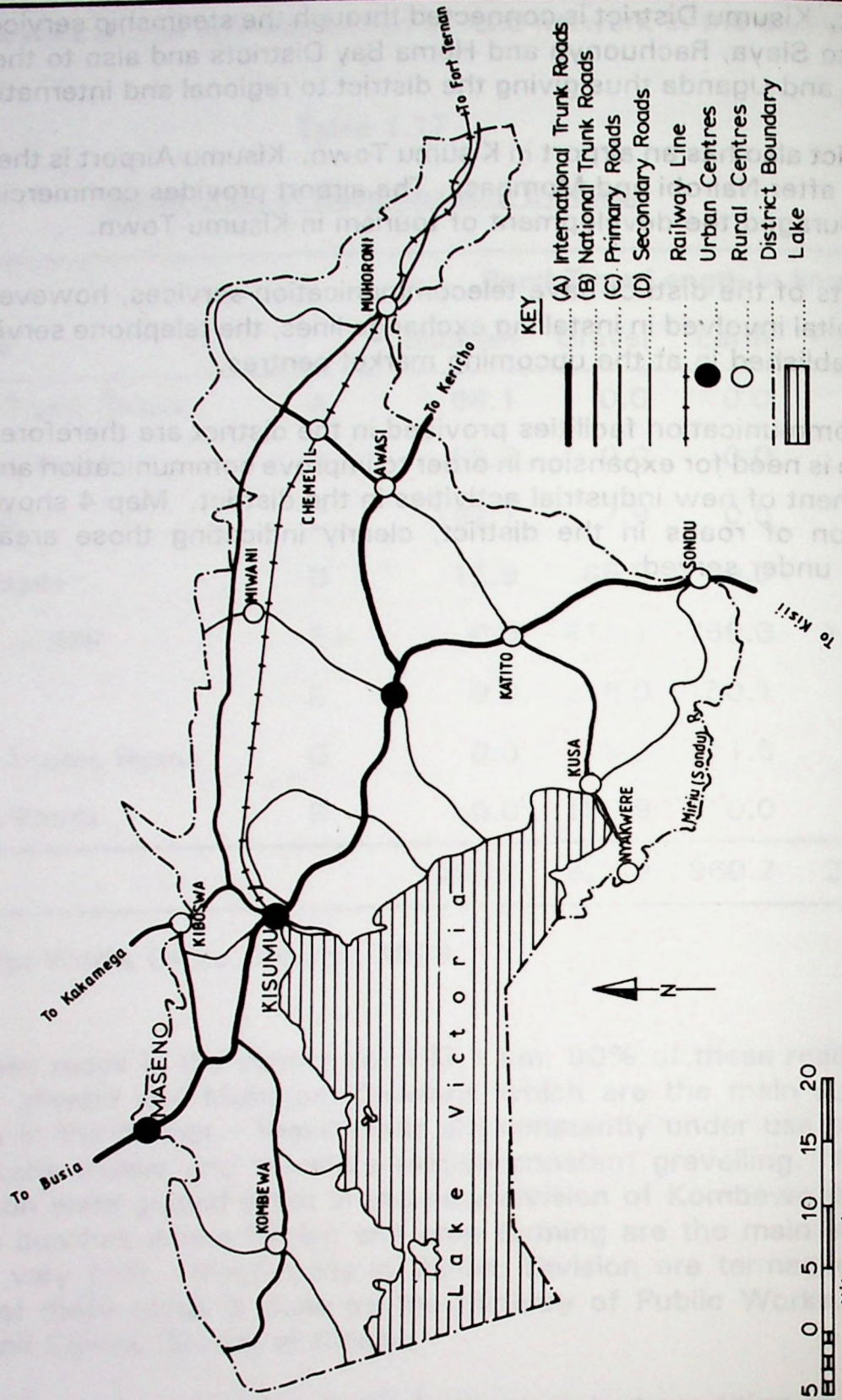
All the communication facilities provided in the district are therefore over utilized and there is need for expansion in order to improve communication and to facilitate development of new industrial activities in the district. Map 4 shows the spatial distribution of roads in the district, clearly indicating those areas which are relatively under served.



Water in the district is polluted and need to be treated before use for domestic and livestock purposes.

Map No. 4

# KISUMU DISTRICT COMMUNICATIONS



## Water Facilities

There are 21 piped water supplies, 387 boreholes/wells and 26 protected springs serving a total population of 356,719 people in the district.

Table 1.18 shows the distribution of water facilities by division.

**Table 1.18**

### Distribution of Water Facilities by Division & Type

Division	Piped schemes	Wells/Bore holes	Protected Springs	Population Served
Maseno	2	53	10	73,750
Winam	3	21	8	91,362
Muhoroni	8	5	3	22,299
Upper Nyakach	1	11	5	29,099
Lower Nyakach	1	62	0	49,429
Kadibo	1	72	0	21,600
Nyando	4	108	0	48,686
Miwani	1	55	0	20,560
Total	21	387	26	356,785

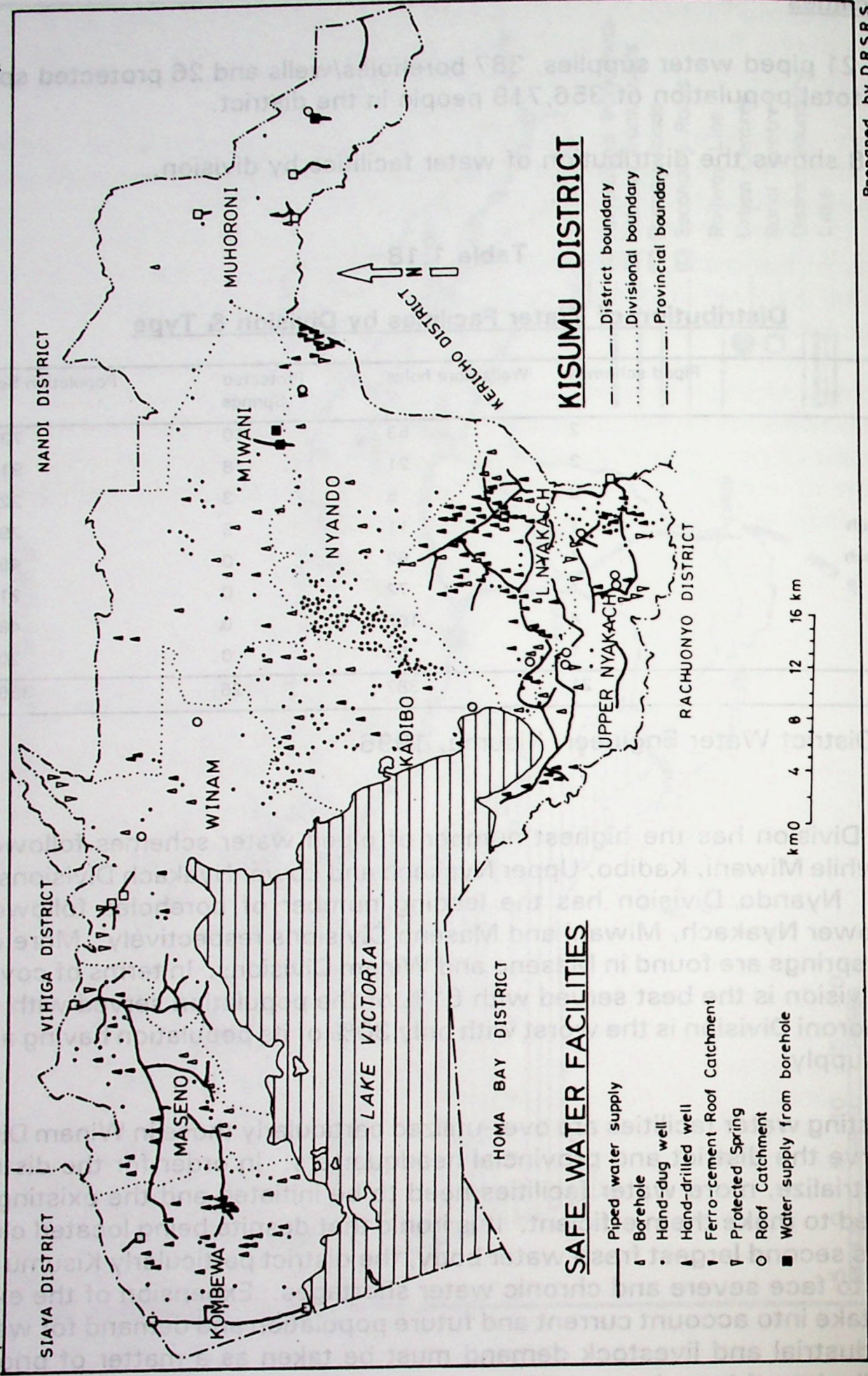
**Source:** District Water Engineer, Kisumu, 1996.

Muhoroni Division has the highest number of piped water schemes followed by Nyando, while Miwani, Kadibo, Upper Nyakach and Lower Nyakach Divisions have the least. Nyando Division has the leading number of boreholes followed by Kadibo, Lower Nyakach, Miwani and Maseno Divisions respectively. More of the protected springs are found in Maseno and Winam Divisions. In terms of coverage Nyando Division is the best served with 61% of the population served with water while Muhoroni Division is the worst with only 30% of its population having access to water supply.

All the existing water facilities are over-utilized particularly those in Winam Division which, serve the district and provincial headquarters. In order for the district to fully industrialize, more water facilities need to be initiated and the existing ones be improved to make them efficient. It is ironic that despite being located close to the world's second largest fresh water body, the district particularly Kisumu Town continues to face severe and chronic water shortages. Expansion of the existing facility to take into account current and future population and demand for water as well as industrial and livestock demand must be taken as a matter of priority in order to alleviate this serious problem.

Water in the district is polluted and need to be treated before use for domestic and livestock purposes.

Map No. 5



Prepared by DRSRS



## **Energy Supply**

The district is well served by electricity with 61.3% of the district's population within 1 km of access to the electricity supply line. About 27.4% have electricity within their home compounds and 9.1% of the households are 12 kms away from the electricity supply line.

Miwani and Muhoroni Divisions have the highest proportion of households with electricity grid within their reach, while Lower Nyakach Division has the lowest. Winam Division has the highest demand for electrical energy since most of the industries are sited there. In order to boost small scale industries in the rural areas, there is need for the completion of the power at Odino Falls and to continue rural electrification to the rural centres. A constant supply of electricity is required in the fish warehouses for preservation of fish.

Woodfuel is also an important source of energy particularly for the rural households. Farmers have been encouraged to practice agro-forestry to cater for their demand for wood fuel. Unless this is done, population pressure will soon diminish the scarce woodlands.

Other forms of energy used in the district are petroleum fuels, mainly paraffin and cooking gas. Most centres within the main road network like Ahero, Katito, Sondu, Maseno, Miwani and Muhoroni have petrol stations where petrol, gas and paraffin is found for both commercial and domestic use.

## **Educational Facilities**

The district has 635 pre-primary schools, 611 primary schools and 81 secondary schools. There are also 25 Youth Polytechnics, 1 technical training institute and one public university.

Table 1.19 shows the distribution of the educational facilities in the district by division.

Table 1.19

**Distribution of Education Facilities by Division**

Division	Pre- primary	Primary	Secondary	National Polytechnic	Technical Training Institutes	Youth Polytech nic	University
Maseno	106	138	21	0	0	1	1
Miwani	56	73	2	0	0	2	0
Kadibo	45	38	7	0	0	1	0
Upper Nyakach	70	80	14	0	0	2	0
Lower Nyakach	50	58	10	0	0	2	0
Winam	213	128	20	1	1	10	0
Nyando	46	51	3	0	0	5	0
Muhoroni	69	45	4	0	0	2	0
Total	655	611	81	1	1	25	1

**Source:** District Education office, Kisumu, 1996

Most educational facilities are in Winam Division which has the highest concentration of population in the district followed by Maseno Division which has high agricultural potential. Kadibo and Nyando Divisions have the least educational facilities in the district.

In 1996, 18,333 pupils were enrolled in the pre-primary schools in the district of which 9,506 were girls and 8,827 were boys. In the primary schools, 167,916 pupils were enrolled with 85,787 boys and 82,129 girls while in the secondary schools 18,910 student were enrolled with 6,455 girls and 12,455 boys.

Table 1.20 shows the enrolment in primary and secondary schools.

**Table 1.20****Enrolment in Primary and Secondary Schools, 1996**

Division	Primary	Secondary
Winam	53,025	6,680
Maseno	31,050	4,593
Kadibo	11,645	982
Nyando	14,444	1,333
Muhoroni	14,034	900
Miwani	13,913	370
Lower Nyakach	12,465	1,248
Upper Nyakach	17,340	2,567
Total	167,916	18,673

**Source:** District Education Office, Kisumu, 1996

Winam Division had the highest enrolment in primary school with a total of 53,025 pupils while Kadibo Division had the lowest. In secondary schools, Winam Division still had the highest enrolment in 1996 while Miwani had the lowest with only 370 students enrolled.

In the primary school section, the pupil teacher ratio was 1:27 while that of secondary school was 1:13. These are both well below the national averages of 1:40 in primary schools and 1:35 in secondary schools indicating under enrolment.

**Health Facilities**

The district has five hospitals, fourteen health centres, forty seven dispensaries and seven maternity and nursing homes. Of these Winam Division has 26 health facilities which is the highest in the district.

Kadibo Division is poorly served with health facilities having only 2 dispensaries.

**Table 1.21**

**Distribution of Health Facilities**

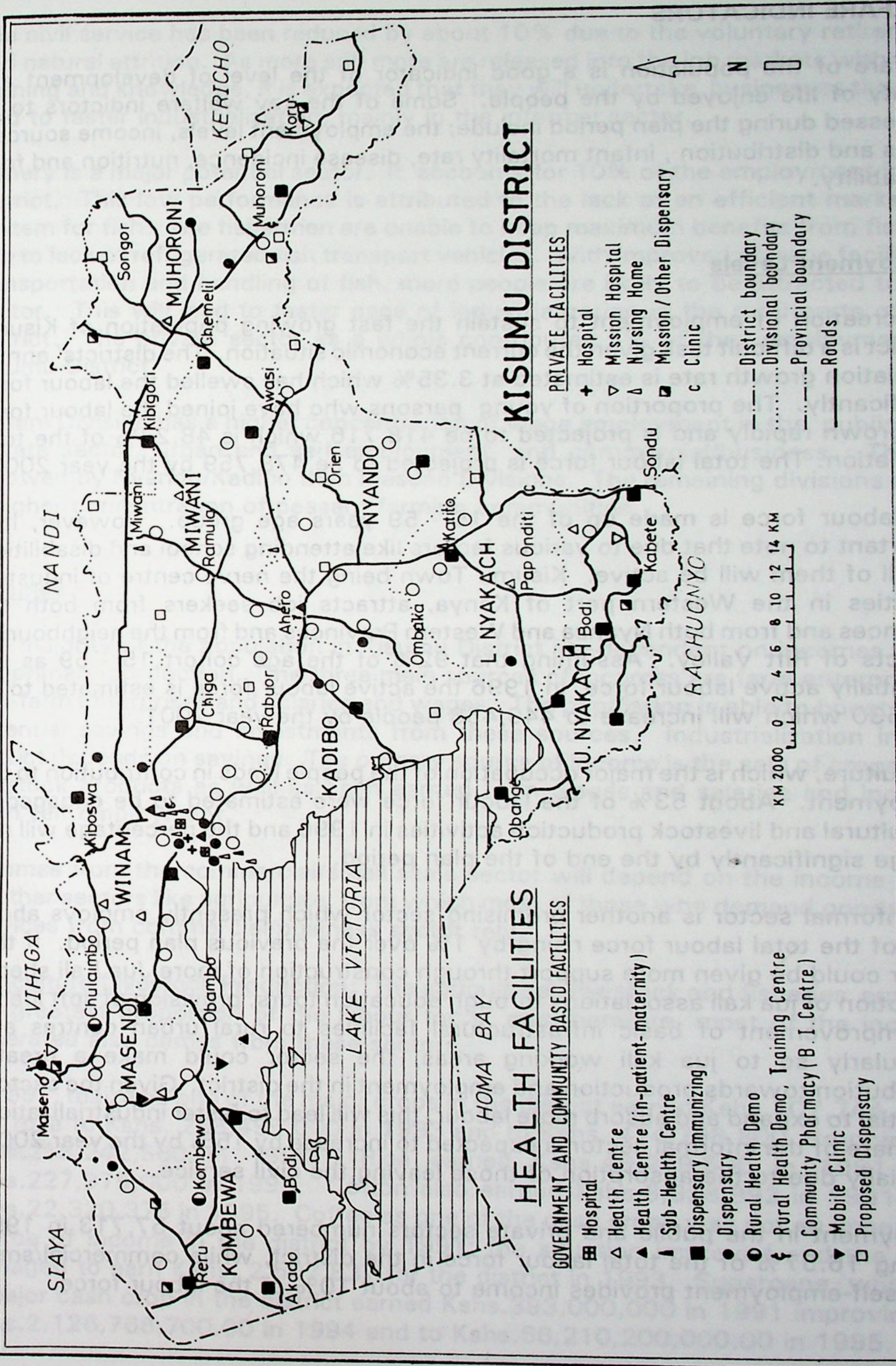
Division	Hospital	Health Centre	Dispensaries	Maternity Nursing Homes	Total
Winam	3	5	13	5	26
Maseno	1	3	9	0	13
Nyado	0	1	2	1	4
Lower Nyakach	1	1	3	0	5
Upper Nyakach	0	1	8	0	9
Muhoroni	0	2	7	0	9
Miwani	0	1	3	1	5
Kadibo	0	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>

**Source:** District Medical Office of Health, Kisumu, 1996

Although most of these health facilities are run and maintained by the Ministry of Health. However, most of them lack adequate equipment and drugs and are also understaffed.

