



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

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



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

20211097

KISUMU WEST DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012

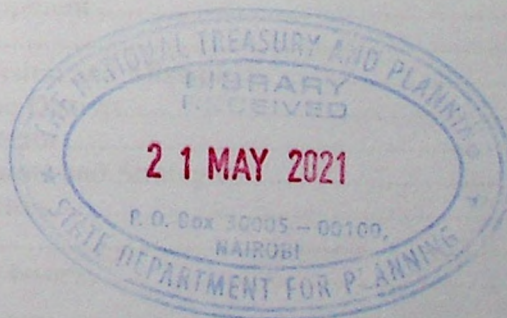


TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE.....	xix
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District	1
1.1.3 Settlement Pattern.....	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	10
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	11
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	11
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	12
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	12
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	12
1.4.9 Special Programmes	13
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	23
2.0 Introduction.....	25
2.1 Review Of The Previous Plan.....	25
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan	25
2.2 Constraints	26
2.3 Lessons Learnt	27
2.4 Linkages with VISION 2030, First Medium Term plan and the Millennium Development goals	28
2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues.....	28
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges	28
2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues.....	30
2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes	32
CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	35
3.0 Introduction.....	37
3.1 Agriculture And Rural Development	37
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	37
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	37
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	37
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	38
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	38
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities.....	44
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages.....	47
3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues	47
3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	48
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	48

3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	48
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	48
3.2.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	49
3.2.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	49
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages	50
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	50
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	50
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission	50
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector to the District	51
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	51
3.3.5	Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints	51
3.3.6	Project and Programme Priorities	52
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages	53
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	53
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION	53
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	54
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	54
3.4.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	54
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	55
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages	56
3.4.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues	56
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	57
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission	57
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	57
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	57
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	58
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	58
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	59
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages	61
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	61
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	62
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	63
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	63
3.6.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	63
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes	64
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages	64
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	64
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR	64
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission	64
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	65
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	65
3.7.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector	65
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	65
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	66
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages	66
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	67

3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	67
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission	67
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	67
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	67
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	68
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	68
3.8.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	68
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages	70
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	70
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	70
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	71
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	71
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	71
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	72
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages	74
3.9.8	Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues	74
	CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	75
4.0	INTRODUCTION	77
4.1	Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District	77
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	77
4.2.1	Agricultural and Rural Development Sector.....	77
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	80
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure.....	80
4.2.5	Environment, Water and Sanitation	81
4.2.6	Human Resource Development	82
4.2.7	Research, Innovation and Technology	84
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law & Order	84
4.2.8	Public Administration.....	84
4.2.9	Special Programmes	86
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	87

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A healthy, productive, secure and self sustaining district

Mission

To promote optimal use of available resources to increase productivity of all sectors for an equitable socio-economic development

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

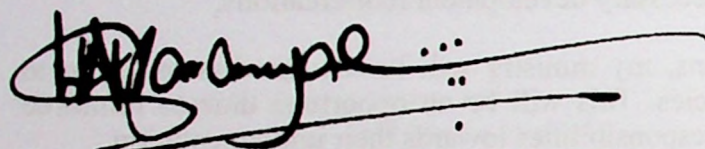
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and three dots above it.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

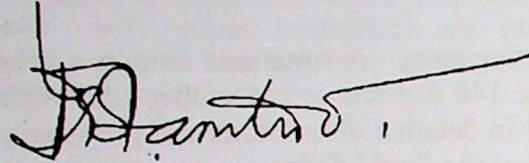
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units.....	3
Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District	5
Table 3: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohorts.....	6
Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups.....	7
Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division.....	9
Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan.....	26
Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya.....	2
Map 2: Kisumu West District Administrative Boundaries.....	4

BMC	Budget Management Unit
CAN	Community Action Plan
CACC	Community AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDP	Community Development Fund
FIG	Common Interest Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CHW	Community Health Worker
CHN	Child in Need of Special Assistance
DAP	District Adult Education Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DAMP	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DMC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DSC	District Information and Communications Centre
DSSO	District Gender and Social Development Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education for All
FAPC	Flood Area Development Committee
FFE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
FSC	Farmer Training Centre
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDCES	Inter-District Community Care and Support
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEPS	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KIPKOP	Kenya HIV and AIDS Gender Response Program
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KTN	Kenya Television Network
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAEO	Assistant Adult Education Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMPATH	Academic Models for Prevention and Treatment of HIV and AIDS
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
AI	Artificial Insemination
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CHW	Community Health Worker
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
DAEO	District Adult Education officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DGSDO	District Gender and Social Development Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education for All
FADC	Focal Area Development Committee
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDCCS	Inter Diocesan Community Care and Support
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IT	Information Technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KHADREP	Kenya HIV and AIDS Disaster Response Programme
KNA	Kenya News Agency
KTN	Kenya Television Network
KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Km	Kilometre

KNASP	Kenya National HIV and Aids Strategic Plan
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWAHO	Kenya Water for Health Organization
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCD	New Castle Disease
NCPB	Nation Cereal and Produce Board
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NFE	Non Formal Education
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
NHC	National Housing Corporation
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDP	Physical Development Plan
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PHO	Public Health Office
PLWHA	People living With HIV and AIDS
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To child Transmission
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
STDI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

District Profile: The plan has documented the performance of all sectors in a district fact sheet to provide baseline information of the district including key statistics and indicators. This will be useful in understanding economic potential of the district while bringing out some of the deficiencies that hinder development activities. Population projections have been provided to enable comparison of available facilities and resources to the population sizes that require the services.

District Development Analysis: Some of the key development challenges during the implementation of the previous plan include: inadequate infrastructure, inefficient marketing systems, inaccessibility to credit facilities and low community participation. Emphasis will therefore be laid on addressing these challenges to achieve the development objectives. In the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, the plan highlights food insecurity as one of the major problems facing the residents of the district. For example, in 2007 the district produced 48,000 bags of maize against the annual requirement of 180,000 bags. In the Human Resource Development Sector, the district has a very high doctor to patient ratio i.e. 1:48,718 with a bed capacity of 191 yet the district is a malaria prone area with a prevalence of 36.1%. In education sub sector there is need to provide equitable education, for instance enrolment is 51% and 49% for boys and girls respectively. Secondary schools enrolment is 55% and 44% for boys and girls respectively. Transition rates from secondary schools to university are 32% for boys and 5% for girls. It can be observed that the enrolment gap between boys and girls continues to widen as one moves to higher learning levels. Only 13% of road length in the district is bitumen surface, 60% is gravel and 27% is earth. Roads leading to fish landing beaches are in poor state yet fishing is a key economic activity supporting the livelihoods of many residents of the districts. Lack of electricity and cold rooms at the fish landing beaches has denied the residents the actual income from fish they should get since fishermen sell fish to middlemen at throw away prices for fear of the fish going bad. The bad condition of roads has also hindered investors from exploiting the investment potentials of the district e.g. in irrigation schemes at Mboha and Kirindo. These gaps have therefore been considered in this plan to formulate strategies and propose projects and programmes that will address them and improve the livelihoods of the communities living in Kisumu West District.

Development projects/programmes: Projects and programmes in this plan have been proposed based on the problems facing the communities as given by them during the community consultative meetings. The projects are in tandem with the Vision 2030 medium term plan and the Millennium Development Goals for consistency with policies and to facilitate easy funding by both Government and other partners. In order to create jobs for the youth in the district, the plan has proposed the rehabilitation and development of tourism attraction centres in the district such as Ndere Islands and the legendary Kit Mikayi rocks, the proposed rehabilitation of seven roads within five years will definitely engage a good number of youth in the district. Food production will be promoted through projects such as Njaa Marufuku Kenya, National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme, purchase of tractors to increase average acreage under crops and the development of irrigation schemes at Mboha and Kirindo. The plan has also proposed school feeding programmes aimed at improving performance in schools while giving equal opportunities for both girls and boys in terms of study hours. In order to improve access to water and sanitation, rehabilitation of Kisumu Rural Water Supply and Maseno

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Kombewa Water Supply together with the protection and development of Soko Obondo water spring to piped scheme has been proposed. Unemployment is further addressed by the promotion of small scale enterprises and SACCOs.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The plan outlines a clear framework on how all the projects/programmes that are proposed will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that they meet the set objectives. This is supported by a set of monitorable indicators that were agreed upon by stakeholders and are consistent with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the district in terms of the area, location and main physical features. The information is meant to highlight important facts about Kisumu West as a district with various features.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

The description details the district's profile which includes background information on the location of the district and main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development of the district during the plan period.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kisumu West District in Nyanza Province borders Kisumu East District to the East, Kisumu District to the North East, Embayee District to the North, Siaya District to the West, and Paralia District to the West. The district is situated at latitude 1° 20' S and 34° 30' E and covers an area of 102 Square Kilometers.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

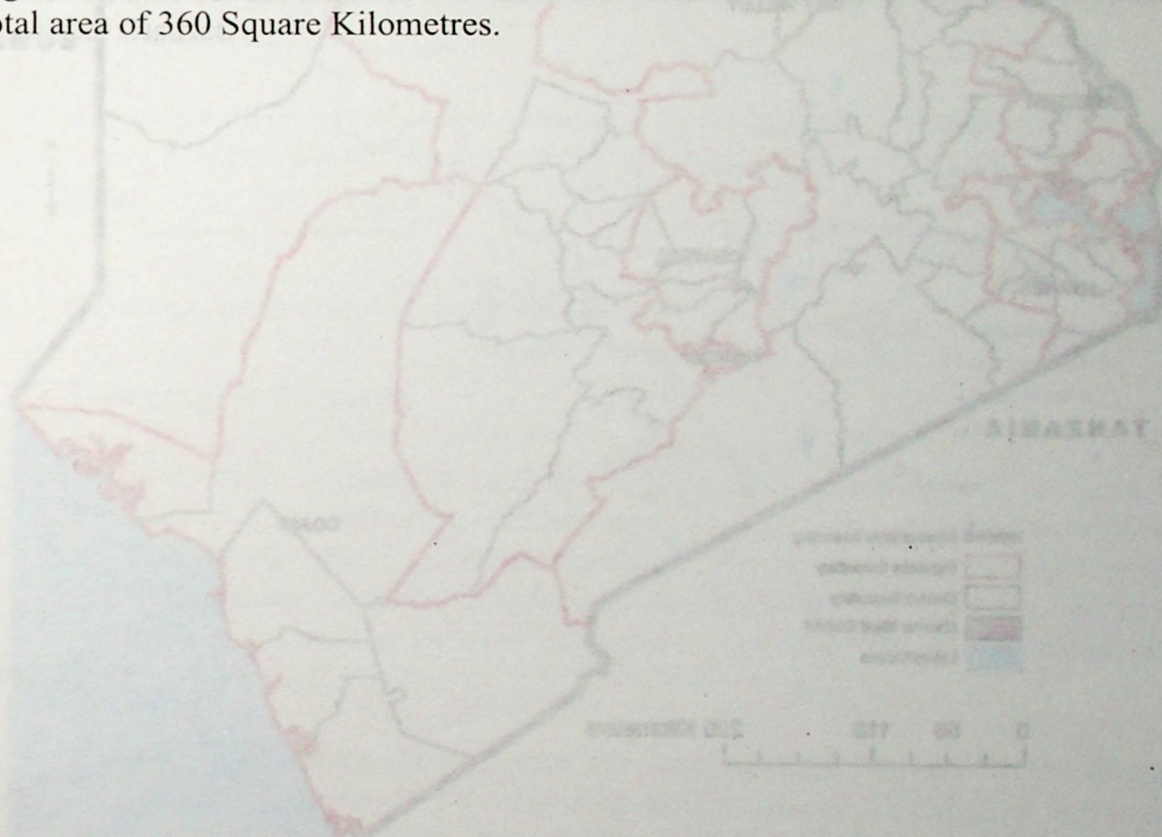
This chapter provides background information on the district in terms of the area, location and main physical features. The information is meant to highlight important facts about Kisumu West as a district with unique features.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

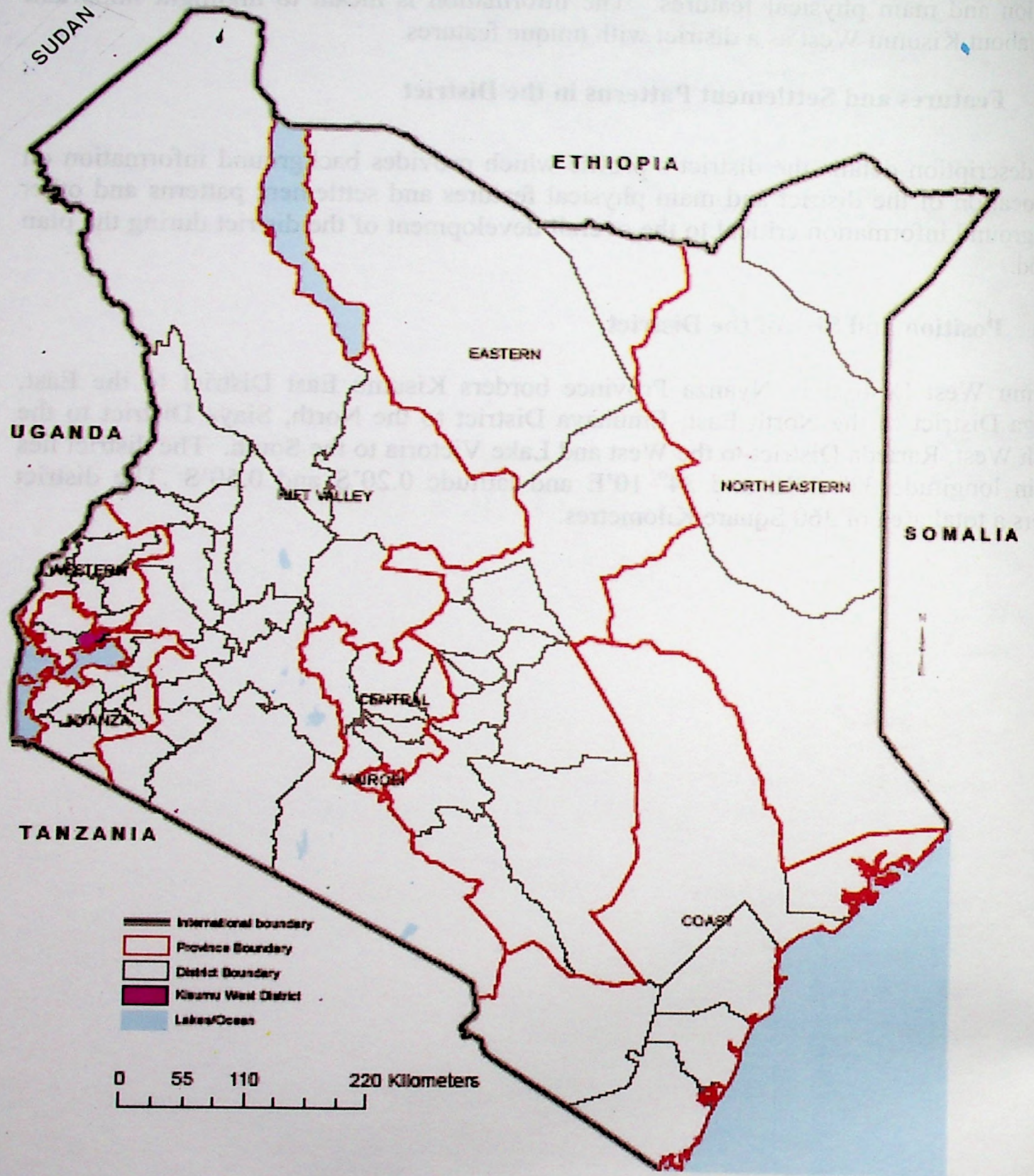
The description details the district's profile which provides background information on the location of the district and main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development of the district during the plan period.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kisumu West District in Nyanza Province borders Kisumu East District to the East, Vihiga District to the North East, Emuhaya District to the North, Siaya District to the North West, Rarieda District to the West and Lake Victoria to the South. The district lies within longitude 33° 20'E and 34° 10'E and latitude 0.20'S and 0.50'S. The district covers a total area of 360 Square Kilometres.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Administrative Units and Political Units

The district has two administrative divisions namely Maseno and Kombewa. The district is further subdivided into 8 locations and 37 Sub locations as Table 1 shows.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Maseno	168.7	4	16
Kombewa	192.1	4	21
Total	360.8	8	37

Source: Kisumu West District Commissioner's Office, 2008

1.1.2

The district has one parliamentary constituency namely Kisumu Rural, which covers the two divisions. There is one local authority namely Kisumu County Council, whose area of jurisdiction also covers Kisumu East District. Kisumu County Council has 8 wards in Kisumu West District.

Map 2: Kisumu West District Administrative Boundaries

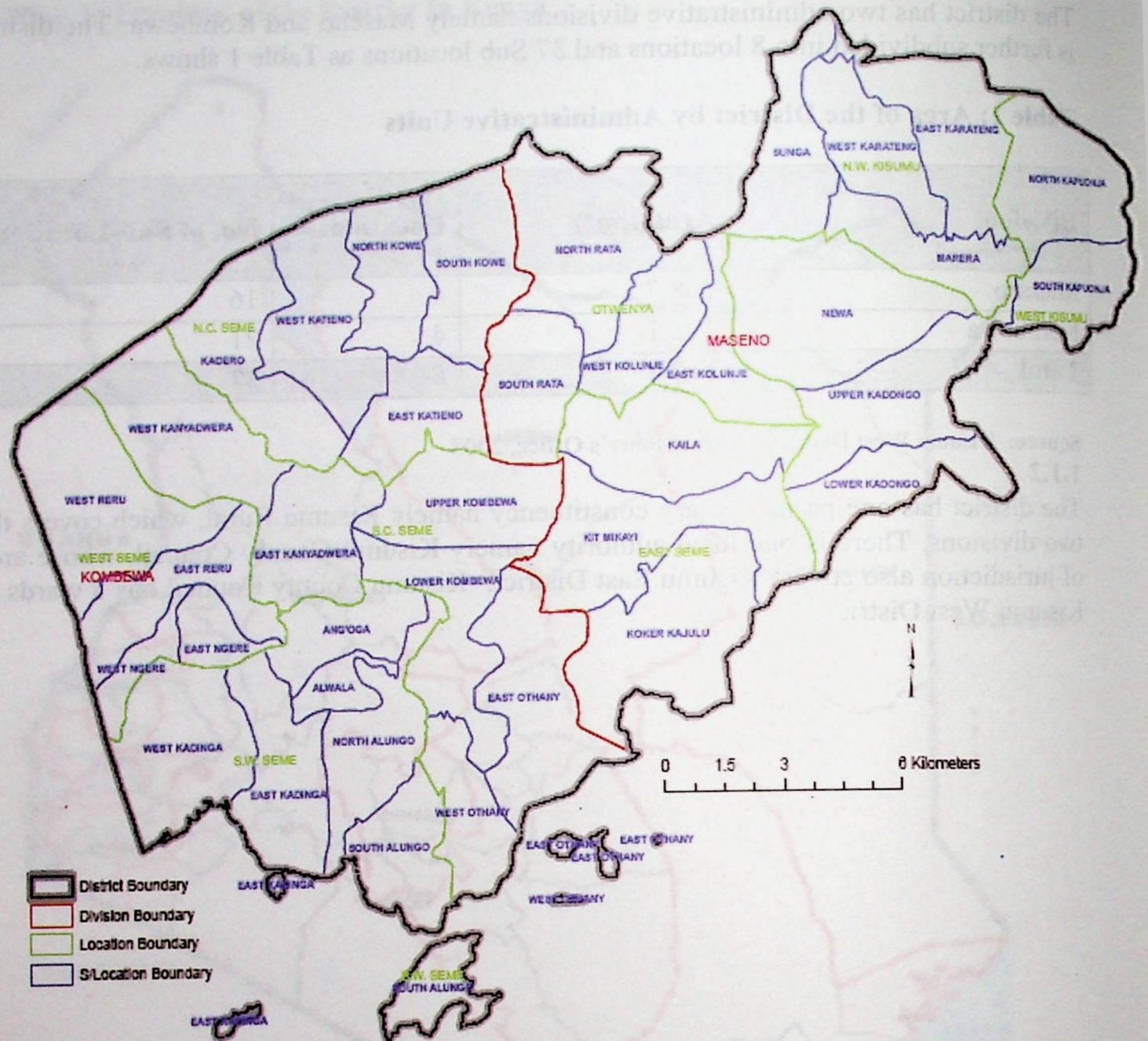


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Maseno	Kisumu Rural	8
Kombewa		

Source: Kisumu West District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by various factors such as physical features, and agricultural potential and opportunities for fishing and business development. Highly populated areas are those with large proportions of arable land, such as Maseno Division and those closer to the fish landing beaches in Kombewa Division. This is because livelihoods of the majority of people living in the district depend on agriculture and fishing.