In the divisions with very poor roads like Muhoroni/Miwani, Nyando/Kadibo, some parts of Lower and Upper Nyakach, accessibility to the health facilities during the rainy seasons by any motorized means is impossible. Map 6 shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

Map No. 6



Prepared by DRSRS

## **WELFARE INDICATORS**

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. Some of the key welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period include; the employment levels, income sources, levels and distribution, infant mortality rate, disease incidence, nutrition and food availability.

### **Employment Levels**

The creation of employment to sustain the fast growing population of Kisumu District is a difficult task given the current economic situation. The districts' annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.35% which has swelled the labour force significantly. The proportion of young persons who have joined the labour force has grown rapidly and is projected to be 418,716 which is 48.27% of the total population. The total labour force is projected to be 478,759 by the year 2001.

The labour force is made up of the 15 - 59 years age group. However, it is important to note that due to various factors like attending school and disabilities, not all of them will be active. Kisumu Town being the nerve centre of industrial activities in the Western part of Kenya, attracts job seekers from both the provinces and from both Nyanza and Western Provinces and from the neighbouring districts of Rift Valley. Assuming that 92% of the age cohort 15 - 59 as the potentially active labour force, in 1996 the active labour force is estimated to be 372,530 which will increase to 440,458 people by the year 2001.

Agriculture, which is the major occupation of the people leads in contribution to the employment. About 53% of the labour force were estimated to be engaged in agricultural and livestock production activities in 1996 and the percentage will not change significantly by the end of the plan period.

The informal sector is another promising sector which presently employs about 20% of the total labour force rising by 1% over the previous plan period. If this sector could be given more support through construction of more Jua Kali sheds, promotion of jua kali associations through education tours, provision of soft loans, and improvement of basic infrastructural facilities to rural urban centres and particularly so to jua kali working areas, the sector could make a greater contribution towards production and employment in the district. Given the sectors potential to expand and absorb more labour, this will lead to faster industrialization. The share of the informal sector is expected to increase by 15% by the year 2001, especially due to the absorption of those leaving the civil service.

Employment in the public and private sectors numbered about 57,713 in 1994 forming 16.57% of the total labour force in the district, while commercial/small scale self-employment provides income to about 10% of the labour force.

The civil service has been reduced by about 10% due to the voluntary retirement and natural attrition. As more and more are released into the job markets with their training and knowledge, it is expected that they will undertake businesses that will lead to faster industrialization, mainly in the informal sector.

Fishery is a major potential sector. It accounts for 10% of the employment in the district. This low performance is attributed to the lack of an efficient marketing system for fish. The fishermen are unable to reap maximum benefits from fishery due to lack of refrigerated fish transport vehicles. With improved storage facilities, transportation and handling of fish, more people are likely to be attracted to the sector. This will lead to faster pace of industrialization in the rural parts of the district. The private sector as a whole contributes 5% of the employment in Kisumu District.

Winam Division has a higher concentration of wage employment in the public and private sector, urban and self employment, and commercial/business. This is followed by Nyando/Kadibo then Maseno Divisions. The remaining divisions have a higher concentration of peasant farming communities.

### **Incomes**

The majority of the population in Kisumu District are dependent on incomes from the primary production. The three main sources of incomes are farm enterprises, non-farm enterprises and salaries and wages. The population is able to boost their potential savings and investments from these sources. Industrialization in the district depends on savings. The primary source of income is the sale of crops and livestock products as well as cash earned from wages and salaries and income from self employment.

Incomes from the commercial/small scale sector will depend on the income level of other sectors like agriculture, from which most of those who demand goods and services from commercial/business sector rely.

**Agriculture/Livestock Production:** The agricultural, livestock and fisheries employ the greatest proportion of the labour force, and therefore, most of the income generated also comes from these sectors.

In 1991, maize as one of the major crops in the district earned Kshs.107,744,486, this rose to Kshs. 258,495,000 in 1993 and to Kshs. 474,798,800 dropping to Kshs.213,242,560 in 1995. Rice earned Kshs.49,219,500 in 1991 and Kshs.227,975,000 in 1995. Cotton also earned Kshs.8,958,992 in 1991 and Kshs.22,320,375 in 1995. Coffee as one of the cash crops was not an important source of income in the district by 1991; the situation improved and the crop managed to earn Kshs. 2,507,837 for the district in 1993. Sugarcane, which is a major cash crop in the district earned Kshs.393,000,000 in 1991 improving to Kshs.2,126,766,700.00 in 1994 and to Kshs.66,210,200,000.00 in 1995.

The sales of milk, beef, mutton and goat meat, eggs and honey earned the district Kshs.122,059,860 in 1991, and Kshs.546,118,240 in 1995. This income is projected to rise to Kshs.1,444,084,500 by 1998.

Fish production has also improved steadily over the years. About 3,000 fishermen and 11,000 other people are engaged in fish related activities ranging from fishing to processing. The value of fish landed was Kshs.13,767,800 in 1991, Kshs.20,234,530 in 1993 and Kshs.27,163,631 in 1995. This increase in value was due to the high demand of fish for both domestic consumption and processing for export. While the value of fish landed kept rising, the actual tonnage of fish declined in 1995 due to poor and inaccessible roads leading to the beaches and lack of cold storage facilities.

The district clearly earns substantial incomes from its produce particularly the cash crops, sugar, rice, coffee and from other major crops. What remains is to further enhance the income so as to increase savings for investment in viable industrial concerns.

**Wage Earnings:** The people earning wages in Kisumu District increased from 65,242 in 1991 to 66,364 in 1993 dropped to 57,713 people in 1994. The sector's earning also improved over the period.

The percentage of labour force in wage employment in the district in 1994 was 16.57% showing that the dependence of wage employment is lower as compared to those in agricultural and other sectors.

**Informal Sector:** The informal sector presently employs more than 20% of the district's labour force. This is a very promising sector and has the potential of absorbing more people than any other sector, save agriculture. As the public and private sectors sheds off more and more of the wage employees, almost an equivalent number of the labour force gets absorbed in the informal activities especially the Jua Kali.

The informal sector acts as a training ground for manpower, particularly in Jua Kali which has many trainee artisans such as, mechanics, fitters and panel beaters. This scenario can be attributed to the flexibility of the sector which allows for ease of entry and exit because of low initial capital requirement, less sophisticated technological requirements and the sector's practicability as a training ground.

Incomes from this sector are hard to compute given that very little records are kept and the high entry and exit. However it can be assumed to range from as little as Kshs.2,000 per month to an upward of Kshs.20,000 per month.

### **Distribution of Incomes**

The income distribution in the district is related to the source of income. Agriculture is the main income earner to, accounting for 50% of the total income



earned in the district. However it may be said that the main income from cash crop production is earned by the larger scale farmers e.g. sugarcane farming. It is therefore true to say that this income is not very evenly distributed.

The next main area of activity which provides the income are the informal activities. There are no clear figures available for the incomes from this sector but it is estimated to be over 20% of the total incomes earned. These again vary in distribution according to the size of business.

Incomes from the public sector depends on the public servants deployed to the district and their job groups. The private sector contributes high income when combined with the earnings from employment combined contribution is about 15.0% of the total income.

Most of the incomes from wage employment, public and private sectors, urban and self employment and commercial/businesses are concentrated in Winam Division which also comprises Kisumu Municipality. Winam is followed by Nyando/Kadibo, then Maseno. The remaining divisions derive their incomes from small scale agriculture.

Muhoroni Division therefore, has the highest income as it has the largest number of high value cash crops of 40% followed by Kadibo Division with 18.5% households with high value cash crops and then Muhoroni/Nyando with high value cash crops of 8% and 7% respectively. This is where most of the sugar cane is grown.

Households with rice as their main cash crop are in lower Nyakach, Kadibo and Nyando Divisions.

Incomes from the fishing activities are also concentrated in Maseno, Winam and lower Nyakach.

Pockets of poverty are found in the lower Nyakach, upper Nyakach, Maseno and parts of Kadibo divisions.

### **Infant Mortality Rates**

Kisumu District has continued to report declining rates of infant mortality since 1987 when the infant mortality was 123 deaths per thousand live births. In 1992, the rate stood at 92 deaths per every 1000 live births and in 1995 there were 90 deaths per every 1000 live births. This however, is still higher than the National average of 61 deaths per every 1000 live births.

The district therefore targets to reduce the rate from 90/1000 to 60 deaths per 1000 live births by the end of the year 2001.

The major causes of high infant mortality rate in the district have been malaria with prevalence rate of 27.1%, acute respiratory infections 13%, diarrhoea 5.5%, anaemia 4.6% and malnutrition 1.2%. Poor maternal health, diet and sanitation have also contributed to this high rate of infant mortality.

### Disease Incidence

In Kisumu District, malaria still stands as the leading cause of morbidity despite a steady decrease since 1993. In 1993 about 190,906 out-patients were treated of malaria. This figure declined to 147,467 people giving an incidence level of 38.1%. During the same period, 99,836 people were treated for diseases of the respiratory system. This figure declined to 78,947 in 1995 giving an incidence of 20.4%. The third ranking disease is skin disease and ulcers with 7.3% incidence, diarrhoeal diseases with 6.4% between 1993 and 1995.

**Table 1.22**

#### Top Ten Diseases in Order of Magnitude

Disease/ Condition	1993	1994	1995
Malaria	190,906	178,574	147,467
Respiratory Tract Infections	99,836	83,417	78,947
Skin Diseases & ulcers	41,868	36,489	28,455
Diarrhoea Infections	38,527	35,341	24,887
Urinary Tract Infections	16,273	16,261	11,516
Intestinal Worms	16,454	15,407	11,473
Eye Infections	12,101	9,911	9,554
Ear Infections	8,001	7,017	5,567
Rheumaticism/Joint Pains	8,814	7,918	4,970
Anaemia	0	0	4,560

**Source:** District Medical Office of Health, Kisumu, 1996.

Manifestations of HIV/Aids have been on the increase. This also affects the labour force adversely since most of the affected people are in the age groups 15-59, years and therefore fall within the active labour force.

## **Nutrition**

In Kisumu District, children with stunted growth (age 0-5) are about 18.5% compared to the national average of 19.6%. Wasting rate is 5.5% against a national figure of 5.1%. Under weight children are about 14.9% while severe malnutrition ranges from 8% to 15%.

Malnourishment is caused by low quality food intake as well as poor child care practices. The low food intake is due to low food production and low income levels.

The effect of this on the vulnerable groups is prevalence of diseases like Kwashiorkor, marasmus, stunting and child wastage. This affects the labour force negatively and finally affects the level of productivity.

## **Food Availability**

Kisumu District has deficits in the production of the main food like maize, beans, finger-millet and sorghum and this has affected the food intake. Most of the residents rely on maize as basic food. The surplus production in root crops e.g. cassava and sweet potatoes has not corrected the imbalance.

Fish that provides a cheap source of protein to the population and with a potential for further exploitation still displays a deficit production. The bulk produced is sold to the external markets. The general population has low per capita income which affects their purchasing power. A lot of maize, eggs and milk come from Vihiga and Nandi Districts.

## **Social Dimensions of Development**

The Social Dimensions of Development Programme is the approach initiated by the government to deal with the problems of poverty. The programme aims at putting in place programmes targeting those who have been marginalised by market imperatives as well as the vulnerable groups whose plight has been made worse by the Structural Adjustment Programme. In Kisumu District, the groups that have been identified as the most vulnerable are the smallholder subsistence farmers. Their incomes are low and they are the most affected by price fluctuations. The vulnerability of smallholder food crop producers arises due to limited access to land and resources for intensive agriculture, environmental and climatic factors which condition their productivity and the varieties of crops they may produce.

The other vulnerable group are the landless rural workers who may not have other sources of adequate incomes, the urban poor, the handicapped, children, youths who have dropped out of the education systems, female headed households as well as the aged and disabled.

More pockets of the poor are found in Lower and Upper Nyakach, lower parts of Maseno Division, Kodibo, Kajulu and Nyalenda parts of Winam Division. Miwani and Muhoroni Divisions have squatters and farm workers have been most affected by the SAPs.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

Institutional support is crucial at the district level especially in resource mobilisation, project and programme implementation and maintenance. This section therefore discusses the key institutions which will be expected to play a key role in the districts' industrialization. These institutions include; the District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees; the local authorities; voluntary agencies; regional authorities and other major parastatals; Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions; and the co-operatives.

### **District Development Committee and It's Sub-Committees**

The Kisumu DDC has been effective over the years in managing all matters of development such as district specific public sector projects, Non Governmental Organization's registration, co-ordination and giving the general direction of planned developments. The DDC has also provided an enabling environment to the private sector to participate in the business and general development of the district.

The Committee effectively controlled and co-ordinated development activities through its special purpose committees like the District Water and Sanitation Development Committee (DWSDC) which co-ordinates all NGO's interested in water and sanitation programmes in the district and through quarterly meetings with representatives from all the district based departments, parastatals, local leaders and Members of Parliament. This is done with the aim of identifying projects/programmes identifying bottlenecks to development giving the appropriate remedial measures.

For technical advice the Kisumu DDC has depended on its technical arm, the DEC, which has effectively approved projects/programmes for funding and implementation. The committees meet bi-monthly to review specific and general development issues. Lately its terms of reference have been expanded to include private sector and industrialization. The DEC is most effective in the dissemination of information.

The DDC has been very supportive to applicants who require land for industrial development.

The DDC is supported by sub-DDCs at the divisional and locational levels. To improve the role and performance of the committees, it will be important to educate the committee members on policy issues to prepare them for changing economic conditions in the country.

The District Water and Sanitation Committee is a sub-committee of the DDC. It handles all activities of the parties that are interested in water and sanitation problems in the district. The chairman of this committee is the District Water Engineer.

During the plan period, the District Industrial Committee will be very instrumental in assisting the DDC implement the programmes and projects proposed for the industrialization process and in guiding the DDC to understand the requirements of Sessional Paper No.2 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020.

### **Local Authorities**

The local authorities have been responsible for providing social amenities to supplement the Government's efforts. These include water supply, housing, roads improvement, markets, health and recreational facilities both in the urban and rural areas. Kisumu Municipality is currently supporting 50 primary schools in the Municipal areas and providing such basic services as water supply and street lighting. The County Council of Kisumu has also put up modern residential houses in Kisumu Municipality in addition to supporting pre-school activities in the rural areas and improvement of access roads in the sugar belt areas.

However, the Municipality of Kisumu faces problems in supplying these social services. Currently water supplied is inadequate, roads are in terrible conditions and street lighting does not work in many areas. The sewerage and drainage system is out of order in most of Kisumu Town.

During the plan period 1997 - 2001, the Kisumu DDC will work closely with the local authorities to improve the level of services in these areas. This will in turn attract investors and hasten the level of industrialization in the district.

### **Voluntary Agencies**

There are a number of Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the district. These include; Kenya/Netherlands Rural Domestic Water Supplies and Sanitation Programme (RDWSSP), KWAHO, CARE (Kenya), Aga Khan Primary Health Care, KICK, Approtec, Africa Now, CISS, N.C.C.K, Pride Kenya, C.C.F, Marie Stopes, Plan International, Osienala, World Vision, Women Enterprises Development, Intermediate Technology, Kenya Freedom From Hunger Council and Overcomes Visionary Faith Centre among others.

The RDWSSP concentrates on water and sanitation problems in the district. It has been very active in both lower and Upper Nyakach Divisions and Maseno Divisions where they have sank many boreholes and built a number of VIP latrines for the people. Aga Khan has also been active in Lower Nyakach and parts of Upper Nyakach Divisions.

Care Kenya provides credit; while Marie Stopes supports clinical services; KWAHO is in the health and water sector; KICK and Intermediate Technology are in the informal sector dealing with innovations and C.C.F and Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council is also in the water resources development.