A sizable number of people also live in urban centres and along the fish landing beaches. Areas around Maseno University have large number of people who are engaged in small scale trading.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Kisumu West District is characterised by hilltops with granite rocks hanging in most parts of the district. Most hilltops are either bare (with granite rocks) or covered with few indigenous tree species such as shrubs/thickets. The species commonly found at the hilltops are: *Terminalia brownie*, *Combretum molle*, *Albibizzia corriara*, *Accacia seyal* and most shrubs are: *Lantana camara*, *Ximenia Americana*, *Grewia bicolour*, *Zizyphus mauritiana* and *Cordeaxia edulis*

The district has three rivers flowing into the lake namely; Awach Seme, Magada and Mugru. The mouths of these rivers created several wetlands. The district has a shoreline along Lake Victoria which has ten (10) beaches with fish landing bays.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Kisumu West District receives annual rainfall ranging between 1,500-1800 mm as recorded at Maseno Agricultural Training centre (ATC). The district has bimodal rain pattern. The long rains fall between March and May while short rains occur between September and November. The mean annual temperature ranges from 20⁰C to 30⁰ C.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The population of Kisumu West District as per the 1999 Population and Housing Census was 125,487. This population was projected to reach 150,235 in 2008 and 162,261 by 2012 as shown in Table 3

Table 3: Population Projections by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	9,205	10,217	19,422	11,020	12,231	23,251	11,470	12,730	24,200	11,938	13,250	25,188
5-9	7,759	8,506	16,265	9,289	10,183	19,472	9,668	10,599	20,267	10,063	11,031	21,094
10-14	8,233	9,261	17,494	9,857	11,088	20,945	10,259	11,541	21,800	10,678	12,011	22,689
15-19	7,256	8,610	15,866	8,687	10,308	18,995	9,041	10,728	19,769	9,410	11,166	20,576
20-24	6,054	7,359	13,413	7,248	8,810	16,058	7,544	9,170	16,714	7,851	9,544	17,395
25-29	4,571	5,091	9,662	5,472	6,094	11,566	5,696	6,343	12,039	5,928	6,602	12,530
30-34	3,526	3,884	7,410	4,222	4,650	8,872	4,394	4,840	9,234	4,573	5,037	9,610
35-39	2,896	3,365	6,261	3,467	4,028	7,495	3,608	4,193	7,801	3,756	4,364	8,120
40-49	2,517	2,495	5,012	3,014	2,987	6,001	3,137	3,109	6,246	3,265	3,236	6,501
45-49	1,860	1,956	3,816	2,227	2,341	4,568	2,318	2,437	4,755	2,413	2,536	4,949
50-54	1,554	1,452	3,006	1,861	1,738	3,599	1,937	1,809	3,746	2,016	1,883	3,899
55-59	918	1,072	1,990	1,099	1,283	2,382	1,144	1,336	2,480	1,191	1,390	2,581
65+	1,683	2,058	3,741	2,928	3,654	6,582	3,046	3,804	6,850	3,171	3,958	7,129
NS	385	276	661	461	330	791	480	343	823	499	357	856
Total	58,834	66,653	125,487	70,437	79,798	150,235	73,312	83,055	156,367	76,304	86,444	162,748

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu, 2008

There were 58,834(46.8%) males and 66,653 (53.2%) females in the District in 1999. The number is projected to increase to 70437 males and 79798 female in 2008 giving a male/female sex ratio of 100:113. At the end of the plan period, the population of males is estimated to be 76304 while that of females to be 86,444

The high population increase is expected to impact negatively on socio-economic development of the District. Some of the undesirable effects of the population increase include increased dependency, unemployment, and increased pressure on land and other basic facilities such as health, education, water and infrastructure

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	2,399	2,581	4,980	2,872	3,090	5,962	2,987	3,216	6,203	3,111	3,347	6,458
Under 5	9,205	10,217	19,422	11,020	12,231	23,251	11,888	12,730	24,618	11,938	13,249	25,187
Pre-Primary sch age(-3-5)	4,942	5,501	10,443	5,917	6,585	12,502	6,359	6,854	13,213	6,410	7,134	13,544
Primary sch age(6-13)	12,942	14,378	27,320	15,493	17,213	32,706	15,856	17,916	33,772	16,786	18,646	35,432
Secondary sch age (14-17)	6,104	7,099	13,203	7,308	8,498	15,806	7,605	8,845	16,450	7,917	9,205	17,122
Youth Pop (15-30)	19,067	22,524	41,591	22,827	26,964	49,791	23,759	28,075	51,834	24,728	29,210	53,938
Reproductive age 15-49		32,759	32,759		39,219	39,219		40,931	40,931		42,485	42,485
Labour force 15-64	31,916	36,279	68,195	38,214	43,430	81,644	39,770	45,315	85,085	41,391	47,050	88,441
Aged Pop 65+	1,549	2,115	3,664	1,854	2,534	4,388	1,929	2,647	4,576	2,010	2,742	4,752

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu, 2008.

Age group under 1: The 2008 projected population for this age group stand at 5962 which is 4% of the total population. This population is estimated to increase to 6203 and 6458 by 2010 and 2012 respectively. With a district infant mortality rate of 123/1000 live births measures have to be put in place to increase immunization coverage which currently stands at 71%.

Age group 0-4 (Under 5): The projected population of this age group stand at 23,251. This population, which constitute 15.5 % of the entire population, is estimated to increase to 24,618 and 25,187 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The district will focus more on promoting programmes which are aimed at improving nutrition status and reducing the prevalence of malaria, which affects about 36.1% of the district population and is a major cause of the very high under-five mortality rate of 220/1000.

Age Group 3-5 (Pre-primary): The projected population of this age group for 2008 stood at 12,502 which is 8.3% of the district population. This population is estimated to increase to 12,502 and 13,544 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Currently, 45% of the population of children in this age group are out of school. There is therefore a need for the district to intensify campaigns of sensitizing parents on the need to take children to pre-primary schools. At the same time ECD facilities need to be contracted and teachers trained to increase accessibility to and quality of education.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School):- Kisumu West District had 21.8 percent (27,320) of its population in this age group as per the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This age cohort is expected to increase rapidly in 2008 to 32,706 and 35,432 in 2012. With the ongoing implementation of Free Primary Education Programme, the district has to adequately address the increasing demand for more schools, teachers and teaching and learning material.

Age group 14-17 (Secondary school): It was estimated that there were 15,806 persons in the secondary school going age in the year 2008. The number is expected to increase to 16,450 and 17,122 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The net enrolment in secondary schools for this group which constitute 10.5% of the district population stands at 5,686. The district therefore needs to expand and strengthen existing secondary schools facilities and vocational training centres to cater for the growing population in these groups. Population in this group also need tailor-made programmes which will reduce their vulnerability to drug abuse, HIV and AIDS and crime.

Age group 15-30 (Youth Population): The districts' youthful population stands at 49,791. The population which constitute 33% of the total population is estimated to increase to 51,834 and 53,938 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This significantly large population calls for proper planning and implementation of programmes which will create employment, insulate the youth against HIV and AIDS, drug abuse, crime and early marriages.

Age group 15-49 (Females of Reproductive Age): The projected population in this age group in 2008 was 39,219 which is 26.1% of the district population. The group is estimated to grow to 40,931 and 42,485 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Reproductive health issues remain critical to the district as women face many challenges. About, 66.7% of births in the district are delivered at home and contraceptive use is low at 27.1%. There is, therefore need to increase the number of deliveries at health facilities through reduction in the cost of health care and improving access by equipping the facilities, recruitment of staff, provision of electricity to health facilities and rehabilitation of roads leading to facilities.

Age 15-64 (Labour Force): The projected labour force in the district in 2008 was 81,644. This labour force which constitutes 54 % of the total district population is estimated to increase to 85,085 and 88,441 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This implies that the district has to formulate strategies to strengthen agriculture and fisheries which constitute the economic base of the district so that employment can be created

Population Density Projections by Division

Maseno Division with a projected population of 78,183 has the highest density of 463 as shown in table 5. This can be attributed the high agricultural potential of the area and that it is home to Maseno University which has a high student population that has also attracted many small scale traders to the division.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Census (1999)		Projections (2008)		Projections (2010)		Projections (2012)	
	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)
Maseno	65,304	387	78,183	463	81,374	482	84,695	502
Kombewa	60,183	313	72,052	375	74,993	390	78,053	406
District	125,487	348	150,235	416	156,366	433	162,748	451

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisumu West, 2008

The Population density of Maseno Division is expected to increase to 482 and 502 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This expected increase of population density will be due to expansion of trading centres such as Holo, which serves as the district headquarters, Kombewa which hosts the government departments and Maseno which hosts Maseno University and other government departments.

Urban Population

There are three urban centres in the district namely: Maseno, Kombewa and Holo, however population data does not exist for Holo and Kombewa since they emerged as urban centres after the 1999 Population and Housing Census. Maseno which is the largest urban centre is home to Maseno University. The population for Maseno town is 3,219 as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Areas 2010 and 2012

Urban Centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Maseno	1,209	1,480	2,689	1,447	1,772	3,219	1,507	1,844	3,351	1,568	1,919	3,487
Total	1,209	1,480	2,689	1,447	1,772	3,219	1,507	1,844	3,351	1,568	1,919	3,487

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kisumu, 2008

Maseno is located along the busy Kisumu-Busia highway and has a high potential for business.

Due to the increasing population in the urban centres, the district will be expected to prepare urban plans and allocate funds for water and sanitation, housing and establishment of social amenities.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The Sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock development, Fisheries Development, Cooperatives development, Lands, Forests and Wildlife. The Sector contributes about 70% to the Districts economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities.

The district has 6400 hectares of land under food crops and 150 hectares under cash crops. The main crops grown include beans, maize, tea, sorghum, finger millet, potatoes, pyrethrum, sugarcane, groundnuts, kales and cotton. The annual food requirement for the district is 180,000 bags of maize but annual production is usually half of the demand. Generally, farmers are faced with many challenges which include; - high cost of inputs, weak marketing channels and crop diseases and pests.

Land in the district is sub divided into small pieces with an average farm size of 2 hectares for small scale farms and 5 hectares for large scale farms. This has made mechanization of agricultural activities difficult hence low crop production. Lack of accessible and affordable credit is a major challenge in the district as most farmers are unable to use their land as collateral due to lack of title deeds.

Livestock development sub-sector is characterized by the rearing of Dairy, Zebu and Goats. The population of Dairy cattle in the district is 2269 while Zebu and Local Goats are 54068 and 17,514 respectively. Poultry kept in the district include; indigenous, layers, broiler, ducks, Turkeys. Local goats are kept in the District with a population of 17,514. Bees are kept in two main hive types namely: Kenya Top Bar (69 hives) Lang troth (235 hives).

Fishing activities are mainly carried out in Lake Victoria; however there are 25 farmers with fish ponds. Main species of fish harvested include tilapia, Nile perch and Omena. In the past 5 years a total of 2037 metric tonnes of fish valued at Kshs. 110,352,284 was produced in the district. The growth of fisheries sub sector is hindered by the failure of Beach Management Units (BMU) to effectively enforce Fisheries regulations, Low funding and increased spread of water hyacinth and alga bloom in local fishing grounds.

The Cooperative movement in the district is very weak as there are only two active cooperative societies one of which is Maseno University SACCO. Despite fishing being a major economic activity, four fishermen SACCOs have remained dormant. Challenges facing the co-operatives societies include: Non remittance of members contributions to SACCO by some employers, competition from financial institutions and weak management committees.

The district has no gazetted forests and individual woodlots are very few, this has left the district vulnerable to disasters such as wild winds and floods. Wild winds have been

common on areas around Chulaimbo in Maseno Division. The district is encouraging communities to plant trees so as to increase the forest cover.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district has lot of tourism potential which remains unexploited. Main sites where tourism investments can be made include the home to the legendary Kit Mikayi, Ndere islands and the many granites rocks hanging hills.

The district has 28 trading centres with the main ones being Maseno, Kombewa and Holo. Only 11 of the trading centre have electricity, enabling residents to engage in various Jua Kali activities and agro-based processing ventures.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The district has bitumen surface of only 37.4Km, which include the Kisian-Bond and Kisian-Maseno road The other the road network is of gravel surface (165.6 Km) and earth surface (77.2Km). Roads are generally in poor state especially those leading to fish landing beaches and Mboha scheme in Kombewa which has very high irrigation potential.

The most commonly used means of transport is roads where the 14 seater mutates provide transport in and out of the district. Other alternative means of transport are bicycles which are used along the gravel and earth roads .There is a railway line which crosses the district from Kisumu on its way to Butere. There is however only one sub-station at Lela in Maseno Division.

The main source of cooking energy is wood fuel and charcoal and since most parts of the district especially Kombewa division is rocky and hilly, the practice of using wood fuel has left the areas with very little vegetation hence lowering water catchment capacity. Only 20% of the population in the district have electricity connection. The number of power connection is however expected to increase as there is an ongoing rural electrification programme.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The District has two major water supplies; Maseno Kombewa supply and Kisumu Rural water supply. Lake Victoria is a source of water which has not been utilized to provide clean water. Piped water is accessible to only 11% of the households in the district. Most of households use water from the 72 wells and boreholes, the 3 rivers and 5 water pans.

There are 10 hectares of land under irrigation in Kirindo and Alungo-Mboha in Kombewa division. More land is expected to be put under irrigation to increase employment opportunities and ensure food security.

The Kisumu County council has provided some market centres with waste collection bins but these are not adequate since there are no designated disposal sites.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

The district has a total of 158 pre-primary schools, with a total enrolment of 6,402 pupils, 141 primary schools with a total enrolment of 41,743 pupils, 28 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 6,285. There are 988 teachers in primary schools falling short by 1406 teachers. Secondary schools have 260 teachers falling short of the required number by 369 teachers. The District also has 2 tertiary learning institutions and 5 youth polytechnics. Main challenges include high dropout rates especially among the girls due high poverty levels and shortage of learning and teaching material.

b) Health

Medical Services are delivered through 14 private/mission and 6 public health facilities among which is one District hospital (Kombewa). There is shortage of medical staff with ratios to population of 1:48,718 and 1:2082 for doctors and nurses respectively. The most prevalent diseases include malaria, respiratory infection and diseases of skin and ulcer. The district has very low contraceptive prevalence (27%) and 66.7% of mothers still deliver at home. Inadequate facilities at the district hospital remain a challenge since there is neither theatre nor a morgue. Most of the public health facilities lack electricity hindering effective delivery of services.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Maseno University has also provided support to farmers in the district through research on suitable seeds for planting in various conditions. Other organizations carrying out research in the district include the Waltered project the area of HIV/Aids and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections in collaboration with Kemri/CDC. In general the link between the researchers and extension system remain a challenge because feedback structures are not well development.

Cellular signal coverage is estimated to be 80% with major telephone service providers having put up a lot of infrastructure in the rural and urban areas. Radio coverage is adequate with communities having an option of getting information in vernacular from stations such as Ramogi, Radio Lake Victoria and Radio Nam Lolwe.

Cyber cafes have continued to increase in number and are now providing easy access to information. It is expected this number will increase as the demand increases.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has a Law court based in Maseno. Staff shortages at the courts have however caused a serious back log of cases. On security, the district has a police station in Maseno that is inadequate. The security situation in the district is however expected to improve when with the completion of construction of police posts in Ratta and Bodi and establishment of second police station in Kombewa

The Provincial Administration played a key role in resettlement of over 2000 returnees who were affected by the post- election violence. The department continues to give

priority to this group while distributing relief food and ensuring that all their children of school going age are in school.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There has been a marked increase of devolved funds at the district level. These funds which supplement those disburse through line ministries Constituency Development funds, Local Authority transfer funds and District Roads maintenance fund .The increase local resource management calls for better planning, coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation at the district level. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMEC) require a lot of support and facilitation from stakeholders at the district and at national level so as to play it role of ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation.

Financial flow to the district level from line ministries has greatly improved but Heads of departments need to be oriented on the MTEF system so that district projects and programme planning and budgeting process in linked with that of the national level.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The District has not yet established structures to address issues affecting children such as Area Advisory Council for children and child rescue centre despite rising cases of Children in Need of Special Protection. Various Youth programmes are going on in the district with the youth Enterprise fund being the main one. Though the fund Kshs. 898,396 has been disbursed to 22 youth groups in the district, there is an intensive campaign in the district to promote skill development amongst the youth. This is meant to increase enrolment in the five youth polytechnics

On HIV and AIDS, there are 14 health facilities offering Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission services, 3 offering Anti Retroviral Therapy and 4 Voluntary, Counselling and Testing sites. The high district HIV prevalence rate which stands at 8% has attracted various organisations which support the fight against HIV AND AIDS. These include Plan Kenya, Inter Diocesan Community Care and Support (IDCCS), AMREF; I Choose Life Africa and a number of community based organizations.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

This fact sheet provides information at a glance on physical resources, population and socio-economic situation of the district.

Information Category	Statistics
Total district area (Km ²)	360.8
Water mass (km ²) Note: This water mass is a resource shared by Kisumu West and Kisumu East Districts	259
National Parks/Reserves (Game Reserve)	1
Arable Land (Km ²)	149
Non-arable land (Km ²) approx.	111.8

Information Category	Statistics
Total urban areas	3
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude	900
Highest altitude	1470
Temperature range	
High (°C)	30
Low (°C)	9
Rainfall	
High (mm)	1800
Low (mm)	450
Demographic profiles (2008)	
Total population (No)	150,235
Total Male population (No)	70,437
Total Female population (No)	79,798
Sex ratio (Male/female)	100:113
Projected population	
Mid plan period (2010)	156,366
End of plan period (2012)	162,748
Infant population (less than 1 yr)	
Female	3,090
Male	2,872
Total	5962
Pre-school population	
Female	6,585
Male	5,917
Total	12,502
Primary School age group (6-13 yrs)	
Female	17,213
Male	15,493
Total	32,706
Secondary School age group(14-17yrs)	
Female	8,498
Male	7,300
Total	15,806
Youth population (15-30 yrs)	
Female	26,964
Male	22,827
Total	49,791
Labour force (15-64)	
Female	43,430
Male	38,214
Total	81,644
Aged population (65 yrs +)	
Female	2,534
Male	1,854
Total	4,388
Eligible voting population (18+)	
Males	34,842
Females	39,926
Total	74,768
No of registered voters per constituency	
Kisumu Rural Constituency	

Information Category	Statistics
Males	23,298
Females	24,755
Total	48,053
Urban population	
Female	1,772
Male	1,447
Total	3219
Rural population	
Female	78,026
Male	68,990
Total	147,016
Population density	
Highest	463
Lowest	375
District	416
Crude Birth Rate	39 / 1000
Crude Death Rate	29 / 1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (live births)	123 / 1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	220/1000
Life expectancy	
Female	37.8
Male	43.2
Average	40.5
Total number of households	30047
Average household size	5
Children needing special protection:	
Child labour	12,000
Partial orphans	20,000
Total Orphans	10,000
Number of registered physically handicapped	1023
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	70
Number	105,164
Contribution to national poverty (%)	0.6
Rural poor	
Percentage	71
Number	106,666
Food Poverty	
Percentage	62
Number	93,146
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale) (Ha)	2
Average farm size (large scale) (Ha)	5
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	25
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	150
Total acreage under food crop (Ha)	6400
Main storage facilities: Farm level stores	
National Cereals & Produce Board, Kisumu	

Information Category	Statistics
Livestock Farming	
Main livestock breed and No. (heads)	
Grade Cattle	2269
Zebu Cattle	54068
Goats	17514
Bee apiaries	
Bee hives	
KTBH	69
Langstroth	235
Milk Production	
Quantity (litres)	8,102,700
Value (Kshs.)	283,858,500
Beef Production	
Quantity (Metric tonnes)	815.11
Value (Kshs.)	130,417,600
Egg Production	
Quantity (trays)	467,800
Value (Kshs.)	64,500,000
Poultry meat production	
Quantity (mature hens)	68,413
Value (Kshs.)	252,441
Honey Production	
Quantity (Metric tonnes)	7,736
Value (Kshs.)	3,094,400
Fisheries	
No. of fishermen	750
No. of fish farm families	41
No. of fish ponds	31
Area of fish ponds (Sq.m)	4995
Main species of fish catch: Rastrineobola Argentea (Omena), Nile Perch and Tilapia	
Number of fish landing beaches	10
Fishing gear	
No. of Fishing nets	6050
No. of Hooks	6466
No. of Fishing Traps	220
No. of Fishing Boats	330
Fish harvest (2003-2007)	
Weight (Metric tonnes)	2037
Value (Kshs.)	110,352,284
Forestry	
No. of tree nurseries	26
No. of Exotic species distributed (seedlings)	20,692
No. of Indigenous species distributed (seedlings)	6920
Beneficiaries of the programme	
Schools	0

Information Category	Statistics
Women Groups/Youth Groups Individuals	20,820 55412
Cooperatives	
No. of registered Cooperative Societies	9
No. of Active Cooperative Societies	2
No. of Dormant/Collapsed Cooperative Societies	6
No. of New Cooperative Societies	0
Total registered membership by type	
SACCOs	1055
Marketing	0
No. of Co-operative Societies revived	1
Total turn-over	
SACCOs Turnover (Kshs)	13,025,722
Marketing Turnover (Kshs)	-
Total	13,025,722
Health	
Number of public health facilities:	
District Hospital	1
Sub District Hospital	1
Public Health Centres	4
Total	6
Nursing homes	
Private	2
Mission	10
Dispensaries	2
Bed capacity	191
Doctor/population ratio	1:48,718
Nurse/population ratio	1:2082
Three most prevalent diseases	
Malaria (%)	36.1
Respiratory infection (%)	20.2
Diseases of skin and ulcers (%)	10.3
Average distance to health facility (Km)	5.8
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)	70.8
Health Facility delivery (%)	33.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	27.1
Children under one fully immunized (%)	71
Education	
Pre-school	
No. of ECD centres	158
No. of ECD teachers	182
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31
Total enrolment	5654
Average years of attendance	3
Net Enrolment rate (%)	21