During the plan period, the DDC will make efforts to involve all the voluntary agencies in the industrialization process. The DDC will endeavour to encourage NGOs to venture into the area of research and development, training particularly skills acquisition, providing credit for deserving entrepreneurs particularly youths and women. These are the sort of activities that will help create an industrially conscious labourforce in the district which is one of the pre-requisites for industrialization.

### **Harambee Movement**

Many sectors in the district have immensely benefited from the harambee movement. These include education, health and water. The movement has also participated in the provision of facilities for Provincial Administration. In the education sector, facilities like classrooms, workshops, and laboratories have been provided through the harambee movement the cost sharing system was introduced.

Health facilities such as dispensaries, health Centres and equipment have also been provided through harambee movements.

The harambee movement will continue to be utilized for resource mobilization for development and will be diversified as and when the local community is made aware of the policy of industrialization and the new role of the Government as facilitator and administrator rather than sole provider.

### **Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals**

The main regional authority operating in Kisumu District is the Lake Basin Development Authority. The authority was constituted by an act of parliament in 1979. Its objective is to accelerate development of the lake region. Since its inception, the authority has contributed towards the district's economic development activities through the provision of clean domestic water with the assistance of the Royal Netherlands Government and UNICEF, construction of a number of wells and improvement of other water points, equipping them with hand-pumps, providing support to agricultural sector particularly in the areas of rice production where it offers farmers support to prepare their land and purchase seeds through a credit scheme, construction of a multi-million shilling rice mill at Kibos which has greatly improved the rice production and marketing, and assisting in the easing of the farmers transportation problems through access road support programme.

The authority has also tried to improve animal multiplication through its livestock multiplication centre at Muhoroni, thus creating direct and indirect employment through its projects/programmes.

The National Irrigation Board (NIB) is a parastatal engaged in small scale rice irrigation in Nyando Division. The Board supports two centrally managed rice irrigation schemes, and runs a rice mill at Ahero.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation is also very active in Kisumu and has provided Agricultural credit to rice and sugarcane farmers. The Kenya Industrial Estates has also given its share by promoting industrialization efforts in the district through the establishment of rural industrial sheds and offering credit facilities to existing and upcoming industrialists.

All these institutions will be expected to continue playing the role but will additionally be expected in particular to focus on rapid industrialization of the district.

### **Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions**

The commercial sector is well developed in Kisumu Town. There are a number of banks and financial institutions offering credit to the bigger business entrepreneurs in the district. These are the National Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered, Cooperative Bank, African Banking Corporation and Bullion Bank. The Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) include Lake Credit Finance, and the Housing Finance Company of Kenya and Victoria Finance among others.

Most of these institutions only offer credit to big businesses and to a very small extent to the small scale traders. This has made the majority of the small traders resort to the Non-Governmental Institutions like Care Kenya who offer credits without requirement of collateral, though they prefer group security. Care Kenya charges lower interest rates compared to the commercial banks rate. However, the amount issued is too low for big business ventures.

For faster industrialization of the district, the Banks as well as Non-Banking Financial Institutions will be requested to review their lending requirements to make credit more accessible to most entrepreneurs to cater for business needs of the conditions in the district. Apart from AFC which concentrates on farming, District Joint Loans Board and Rural Enterprise Funds, no other non financial institutions cater for small business expansion. The DDC will endeavour to invite K. REP, Kenya Women Finance Trust and other NGOs who offer group credit to the district to supplement the activities of Care Kenya.

## **Co-operative Movement**

There are four types of cooperative societies operating in Kisumu District namely, Sacco Societies, Housing Cooperative Societies, Consumer Cooperatives and Marketing Societies.

The main objectives of SACCOs is to promote thrift among its members by affording them the opportunity to accumulate savings and create a source of loan funds to other members of the society.

The second type of co-operative society, is consumer co-operative society. It acquires good quality articles for general use. They also encourage thrift, and cooperation generally among members to promote the development and improvement of economic status of the members.

The third type of co-operative societies are Housing Co-operative Societies, which provide for its members reasonably priced accommodation.

The marketing co-operative societies mainly promote the economic interests of its members and more particularly arrange for processing, grading, packaging, transporting and marketing of their products. These societies also provide banking services to members. The marketing societies in the district include Sugarcane Co-operative Societies, Fishermen Societies, Coffee, Cotton, Dairy and Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies.

All these co-operatives effectively mobilize funds for savings and loan and provide other essential development services such as the provision of loans to members encouraging thrift, book keeping and accountancy services, marketing of members produce and tractor services for harvesting, transportation and ploughing.

Co-operatives, apart from mobilizing savings, will play a crucial role in marketing the district's produce, an aspect which is still not being handled properly. This will ensure that the producer eliminates the middleman and is able to fully enjoy the income accrued. However, the co-operatives in the district, like all other districts need to be strengthened managerially and technically to cope with the demands of industrialization. Members will also need to be made aware of the importance of the movement and how they benefit more from their involvement.



## INTRODUCTION

Having given the district geographical background, resources and potential for industrialization as well as the institutions that will support sustainable industrialization in the district, this Chapter discusses the major constraints acting as bottlenecks to the district's industrial growth and resource exploitation and also propose the most realistic strategies that will remove these constraints within this plan period.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Kisumu District, although hosting some of the biggest industrial and trade enterprises in the western region of the country, has a number of constraints holding back the district's industrial development. These constraints include poor and inadequate infrastructural, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, among others.

### Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities

The district is much better served with infrastructural facilities than most of the districts in Nyanza Province, still has deficiencies which hinder the expected industrial growth.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

There is inadequate supply of electricity, particularly in areas deserving electricity such as along the beaches and in some of the upcoming market centres. The lack of electricity hinders fish processing activities along the beaches and in the landing bays. The emerging of fish processing activities such as metal fabrication which provide a service as well as being a source of employment have also been hindered in the small towns and urban centres yet to be supplied with electricity.

Fishermen working along the beaches have been losing a lot of income because of lack of cooling facilities. Most of them end up selling their fish at very low prices to avoid losses due to the high perishability of their product. This area will therefore remain undeveloped if they continue without electricity. Supply of power will facilitate the construction of fish processing plants and provide an alternative market for their fish catch. At the same time, the establishment of fish cooling facilities will assist to stabilise prices and ensure that fishermen get the right prices for their catch as they will have appropriate storage facilities and freshness of their catch.

Another major impediment to rapid industrialization is the poor coverage of all weather roads in the district, particularly in the rural and peri-urban areas, most of which become impassable during the rainy season. Even within Kisumu Municipality, where there is alot of industrial and commercial activities the road network is in a deplorable state.

## **INTRODUCTION**

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### **Poor and Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities**

The district although better served with infrastructural facilities than most of the districts in Nyanza Province, still has deficiencies which hinder the expected industrial growth.

There is inadequate supply of electricity in the district, particularly in areas deserving electricity such as along the beaches and in some of the upcoming market centres. This has held back the installation of fish coolers to preserve fish along the beaches and in the landing bays. The emerging of Jua Kali activities such as metal fabrication which provide a service as well as being a source of employment have also been hindered in the small towns and urban centres yet to be supplied with electricity.

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Another major impediment to rapid industrialization is the poor coverage of all weather roads in the district, particularly in the rural and peri-urban areas, most of which become impassable during the rainy season. Even within Kisumu Municipality, where there is alot of industrial and commercial activities the road network is in a deplorable state.

Businessmen, in the town incur higher costs on wear and tear of their vehicles which is a deterrent to any future investment. Key roads leading to the sugar belt are poorly maintained and have numerous pot holes which affect the transportation of sugar cane to the factories. In particular is the Kisumu-Miwani-Chemelil-Nandi Hills road, which is in a very bad state of disrepair. Farmers incur very high losses on repairs and fuel because of this. This is further exacerbated by lack of maintenance of feeder roads in the sugar farms, which has been left to the farmers. In the rural areas, rural access roads have degenerated into mere paths with gully crossings. For the agriculturally fertile areas around Maseno, Ahero and in the sugar belt i.e Kibos, Miwani, Chemelil and Muhoroni and parts of Nyakach, the poor condition of roads has affected the ability to transport produce to the market. Subsequently, most of the produce either rots in the farms, particularly during the rainy season, or is sold off cheaply to avoid losses. Potential investors are driven off by the need for investment in roads and other infrastructural development first, before actual business investment is considered and therefore chose to invest in other areas where infrastructure is more developed.

Water supply is also a major constraint in the district. This is ironic in that the district lies on the shores of the second largest fresh water lake in the world and yet even within Kisumu Municipality, cases of water shortages are very common. In the peri-urban and rural areas, the situation is worse, especially in Kano and Muhoroni Divisions where outbreaks of cholera and typhoid are common because of the poor quality of water. The deficiency in the water coverage does not augur well for the industrial development of the district, especially as water is a basic prerequisite for development. Efforts will have to be made to make water accessible and reliable for use industrial, domestic and livestock purposes, and to improve its quality for human and livestock consumption.

#### **Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization**

The second most outstanding bottleneck to industrialization and economic growth is poorly developed raw materials. One of the poorly developed raw materials is cotton. This crop was once widely grown, with a well developed cotton industry. The poor cotton seeds now being used has affected the quality and production of cotton. Some of the cotton industries have collapsed due to this problem. Sugarcane, although widely grown and used in the sugar industry, is not fully developed or utilized. The cane could be used for production of other materials such as molasses, animal feeds among others. The cane could be developed for other industrial uses other than production of sugar.

Rice which is also widely grown is of poor quality and could further be developed through the use of better farming methods.

Fish production is not maximised and there is still more potential for increased production, but this is affected because of lack of electricity along the beaches.

## **Poor Marketing Systems**

There is lack of information on goods locally produced and the marketing skills in the district are yet to be developed. These are the two factors which are very important for business and industrialization.

The district does not have organized marketing systems for most of its agricultural and factory produce such as cotton, fruits, livestock products, fish etc. Marketing of cotton for example has been very problematic as there is no proper market forcing the farmers to sell it off at throw away prices for middlemen. A lot of fruits grown in the district go to waste because of lack of marketing. These fruits could provide small scale fruit processing industries in the district particularly in the raw materials for rural areas, where with adequate training, they could be produced at the farm level.

Marketing co-operatives existing in the district are not fully utilized due to management problems. There will be urgent need for the Ministry of Co-operative Development to embark on training of management committees and members to make co-op enhances more efficient and effective.

Marketing of the perishables, especially fish, becomes a problem due to lack of cooling facilities to cater for the catch.

## **Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

Another factor which has acted as a major hindrance to economic progress in the past and still remains to be a bottleneck in the process of industrialization is the inaccessibility to credit facilities. Agricultural credit facility is still not conveniently available to farmers. Lack of information on the procedures on how to obtain the credit facilities for many businessmen and farmers is also a constraint. Most loan facilities are tied to collateral security but since most people have a belief that they may lose land through loans tied to land, they become reluctant to acquire loans. The land registration process which is too slow and appears cumbersome to the ordinary person has made it difficult for the landowners to use the title deeds as collateral securities in the banks. This has had a negative effect on the industrialization process.

Accessing credit for the small jua kali operator such as mechanic, tailor, shoe repairer, furniture maker etc. is distant dream. If the private sector is to be prime-mover in industrialization, then a large chain of those wishing to start small scale or micro-scale ventures will be largely left behind since they are not catered for in the banking financial set-up.

### Resource Destabilisation by Floods and Water Hyacinth

The Lake Victoria, which is a major source of fishing contributing significantly to the economy of the district, has been infested by the water Hyacinth thus affecting the fish breeding areas. This is a water weed that is likely to seriously affect fish production along the main beaches of Kisumu. If the weed continues to grow unabated, the fish processing industry will be affected and therefore retarding industrialization in the district. Fishing in general, will become a thing of the past since the rate at which the weed grows will render even the shores inaccessible.

The Kano plains which are prone to floods during the rainy season claim a lot of properties including crops and animals. A lot of raw materials that could facilitate the setting up of industries are usually destroyed thus retarding development. Furthermore after these floods, diseases follow killing and weakening the labour force. Industrial development cannot be a success under this scenario.

### Underdeveloped Human Resources

In the district, the development of human resources at present is moderate, but this is falling at a fast rate due to lack of adequate training opportunities in the district to enhance further development. This is detrimental to the sustenance of the little level of industrialization achieved so far. The requirement of qualified personnel for industrial development has not been met by the district due to fewer training opportunities than the demand. In preparation for the industrial take off, these training facilities are inadequate and ill equipped to impart the required skills.

Another factor contributing to underdeveloped human resources is the malaria menace. Malaria has been a long time problem in the district. This affects the health of the labour force rendering them weak and therefore unable to contribute actively to industrialisation of the district. AIDS is another major constraints which has had devastating effects on the size of the labour force as it is prevalent among the 15-59 age group. The disease has mostly affected the educated and trained segment of the labour force thus reducing the capacity of the district to cope with the challenges of industrialization.

## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

After looking at the constraints to the districts ability to industrialize, this subsection goes ahead and proposes realistic strategies that the district will adopt over the five year period to address the constraints. Efforts will be made to involve all the sectors in particular the private sector to achieve these strategies.

### Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities

During this plan period the DDC will give higher priority to roads. The District Works office will embark on the improvement of rural roads to all weather

standards in the peri-urban areas and the maintenance of the already existing roads, and rehabilitation of the bad roads especially in the Municipality of Kisumu, the sugar belt and other areas. The Municipal Council will be urged to give priority to the town roads because this is particularly a bottleneck to the industrial development in the town.

There are areas like from Ahero to the rice fields, where the mode of communication has changed to the use of bicycles because of bad roads. These will also be improved, through the improvement of such roads.

Key roads leading to the sugar belt will also be given attention to further develop the sugar industry, and encourage more investors. These roads include the Kisumu-Nandi Hills road and other feeder roads.

Rural access roads which have seriously degenerated will be improved. Priority will be given to the productive divisions of Ahero, Maseno and parts of Nyakach. This roads improvement will go a long way to promoting industrial development in this potentially rich district.

Electricity coverage will be stepped up in the district. The Rural Electrification Programme will be extended to cover more rural areas and priority will be given to the areas along the beaches, as this will facilitate the installation of coolers to promote the fish industry. The other urban centres apart from Kisumu require electricity for jua kali and other activities. The DDC will improve this electricity coverage through tapping of the Odino Falls Power Plant.

The District Water Office will embark on a programme to improve water facilities in the district. Priority will be given to the Municipality of Kisumu to sort out the long running problems of water shortages. Water sources like dams will be tapped and treated for the development of water supplies to the cholera and typhoid prone areas of Kano and Muhoroni Divisions. Provision of water will foster industrial development in the district.

### **Development of Local Raw Materials For Industrial Use**

The cotton industry is very viable and could trigger off and revive a number of industries. The decline in the industry which had been experienced in the past will be improved through supply of an improved quality seed supplied to farmers. Production will also be increased through bringing more of the fallow land into use. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development will undertake this as a priority towards the development of the cotton industry. The Ministry of Agriculture will also educate these in the sugar industry on utilization of other by products of cane for the maximisation of the cane as a raw material. Rice farmers will also be educated on better farming methods as well as the preparation of rice for the market. This will improve the processing industry and hence the quality.

The fishing industry shall also be improved through the provision of electricity along the main beaches through the Rural Electrification Programme to facilitate provision of cold storage facilities under the private sector initiatives.

### **Improvement of marketing systems**

The DDC will ensure that upcoming entrepreneurs are trained on modern marketing methods. This will enable them to reach wider markets in other districts or the neighbouring countries. Their training needs will be organized through DDC which will pass their requests on to business organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations offering credit in the district. Without proper marketing systems products may not reach the markets when they are desired to.

Co-operatives will be strengthened through the Ministry of Co-operative and committee members trained to introduce proper, well organized marketing systems for cotton, fruits and fish to avoid a lot of wastage. Private entrepreneurs will also be encourage to set up food processing industries to serve as a market for the agricultural raw material. The fishermen will also be encouraged to pool their resources together and enhance or increase cooling facilities for storage, while seeking proper markets. Private investors too take the advantage of this. They can further benefit from their investments by charging a moderate daily fee for fishermen wishing to store their fish catch.

Some industrial products like bread produced in Kisumu has found its way into the neighbouring districts and even to Uganda. This has not been done with other industrial products due to lack of information on the part of the producers.

Open competition on marketing of farm and industrial products shall be encouraged to enhance knowledge acquired.

### **Improvement of Accessibility to Credit Facilities**

This should be explored further particularly jua kali goods. However, these artisans should be made aware of the need for high quality goods which can be easily sold in the domestic and international market.

In order to hasten the industrialization process in the district, sources of cheap credit facilities shall be looked for and the people educated on the importance of credit in business. The facilities shall be those that demand less of collateral securities, and go for personality and group securities. This would especially enable women to participate actively in the industrialization process. Such institutions are Kenya Finance, K-REP Women Trust, Care Kenya and the new planned facility that shall be funded through IMPSEP Programme and small scale and jua kali programmes.

The DDC through the District Industrial Committee will further train and put up campaigns to educate the public on the facilities available for credit and the procedures involved. The Lands office in the district will be called upon to hasten the land registration process to issue title deeds in good time, such that willing business men and entrepreneurs can acquire loans when required.

### **Flood and Water Hyacinth Management**

The flooding in the Kano Plains has been an impediment to the economic growth and therefore has reduced the level of industrialization process in the district. The DDC will give priority to the management and control, on permanent basis, of the perennial flooding of River Nyando and Miriu through dam constructions to store the water for other uses especially during drought. Efforts will also be made to provide clean drinking water and health services to build a strong labour force.

Water Hyacinth will also be given priority attention by the DDC. A combined effort of the Government, international community and the local fishermen and communally living along the lake shore shall control and completely eliminate the existence of this dangerous weed in the lake.

### **Development Of Human Resources**

In order to maintain the development of human resource in the district, the Ministry of Education will encourage the establishment of training facilities especially by private investors. More emphasis will be given to vocational training.

The DDC will also give priority to ensuring that the existing facilities are well equipped to offer the required skills. This could be done through the cost sharing and on harambee basis.

The Ministry of Health will enhance the campaigns against malaria through programmes such as spraying of the stagnant water ponds, and clearing of bushes etc. The general public will also be educated on the importance of clearing their homesteads of possible mosquito breeding grounds. The Ministry will also continue to provide health services to the affected population especially the rural poor.



## INTRODUCTION

Having given the District a setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One, and identified constraints to and strategies for industrial growth in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the plan of action detailing how the District will lay the foundation for industrial transformation in the five year period.

Highly skilled and industrial transfer labour is a critical input to all the sectors of the economy, particularly a dynamic and growing sector to provide the required labour for the growth of the economy.

The Government will continue to provide financial support, physical and to create a favourable environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial development in the district. Government will also ensure that labour is available and well equipped to meet the requirements of the economy and address the needs of the district in developing.

The Government will also continue to provide financial support and physical infrastructure to the private sector, particularly in the areas of roads, electricity, water supply, and other services. Government will also ensure that labour is available and well equipped to meet the requirements of the economy and address the needs of the district in developing.

## AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

### CHAPTER THREE

#### SECTORAL POLICIES AND

#### DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Food is a basic requirement of man and the Government will ensure that the food supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the population. The Government will also ensure that the food supply is of high quality and that the food is available at a reasonable price.

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## INTRODUCTION

Having given the district's setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One, and identified constraints to and strategies for industrialisation in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the plan of action detailing how the district will lay the foundation for industrial transformation in the five year period.

It should be noted that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in all the sections of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and market for the industrial products.

The Government will continue to provide infrastructure where possible and to create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that issues of poverty are addressed so that all the members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

The Chapter is divided into sectors each of which is divided into four sub-sectors namely: Sectoral Policy Objectives; Review of 1994-96 Plan Period; District Specific Objectives and Targets and Projects and Programme Priorities for the Plan Period.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

Broadly defined, the main objective of the sector is to contribute to the overall National development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming community to:-

- Produce and market a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation;
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country (coffee, tea, pyrethrum and livestock products);
- Provide raw materials for local industries such as cotton, sisal, tobacco, barley, hops, oil crops, sugarcane, hides and skins etc;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases;
- To ensure efficient and effective management of food; and

To ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

### Review of the 1994 - 96 Plan Period

A total of ten projects were implemented over the 1994-96 plan period. These included the following:

- South West Kano irrigation project implemented by the Small Holder Rice Rehabilitation Programme (SRRP);
- Child Survival and Development Project and;
- The Special Energy Project.

Over the same period two new projects namely the Fertilizer Extension Project and Safe Use Project were introduced and are on-going.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Facilitate the production of food.

**Targets:** To hold 60 workshops for district and divisional based staff; hold 480 monthly training sessions for frontline extension staff; hold 5 field days at the district level; and 40 field days at divisional level, participate in 5 Agricultural Shows in conjunction with ASK and the Office of the Provincial Director of Agriculture; hold 120 farm approach demonstrations covering the major crops grown in various divisions in the district.

**Objective:** Increase overall food production through expansion of area under crop and increased production per unit area to ensure food self sufficiency.

**Targets:** Produce 930,000 bags of cereals from 35,000 hectares, 95,000 bags of grain legumes from 10,000 hectares, 60,000 tonnes of root crops from 4,000 hectares, 40,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables from 2,000 hectares, 200,000 bags of rice from 4,000 hectares, 4,800,000 kg of cotton from 6,000 hectares.

**Objective:** To promote coffee growing and processing in the district.

**Targets:** Undertake internal wiring and provision of electricity to South Nyakach Coffee Factory.

Provide Ruiru II seedlings to Nyakach, Muhoroni and provide 10 hand pulpers to farmers in Muhoroni and Nyahera.

**Objective:** Improve cotton production through.

**Targets:** Increase hectareage under cotton from 4,500 ha. to 6,000 ha. Increase yields from 500 kg/ha. to 800 kg/ha. through provision of high yielding KSA 81M seed, minimize pest/disease incidence through provision of chemicals for crop protection.

**Objective:** To protect soil and sustain its fertility through adoption of correct land management practices and appropriate water use policies.

**Targets:** To conserve 48 catchment areas covering 9,600 ha. and 800 farms, raise 300,000 fruit tree seedlings, 100,000 forest tree seedlings and 75,000 agro-forestry tree seedlings.

Funding Source: S.I.D.A. (P.M.A.V.L)

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: G.T.Z

5. Kenya Market Development  
District-Wide

Funding Source: G.T.Z

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project District-Wide	Delivery of relevant, research recommendations to farmers.  <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank/GOK
2. Soil and Water Conservation Project District-Wide	Protection of soil and its fertility through on-farm soil conservation; production of fruit trees, forest and agro-forestry tree seedlings; gully control and rehabilitation of eroded lands.  <u>Funding Source:</u> S.I.D.A
3. Second Coffee Improvement Upper Nyakach Muhoroni and Winam Divisions	Promotion of coffee growing through extension messages, nursery establishment, factory installation and maintenance.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Fertilizer Extension Project Maseno, Winam, Nyando, Muhoroni, Lower Nyakach and Upper Nyakach Divisions	On-farm trials to establish and recommend appropriate agro-ecological based fertilizer type and application rates.  <u>Funding Source:</u> G.T.Z
5. Kenya Market Development District-Wide	Improve market efficiency through monitoring, collection, analysis and dissemination of agricultural produce information.  <u>Funding Source:</u> G.T.Z

6. Safe Chemical Use Project District-Wide Educate farmers on safe and effective methods of use of chemicals for crop protection.

Funding Source: G.T.F.A.P.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (L.V.E.M.P) Muhoroni, Upper Nyakach, Lower Nyakach and Winam Division	1	<p>To quantify the magnitude of soil erosion and nutrient loss from a range of land covers and uses.</p> <p>To identify appropriate remedial measures and interventions for arresting the degradation process by developing sustainable agricultural systems and practices in the catchment and</p> <p>To develop systems that promote soil and water conservation.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Soil erosion has been identified as a major environmental problem in Lake Victoria. Hence the need to institute appropriate measures of soil and water conservation.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank</p>

**Veterinary Department**

**Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

During this plan period, no major disease outbreaks occurred. However Anthrax, Trypanosomiasis, Newcastle diseases and East Coast Fever remained endemic in the district despite efforts to control them. These diseases remained the major killers of livestock and poultry in the district. Inadequate feed availability made the problems of diseases worse. Up to 10% and 30% of the local and exotic stock died from water borne diseases.

During the same period, veterinary extension services were started to boost production.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To control major immunizable diseases i.e. Rinderpest, Anthrax, Newcastle, Foot and Mouth Disease etc. Encourage farmers through extension services to control diseases.

**Target:** Attain 80% immunization rate of all stock. Inspect upto 80% of the meat presentation points, slaughter houses, slabs, home slaughter, festivities slaughter etc.

**Objective:** To create awareness on causes and management of livestock diseases.

**Targets:** Reach at least 80% of the farmers and create awareness on livestock diseases and their controls.

**Objective:** Enhance meat inspection to reduce zoonosis.

**Targets:** Inspect the meat presentation facilities.

**Objectives:** Enhance awareness on veterinary services.

**Targets:** Reach upto 80% of the farming community and provide modern extension services.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project II District-wide	Provide farmers with technical knowledge on various aspects of veterinary services to reduce the incidence of diseases and to improve production.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/World Bank
2. Foot and Mouth Disease Control District-wide	Immunize cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District-wide	1	Control major livestock diseases through vaccinations, surveillance and direct intervention.  <b>Justification:</b> Disease is a major problem to optimal production of high grade stock.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community
Dips Rehabilitation Project District-wide	2	Rehabilitation and provision of fresh acaricide, to the dips.  <b>Justification:</b> Tick borne diseases are major killers of livestock.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Dip Committee



Cattle Dips  
District-wide

3

Construction of new dips in order of priority: Ang'og'a Osane Dip, Bwanda Cattle Dip, Ayweyo Cattle Dip, Magina Cattle Dip Nyando in Division, Nyandina Cattle Nyakwere Cattle, Difebi Cattle Dip, Keyo Ogoro Cattle Dip, Nyamarimba Cattle Dip, Obwosa Cattle Dip

**Justification:** The nearest dips are far. These will reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Community

Project Name	Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Dips Rehabilitation Project	District-wide	2	Rehabilitation and provision of fresh acaricide, to the dips. <b>Justification:</b> Tick borne diseases are major killers of livestock. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Dip Committee
Disease and Pest Control	District-wide	1	Control major livestock diseases through vaccination, surveillance and direct intervention. <b>Justification:</b> Disease is a major problem to optimal production of high grade stock. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community

## Livestock Department

### Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The National Poultry Development Programme ended in 1995. Table 3.1. Shows the achievements of the programme.

Table 3.1

#### Achievements of National Poultry Development Programme 1994-95

Project Activity	Planned	Achieved
Cockerels received	1,500	1,641
Pullets received	1,500	1,640
Cockerels exchanged	1,250	1,047
Pullets exchanged	1,250	916
Vaccinations (birds)	25,000	19,345
Farmers non residential courses	14	13
Staff courses	2	nil
Staff tours	5	3
Farm visits	8,320	9,000
Field days	10	4
Farms tours	7	5

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1996.

It should be noted that low achievement on cockerel exchanges was due to the high mortality in the rearing unit while the low vaccinations were due to the cost sharing which caught farmers unaware.

Over 1994-96 period, the achievements attained in the National Extension Programme (NEP) II were as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

**National Extension Programme (NEP) II Achievements 1994-96**

Project Activity	Planned	Achieved
Monthly workshop	18	12
Monthly training sessions	129	162
On-farm demonstrations	64	62
Follow up visits by District SMS	100	87
Follow up visits by Divisional SMS	930	750
FTC Courses for staff	6	--
FTC Courses for farmers	20	--
District Co-ordinator Committee Meetings	8	8
Field Days	18	18
Research/extension linkage meetings	8	8

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kisumu, 1996.

Not all planned activities could be achieved in this department due to lack of adequate funding, under-staffing and inadequate transport.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Increase the milk production by 0.13 lts per animal to narrow the deficit.

**Target:** Improve the daily milk yield per animal by at least 20%,

Purchase at least 200 dairy cows per year; and

Establish and maintain 4 bull schemes per year.

**Objective:** To achieve self sufficiency in poultry and poultry products district-wide.

**Target:** Establish at least one private rearing unit per division with a capacity to rear and exchange 500 cockerels and 2000 pullets per year.

Vaccinate 12000 chicken per division against the common diseases like NCD, Fowl pox and fowl typhoid.

**Objective:** Create awareness, train and motivate the farmers to start or improve their livestock.

**Target:** To hold 9 monthly workshops, 96 monthly training sessions, 32 demonstrations, 528 follow up visits by both district and divisional subject matter specialists;

Conduct 6 FTC courses for farmers and staff, 6 educational tours for staff and farmers, 9 field days, 4 research/extension linkage meetings per year.

**Objective:** To achieve self sufficiency in bee products and export the surplus.

**Target:** Set up one KTBH manufacturing workshop in the district.  
Purchase 6 bee handling equipments;

Train farmers on bee handling and rearing;

Hold 8 demonstrations and/or field days per year; and

Rehabilitate two stalled honey refineries in the district.

Funding Source: GOK

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	National Extension Project (NEP) II District-wide	Offer appropriate extension services to the farmers to improve productivity and utilization of the farms.  <b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank/GOK
2.	Livestock Development Programme (LDP) District-wide	Upgrading of the local zebu through use of high quality bulls.

### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bee Keeping Project District-wide	1	Purchase a vehicle, motor bikes and bicycles  <b>Justification:</b> The facilities will assisting carrying out extension services to the farmers. Provide Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBH) to farmers and protective clothing .  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Dairy Development Project  
District-wide

2

Purchase a vehicle, motor bikes and bicycles. Training of farmers, on various dairy production activities.

Buy dairy cows and breeding bulls and loan them to farmers.

Provide extension services to the farmers to improve the farmers' capacity to keep and maintain high yielding dairy animals.

Improve the genetic potential of the existing zebu stock through upgrading using proven exotic bulls.

## **CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of the sector are:

- To provide an enabling environment for the emergence of a self-sustaining, member-controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement able to compete effectively with other private sector enterprises in a liberalized and de-regulated environment and able to serve it's members efficiently;
- Ensure that co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interests of their members;
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, general members and management committee members;
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly coffee, sugar, horticulture, pyrethrum, cotton, maize, cashew nuts, and dairy;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small-scale enterprises and Jua Kali;
- To play a major role in enhancing and increasing the per capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income people, through primary co-operative societies in the rural areas; and
- Expand co-operatives into the areas that serve low-income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities, in line with the Presidential Employment Commission Report.

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. KIMUTE Housing Phase II Winam Division	Construction of housing units; This second phase is to be completed by individual members.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Individuals
2. ZIWO Housing, Winam Division	Renovation of houses for members in slum areas.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Livestock Development Programme District-Wide	Support to co-operatives in training of members and women groups.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Government of Finland



**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Harambee Sacco Housing Winam Division	1	Construction of housing units at Kanyakwar. Surveying and pegging already completed.  <b>Justification:</b> This will assist members alleviating housing problems.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Members
Kidiruban Housing Kisumu Municipality	2	Construction of housing units.  <b>Justification:</b> Assist members in alleviating housing problems.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Members
Kiteo Housing Winam Division	3	Construction of commercial complex including housing units and the Kiteo office.  <b>Justification:</b> Assist members in alleviation of housing problems as well as earn some income.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Members

## EDUCATION

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of this sector are to:-

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels;
- Expand access to and retention in education at the Primary and Secondary levels especially in ASAL, Urban Slum areas, disabled Children and gender factors;
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels;
- Improve capacity for public universities in order to cope with the student enrolment (which is projected to grow at 3%) and maintain quality;
- Strengthen sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems; and
- Release sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

### Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 96 Plan Period, 961 classrooms were planned for primary schools but only 667 were built and completed, while out of 1,031 workshops planned, only 105 were completed.