Information Category	Statistics
Primary School	
No. of Primary Schools	141
No. of teachers	988
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43
Total enrolment by sex	
Female	21031
Male	21857
Total	42,888
Average years of attendance	
Boys	8
Girls	8
Net enrolment rate (%)	131
Secondary Schools	
No. of secondary schools	28
No. of teachers	292
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:19
Female Enrolment	2513
Male Enrolment	3173
Total Enrolment	5686
Average years of attendance	4
Net Enrolment rate (%)	36
Main types of training institutions	
University	1
Youth Polytechnics	5
Tertiary Colleges	1
Public colleges	0
Adult Literacy	
No. of adult education centres	23
No. of adult literacy classes	
Basic Literacy (Level I)	22
Post Literacy (Level II)	23
NFE (Level III)	0
Enrolment by Sex	
Male (No.)	128
Female (No.)	615
Drop Out rates (%)	70
Literacy rates by sex	
Male (%)	85
Female (%)	81.4
Water and Sanitation	
% of households with access to piped water (%)	11
%. of households with access to potable water	67
No. of permanent rivers	3
No. of protected springs	4
No. of water pans	5
No. of dams	0
No. of wells/boreholes	72

Information Category	Statistics
% of households with roof catchment system	24
Average time taken to reach the nearest water point (min)	60
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	1
% of households with latrines	52
Energy	
% of household with electricity connection	20
No. of trading centres with electricity	11
No. of trading centres without electricity	17
No. of Primary schools with electricity	12
No. of secondary schools without electricity	16
% of households using solar energy	0.7
% of households using Bio-gas	0.2
Transport and Communication	
Road Length	
Bitumen surface (Km)	37.4
Gravel surface (Km)	165.6
Earth surface (Km)	77.2
Total	280.2
Railway line length (Km)	11
No. of Lake Ports by type	0
No. of Airports by type	N/A
Mobile network coverage (%)	80
No. of cyber cafes	9
No. of private courier services	2
No. of post offices	1
No. of sub-post offices	6
No. of rental boxes	1300
Tourism, Trade and Industry	
No. of Trading centres	28
Main tourist attractions: Ndere Island, Lake Victoria scenery and aquatic life, Kit Mikayi , Rich folk tales and songs, an easily assimilative culture and friendliness of the people	
Total No. of non classified hotels	4
Large Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	1
Medium Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	1
Small Lodging houses with Restaurant and bar	2
Large Restaurants with bar/membership club	1
No. of licensed businesses	595

Information Category	Statistics
Total number of informal sector enterprises Estimated boda bodas (Motor bikes/Bicycles)	1500
No. of registered retail traders by type:	
Small Traders, shops or retail services	100
Kiosks (light or temporary construction)	91
No. of registered wholesale traders	4
No. of bakeries	0
No. of Manufacturing plants by size;	
Large Industrial plants	0
Medium Industrial	0
Small Industrial	0
No. of Commercial banks	0
No. of Micro-finance Institutions	0
No. of Jua Kali Associations	4
No. of Jua Kali Artisans (approx)	300
Housing Sector	
% of households by main wall material;	
Stone	4.7
Brick block	32.0
Mud/wood	42.9
Mud/cement	20.3
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1
% of households by main floor material;	
Cement	53.4
Tiles	1.7
Wood	1.4
Earth	43.5
% of household by main roofing material;	
Corrugated iron sheet	83.1
Tiles	4.4
Concrete	0.8
Asbestos sheets	0.8
Grass	10.9
Community Development and Social Welfare	
No. of active women groups	494
No. of CBO's/groups funded under selected projects:	
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Fund	10
Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC)	9
Fund	
National Youth Enterprise Fund	22
CBO's (HIV AND AIDS)	45
National Women Enterprise Fund (on-going)	20
No. of Active youth groups (2007)	76

Information Category	Statistics
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	
HIV AND AIDS	
HIV prevalence (%)	8
Total No. of VCT sites	5
Total No. of trained counsellors	56
No. of health facilities with PMTCT services	14
No. of health facilities with ART services	4
No. of Active NGOs implementing HIV AND AIDS activities	6
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	
Number of police stations	1
Number of police posts	4
Number of victim support units	0
Number of Prisons	0
Number of Law Courts	1

The chapter concludes with a list of the major issues of 2002-2008 District Development Plan and the District Development Plan with a list of the major issues which include Kenya Vision 2030 and the district's development plan. The chapter concludes with a list of the district's development plan, its objectives and strategies of addressing them.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

Kisumu West District is a new district and therefore does not have a previous plan. However, the district's two divisions of the greater Kisumu that is Kombewa and Mbarao division serve as a review of the plan period 2002-2008 plan. 80% of the development projects in Kisumu West District were funded by the Devolved Funds (CDF, LATF), Road Development Fund, Constituency Development Fund and by Non-governmental organizations.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector performed poorly as food security remains a major challenge in the district. The Physical Infrastructure Sector had an impressive performance with opening up of access roads through food for work, construction of foot bridges by both the Constituency Development Fund and the Roads Levy Transfer Fund.

Education sector projects and programmes implemented during the period has seen the transition rates from primary to secondary increase from 55% in 2002 to 69% in 2008 and that from secondary to university increased to 37% from 31% in 2002.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Fisheries department benefited from construction of three beach bundas by the CDF. The Water Sector had a total of 6 projects implemented out of which 2 dams and 2 water boreholes were constructed by the CDF. The Agriculture and the Forest Department had 2 projects each implemented during the period under review. The Irrigation Department also managed to put a 30km² area under irrigation at Kirindo.

In the Education Sub-Sector, a total of 2 out of the 7 projects proposed in the previous plan were implemented by the Ministry. The sector was the greatest beneficiary of the Constituency Development Funds as it received 50% allocations. During the period, 23 primary schools and 13 secondary schools benefited either through receipt of educational equipment or construction and rehabilitation of classrooms. Nearly students in colleges and universities also benefited in bursaries disbursements.

Ministry of Medical Services performed fairly well. This scenario points to the fact that the completion rate was over 60%. This was another great beneficiary of CDF, with at least nine new dispensaries being constructed. In Public Health and Sanitation, a number Community Based Organizations were funded by the National AIDS Control Council under the KHADREP Programme (2003-2005). AMREF and Plan International also sponsored quite a number of CBOs and NGOs. The fight against HIV AND AIDS also

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the implementation of 2002-2008 District Development Plan and the linkages of the 2008-2012 District Development Plan with National Medium Term Plan and other policy documents which include Kenya Vision 2030 and the MDGs. The chapter goes further to analyze the district's development potentials, challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues. The chapter concludes with a discussion on district issues and problems, their causes, objectives and strategies of addressing them.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

Kisumu West District is a new district and therefore does not have a previous plan. However, the district's two divisions of the greater Kisumu that is Kombewa and Maseno division serve as a review of the plan period 2002-2008 plans. 80% of the development projects in Kisumu West District were implemented by the Devolved Funds (CDF, LATF), Roads Levy Transfer Fund, and funds to government ministries and by Non-governmental organizations.

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector performed poorly as food security remains a major challenge in the district. The Physical Infrastructure Sector had an impressive performance with opening up of access roads through food for work, construction of foot bridges by both the Constituency Development Fund and the Roads Levy Transfer Fund.

Education sector projects and programmes implemented during the period has seen the transition rates from primary to secondary increase from 55% in 2002 to 69% in 2008 and that from secondary to university increased to 37% from 31% in 2002.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Fisheries department benefited from construction of three beach bandas by the CDF. The Water Sector had a total of 6 projects implemented out of which 2 dams and 2 water boreholes were constructed by the CDF. The Agriculture and the Forest Department had 2 projects each implemented during the period under review. The Irrigation Department also managed to put a 30km² area under irrigation at Kirindo.

In the Education Sub-Sector, a total of 2 out of the 7 projects proposed in the previous plan were implemented by the Ministry. The sector was the greatest beneficiary of the Constituency Development Funds as it received 50% allocations. During the period, 23 primary schools and 13 secondary schools benefited either through receipt of educational equipment or construction and rehabilitation of classrooms. Needy students in colleges and universities also benefited in bursaries disbursements.

Ministry of Medical Services performed fairly well. This scenario points to the fact that the completion rate was over 60%. This was another great beneficiary of CDF, with at least nine new dispensaries being constructed. In Public Health and Sanitation, a number Community Based Organizations were funded by the National AIDS Control Council under the KHADREP Programme (2003-2005). AMREF and Plan International also sponsored quite a number of CBOs and NGOs. The fight against HIV AND AIDS also

attracted other key players like AMPATH, in collaboration with Moi University, I Choose Life in collaboration with Maseno University, MAGNA, and STIPA. Activities for the physically challenged remain minimal in the district as there are no direct monetary allocations though they receive donations in kind.

In Special programmes Sector, the district received a total of Kshs. 1 million towards the Youth Enterprises Fund. A total of 20 Youth Groups benefited. During the review period, Kshs. 500,000 was disbursed for purchasing equipment and improving facilities in Youth Polytechnics.

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Fisheries	7	4	3	0	1,750,000
Irrigation	1	0	1	0	4,000,000
Livestock	2	0	2	0	2,835,600
Co-operative	1	0	1	0	800,000
Public Work & Roads	21	10	3	8	142,000,000
Children	2	0	2	0	22,000,000
Water	11	7	2	2	26,000,000
Forests	2	2	0	0	1,100,000
Agriculture	2	0	3	0	14,500,000
Education	7	4	6	0	352,482,116
Health	2	8	1	1	107,507,000
Total	58	35	24	11	674,974,716

In general, the district had planned to implement 58 projects. Of these 35 were completed, 24 are still on-going and 11 stalled. In total Kshs. 674,974,716 were used on all the various projects.

Table 7 indicates that during the plan period, close to a half a billion shillings was spent in Kisumu West District by the Government through several programmes. Some of the projects listed were not included in the previous plan and CDF undertook over 100 projects, while LATF funded 15 projects. Other sources of funding were major NGOs implementing programmes in the district such as Plan Kenya, AMPATH and Walter Reed project, AMREF among others.

2.2 Constraints

Implementation of the previous plan experienced a number of constraints. These included:-

Inadequate Funding for Proposed Projects

There was inadequate funding for projects across all sectors with water and irrigation, roads and fisheries sub-sectors being the most affected.

Weak Coordination and Monitoring Systems

Due to ineffective monitoring structures at the district level, cases of project duplication and wastage of resources were rampant. This resulted in projects stalling or being completed; but not meeting their envisaged objectives.

Unsustainable Projects

During the plan period a number of projects were implemented with an objective of enhancing the capacity of the communities to adopt good practices for increased food production, better health and sanitation and a well-conserved environment. This was however not achieved as the projects had weak sustainability strategies because they did not take into consideration the weak adoption capacity of the community.

Staff Shortage

Implementation of projects in the district was greatly affected by lack of staff in key departments. The district being new, has inadequate staff in all departments with Water, Health, Education Fisheries, Agriculture, Public Works departments being the most affected

2.3 Lessons Learnt

Implementation of the 2002-2008 DDP provided an opportunity for implementers in the district to learn the following lessons which will be taken into consideration while implementing the current DDP.