221 secondary school science laboratories were planned but only 130 were completed. 87 workshops and science rooms were completed.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To improve the academic standards of the district

**Targets:** Provide adequate text books, desks, classrooms, laboratories and qualified staff. Intensity inspections and assessment, and subdivide large zones for easier management.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Maseno School Maseno Division	Construction of 2 semi-detached teachers houses.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG
2.	Ratta Secondary School Maseno Division	Equipping of science laboratory.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG
3.	Sinyolo Girls Secondary School Maseno Division	Construction of library  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA, BOG and local community
4.	Mariwa Sec. School Maseno Division	Construction of classrooms  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG
5.	Ongalo Secondary School Maseno Division	Equipping science laboratory  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG
6.	Huma Girls Secondary Maseno Division	Construction of two semi-detached teachers houses.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA, BOG
7.	Lions High School Kadibo Division	Construction of science laboratory  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG
8.	Alendu Secondary School Kadibo Division	Construction of science laboratory  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 9.  | Migingi Girls<br>Secondary<br>Kadibo Division        | Construction of library<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG   |
| 10. | Otieno Oyoo Sec.<br>Kadibo Division                  | Construction of 3rd dormitory<br><br><b><u>Funding source:</u></b> PTA/BOG   |
| 11. | Nyamasaria Sec.<br>Kadibo Division                   | Equipping of science laboratory.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG and local<br>community.                    |
| 12. | Muhoroni Sec.<br>Muhoroni Division                   | Construction of administration block<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG  |
| 13. | Achege Girls Sec.<br>Muhoroni Division               | Construction of home science room.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG  |
| 14. | Nyakach Girls Sec.<br>Upper Nyakach<br>Division      | Construction of library/assembly hall<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG                                       |
| 15. | Nyabondo High<br>School<br>Upper Nyakach<br>Division | Construction of multipurpose hall.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG  |
| 16. | Miriu Sec. School<br>Upper Nyakach<br>Division       | Construction of administration block<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Local community<br>PTA/BOG and Lutheran Church |
| 17. | Naki Sec. School<br>Upper Nyakach<br>Division        | Construction of teachers house.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/BOG   |
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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Primary School Desks District-Wide	1	Provision of desks in all primary schools  <u>Justification:</u> To enable all primary school pupils learn comfortably.  <u>Funding source:</u> DEB/Parents
Text Books Programme District-Wide	2	Provision of text books in all primary schools.  <u>Justification:</u> For the improvement of the academic standard in the whole district.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, DEB and Parents.
Nduru Sec. School Kadibo Division	3	Construction of library  <u>Justification:</u> To improve learning  <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/BOG
Maguga Sec. School Lower Nyakach Division	4	Construction of laboratory  <u>Justification:</u> The facility will help improve the performance of students in sciences in subjects.  <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/BOG
Ahero Girls Sec. Nyando Division	5	Completion of dormitory  <u>Justification:</u> This is a 3 streamed school and a new dormitory will ease the congestion.  <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/BOG

Thurgem Sec. School 6  
Lower Nyakach Division

Construction of teachers houses.

**Justification:** This is a boarding school that requires teachers to reside in the school compound.

**Funding Source:** PTA/BOG

Kisumu Day Secondary 7  
Kadibo Division

Construction of administration block and library

**Justification:** The headmaster and teachers operate from classrooms converted to offices hence the need for administration block. The library will offer reference and reading facilities.

**Funding Source:** PTA and BOG

Paw-tenge Primary 8  
Lower Nyakach Division

Construction of teachers houses.

**Justification:** The teachers travel long distances.

**Funding Source:** PTA and BOG

Ngere High School 9  
Maseno Division

Construction of library

**Justification:** For better academic performance

**Funding Source:** PTA/BOG

Kisumu Girls High School 10  
Kadibo Division

Completion of dining hall cum assembly hall.

**Justification:** The existing dining hall cannot accommodate all the students at once, hence the need for one.

**Funding Source:** Parents/Community

Onjiko High School Kadibo Division	11	Construction of laboratory	<b>Justification:</b> The facility will help in improving academic performance especially in science subjects	<b>Funding Source:</b> PTA/BOG
Kajimbo Upper Nyakach Division	12	Construction of library	<b>Justification:</b> For better academic performance.	<b>Funding Source:</b> PTA/BOG

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## **PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment;-
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation;
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

Over the period under review 332.2 Kms of Ahero-Sondu road was recarpeted while work on Mamboleo-Muhoroni road (52.2 km) is in progress 8.5km of Mohoroni-Songor was gravelled while 36.5km of sugar roads were improved. A total of 47.5kms of minor and Rural Access Roads were improved namely - Kadibo-Soko road (11.2km), Wathorego-Provincial boundary - (7.0km), Holo-Lelo (7.2km) and Maseno-Lela-Chulaimbo road (10.9km).

Overall, 16.2km of class C roads, 315.6 of class D and 483.2km of class E roads were graded. However due to shortage of funds, 59kms of roads earmarked for tarmacking and also the Kisumu by pass were not done.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** Restrict construction of new roads but improve existing ones.

**Targets:** Undertake maintenance of paved and unpaved roads and bridges.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Roads Department

#### A: On-going Projects

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	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	C34 Mamboleo - Muhoroni Road Muhoroni Division	Tarmacking, resealing and recarpeting  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2.	D218 Sondu-Kusa Road	Gravelling, improvement and murrum patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3.	D311 Muhoroni- Songhor Muhoroni Division	Gravelling, improvement and murrum patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4.	D245 DB Vihiga-DB Siaya Maseno Division	Gravelling, improvement of drainage works and murrum patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
5.	E1134 Katito-Miruka	Improvement, opening culverts and gravelling  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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## Minor Roads Programme

### **A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rabuor-Nyangande road RAR 17 Kadibo Division	Re-gravelling  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> DANIDA/GOK
2. Kombewa-Bodi Beach Road RAR 20 Kombewa Location Nyando Division	Re-gravelling  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> DANIDA/GOK
3. Angoga - Bodi road RAR 11 - Kombewa Nyando Division	Re-gravelling  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> DANIDA/GOK
4. Obambo - Kaloka RAR 3 Maseno Division	Regravelling  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> DANIDA/GOK

### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
D245 Maseno-Kombewa road Maseno Division	1	Tarmacking  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The road serves a high potential area and will facilitate transportation of fish and vegetables.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

D218 Sondu-Kusa	2	Tarmacking	<b>Justification:</b> It serves a high potential area.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
D311 Kopere - Songhor Road Muhoroni Division	3	Tarmacking, recarpeting/resealing	<b>Justification:</b> The surface of this road is completely worn out although it is in this high potential area.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
D293 Ahero - Miwani Road Miwani	4	Recarpeting and resealing.	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate transportation of sugarcane to the factories.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
D311 Muhoroni- Songhor Road Muhoroni Division	5	Tarmacking	<b>Justification:</b> The road serves a high potential area and will facilitate the transportation of sugarcane to factories.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Kisumu By Pass Kisumu Municipality	6	Tarmacking	<b>Justification:</b> Reduce traffic congestion in town.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
C35 Muhoroni - Londiani Road Muhoroni Division	7	Recarpeting	<b>Justification:</b> To prevent further deterioration
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

C85 Kisumu-Dunga-Town Road Winam Division	8	Tarmacking	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate the movement of tourists into the tourist resorts in the area.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	
D129 Kolenyo-Akado road	9	Gravelling	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate transportation in this high potential area.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	
E220 Awasi-Katito road Nyando/Nyakach Divisions	10	Gravelling	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate transportation of cotton and other farm produce to markets
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	
E248 Chiga-Kibigori road Muhoroni Division	11	Gravelling	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate sugarcane transportation in the sugar belt.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	
D293 Ahero-Ombaka Muhoroni Division	12	Gravelling	<b>Justification:</b> To facilitate transportation of sugarcane to the factories.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	
E239 Koru-Fort-Ternan Muhoroni Division	13	Gravelling	<b>Justification:</b> To ease the movement in this high potential area.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	

## Minor Roads Programme

### **B: New Project Proposals**

<u>Project Name</u> <u>Location/Division</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Ahero-Kaluore RAR 16 Nyando Division	1	Opening , culverting, regravelling  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Ease transportation of rice to the milling factories.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Kanyamlori-Cherwa RAR road 45 Lower Nyakach Division	2	Culverting, regravelling  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The road is serving a high potential area  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Alendu BI - Migingo RAR 76 Kadibo Division	3	Opening, culverting and regravelling  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The road is serving high potential area, producing cotton, maize and rice.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Sondu Nyamarimba RAR 13 Upper Nyakach Division	4	Opening, culverting, regravelling  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Prevent further deterioration of the already existing road serving farming areas.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Korowe-Nyangande D290 Nyando Division	5	Opening, culverting, regravelling  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To facilitate sugarcane transportation to the factory, and rice production  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Koru S 2050,  
Muhoroni Division

6

Culverting, opening, regravelling

**Justification:** To facilitate sugarcane transportation to the factory and rice production

**Funding Source:** GOK

Otodo Oapla E1115  
Winam Division

7

Opening, culverting and regravelling

**Justification:** To facilitate fish transportation and building material to the market.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Koru-Minara S1911/7  
Muhoroni Division

8

Opening, culverting and regravelling

**Justification:** To ease transportation of sugar to the factory

**Funding Source:** GOK

Kondik-Onyinyore RAR 29  
Kombewa

9

Opening, culverting, regravelling

**Justification:** The road serves a high potential area

**Funding Source:** GOK

Okano Wach-Osuoume  
RAR 42

10

Opening, culverting, and regravelling

**Justification:** This road serves a potential area

**Funding Source:** GOK

Kolenyo-Korwenje E255 11  
Kombewa

Opening, culverting, and  
regraveling

**Justification:** To prevent further  
deterioration.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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**Bridge Programme**

**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Wath Oregó Kajulu West Winam Division	1	Build 2 span box culvert  <b>Justification:</b> To improve access to high potential areas.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Kolenyo - Reru-Central Seme	2	Build 2 span box culverts  <b>Justification:</b> To improve access to high potential areas  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Wan'ga Rot - Central Seme	3	Build bridge <b>Justification:</b> To improve access to markets for produce from farmlands  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Korwenje-North Central Seme	4	Build bridge	<b>Justification:</b> To improve access to markets for produce from farmlands
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Chiga	5	Build rented drifts	<b>Justification:</b> To open up farmlands to markets
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Ombeyi-Kigoche- Ahero-Miwani Road Miwani Division	6	Build 2 span box culvert 221704/217757	<b>Justification:</b> To Improve movement of farm produce
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Korowe-Kabonyo-Rice Irrigation Kano Nyando Division	7	Build box culvert	<b>Justification:</b> To improve network connection to market centres and facilitate access to this fertile area.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK



## **LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major sectoral objectives are:-

- Development and distribution of water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage;
- Planning, utilization and conservation of water resources;
- Monitoring against the dangers of pollution of the water resources; and
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

### **Review of the 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

During the period, Kisumu Rural Water Supply was completed at a cost of Sh. 60 million and is expected to serve 150,000 people. Other water supplies were also completed for Ksh.4 million. A borehole was drilled and pipes laid to serve Koru Girls School and Koru Mission. 115 shallow wells were dug and equipped with hand pumps.

Awasi Water Supply was also rehabilitated over the period with assistance of Catholic Archdiocese. During the same period, the design for Songhor-Muhoroni water supply was completed. However due to lack of funds, 28 shallow wells sponsored by UNICEF stalled at various stages of construction. Low funding levels slowed the progress of Nyando Flood Protection Programme. Korwenje Water Supply also stalled due to inadequate funding.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** Increase access to safe drinking water for an additional population of 187,000 thus increase safe water coverage from 42% to 68%.

Promote public awareness on the importance of safe water usage and maintenance of water facilities.

**Target:** To construct 350 water points and equip the same with hand pumps.

To construct two gravity piped water schemes i.e. N.E Kano, Songhor, Muhoroni Water Projects and one (1) No. pumped piped water scheme at West Kano Water Project.

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Nyando Flood Control Nyando Division	Flood control activities, construction of dykes, river drainage  Purchase and repair of plants.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2. Kisumu Rural Water Supply Phase I West Seme East Seme and Central Seme Locations Maseno Division	To complete weir and distribution lines and build treatment works. To construct one duplex grade 8 house.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Nyakoko ( Miwani) Women Group Borehole Miwani Division	To complete installation and equipping of borehole. To construct elevated storage tanks; lay pipeline and construct various water kiosks at least 3 No.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4. Tamu Water Supply Muhoroni Division	Rehabilitation of supply :  Replacement of pumping and generating sets;  Rehabilitation of staff houses rehabilitation of delivery line  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
5. Vitendo Water Project	Survey and design , construct intake, gravity main, storage tank and distribution lines  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

6. **Mkendwa Kanyakwar Water Supply** Laying of independent rising main from storage tank to intake; replacement of vandalized distribution lines between storage tank and RIAT; rehabilitation of storage tank.
- Funding Source:** GOK
7. **Katho Water Project Equip** Complete 3 masonry tanks, Lay of rising main Laying of distribution lines and construction of water kiosks.
- Funding Source:** GOK
8. **Rural Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes Upper and Lower Nyakach Divisions** Construction of wells and equipping the same with hand pumps for provision of safe water for domestic use.
- Provision of materials for construction of pit latrines
- Funding Source:** GOK/Netherlands
9. **Nyakach Water Supply Lower and Upper Nyakach Divisions** Complete construction of filtration unit, purchase and placement of filter media. Provision of 5 permanent gully crossings along two separate lines. Extension of a third 10km line. Extension of line along Miriu cliff (8km) ; extension to Sango Rota (4km) of 75mm diameter.
- Funding Source:** GOK
10. **Maseno Kombewa Water Supply Maseno Division** Extension of Kuoyo/Nyamor line, purchase 3 FRN dosers and 1 FRO doser; construct offices at Kombewa market and purchase furniture and manhole covers, replacement of 2 No. 3" and 5 No. 4" ball valves and replenishment of filter media.
- Funding Source:** GOK

11. Nyando/Kadibo Water and Sanitation Programme  
Nyando/Kadibo Division

Construction of 120 machine drilled shallow wells equipped with hand pumps.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Netherlands  
Nyando/Kadibo Water and Sanitation Programme

To protect 20 springs in Masabani Division

Justification: These areas do not have adequate clean water.

Funding Source: GOK/UNICEF

Laying of independent rising main to storage tank. Repair of backwash tank, purchase and installation of low lift pumping set, laying of line to Thesalia Mission Hospital, repair of backwash tank and elevated storage tank; repair of composite filtration unit.

Justification: This supply has by far outlived its design capacity. Improvements to be done will enable project to supply adequate water.

Funding Source: GOK

To rehabilitate the intake of Kibigon Water Supply.

Replace the gravity mains by installing a bigger diameter pipe to improve the distribution

Justification: This supply has outlived its design capacity.

Funding Source: GOK

North East Kano W/P  
Kibigon Water Supply  
Miawani Division

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Child Survival and Development Programme (CSD) Miwani/Maseno Division	1	To drill 200 shallow wells and equip the same with hand pumps.  To protect 20 springs in Maseno Division  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> These areas do not have adequate clean water.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/UNICEF
Muhoroni Water Supply Muhoroni Division	2	Laying of independent rising main to storage tank. Repair of backwash tank, purchase and installation of low lift pumping set, laying of line to Thesalia Mission Hospital, repair of backwash tank and elevated storage tank; repair of composite filtration unit.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This supply has by far outlived its design capacity. Improvements to be done will enable project to supply adequate water.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
North East Kano W/P Kibigori Water Supply Miwani Division	3	To rehabilitate the intake of Kibigori Water Supply.  Replace the gravity mains by installing a bigger diameter pipe to improve the distribution  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This supply has outlived its design capacity.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Songhor/Muhoroni Water Project  
Muhoroni Division

4

Commence implementation of phase I which includes: intake gravity main, 1 storage tank, and 1 distribution line.

**Justification:** The area has no potable water.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Kajulu Gravity Line  
Winam Division

5

Carry out feasibility studies, survey and complete design

**Justification:** This would be an alternative source to Mkendwa Kanyakwar Water Supply since the present source is shared by Nyahera Water Supply hence inadequate supply to Mkendwa area and RIAT.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Provision of Fire Equipment  
Winam Division

3

Purchase and installation of fire fighting equipments

**Justification:** Currently the building does not have fire fighting equipment and therefore the documents are at risk of destruction by fire.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## **LANDS AND SETTLEMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Ensure that the landless Kenyans are settled in available Government and Trust Land;
- Ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to ensure guaranteed ownership of land;
- Safeguard public interest, ensure stable and orderly use of land, safeguard property values, and planning for future development for all human settlements (both rural and urban) in Kenya;
- Ensure contribution to increased production of exports and local consumption;
- Ensure creation of employment opportunities in all sectors of the economy, particularly in the rural areas; and
- Ensure optimum utilization of land resources for all purposes to increase economic productivity.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Lands

#### **B: New Project Proposals**

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<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Telephone Services Winam Division	1	<p>Purchase of PABX for telephone services.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Will enable Kisumu Ardhi office to have telephone communications.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Provision of a Vehicle Winam Division	2	<p>Purchase of a new 4W vehicle</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will enable valuers to move around the district assessing stamp duty as a means of taxation, land registrar to go out and settle boundary disputes and land officers to inspect developments on plots in towns and trading centres within the district.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Provision of Fire Equipment Winam Division	3	<p>Purchase and installation of fire fighting equipments</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Currently the building does not have fire fighting equipment and therefore the documents run the risk of destruction by fire.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>

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**Survey Department**

**Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

During the plan period, over 500 plots were surveyed in Kisumu Town. Maseno Township was controlled in readiness for survey. Survey to settle squatters in Muhoroni was completed, though the second phase is yet to be completed.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Speed up the land surveying in the urban centres and adjudication areas.

**Targets:** Enable plot owners in about 20 urban centres and at least 10 adjudication areas get title deeds which they can use as collateral to obtain loans.