There is a need to promote community participation as the most successful projects were those that involved the beneficiaries during project identification, planning and implementation. This was quite evident in the implementation of CDF and LATF projects and a few other projects by development partners.

Coordination of development activities needs to be strengthened at the district level so as to reduce cases of duplication. A district needs to have a development plan which encompasses development objectives, projects and programmes initiated by both State and Non-State actors. The implementing actors should also adhere to relevant technical standards and ensure that projects are in line with Government policies.

Monitoring and Evaluation should be strengthened at the district level. This will create a forum for people to modify projects and learn. The monitoring and evaluation should also have strong feedback mechanisms so that the community also get information on projects.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

Kisumu West District faces challenges which need to be addressed for the district to be able to meet both short and term development objectives of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. These challenges are highlighted below:

i) Inadequate Physical Infrastructure

The economy of the district is driven by economic activities such as fishing, farming, and informal businesses like boda boda and small scale trade all which depend on infrastructural facilities, especially roads and electricity. Only 13% of road length in the district is bitumen surface, 60% is gravel and 27% is earth, however roads leading to fish landing beaches are in poor state yet this is a key economic activity supporting the livelihoods of many residents of the districts. Lack of electricity and cold rooms at the fish landing beaches has denied the residents the income from fish they should get since fishermen sell fish to middlemen at throw-away prices for fear of the fish going bad. The bad condition of roads has also hindered investors from exploiting the investment potentials of the district such irrigation schemes at Mboha and Kirindo.

ii) Inefficient Marketing Systems

There are only two active cooperative societies which are not farmer-based. Cooperative societies collapsed leaving farmers with no marketing systems for their produce. This has made it difficult for farmers to get correct prices for their products, get credit and combine resources which can help in value addition.

iii) Lack of Credit Facilities

There are various credit schemes in the district such as Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and Poverty Eradication Funds. These schemes however cannot meet the local demand for credit facilities. The district lacks micro-financial institutions while the nearest bank is in Kisumu City in Kisumu East District. In the district, only 25% have title deeds which they can use as collateral to acquire bank Loans This scenario make it difficult for the local residents to access credit for business, fishing and agricultural activities.

iv) Low Community Participation

The Government through its line Ministries in the District has ensured that there are officers providing extension services to communities in the district through field days, exhibitions and routine field visits. It has, however, been noted that the rate of adoption of recommended practices is too low leading to reduced food production. There are 12 Non-Governmental organizations in the district implementing projects/programmes ranging from capacity building, Agro forestry, HIV and AIDS, Water resource development and Community health financing. Whenever the organizations wind up and leave the projects to the communities, very few projects survive hence raising a concern over the attitude of the community towards taking own initiatives to adopt the development interventions started by Government and its partners.

v) Lack of Disaster Management Plans

Kisumu West is prone to a number of disasters such as famine/drought, floods, wild winds and cholera among others. However there is no disaster response plan to guide the district whenever a disaster occurs. Wild winds have been common in Chulaimbo area in Maseno Division and, this has impacted negatively on the development of the area since

funds are often diverted to improve infrastructure especially in schools, which are usually destroyed by the wild winds.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Poverty

In Kisumu West poverty levels stand at 70% which is one of the highest in the region. Poverty in the district is manifested through food insecurity, high mortality and morbidity rates, high school drop-out rates, high dependency ratios and high HIV AND AIDS prevalence.

The main causes of poverty include: - HIV AND AIDS pandemic, collapse of local agro-based industries, unemployment, poor infrastructure, low agricultural and fisheries production.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Proximity to Kisumu town which is a major market for agricultural products :</p> <p>District Poverty Eradication Committee supporting anti-poverty programmes such as promotion of Grain Amaranth;</p> <p>Availability of a large youth population capable of providing labour (33%) of the District population;</p> <p>Existence of Lake Victoria which is big natural resource of great economic importance.</p>	<p>Large percentage of land is rocky and non-</p> <p>Inadequate funding of projects proposed in development plans to reduce poverty;</p> <p>Mismanagement of devolved funds;</p> <p>Inadequate physical infrastructure;</p> <p>High unemployment rates.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Devolved funds which can fund projects project aimed at reducing poverty;</p> <p>Investment opportunities such as development fish landing beaches and tourist attraction sites;</p> <p>Existence of an Integrated National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) to track development projects/programmes to ensure objectives of poverty reduction are met;</p>	<p>Low absorption of extension services</p> <p>HIV prevalence stands at 8% hence lowering productivity and increasing expenditure on health care.</p>

ii) HIV/AIDS

The impact of HIV and AIDS has continued to negatively affect development of various sectors. The prevalence which stands at 8% is higher than the national prevalence. HIV/AIDS has contributed to low food production, increased dependency ratio and drop –out rates. The acute staff shortages witnessed in most schools in the district has also been caused by deaths from HIV and AIDS hence lowering performance of the schools.

HIV and AIDS has also increased pressure on the health delivery systems and weakened social support system leading to marginalized orphans and widows. HIV and AIDS Treatment, Care and Support programmes have over the years taken up a big portion of the districts resources either from Government or Development partners.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Established NACC structures to coordinate HIV and AIDS activities.</p> <p>Existence of CBOs/NGOs involved in HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns</p> <p>VCT sites to scale up Counselling and Testing in the District;</p> <p>Existence of a National strategic plan on HIV and AIDS (KNASP).</p>	<p>Cultural practices such as wife inheritance;</p> <p>Existence of brief case CBOs/NGOs who mismanage funds meant for HIV/ Aids activities;</p> <p>Low rate of behavioural change even after awareness has been created up to 90%;</p> <p>High demand for Commercial sex in neighbouring town of Kisumu</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Funds from the Total War Against Aids programme;</p> <p>Research findings by partners could be used to change strategies such as it was found that mobile VCTs were counselling and testing more people than stand alone VCTs;</p> <p>High literacy levels can be exploited to sensitize the community on home care and support.</p>	<p>Decrease in funding to HIV and AIDS programmes due to donor fatigue.</p>

iii) Gender Inequality

Kisumu West has put in place strategies to ensure gendered socio economic development. It has been noted that women and girls are disadvantaged in some areas yet they bear a bigger burden for the society seen from activities such as caring for the sick, fetching water and firewood.

In the district, education opportunities are skewed in favour of boys as seen in enrolment rates where boys in primary school constitute 51% while girls are 49% of those in schools. The same is reflected in secondary schools where the total is 55% and 44% for boys and girls respectively. The transition rates from secondary schools to university for boys stand at 32% while for girls the rate is 5%.

Cultural beliefs and practices have also reinforced gender inequalities. It is believed that women and girls should not own land and they may only enjoy user rights given by men hence lowering their credit worthiness even whenever they have the potential to do business.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Presence of a department handling gender issues.</p> <p>Many individuals conversant with gender and development.</p>	<p>Many socially constructed practices which create gender inequality.</p> <p>Unfavourable Laws on succession.</p> <p>Presence of gender insensitive decision makers in public and private sector.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Existence of government policies promoting gender equity:</p> <p>Many devolved funds meant to support gender equity activities</p>	<p>Religious and cult associations that promote gender discrimination.</p>

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low incomes	<p>Inadequate job opportunities:</p> <p>Limited skills:</p> <p>Inaccessibility to credit facilities:</p> <p>High dependency ratio (at community and family levels):</p> <p>Low farm produce:</p> <p>Lack of saving culture among low income earners.</p>	Improve the income levels.	<p>Create more job opportunities:</p> <p>Enhance the skills:</p> <p>Improve the accessibility of credit facilities:</p> <p>Increase farm produce:</p>	<p>Revive at least one industry per year:</p> <p>Initiate short term causes/sandwich programmes:</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of SME (Small and Micro Enterprises) funds:</p> <p>Establishment of digital villages:</p>
Low proportion of household with access to potable water	<p>Inadequate water sources:</p> <p>Hyacinth and hippo grass dwindling Lake water level:</p> <p>Receding of the lake: Inadequate funding to water sector :</p> <p>Reduced water Degradation of river banks through cutting of trees and mining:</p>	To percentage of household with access to portable water from 67% 90% by 2012	<p>Revive 5 water supply systems and construct 1 dam by 2010</p>	<p>Increase funding to the water sector</p> <p>Undertake afforestation to protect water source</p> <p>Removal of water hyacinth</p>
Environmental Degradation	<p>Poor solid and liquid waste disposal:</p> <p>Soil erosion (sand) harvesting:</p>	Reduce degraded lands by 50% by 2012.	<p>Proper solid and liquid waste disposal.</p> <p>Soil conservation</p>	<p>Increase funding to Solid Waste Management/recycle of waste programme:</p> <p>Enforcement of Law enforcement on sand harvesting:</p> <p>Increase funding to</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Water hyacinth: Flooding: Encroachment into wet lands:			programmes which are aimed at reducing water hyacinth and hippo grass.
Poor health	Inaccessibility to clean and safe water: Poor sanitation: Unaffordable health care: Inadequate health facilities: Poor nutrition: Poor living conditions and environment bushy and stagnant water:	Reduce by 60% the prevalence of major diseases by 2012	Reduce malaria prevalence from 36.1% to 25% by 2010 Reduce respiratory infection prevalence from 20.2 % to 15% by 2012 Reduce the prevalence of diseases of skin and ulcers from 10.3 to 7% by	Increase immunisation coverage Intensify anti -malaria campaign Increase funding for health education Increase the number of health facilities ,staff and equipment
High prevalence rate of HIV and AIDS	Increased high risk behaviour: Low enrolment for PMTCT services	Reduce the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate from 8 % to 4 % by 2012	Increase the proportion of pregnant women who enrol in the PMTCT to 95% by 2012. Reduce incidences of STI cases to less than 5% Increase VCT uptake by 60% Make condoms (both male and female)accessible to 80% of eligible users	Promote PMTCT and VCT services in the District: Advocacy on Behaviour Change and Communication: Promotion of safer sexual behaviour: Set up 2 more PMTCT: Establish at least 2 centres which offer ART:
Poor performance in Education and low retention and transition rates	Shortage of education facilities and teachers Inadequate teaching and learning materials Declining quality of education standards due to irregular inspection of schools:	Increase the district performance to top 10 in the country by 2010	Conversion of at least five secondary schools (day) into boarding schools by 2012: Reduce the frequent absenteeism of students by 80%; Regular inspection of schools: Increase the number of teachers:	Construction of boarding facilities at least one per year in one day school identified: Co-ordination and harmonization of educational bursaries in the district: Strengthen the educational and inspection unit: Promote school water and sanitation hygiene: Promote the provision of sanitary towels to girl-child: Initiate support programme for PLHIV teachers:
Food insecurity	Low crop, fish and livestock production High post harvest losses High dependant	Reduce the proportion of population which is food poor from 62 % to 40% by 2012	Increase acreage under food crop from 6400 ha to 9000ha by 2010 Increase average fish production from 400 metric tonnes to 700 metric tones	Sensitize the fishermen and the community on aqua-culture: Planting of drought resistant crops: Planting of early maturing crops: Building of dykes, water pans, dams:

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	population		Increase number of dairy cattle from 2269 to 3500 :zebu cattle from 54068 to 70,000 and Goat from 17,514 to 25,000 by 2010	Use of fertilizers/organic manures; Provision of hybrid livestock to farmers instead of loans;
Inadequate Sanitation	Unplanned settlements in the urban areas Poverty: Lack of awareness; Retrogressive cultural practices.	Increase access to adequate sanitation to 60% by 2012; Improve hygiene practices by 50% by 2012.	Prepare Physical Development plans for all urban areas by 2012	Provision of public health education and construction of sanitation facilities and improvement of drainage in urban areas
Poor road network	Poor workmanship; Corruption; Centralization of resources (National level); Outdated Policies.	Improve the road network	Improved workmanship; Decentralization to the district level; Transparency and accountability.	The institution of anti-corruption mechanism within the road sector; Review road policies to address the current crisis in the road network; Mobilize more devolved funds and channel them for road construction.
Insecurity	Inadequate security personnel equipment and offices Inadequate community participation in community policing;	Have a reduced crime rate by 50% by 2012	Increase the number of police stations from 1No to 2 and Police post from 4 to 6	Increase funding for construction , equipping and staffing of police station and posts Promote of community policing
Social Injustice (rape, police brutality)	Lack of legal awareness; Poor linkages with legal providers; Existence of archaic laws/reviews; Inadequate qualified personnel on paralegal issues.	To lower the level of case of social injustice by 50% by 2012	Sensitize the public on social injustices and remedies available; Train more para-legal staff; Advocate for review of absolute laws	Advocacy and community sensitization; Networking/collaboration of government and NGO's dealing in social justice issues; Training; Action against culprits.
Poor housing	Low income; Low investment in the housing sector High cost of building materials;	Improve access to decent housing by 40% by 2012	Increase/encourage the private sector to invest in housing. Reduce cost of building through the use of locally available materials.	Establish housing financing schemes

The chapter highlights MTEF sector Visions and Missions as provided at the national level. The sectors include; Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Transport and Industry, Environment, water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Special programmes and Research, Innovation and Technology.

In each sector, a discussion is provided indicating how the district plans to respond to the vision and mission, the importance of the sectors in the district and stakeholders and their roles. There is also a discussion on sector priorities, constraints and strategies, ongoing and new projects and programmes; cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector consists of several sub-sectors. These include; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Agriculture, Lands, Co-operative Development, Forestry and Wild life.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development".

Mission: the Mission is "to improve the living standards of the people through modern and competitive agricultural production and management of natural resources".

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Kisumu West District will lay more emphasis on improvement of food crops and livestock production to enhance food security and milk production. The district will also provide an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control services, vaccination programmes and tsetse control services.

The district will also strive to revive the cotton industry as well as coffee and rice farming. A major reformation is also expected in co-operative sub-sector, as more co-operatives will be streamlined in management, through seminars and workshops.

The district will put in place mechanisms for proper management of the lake fishery on a sustainable yield basis and also strive to increase fish farming through extension. Efforts will be made to promote artisan fish processing and trade so as to reduce poverty among small-scale processors, traders and all those involved in fish related trade.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very vital sector for economic growth in the district as 70 per cent of the total working population derive their livelihoods from fishing, livestock keeping and agriculture. The sector sustains the district's population through food supply and household incomes.

3.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights MTEF sector Visions and Missions as provided at the national level. The sectors include; Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Environment, water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Special programmes and Research, Innovation and Technology.

In each sector, a discussion is provided indicating how the district plans to respond to the vision and mission, the importance of the sectors in the district and stakeholders and their roles. There is also a discussion on sector priorities, constraints and strategies; ongoing and new projects and programmes; cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector consists of several sub-sectors. These include; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Agriculture, Lands, Co-operative Development, Forestry and Wild life.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”.

Mission: the Mission is “to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of modern and competitive agriculture and sustainable use and management of natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Kisumu West District will lay more emphasis on improvement of food crops and livestock production to enhance food security and milk production. The district will also provide an enabling environment for livestock keeping through tick control services, vaccination programmes and tsetse control services.

The district will also strive to revive the cotton industry as well as coffee and rice farming. A major reformation is also expected in co-operative sub-sector, as more co-operatives will be streamlined in management, through seminars and workshops.

The district will put in place mechanisms for proper management of the lake fishery on a sustainable yield basis and also strive to increase fish farming through extension. Efforts will be made to promote artisan fish processing and trade so as to reduce poverty among small-scale processors, traders and all those involved in fish related trade.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very vital sector for economic growth in the district as 70 per cent of the total working population derive their livelihoods from fishing, livestock keeping and agriculture. The sector sustains the district's population through food supply and household incomes.

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Fisheries sub-sector is important in the district as it acts as a great source of employment for thousands of Kisumu West district. Industrial processing of fish has picked up over the last decade in the region and most of the fish processed is exported generating foreign exchange for the country.

The Agriculture and Rural development Sector is a major user of the locally produced implements such as farm implements, fishing gear and livestock feeds.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Departments of Agriculture, Livestock and veterinary	Provision of policy direction; Provision of inputs and extension services; Resource mobilization
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Provide statistics on production trends to inform decision making process and policy development.
NGOs	Supplement extension services; Capacity building to farmers.
Private sector	Provision of input and extension of credit; Participate in research provision social amenities like health, water and education
Cooperatives Development department	Sensitization of farmers and fishermen to form cooperative societies for better markets and credit facilities
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Ensuring that there is water for both human and livestock; Development of irrigation schemes to increase crop production
Fisheries Department	Ensure formation of BMUs, Provision of policy guidelines in fisheries management

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase food crop Production	Striga weed infestation. Low soil fertility. High post harvest losses due to pest infestation. Inadequate and late land preparation. Use of uncertified seeds. Adverse weather conditions and Soil erosion	Increase on- farm trials of sorghum, maize Introduce high yielding, early maturing suitable crops: Hold crop demonstrations using fertilizers Improved land management for soil and water conservation and Collaborate with other NGO's and CBO's involved in extension services
	Improve cotton production and marketing	Market uncertainty and low prices High incidences of Pests and Poor seeds	Liaise with the local research stations and NGOs dealing with National performance trials on cotton varieties Liaise with ginneries to co-ordinate cotton marketing.
Livestock Development sub sector	Increase milk production	Poor genetic potential of the herd High disease incidence; Inadequate AI services High cost of pedigree cows; Losses of livestock during drought seasons.	Upgrading of the local stock through use of grade bulls and/ or AI services Improve husbandry practices to reduce the calving interval and ensure survival of the calf. Mobilize Dairy coops to start

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			<p>AI schemes as an enterprise.</p> <p>Encourage fodder conservation during periods of plenty through publication and provision of simple manuals to farmers on techniques of conservation for use during dry spell. (hay, silage, stovers, straws c)</p> <p>Hold demonstrations on simple on-farm making of rations available resources.</p> <p>Equip and supervise community animal health maintained assistants (Camas). Mobilize Farmers groups to come together and form strong rural SACCOs to enable them access credit facilities</p> <p>Encourage communal spray crushes</p>
	Beef cattle Improve beef cattle production	<p>Lack of breeding beef bulls</p> <p>Poor selection of breeding stock by farmers.</p> <p>Long lactation periods with low milk production; Slow growth rate</p> <p>Heavy tick load</p>	<p>Importation of Breeding bulls for meat.</p> <p>Demonstrate to farmers on simple selection criteria for breeding animals.</p> <p>Encourage farmers to use communal spray crushes to control ticks.</p> <p>Improve on general husbandry practices to increase production</p>
	Poultry Improve poultry production	<p>High mortality rates due NCD</p> <p>High cost of feeds</p> <p>Lack of capital</p> <p>Incidence of new castle diseases</p>	<p>Step up vaccination campaigns against NCD, fowl typhoid and gumboro.</p> <p>Upgrade the local flock through use of exotic cockerels</p> <p>Formulation of home made rations</p> <p>Promote keeping of emerging birds such as ducks, turkeys etc.</p>
	Increase production of Sheep and goats.	<p>Lack of improved breeding bucks and Rams</p> <p>Lack of adequate housing facilities hence exposure to adverse weather mainly during the rain season</p> <p>Inadequate milk for the small holder farmer</p>	<p>Introduce Dairy goats in the district</p> <p>Train farmers on the importance of proper housing and husbandry practices.</p> <p>Introduce Breeding bucks/Rams to upgrade the locals for faster growth.</p>
	Increase honey and wax production	High cost of Bee equipment and honey harvesting kits	Train local artisans on bee equipment making; Involve all collaborators in bee keeping industry to sensitize farmers so as to increase the number of hives.
	Promote Pig	Socio-cultural beliefs and	Educate the local on the