## Survey Department

### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Survey of Muhoroni Township Muhoroni Division	1	Carry out topo survey to enable physical planning and thereafter carry out cadastral surveying.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The area is not planned and developments are not as per the physical plans.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Survey of Maseno Township Maseno Division	2	Carry out cadastral survey to enable land registration  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will facilitate development and issuance of title deeds in this area.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Survey of Chiga, Korowe, Kibigori, and Nyangande Market	3	Carry out top survey to enable physical planning and thereafter cadastral survey to enable registration of land.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To facilitate registration and issuance of title deeds.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

## **HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of this sector are to:-

- Carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts as required;
  - Supervise offenders placed on Probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not revert to crime;
  - Continue conducting after-care of offenders from penal institutions;
  - Train probation officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance improves;
  - Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemic and ill-health;
  - Ensure that prisoners are adequately fed and clothed and rehabilitated;
  - Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation;
  - Collect and preserve cultural, scientific and technological materials of the nation;
  - Conduct basic and applied research on primates, origin of mankind and botanical plants; and
- Identify, protect and maintain sites and monuments of prehistoric, cultural sites and those of historic importance as required by the antiquities and monuments act.

### **Probation Department**

#### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

The Department proposed four projects namely the Divisional offices at Winam, Maseno, Muhoroni and Nyando. None of these were implemented due to lack of funding.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To carry out rehabilitation activities for criminal offenders serving probation terms and inmates released from penal institutions e.g. Borstal institution and prisons.

**Target:** To create economic activities for the young offenders within their communities like carpentry works, farming etc.

**Objective:** To strive towards the prevention of crime in conjunction with other criminal justice administration agencies.

**Target:** To use the youth groups, women groups, church leaders and general public to educate the offenders in order to reduce crime rate by the end of the plan period.

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: GOK

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Probation Department

#### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Resettlement Vocational Centre Winam Division	1	Construction of a complex within which ex-borstal inmates and long-term prisoners may learn vocational trades.  <b>Justification:</b> These services ensure that the ex-inmates settle back into the community.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Probation District Headquarters Winam Division	2	Construction of office complex to accommodate the department.  <b>Justification:</b> Presently, offices are rented on Barclays Bank Building for which the Government spends about Ksh.400,000 annually. This building will save the Government money and provide office space.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Divisional Probation Office Maseno Division	3	Construction of office complex to accommodate the divisional Headquarters staff.  <b>Justification:</b> Presently offices are in an old court store-room. This lacks privacy that is required for effective guidance and counselling of clients.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Divisional Probation Office and Staff Quarters  
Nyando Division 4  
Construction of office complex to accommodate headquarters office and staff quarters.

**Justification:** Officers commute from Kisumu and incur unnecessary expenditure.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Divisional Probation Office and Staff houses  
Muhoroni Division 5

Construction of office complex to accommodate divisional officers.

**Justification:** Officers commute from Kisumu and incur heavy expenses.

**Funding source:** GOK

Provision of a Vehicle  
District Headquarters 6

To purchase 4WD vehicles.

**Justification:** The department has only one Suzuki Sierra which serves the entire district and province incurring heavy maintenance costs due to wear and tear. Each division needs a vehicle to ease demand on the only one.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Children's Department**

**B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Expansion of Kisumu Juvenile Remand Home Kisumu Winam Division	1	Construction of one recreational hall, 2 dormitories, water sewage system, 5 pit latrines and a perimeter fence.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is congestion in the available facilities. The sewage and water system is in-adequate.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (C.E.D.C) Programme District-wide	2	Holding of seminars, participation in public activities e.g. Day of the African Child and Universal Children's Day, public barazas, posters and brochures.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To reduce the number of Child abuse cases in Kisumu. As many people as possible should know their plight and understand their rights.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/UNICEF
Rescue Centre Winam Division	3	Establish a Rescue Centre in Kisumu Town.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The centre will serve as a reception and filtering centre in a bid to rehabilitate and reduce street children in Kisumu.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/UNICEF

Children's Office  
Muhoroni  
Kadibo Divisions

4

Enhancement and Improvement of District  
Children Offices.

**Justification:** It is evident from the workload that one Children's Officer is not efficient. A vehicle is also necessary to facilitate official duties and supervision of cases.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## Prisons Department

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

During the period, the sewage system was repaired. Submersible pumps were repaired and this facilitated the pumping of waste into lagoons. Prison dispensary category E staff houses and posho mill were also constructed.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Provide medical care to prison inmates, staff and community in the surrounding. Reduce transport costs and enhance security for dangerous criminals undergoing treatment.

**Targets:** Complete dispensary under construction by plastering and providing final fittings. Construct two category "F" houses for medical staff.

**Objectives:** To enhance efficiency of the prison staff

**Targets:** Provide three category "F" houses for staff. Provide rooms for those sharing residential houses.

**Objectives:** Provide ready and reliable supply of water to the prison staff and inmates. Increase the supply rate.

**Targets:** Replace small pipes by a bigger one to supply water to the prison.

**Objectives:** Provide a clean environment at the prison.

**Targets:** Provide a serviceable sewage system for the prison.

**Objectives:** Provide housing and offices for extra mural penal employment scheme.

**Targets:** Provide one office and two category "F" houses at Muhoroni and Nyando Divisions.

**Objective:** Increase horticultural production. Provide skill for prison inmates for a more productive life after release.

**Targets:** To establish an irrigation scheme using water from Kibos River.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Prisons Department

#### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Dispensary Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	Complete dispensary under construction by plastering, furnishing and wiring to be used by inmates, members of staff and community surrounding.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2. Category "E" Staff Houses Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	Complete two grade 8 houses by wiring and final fittings to be used by prison staff.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Posho Mill Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	Complete posho mill house by providing electricity to run the available motor.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4. Sewage system Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	Completed the blocked sewage system overhaul by cleaning and repair of submersible pump and lagoons. To extend the sewerage system.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Irrigation System Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	1	Irrigation system for horticultural production.  <b>Justification:</b> Provision of reliable water for horticultural farm production. Currently, production is low due to unreliable rainfall.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Category "F" Housing Scheme Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	2	Construction of staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> Provide three category "F" houses for staff to ease congestion for prison officers.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Transport Facility Kibos Main Prison Miwani Division	3	Provide convenient vehicle to assist in marketing farm produce and other services for the prison.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

# National Museums of Kenya

## Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The museum improved the artifacts displays by construction of additional crocodile ponds and installation of three phases electricity supply. Two pit toilets were built, the floor in the exhibition gallery was repaired and a bird cage exhibition gallery built.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To protect the prehistoric and archaeological sites in the region.  
To educate and create public awareness about the museums activities through education programmes.

To collect, preserve the cultural and pre-history material for the future generations.

**Target:** Ensure that all the pre-historic/cultural sites are gazetted and fenced.  
Public awareness by increasing the invitations of schools, colleges, women groups visiting the museum.

Approach firms and hotels to collect cultural materials.

National Museums of KenyaNew Project Proposals

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Administration Block Kisumu Town Winam Division	1	<p>Construction on administration office block.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The present offices were meant to be public toilets. Kisumu lacks administration offices.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Workshop and Material Culture Conservation Room Kisumu Town Winam Division	2	<p>Construction of a building for storage and conservation of cultural materials</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Museum is necessary for conserving and preserving ethnographic materials</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p>
Gift Shop Kisumu Town Winam Division	3	<p>Construction of a block for sales of artifacts publications and soft drinks</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To increase income revenue. The present gift shop is too small.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p>
Extension of Snake House Kisumu Town Winam Division	4	<p>Extend snake park to include exhibition of snakes from several parts of the world.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To attract more tourists to the museum and to increase the variety of exhibits.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> M.A.B/Rehmat Khan</p>

Aquacultural Project 5  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of fish ponds

**Justification:** For research, restocking of the endangered species.

**Funding Source:** NMK/SSP (Survival Species Programme)

Poultry Programme 6  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Sale of eggs/chicken

**Justification:** To improve the quality of poultry and improve farmers source of revenue.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of this sector are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development processes;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;

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- Establish and encourage cultural cooperation with friendly countries, for greater international understanding;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the districts through national library services;
- Improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country;
- Encourage sports' talents from the grassroots by strengthening the districts sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance; and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

### **Social Services Department**

#### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

The department had planned to create awareness on Child Survival and Development messages to the communities all over the district through organized seminars but never took off.

The department planned to hold 50 workshops to create awareness on the gender disparity affecting females, train women in business management skills, give credit

to women through women groups for income generation but this was not implemented due to lack of funds.

The department plans to uplift projects management development and the welfare of the community in general. This also failed to take off due to lack of funding.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To mobilize local communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process.

**Target:** Promote and raise the status of women through income generating programmes focused on women groups, income generating activities and other self help groups, and the handicapped.

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: GOK

Construction of a nursery unit within Ahero Family Life Training Centre.

2

Nursery Unit  
Ahero F.L.T.C.  
Nyando Division

Justification: Some children of nursery age are usually admitted in the centre and there is therefore need for them to continue with their education while undergoing nutritional rehabilitation.

Funding Source: GOK

Construction of additional eight cottages within Ahero Family Life Training Centre.

3

Cottages  
Ahero F.L.T.C.  
Nyando Division

Justification: According to the standard plan for Family Life Training Centre, each centre should have 16 cottages. There are only 8 cottages in Ahero.

Funding Source: GOK



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Staff Houses at Ahero Family Life Training Centre (F.L.T.C.) Nyando Division	1	Construction of a three two bed-roomed house to accommodate the supervisor/assistants.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Supervisors needs to stay within the centre to attend to emergency cases.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Nursery Unit Ahero F.L.T.C. Nyando Division	2	Construction of a nursery unit within Ahero Family Life Training Centre.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Some children of nursery age are usually admitted in the centre and there is therefore need for them to continue with their education while undergoing nutritional rehabilitation.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Cottages Ahero F.L.T.C. Nyando Division	3	Construction of additional eight cottages within Ahero Family Life Training Centre.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> According to the standard plan for Family Life Training Centre, each centre should have 16 cottages. There are only 8 cottages in Ahero.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Divisional Offices  
District-Wide

4

Construction of eight divisional headquarters offices.

**Justification:** The shared offices are over crowded and not conducive to social work.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Vehicle for District  
Headquarters  
Kisumu

5

Purchase of a vehicle.

**Justification:** The Department has an old short wheel base landrover which breaks down frequently. The landrover needs immediate replacement as it is very expensive to operate.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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Seminars and  
Workshops  
District-Wide

2

Organize seminars and workshops for artists to help them improve their talents.

**Justification:** To improve artists' talents in Marketing, and to create awareness on positive cultural issues for Development purposes.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Cultural Research  
Programma  
District-Wide

3

To undertake qualitative research in order to evaluate people's attitudes on present development issues.

**Justification:** To understand people's culture and be well placed to plan for their needs.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Cultural Festivals  
District-Wide

3

Hold festivals in all cultural traditional arts.

**Justification:** To promote socio-cultural development in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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**Department of Culture**

**Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

Cultural groups were formed and registered throughout the district. These included fine artists, music artists, drama artists and herbalists. Many of them were helped to develop their talents through exhibitions and shows.

Festivals were held in the region right from divisional levels. Under the Kenya Music and Cultural Festivals local performing artists converged to display their talents to hold competitions.

Several fine art exhibitions were held especially in Kisumu Town.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Kisumu Cultural Centre Winam Division	1	To provide a centre where artists can operate from. It will include: An art gallery seminar/conference hall and administration offices.  <b>Justification:</b> These facilities are necessary to encourage local artists to improve their skills.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Seminars and Workshops District-Wide	2	Organize seminars and workshops for artists to help them improve their talents.  <b>Justification:</b> To improve artists' talents in Marketing, and to create awareness on positive cultural issues for Development purposes  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Cultural Research Programme District-Wide	3	To undertake qualitative research in order to evaluate people's attitudes on present development issues.  <b>Justification:</b> To understand people's culture and be well placed to plan for their needs.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Cultural Festivals District-Wide	3	Hold festivals in all cultural traditional arts.  <b>Justification:</b> To promote socio-cultural development in the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## Department of Sports

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To establish effective management and administration of competitive and recreational sporting activities for the youth, associations and club, including the disabled.

**Target:** To develop stadia, social halls and gymnasiums for various games, provision of sports kits to sportsmen and technical knowledge to officials and sportsmen through seminars and workshops and promote a positive international image and social cooperation and togetherness amongst the people of Kenya and other countries.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Offices at District Hqs Winam Division	1	Construction of office block.  <b>Justification:</b> The department of sports has no offices. This has made the conditions of working very difficult as the officers share one very congested office and therefore it becomes difficult to handle confidential matters of the department.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Stadium Development Winam Division	2	Acquisition of 12 acres of land for the construction of modern stadia with hostels and staff quarters.  <b>Justification:</b> Kisumu Town being the third biggest town in Kenya, has attracted an influx of many people. There is need for a modern facility to meet regional requirements for sporting activities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Uniforms for Sportsmen 3  
District-Wide

The district is supposed to have uniforms for sportsmen when taking part in any sports competitions.

**Justification:** To encourage local sportsmen to participate in competitive sports.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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Objectives: Promote integrated education through income generating group initiated by the local adults classes.

Target: Raise incomes for the adult class members.

Objectives: Train group and local leaders for community mobilization and management of group activities.

Target: Train all adult class members and chiefs on community management and mobilization.

Objectives: Strengthen the capacity of adult education teachers in Adult teaching methods.

Target: Carry out effective and regular supervision and evaluation of adult education activities.

Objectives: To ensure the participation of the people in the Adult Education and Literacy Programme, and to ensure that literacy rates and development awareness is rising.

Office at Divisional Headquarters  
District-wide

2

Stationery and other materials to be provided to the staff.

Justification: The divisions have no offices and conducive working rooms.

Funding Source: GOK

## Department of Adult Education

### Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The department continued to provide adult education in all the centres distributed in the district. Many adult education teachers continued to train through correspondence courses and sitting the adult education teachers examination. There was continuous community mobilization through public education.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Promote integrated education through income generating group initiated by the local adults classes.

**Target:** Raise incomes for the adult class members.

**Objectives:** Train group and local leaders on community mobilization and management of group activities.

**Target:** Train all adult class members and chiefs on community management and mobilization.

**Objective:** Strengthen the capacity of adult education teachers in Adult teaching methods.

**Target:** Carry out effective and regular supervision and evaluation of adult education activities.

**Objective:** To ensure the participation of the people in the Adult Education and Literacy Programme, and to ensure that literacy rates and development awareness is rising.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Adult Education Teaching and Facilitation District-wide	Providing basic literacy skills and adult education to the adults in the whole district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Offices Winam Division	1	Construction of offices  <b>Justification:</b> The officers and staff have no adequate rooms at the district level.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Offices at Divisional Headquarters District-wide	2	Construction of blocks to accommodate divisional officers and staff.  <b>Justification:</b> The divisions have no offices and conducive working rooms  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK



Revolving Loan Scheme Income Generating Activities District-wide	3	Provide revolving loans to the adult classes income generating groups.
		<b>Justification</b> To make adult education functional and economic oriented to uplift living standards of the community.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Training Programme District-wide	4	Train group leaders and adult education teachers.
		<b>Justification:</b> To uplift Adult Education, teaching, community projects, leadership and management.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/UNICEF
Seminars District-wide	5	Organize workshops and seminars to create awareness on importance of literacy in development.
		<b>Justification:</b> These will serve as appropriate means towards community mobilization.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/NGO
Teaching/Learning Materials District-wide	6	Purchase of learning/teaching materials
		<b>Justification:</b> There is need for enough learning and teaching materials for both teachers and learners in all the centres, for effective and continuous education.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/NGO

**Vehicles and Motor Cycles**  
**District Headquarters**  
**All Divisions**

**Purchase of vehicles and motor cycles for all divisions.**

**Justification:** The vehicles will be used by the officers to supervise all adult education activities centres and management of the programme.

To improve projects coordination, implementation and monitoring in the whole district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/NGO

## **RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Assist the 'Jua Kali' sector so that they can maximize their contribution to the economic growth and technological progress of this country;
- Provide business management and vocational skills training to the artisans to improve their businesses. Collect and disseminate relevant market information to artisans and advise on production of goods and services;
- Provide suitable working places (Nyayo Sheds) to the needy artisans. Provide increased training opportunities for the increased number of school leavers to enable them to be self-supporting. Develop practical skills and attitudes which will lead to income generating activities in the rural areas through self-employment;
- Encourage self-employment while at the same time producing skilled artisans, craftsmen, technicians and technologists for both the formal and informal sectors;
- Equip training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological development in the Kenyan industry; and
- Impart technical skills to the youth for self reliance.

### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

The sector registered 21 Jua-Kali Associations in the district and planned to construct ten more youth polytechnics and to improve the level of the existing youth polytechnics, but this did not materialize due to lack of funds.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To enrol more members in Jua-kali associations to enable them compete for group loaning from the NGO's.

**Target:** To enrol more than 3000 panel beaters, 2500 mechanics 3000 tinsmiths and 3000 appropriate technology artisans by the year 2001.

**Objective:** Impart technical skills to the youth.

**Target:** Enrol more students in the existing polytechnics.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Jua Kali Sheds for Kibuye Jua Kali Association South Kolwa Location Winam Division	1	Putting up of sheds  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The construction of these facilities will improve the working condition of the Jua Kali artisans  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> World Bank
Jua Kali Sheds for Kisumu Centre Jua Kali Association Winam Division	2	Putting up of sheds  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The construction of these facilities will improve the working condition of the Jua Kali artisans..  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> World Bank
Jua Kali Sheds for Atela Sondur Jua Kali Association South Nyakach Location Upper Nyakach Division	3	Putting up of sheds  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The construction of these sheds will improve the present ones which do not have enough rooms for artisans.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Harambee/GOK
Power installation at Akado Youth Polytechnic Central Kolwa Location Winam Division	4	Power installation  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The installation of this facility will improve the present status of teaching in practical lines in both electrical and metal work sections.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Harambee/GOK

Power installation at  
Nyangoma Youth Polytechnic  
Nyangoma Location  
Miwani Division

5

Power installation

**Justification:** The installation of this facility will improve the present status of teaching in practical line in both electrical and metal work sections.

**Funding Source:** Harambee/GOK

Workshop Karateng' Youth  
Polytechnic  
N.W. Kisumu Location  
Miwani Division

6

Workshop construction

**Justification:** The construction of this facility will create more rooms for other trades which have no workshops.

**Funding Source:**  
Harambee/NGO/GOK

## TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourists attractions;
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management;
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment;
- Develop fish farming including trout farm development and fresh water fish development;
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive restocking of fish in depleted zones and fish bio-diversity conservation in general;
- Develop dam and riverine fisheries;
- Train fish farmers and other dealers in fishing operations, management and other related issues; and
- Develop fisheries through stocking of rivers with sport fishes and modern fishing grounds to required standards.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Fisheries Department

#### A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Usoma Fish Reception Centre (fish banda) Kisumu Municipality Winam Division	Plastering and installation of fixtures as construction work is complete.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Control of Water Hyacinth Lake Victoria Kisumu Shoreline	1	Purchase of a motorized boat and other necessary implements to control water hyacinth.  <b>Justification:</b> Water hyacinth poses a great danger to the fishing industry and hence its imperative that its proliferation is effectively controlled.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Nyakach Cold Storage and Fish Processing Plant Upper Nyakach Division Sango Rota Beach	2	Construction of cold storage and fish processing facilities.  <b>Justification:</b> These facilities will help the fishermen derive maximum returns by exploiting the export markets .  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Paga Cold Storage 3  
S.W. Kisumu Location  
Winam Division

Construction of cold storage facilities for fish preservation.

**Justification:** It will provide cold storage facilities to preserve fish quality to prevent post harvest losses due to perishability. This will also give the fishermen better bargaining power for prices commensurate with their efforts.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Nyamarwaka Cold Storage 4  
Maseno Division

Construction of cold storage facilities.

**Justification:** It will help fishermen within the neighbourhood preserve the quality of fish and bargain for prices commensurate with their effort.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Dry/Processed Fish Store 5  
Winam Division

Construction of a store

**Justification:** Make available storage facility at Kisian for the deep-fried fish carcasses left after fillers have been removed at the processing factories. The project will assist in storage of these fish products pending distribution to various market outlets.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Revival of Fishermen Co-operative Society 6  
District-Wide

Revive collapsed fishermen co-operative societies

**Justification:** These societies being the common bodies assisting fishermen pool their resources together to help the Government develop the fishing industry, should be revitalized to ensure their stated objectives are realized.

**Funding Source:** GOK



**Processed Fish Store** 7  
**Muhoroni Division**

Construction of a store.

**Justification:** To facilitate central collection of dry processed fish to allow local community cheap access to supplementary animal protein.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Nduru Fish Reception Centre (fish banda)** 8  
**Kawino Location**  
**Kadibo Division**

Construction of fish reception centre to provide sanitary facilities for hygienic fish handling intended to preserve and enhance fish quality.

**Justification:** Strategic - high potential fish landing and marketing point. This will help alleviate outbreak of communicable diseases.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Nyamware Fish Banda** 9  
**Kadibo Division**

Construction of fish reception centre to provide sanitary facilities for fish handling intended to preserve and enhance quality.

**Justification:** This is a high potential fish landing and marketing point. This will help alleviate outbreak of communicable diseases like cholera.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Demonstration Fish Ponds 10  
Lower Nyakach Muhoroni  
and Miwani Divisions

Construction of well-managed sizeable fish ponds of commercial scale to serve as demonstration centres to teach the local community the techniques of fish farming.

**Justification:** The projects will help supplement fish production to meet the ever increasing demand. Besides this, the projects will provide selected seed fish (fingerlings) for farmers.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Departmental Fish Ponds 11  
Winam Division  
Kisumu Municipality  
Winam Division

Rehabilitation of a series of fish ponds situated within the departments compound .

**Justification:** The project will resume its role to serve as a demonstration centre for visiting educational institutions. This will enhance the promotion of fish farming as a potential commercial venture.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Tako Fish Landing Channel 12  
Winam Division

Construction of a channel into the lake.

**Justification:** The channel would harness the flood and swamp water and help drain the beach area hence improve accessibility.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Rehabilitation of Dunga Jetty 13 To rehabilitate the dilapidated jetty.  
 S.W. Kolwa Location  
 Winam Division  
**Justification:** The project will facilitate safe anchorage of fishing boats as the ground level at the beach is higher than the water level hence in the absence of a jetty the boats hit the rocky beach edges which is not only dangerous to the life span of boats but also the fishermen themselves.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Office Block 14 Construction of office blocks to provide office accommodation.  
 Nyando Division  
 Nyakach Division  
 Maseno Division

**Justification:** These will provide office space as there is none currently.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Staff Quarter 15 Construction of residential building for occupation by fisheries staff at Asat Beach.  
 Asat Beach  
 Maseno Division

**Justification:** The beach is a high potential fish landing centre situated in a remote location far from any habitable rental residential houses.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Staff Quarters 16 Construction of residential building at Ogal beach for occupation by fisheries staff.  
 Winam Division

**Justification:** The beach is a high potential fish landing centre situated in a remote location far from any habitable rental residential houses.

**Funding Source:** GOK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Staff Quarters 17  
Maseno Division

Construction of residential building at Kagwel beach.

**Justification:** The beach is a high potential fish landing centre situated in a remote location far from any habitable rental residential houses.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Landing Beaches Toilet 18  
Facilities  
District-Wide

Construction of pit latrines in all existing beaches.

**Justification:** The project will help alleviate the contamination of water in the lake by human faeces.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Kenya Wildlife Service**

**B: New Project Proposal**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kenya Wildlife Service Community Wildlife Project South West Seme Location, Alungo South sub-location Maseno Division.	1	Building of two classrooms (one) at Alungo Secondary School and (one) at Jonyo Primary School.  <b>Justification:</b> To buy goodwill of the community living adjacent to Ndere Island National Park.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KWS

## **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of this sector are to:-

- Encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses;
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers in the country for exports;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities;
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures; and
- Protect consumers from trade malpractices such as fraudulent manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment, ensure correct descriptions of goods and services as well as curbing misleading statements as to the price of goods.

### **Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

The sector organised one course for 30 traders during the period under review.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kisumu Municipality Trade Dev. Joint Loans Board	Provide loans to industrialists, artisan and businessmen within Municipality and Kisumu District.
<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Extension Services District-Wide	1	<p>Visiting traders and loanees to give them guidance on their business operations.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Traders given loans and those trained are visited to assess their success in business operations.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Training District-Wide	2	<p>To organise and conduct two non residential courses per year</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To improve the traders management skills which will enable them operate their businesses.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

**Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of this sector are to:

- Provide an appropriate forum for exchange of environmental information as well as to discuss national trends and key issues in the Integration of Environment consideration in the development process;
- Assess and evaluate the impact of development activities on the environment;
- Promote inter-disciplinary and integration of sustainable policies, programmes and projects;
- Sustain watershed management and environmental amelioration through silvicultural sound forest management of natural and industrial forest component;
- Reclaimate and regenerate of forest cover in arid and semi-arid lands, through appropriate techniques;
- Intensify mineral resource development though decentralization and careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources while caring for the environment; and
- Coordinate environment impact assessment on all programmes/projects in order to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

**Review of the 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

During the period being reviewed, factories were inspected and samples collected for chemical analysis while at the same time providing advice on environmental management.

The department also started documenting information on environment in collaboration with the DIDC and a computer was acquired for this exercise. The department staff visited, assessed local beaches and made recommendations for implementation of integrated sanitation and Environment Management of the land beaches. The areas addressed were safe drinking water, water hyacinth, weak and disorganised groups.

Wetlands in the 8 divisions were visited and information gathered and compiled, environmental education was conducted over the period

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Facilitate beach communities to improve sanitation and environment of beach landing centres.

**Targets:** Increase the number latrines, undertake soil and water conservation. Control water hyacinth infestation, start a tree nursery and improve the quality of drinking water at Asat and Sango Rota beaches.

**Objective:** Strengthening environmental impact assessment activities particularly for industry.

**Targets:** Assess the environment status in all the industries in Kisumu Town and the sugar belt. Undertake impact assessments studies.

**Objective:** Strengthen the role of various organizations and community groups in the management of solid waste in Kisumu town.

**Targets:** Document solid waste management activities of organizations in the town e.g. paper collectors, Pandpieri Plastic recycling waste paper buyers Kisumu Municipality, and develop an action plan. Implement action plan proposals.

**Objective:** Facilitate sustainable utilization of wetlands through development of community needs oriented projects.

**Targets:** Undertake programmes for economic utilization of wetlands products for handcraft industry of Wasare area, Nyakach Division. Develop fish farming in Ombeyi Wetlands in Miwani. Rehabilitate Orinde Spring Karateng.

**Objective:** Promote community education on conservation of the environment..

**Targets:** Conserve Kisian Hills and the slopes of Nyabondo Plateau, Nyakach.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sanitation and Environment Management of Asat, Sango Rota Beaches	1	<p>Increase the number of <b>latrines</b>, <b>establishment of tree nurseries</b>, <b>control of water hyacinth</b>, <b>water treatment systems</b> and <b>strengthening beach groups organizations</b>.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Poor sanitation and environment mismanagement makes the beaches disease prone.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Pollution Control Improvement Winam, Muhoroni Divisions	2	<p>Evaluate status of environment in the industries through participation, formulation of policy and follow-up</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Reduce pollution.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands Resources Wasare Nyakach Division	3	<p>Improvement handicraft production skills, develop alternative ways of using wetlands conduct and EIA studies for major wetlands</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Wetland has abundant resources not adequately utilized.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

Environment Impact Assessment Studies industries and proposed ones  
District-Wide 4

Implementations policy action and provide implementations feedbacks. Carry out EIA studies on all current and proposed fishing industries.

**Justification:** Institute pollution control measures for established industries.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Solid Waste Management Kisumu Town Winam Division 5

Assess status of solid waste generation & management

**Justification:** Many organizations are involved in waste management in the town.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Environmental Education Kisian Hills Nyabondo Plateau, Nyakach 6

Establishing school working groups to solve environmental problems.

**Justification:** Pupils can have an impact on afforestation if well mobilized.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## Forest Department

### Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the plan period 1994 - 1996, 166 tree nurseries were established by the Forest Department, chiefs, schools and colleges, women groups and industrial enterprise .

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Proliferation of farms woodlots and on-farm nurseries for production of poles, timber, fuelwood and fodder for domestic needs and sale and also for improvement of agricultural and livestock yields.

**Target:** Development of industrial plantations in the areas already proposed by initially having them gazetted, for provision of fuelwood, poles and timber.

**Objective:** Hill top and water catchment afforestation as means of arresting soil erosion and ecological deterioration hence reducing the impact of river Nyando floods.

**Target:** Sensitizing the community on environment concerns about deforestation, soil erosion etc. Increasing public awareness through extension and ensuring that gender issues are given the due consideration.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Forest Department

#### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Jime Women Tree Nursery Lower Nyakach Division	Expansion of the tree nursery and seedling production.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</b>
2.	Kokech Development Group Tree Nursery Lower Nyakach Division	Expansion of the tree nursery and seedling production.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
3.	Kochiel Gulley Rehabilitation Lower Nyakach Division	Tree planting in the catchment area  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
4.	Bolo and Kabongo Women Groups Tree Nurseries Upper Nyakach Division	Expansion of tree nursery and seedling production.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</b>
5.	Eudaco Women Group Tree Nursery Winam Division	Expansion of tree nursery and seedling production.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Harambee</b>

**B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Division/Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Nyando River Flood Control/Afforestation Project Muhoroni and Nyando Divisions.	1	To plant trees along the embarkment/dykes on both sides of River Nyando with main objectives of stabilizing the embarkment and conservation of the environment.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Control of River Nyando floods which affect the community within Kano plains.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Afforestation Programme District-wide	2	Identify and afforest hilltops .  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To improve the catchment areas to curb erosion and conserve water resources.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Staff Housing Project Kadibo, Nyando, Miwani, Muhoroni, Lower Nyakach Divisions	3	To construct 5 offices and 5 houses one in each division to accommodate the divisional foresters.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> None of the divisional staff have offices to effectively run the divisions.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Revival of DDC and Chiefs Tree Nurseries District-Wide	4	To establish DDC and Chiefs nurseries upto the sublocational level.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To bring tree seedling nearer to the Mwananchi.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**Establishment of Kadibo 5  
and Miwani Divisions  
Tree Nurseries  
Kadibo and Masogo**

**Establish and manage divisional tree nurseries at Miwani and Kadibo respectively.**

**Justification:** These are new divisions with no central tree nurseries to cater for the local populations.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **HEALTH**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The overall policy objective of the Ministry is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievement of the Government's long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans with emphasis on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services while not ignoring curative services.

The Ministry is also determined to promote and improve health status of all Kenyans through the deliberate restructuring of the health sector to make all health services more effective, accessible and affordable.

Other objectives are to increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation; intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of disease; provide adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services countrywide and to promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

### **Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period**

In the plan period 1994-1996 the department planned construction work in 1 hospital, 1 Medical Training Centre, 1 health centre and 9 dispensaries. Due to lack of funding, these activities never took place.

The department planned and completed the following projects:-

Installation of X-ray machines at Pap Onditi and Chulaimbo Health Centres in Lower Nyakach and Maseno Divisions respectively.

Wiring for Sigoti Health Centre block in Upper Nyakach Division

Reduction of infant mortality rate from 92/1000 to 90/1000 live births.

Reduction of major out patient diseases from 38% to 30%.

Kandege, Nduru, Kodero, Obumba and Anto Langi Dispensaries were completed over the period.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To strengthen Primary Health Care activities.

**Target:** To improve on the quality of Primary Health Care activities especially water and sanitation, health information systems, dental care, nutrition, MCH/FP, immunization, mental health, control of anaemic diseases and health education.

1. Lower Nyakach Division  
To complete the dispensary block which is at foundation level where it stalled due to freeze of RDF funds.  
Funding Source: GOK/Donor/Community
  2. Lower Nyakach Division  
To complete 2 staff houses, drainage systems, OPD and provide the facility with a Land Rover, medical and non medical equipments & personnel.  
Funding Source: GOK/Donor/Community
  3. Maseno Division  
To complete 3 category 'D' staff houses which are 90% complete.  
Funding Source: GOK/Donor/Community
  4. Kadibo Division  
To complete the staff house which stalled at lintel level when RDF funds were frozen.  
Funding Source: GOK/Donor/Community
  5. District Health Management Team Office Block  
To complete office block for DHMT members.  
Funding Source: MOH/Donor/Community
- Funding Source: GOK/Donor/Community



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

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<b>Project Name</b> <b>Division/Location</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
1. <b>Bonde Dispensary</b> <b>Lower Nyakach Division</b>	To complete the dispensary block which is at foundation level where it stalled due to freeze of RDF funds.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor/Community
2. <b>Katito Dispensary</b> <b>Lower Nyakach Division</b>	To complete 2 staff houses, drainage systems, OPD and provide the facility with a Land Rover, medical and non medical equipments & personnel.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor/Community
3. <b>Chulaimbo H/C</b> <b>Maseno Division</b>	To complete 3 category 'D' staff houses which are 90% complete.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor/Community
4. <b>Nyangande Dispensary</b> <b>Kadibo Division</b>	To complete the staff house which stalled at lintel level when RDF funds were frozen.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor/Community
5. <b>District Health Management</b> <b>Team Office Block</b> <b>Winam Division</b>	To complete office block for DHMT members.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MOH/Donor/Community

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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Awasi District Hospital Wangaya Location Nyando Division	1	<p>To construct OPD, male wards, female wards, paediatric ward, laboratory, pharmacy, X-ray dept, administration block, theatre, mortuary stores and provision of equipments and medical personnel.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Need to move medical services closer to the people and reduce congestion in the Provincial and District Hospital.</p> <p><b>Funding source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>
Kombewa H/C, Muhoroni, Ahero H/C, Pap Onditi H/C and Chulaimbo	2	<p>To upgrade these health centres to sub district hospitals by constructing x-ray room, theatre, mortuary laundry, and to provide medical equipments, staff and vehicles in each facility.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The H/C's serves big populations and are over utilized. Improve on medical care provided to the communities.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>
Katito Dispensary Lower Nyakach, Miranga Dispensary Upper Maseno, Manyand Dispensary Lower Maseno, Rabuor Dispensary Kadibo Division	3	<p>To upgrade these dispensaries to health centre status and equip them with the necessary facilities.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To improve on quality of medical care and move the services closer to the people.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>

<p>Kisumu District Hospital Kisumu Town Winam Division</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>To construct mortuary, theatre and rehabilitate the kitchen.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> To improve on quality of medical care and provide the services closer to the people.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>
<p>Kenya Medical Training College Kisumu Town Winam Division</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>To construct administrative/academic office block, classrooms for PHTs, medical lab. technology, nursing lecture theatre, hostel, dining hall, kitchen, library and recreation hall.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> To centralize facilities which currently are scattered in District Hospital and New Nyanza Provincial Hospital.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>
<p>Sunga Dispensary Sunga Location Maseno Division</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>To construct 3 staff houses of category D and complete outpatient department.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> There are no medical facilities nearby.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>
<p>Siriba Dispensary Maseno Town Maseno Division</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>To construct Dispensary block and install equipment. To construct 3 staff houses category 'D'</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> The present dispensary has been allocated to the university leaving community without any facility.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community</p>

Ogen Dispensary (Kopere) Muhoroni Division	8	To construct dispensary block and two category 'D' staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> The area lacks such a facility.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community
Kawino Langi Dispensary Kitmikayi Maseno Division	9	To construct a dispensary block and fittings, 3 category 'D' staff houses  <b>Justification:</b> Community has donated 6 acres of land. The area population has increased due to rapid urban development at Holo market.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community
Arito Langi Dispensary E.W. Seme Location Maseno Division	10	To complete the fittings of harambee dispensary block and construct 3 category D staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> To provide services closer to people.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MOH/Donor/Community
Pap-Onditi Health Centre Sigoti Health Centre Upper Nyakach, Masogo Health Centre Miwani Division, Rabuur Dispensary Kadibo Division, Sondu Dispensary Upper Nyakach, Manywanda Dispensary Lower Maseno, Kombewa Health Centre	11	Electrification of health centres dispensaries and staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> To enhance utilization of facilities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community

## Primary Health Care Programme

### **B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Division/Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Low Cost Safe Water Provision District-wide	1	Construction of 90 shallow wells, Construction of 158 ferro cement tanks, Protection of 50 springs, community mobilization and training and Purchase of materials  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Only 55% of the population have access to safe drinking water.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors/Community
Immunization District-wide	2	Immunization of the children.  <b><u>Justification</u></b> To enhance the health of the people.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor/NGO/Cost sharing
Safe Motherhood District-wide	3	Equipping all health centres for safe delivery.  Train TBA (Traditional Birth Attendants); Purchase equipment and vehicles.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To promote both mother and child survival.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> NGO/GOK/Donor/Cost Sharing
Family Planning District-wide	4	Train 200 Health Workers on Family Planning, increase SDP's from 44-54%; Mobilize community on family planning; Purchase of F.P. equipment and supervision and monitoring  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To promote family planning among the people.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors/NGO's

Nutrition Project District-wide	5	Mobilization of community on nutrition using multi-sectoral approach.
		<b>Justification:</b> To promote the health status of the community.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
VIP latrines Demonstration District-wide	6	Community mobilization in latrine construction, build 500 VIP latrines in number.
		<b>Justification:</b> Only about 78% of the district population human waste disposal facility.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/Community
Mental Health District-wide	7	Supply of drugs to the psychiatric patients and supply of equipment
		<b>Justification:</b> There is a high increase of mental illness in the district and there is a need to start community based mental care.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/NGO/Cost sharing
Clinical Laboratory Services District-wide	8	Purchase of reagent and chemical for blood screening for transfusion. Purchase of equipment for blood transfusion.
		<b>Justification:</b> To enhance clinical test for blood and other diseases.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors/Costing sharing

Health Information Systems District-wide	9	Update health workers on data management through workshops. Train and retrain Community Health Workers, Traditional Birth Attendants on simple methods of data management at the community level. Intensify data follow-ups on non-responses.
		<b>Justification</b> To facilitate accurate provision of health data.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors/NGOs/Cost Sharing
Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) District-wide	10	Increase CBR workshops from current 6 to 30. Initiate 30 income generating activities. Health education to integrate disabled persons.
		<b>Justification:</b> Improve quality life of the people with disability and provide equal opportunities to them.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/NGO/Donors/Community
Health Education District-wide	11	Increase Bamako Initiative (BI) centres from 70 to 10, facilitate health education through barazas, organized groups. Commence continuing education for rural health workers.
		<b>Justification:</b> To reduce disease incidence.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Dental Health District-wide	12	Training of health workers, communities, and teachers provision of basic dental equipment provision of dental outreach services
		<b>Justification</b> Promote dental health and reduce dental diseases.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Anaemic Diseases 13  
Control of  
District-wide

Community mobilization and training.

**Justification:** Reduce incidence of these diseases.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community

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## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sectoral objectives of the sector are to:-

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres;
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities, with the objective of providing incentives for private investment to take place;
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time; and
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Kisumu Municipality

#### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Kenya Urban Transportation Project Kisumu Town Winam Division	Improve the organizational management, road rehabilitation and maintenance.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/World Bank
2.	Lumumba Health Centre Kisumu Town Winam Division	Extension of maternity ward.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality
3.	Got Nyabondo Dispensary Kisumu Town Winam Division	Administration block, two staff houses and water supply installation.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality
4.	Nyabongo Dispensary Kisumu Town Winam Division	Construction of staff houses and installation of water supply.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality
5.	Obunga Dispensary Kisumu Town Winam Division	Completion of the main Dispensary block, OPD unit, MCH FP and other administration facilities.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality
6.	Kisumu Municipal Cemetery Kisumu Town Winam Division	Fencing and construction of caretaker's office and other units.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Water Supply Kisumu Town Winam Division	1	<p>Expansion of water and sanitational infrastructure .</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will increase the water supply to meet the demand.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality</p>
Sewerage System Kisumu Town Winam Division	2	<p>Expansion of the sewerage system to link to all areas designated for urbanization.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The present sewerage system cannot adequately serve the designated areas designated for urbanisation.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality</p>
New Mechanical and Electrical Workshop Kisumu Town Winam Division	3	<p>Equip the mechanical and electrical workshops.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The existing facility is obsolete</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality</p>
Horticultural Wholesale Market Kisumu Town Winam Division	4	<p>Construction of a new horticultural wholesale market.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will support the development of horticulture in the district.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Kisumu Municipality</p>

Bus Park Project 5  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Rehabilitation of the old bus park,  
including provision of sanitary  
facilities

**Justification:** The present facility is  
in bad state.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Municipal Market 6  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Rehabilitation and refurbishment of  
the existing market in Kisumu  
Town.

**Justification:** The market has been  
worn down by wear and tear.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Parking Depot 7  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of lorry/trailer parking  
depot in Kisumu Town.

**Justification:** To contain the spill of  
trailers on-street parking lots and  
road verges.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

New Fire Station 8  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction and equipping of a  
new fire station.

**Justification:** To increase the fire  
fighting capacity to cope with the  
anticipated urbanization and  
industrialization.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Parks Development 9  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Development of parks, play grounds  
and green areas

**Justification:** This will provide  
recreational facilities for the  
residents.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

On-street Parking Meters 10  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Installation of parking meters

**Justification:** Enhance collection of  
revenue of the municipality.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Off-Street Parking Facility 11  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Setting aside of land for off-street  
parking in Kisumu Town.

**Justification:** This will provide  
addition parking for vehicle.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Town Hall Extension 12  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of a town hall annex.

**Justification:** To provide additional  
office space.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Modern Telephone Exchange 13  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Installation of a new telephone  
exchange.

**Justification:** The existing capacity  
is inadequate.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu  
Municipality

Street Lighting 14  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of additional street lights are without the street light.

**Justification:** To provide security.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

Bar Ogwal Dispensary 15  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of a dispensary

**Justification:** The area has high population with no nearby health facility

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

Chiga Dispensary 16  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Upgrading the existing facility to fully fledged health centre.

**Justification:** The health facility will provide better health services in the municipality.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

Ojolla Dispensary 17  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Upgrading the existing facility to fully health centre.

**Justification:** The health facility will offer better health services.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

Tiengere Dispensary 18  
Kisumu Town  
Winam Division

Construction of a dispensary

**Justification:** The area has a high population but there is no nearby health facility.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

**Wathorego Dispensary** 19  
**Kisumu Town**  
**Winam Division**

**Construction of a dispensary**

**Justification:** The area has high population but there is no health facility nearby.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

**Airport Dispensary** 20  
**Kisumu Town**

**Construction and development of a new dispensary type 'D1'.**

**Justification:** The facility will provide health service to staff and passengers at the airport.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

**Garbage Dumping Site** 21  
**Kisumu Town**

**Identification of a new dumping site and procurement of a garbage dumping lorries.**

**Justification:** This will ensure that the town is clean.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu Municipality

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## Kisumu County Council

### **B: New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Division/Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Sugar Belt Feeder Roads Miwani and Muhoroni Divisions	1	Construction of murram feeder roads.  <b>Justification:</b> This will improve the roads in the sugarcane growing areas.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Council
Market Sheds Atela, Awasi Paw Akuche, Katito	2	Construction of market sheds.  <b>Justification:</b> The market sheds will improve the commercial business transaction in major markets in the district and will generate funds to the council.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Kisumu County Council
Slaughter House Ahero, Atela, Maseno and Paw Akuche	3	Construction of medium slaughter houses in the identified areas.  <b>Justification:</b> This will provide slaughter facilities and generate revenue to the council.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Kisumu County Council
Tree and Fruit Nurseries Nyakach, Nyando, Muhoroni, and Winam Divisions	4	Establishment of tree planting nurseries.  <b>Justification:</b> The project will support government efforts in afforestation and will also be a sure source of revenue to the council.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Kisumu County Council



**Women Groups District-Wide** 5 **Assisting Women Groups to undertake development projects.**

**Justification:** The success of the projects would improve the standards of the community in the district.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu County Council

**Street Lights Project Maseno, Atela, Miwani, Paw Akuche and Awasi** 6 **Provision of street lights in the district's major towns.**

**Justification:** Implementation of the project will improve security measures in the district's major towns as well as the standards of living the community.

**Funding Source:** Donor

**Market Sheds Atela, Nyangande, Katito, Pap Onditi, Akado** 7 **Construction of market sheds.**

**Justification:** Market sheds if completed will improve trade in the council major markets and will generate additional revenue to the council.

**Funding Source:** Kisumu County Council

## ENERGY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal sources of electricity;
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
- Encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
- Strengthen the existing energy centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones in most districts gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered;
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the district energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy; and
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.

### District Specific Objectives & Targets

**Objective:** To promote conservation of woodfuel energy

**Target:** Increasing agro-forestry through the local farmer initiative and conservation of forest and woodlots; and also through promotion of energy saving technology at reasonable rates to families and institutions.

**Objective:** To intensify the development of domestic and industrial hydro sources of electricity.

**Target:** To speed up the implementation of Sondu-Miriu hydro power station as a major source.

**Objective:** To encourage domestic woodfuel substitution

**Target:** To promote the development of alternative source of energy like solar photovoltaics, biogas and wind energy to broaden the energy mix.

**Objective:** To provide electric power in the rural areas

**Target:** Intensification of the ongoing rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District-wide	1	<p>Distribution of electricity in the rural areas.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Electricity is a vital input to encourage rural industrialization, and promotion of Rural Trade and Production Centres (RTPCs)</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Woodfuel Programme District-wide	2	<p>Extensive wood-fuel production</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The demand for wood product is high and is expected to rise due to the rapidly increasing population. Woodfuel is an essential commodity both in the homestead and public institutions. Fuelwood shortages are already severe in Kisumu District.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Fuel Efficient Woodstove Programme District-wide	3	<p>Development and distribution of wood saving jikos.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> There is need to use energy saving technology that is affordable to the poor. The fuel efficient wood stove programme will thus address this issue of cheap source of energy thus supplementing the efforts of the government to ensure sustainability of the forest resources in this district.</p> <p><b>Fund Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

Solar Energy Programme 4  
District-wide

Development of solar energy sources.

**Justification:** Solar photovoltaics (PV) have now evolved into a proven, reliable, and environmentally benign technology able to provide both rural and urban power for a wide variety of purposes including remote telecommunications, rural refrigeration, water pumps, grinding mills and off-grid household electric systems. Solar energy is handy where there are no electrical grids and avoids associated negative environmental impacts.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Biogas Units Programme 5  
District-wide

Development of Biogas Units.

**Justification:** Biogas system is one of the sources of alternative energy which is appropriate for rural areas. The use of biogas devices can help to lower household consumption of wood and commercial fuels.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of this ministry are to:

- Ensure a slower growth rate of employment in the public sector;
- Increase the efficient utilization of existing staff and facilities, to achieve better rationalization of the relationship between personal emoluments and operational costs for public entities;
- Reduce public sector employment through divestiture of non-strategic activities;
- Use solid criteria for achieving the right staffing mix between professionals and supportive staff to remove the existence of over-staffing in certain areas and under staffing in other;
- Ensure that public sector training policies are understood;
- Improve the efficiency of the Police force through training and better interaction between the force and the members of the public; and
- Strengthening the education, training, and counselling required to ensure well qualified police and security personnel;  
Registration and issuance of National Identity Cards for Kenyans aged eighteen years and above; and
- Registration and issuance of Identity Cards for Civil Servants and refugees; and, Registration and issuance of certificates of births and deaths in each district.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Police Department

#### **A: On-going Projects**

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Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kondele Police Patrol Base Kisumu Town Winam Division	To construct a police station to reduce crime rates and provide security for the densely populated town.

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**Funding Source:** Self Help/GOK

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#### **B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Police Patrol Base Programme District-wide	1	To construct a police station in needy divisions.

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**Justification:** Provide adequate security for the densely populated areas.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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# OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Ministry's main objectives are to:

- Formulate, prepare and monitor the implementation of the District Development Plan, including mid plan, revisions and sessional papers on development prospects, strategies and policies;
- Promote regional economic growth through integration and co-operation;
- Co-ordinate and manage all district sectoral planning related to economic and basic infrastructure, trade and industrial policy issues;
- Provide analyzed data and reports to facilitate the development of socio-economic profiles and hence the formulation of appropriate strategies and policies;
- Promote rural development through appropriate policies, programmes and projects that enhance capacity for growth;
- Research on population trends and the formulation of policies and programmes designed to reduce fertility and generally improve quality of life and ensure desired population growth rate;
- Provide inventory of the district's physical facilities in order to facilitate proper management and utilization of these facilities; and
- Maintain and manage a data bank arising out of the inventory for purposes of providing the appropriate information with regard to resource monitoring.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the DDC and its sub-committees.

**Targets:** Hold 10 seminars for DDC members and sub-DDC members and committees.

**Objectives:** Develop a monitoring and reporting mechanisms for better programme implementation.

**Target:** Procurement of document processing equipments e.g. photocopier, computer/printer etc.



**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Data Generation and Analysis District-wide	1	Strengthen the capacity of District Planning Units. Empower communities to collect, analyze and utilize data and information  <b>Justification:</b> To generate, analyze and utilize data for better focused localized planning. To help communities in making decisions which will affect their well being.  <b>Funding Source:</b> UNICEF
Seminars/Training District-wide	2	Hold 10 seminars for DDC members , Sub-DDC members and communities.  <b>Justification:</b> To help DDC members in project identification, formulation, planning, management and implementation.  <b>Funding Source:</b> UNICEF
Project Monitoring and Evaluation District-wide	3	Develop a monitoring and reporting mechanism. Procurement of document processing equipments e.g. photocopier, computer/printer, T.V/video, binder and typewriter. Procurement of 4 wheel drive Landcruiser vehicle  <b>Justification:</b> Strengthen project monitoring and evaluation.  <b>Funding Source:</b> UNICEF/GOK