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	production and e pork consumption	religion Poor pig rearing practices	importance of pork consumption. Intensify extension service
	Increase the number of Donkeys	Inadequate feed provision Mismanagement and overburdening of the donkey	Advocate for good husbandry practices Control the workload of the donkey
	Reduce animal diseases	Lack of information of disease amongst the livestock keepers. Non-operational dips and poor dip distribution. Lack of accaricides Inadequate staff to teach farmers. Poor dip management by the beneficiary.	Creating awareness and importance of dipping; Rehabilitation of all non- functional dips. Avail accaricides by stockists and even the department of Veterinary services. Recruit more extension staff. Construction of more dips - through self-help groups. Farmers to be encouraged to keep high grade cattle which will enhance their income.
	Increase disease Control Surveillance and vaccination programmes	Lack of resources; Inadequate staff to carry out the exercise. Uncontrolled livestock movement and free grazing. Lack of farmer's awareness. Inadequate/unavailability of vaccines and vaccination facilities	Avail the vehicles, fuel, others logistics on time when the vaccination is to start. Train enough staff who will handle the programme. Strict control on livestock movement. Farmers to be informed on importance of disease control and how the diseases affect them. Enough vaccines for all common diseases should be stocked by the department of Veterinary Services and other private companies.
	Clinical services	Lack of know how to diagnosis cattle diseases; Lack of enough qualified personnel in the department. Farmer's failure to report disease incidence in time. Unqualified personnel (quacks) who give under dose or wrong treatment. Lack of drugs either in the chemists' shops or the department. Use of local herbs by farmers which ends up not treating the livestock.	Technical staff to be posted to cover all farmers adequately; Farmers should be taught basic information on the livestock diseases and how to diagnose them. Fast reporting of diseases for treatment as soon as they notice the symptoms. Drug companies and Chemists to stock to be compelled to stock appropriate drugs. Private practitioners and organizations to be encouraged to take up the services.
	Meat Hygiene	Lack of enough trained personnel in the department. Inadequate resources like transport. Lack of awareness by the public	Training of technical staff in the department on meat inspection, who should in turn create public awareness on the importance of meat inspection.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		<p>on the importance of meat inspection.</p> <p>Poor state of most slaughterhouses and slabs, as well as meat carriers.</p>	<p>Availing enough resources so that the whole district is covered.</p> <p>Strict inspection by the department on the state of meat transportation equipments.</p>
	Artificial Insemination Services	<p>Lack of awareness where the services are offered.</p> <p>Poor infrastructures like roads.</p> <p>Poor coverage due to lack of trained personnel in A.I.</p> <p>High number of un-castrated bulls roaming with cows in the communal grazing.</p> <p>Poor heat detection.</p> <p>Un-timeliness for successful conception.</p> <p>Poor semen keeping facilities in the field</p>	<p>Encouraging and creating awareness to farmers on A.I.</p> <p>Access roads should be maintained by the relevant department in conjunction with the local communities.</p> <p>The department to train more staff to cover a large number of farmers.</p> <p>Castration of local zebu bulls to control breeding.</p> <p>Timeliness in heat detection and insemination is of paramount importance for conception to take place.</p> <p>Modern semen equipments for proper transportation, keeping and usage to be used.</p>
	Hides, skins and leather improvements services.	<p>Low flaying skills by the flayers in the slaughterhouses.</p> <p>Inadequate trained staff to offer services to all hides and skin handlers.</p>	<p>Serviceable vehicles should be availed to ease movement.</p> <p>Traders should give time for producers to prepare and dry the hides and skins properly before collection.</p> <p>Flayers should be taught proper flaying techniques and to be regularly supervised.</p> <p>The department should train more staff and post them to cover the district adequately.</p>
	Tsetse control services	<p>Lack of resources to mobilize the staff.</p> <p>Uncontrolled bushes which harbour the tsetse flies.</p> <p>Lack of chemicals for control of the tsetse flies.</p> <p>Shortage of field staff.</p>	<p>Mobilizing the available resources to facilitate the staff to move.</p> <p>Bush clearing by the local communities to reduce hide outs of tsetse flies.</p> <p>The department and other companies to avail the chemicals for use in the field, as well as other equipments needed.</p> <p>To train more staff to counter the growing number of tsetse flies.</p>
Water development	Provide safe adequate water near to the consumers	Lack of community involvement in project formulation, planning, design and implementation stages.	Development of shallow wells for rural communities through organized women groups.
	Provide safe water to consumers.	Lack of awareness in hygiene practices; Insufficient tools for maintenance.	Rainwater harvesting for rural communities. Spring protection for small community water supply

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			projects. Train skilled manpower.
	Improve water quality at source.	Lack of awareness in anti-pollution measures.	Protection of water catchment areas through afforestation.
	Ensure non-pollution of water source.	Inadequate skilled personnel. Lack of reliable transport for monitoring	Water quality monitoring.
	Increase revenue collection from water systems.	Many un-metered water consumer connections. Lack of sensitization of the people. Infrequent water supply to consumers.	Strengthen revenue task force. Provision of water meters to consumers. Improve transportation for monitoring. Improve water supply.
Fisheries development	Protection and sustainable utilization of fishery resource	Limited facilities such as boats for lake surveillance. Rampant rural poverty which encourages the use of destructive fishing gears and methods. Fisheries legislation which do not adequately protect the fishery resource. Fish farming is too poorly developed to supplement the declining catches from the lake.	Source for water vessels to facilitate surveillance activities. Sensitization of fishermen on good fishing practices. Review of fisheries legislation to provide for stiffer penalties to offenders. Promote fish farming to supplement declining catches from the lake. Encourage fishermen to contribute towards management of the lake fishery. Protection of fishing grounds Re-introduce closed fishing seasons.
	Reduce post harvest losses of fish.	Poorly constructed fishing crafts. Lack of ice for on-board chilling of fish. Lack of proper fish handling facilities at landing beaches. Lack of cold storage facilities at the beaches. The use of improper fish catching methods which accelerate fish spoilage.	Improve the design and construction of fishing boats through a boat building project. Put up ice making machines at selected fish landing beaches to produce ice for fishermen. Provide recommended fish handling facilities such as fish holding bins, trays, crates, cooler boxes etc. Develop and use catch methods which do not accelerate loss of fish quality.
	Revitalize fishing industry.	Mismanagement of fisheries co-operatives; Lack of credit facilities Lack of cold storage facilities at beaches for fish preservation.	Reactivate the existing fishermen co-operative societies to enable them make savings and avoid middlemen exploitation by taking over the marketing of fishermen produce.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Exploitation of fishermen by middlemen.	Encourage fishermen to form rural SACCOs; Reactivate the fishermen loan scheme; Provide government loan guarantee.
	Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches	Almost all the beaches are located far from the nearest water supply scheme hence there is no piped water in those beaches. Lack of water at the beaches Fishermen's lack of knowledge on hygiene and sanitation at landing beaches. Lack of funds to put up sanitation facilities	Rural communities to be encouraged to join hands and develop water supplies. Local activities and NGOs to be encouraged to assist in developing water supplies at landing beaches.
	Promotion of Aqua-culture to supplement declining catches from the lake.	Small number of fish farmers. Low staff farmer ratio Poor harvests from existing fish ponds; Lack of awareness amongst most prospective fish farmers; Lack of certified fish seed; high cost of fish feed.	Sensitization of community to venture into fish farming; Provision of motorcycles and bicycles to field staff. Transfer fish farming technology to fish farmers in order to improve pond management; Rehabilitation of government owned fish ponds to serve as demonstration ponds; Produce certified fish seed for distribution to farmers; Conduct research for cheaper fish seeds.
Land management	Increase the number of title holders	Lack of information on the part of land owners. slow land adjudication process	Have the Provincial administration hold more Barazas to educate people on their land rights and the importance of having title deeds.
	Proper land management	Lack of physical development plans in both rural and urban areas; Continuous sub-division of land into small units	To educate people that to sub divide land into small pieces is not to their interest, but against them. Small pieces in the rural areas is not conducive to agriculture and therefore food security Prepare Local Physical Development plan for urban centres.
	Reduce land disputes	Lack of motor vehicles to transport the land officers to the field to solve the boundary disputes.	Avail new all terrain vehicles and plenty of fuel. Inculcate in the populace the need to live in harmony with neighbours.
Co-operative sub sector	Revive dormant co-operative	Low production of fisheries, livestock and agriculture	Provide education to members , train co-operative officials

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	societies and Increase the number of co- operatives	products: Weak management of co-operative societies ; Lack of information on the importance of joining co-operatives	;carry out audits of all co- operatives; provide more staff to co-operative development office so as to scale up co- operative extension services

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of fish landing sites , (Kaloka)	To reduce the post- harvest losses of fish and increase the fishermen's income.	Complete the improvement works in the three landing beaches by 2010	Improve the infrastructure in the landing beaches; To construct fish bandas and provide electricity; To pave and fence all the landing sites; To Construct cold storage facilities.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Protection and sustainable utilization of fishery resources (District Wide)	1	To sensitize the community on fishery resource depletion and to promote fish farming.	Hold 10 sensitization trainings.	Source for water vessels to facilitate surveillance activities, sensitization of fishermen on good fishing practices, promote fish farming to supplement declining catches from the lake. Limited facilities for lake surveillance and rampant rural poverty
Reduction of post harvest losses of fish.	2	To improve fish handling methods.	To provide fish holding bins, trays, crates, coolers etc.	Provide recommended fish handling facilities such as fish holding bins. Develop and use catch methods which do not accelerate loss of fish. A lot of fish go to waste due to lack of fish handling facilities such as cold storage
Improvement of socio-economic status of fishermen.	3	To improve their living standards/conditions.	To train 100 cooperative officials.	Reactivate the existing fishermen, co-operative societies, and encourage fishermen to form rural SACCOs. There is wide spread mismanagement of fisheries co-operative

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches	4	To improve fish handling hygiene.	To construct 20 VIP latrines, 20 storage tanks and 10 reception bandas.	Installation of water tanks, building of VIP latrines, construction of fish reception bandas and pavements. There are no sanitary facilities at the landing beaches.
Promotion of aqua-culture to supplement declining catches from the lake.	5	To promote nutrition standards and enhance income generation.	To establish 2 demonstration ponds in each division.	To sensitize the community to venture into fish farming and to promote certified fish seed for distribution to farmers. There is small number of fish farmers and lack of certified fish seed
District Fisheries Office.	6	To improve Service Delivery	To construct one Office block by 2012	Construction of office block and provide equipment
West Kisumu Fish Pond project	7	To increase fish production.	To excavate and stock 2 fish ponds by end of 2008/09	Construction and stocking of fish pond.

A: On- going Projects: Agriculture and Livestock Development

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA District wide	<p>To provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services for increased production, food security, higher incomes and improved environment.</p> <p>To enhance the contribution of agriculture to social and economic development and to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Support the establishment of forums and institutions that promote participation of private service providers in the agricultural sector</p>	<p>Establish 12 focal areas; 9 FA planning training; Develop 12 CAPS and conduct 12 FADC training; Develop FSAPs for 4800 people in the focal area. 9 training 720 capacity. 3 Field days – 2400 farmers. 3 Training workshops for out of school youths capacity :3 Training for farmers on general Agriculture capacity: 6 Field days on gender sensitivity technology. Farmers tours 3 12 meetings</p>	<p>Identification of focal areas; Awareness creation; Conducting PRA in the focal areas; Identify and develop common interest groups (CIGS) and Training of Farmer and Staff.</p>

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	Strengthen the extension management structure		
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) District wide	To promote food security	To provide funds to 5 farmers groups annually	Vetting proposals Sensitization of farmers Disbursement of funds
District Agriculture Office	To improve service delivery of the department	To construct one office block by end of 2008/09	Construction and equipping of an office block
Livestock Development Programme District wide	Improve the living standards of small-scale farmers by strengthening their income generating activities through intensified dairy farming and milk marketing.	<p>Purchase 60 impact in-calf cows for farmers.</p> <p>Establish 10 private bull schemes.</p> <p>Purchase 10 impact bulls</p> <p>Procure 70 spraying pumps.</p> <p>Establish 10 communal spraying crushes.</p> <p>Avail 10 Lts of initial accaricides.</p> <p>Attain 6,000 bull services.</p> <p>Obtain 4000 upgraded off-springs.</p> <p>Carry out 20 training sessions for farmers.</p> <p>Hold 5 farmers tours 3 days each.</p> <p>Carry out 20 farmers demonstrations on various aspects of livestock management.</p> <p>Carry out 240 monitoring sessions.</p>	<p>Up-grading and improved management of local cattle</p> <p>Disease control and management</p> <p>Fodder production and conservation; Agro-forestry; Training of farmers; Cow from cow rotation scheme; Support to staff of ministries of Agriculture and Co-operatives; Programme monitoring and evaluation.</p>
Livestock disease control District wide	Ensure good animal health for increased production	All animals Vaccinated	Vaccination, Treatment, Sensitization of farmers
Meat Inspectorate services District wide	Ensure safety of meat and products for consumers	All slaughter houses are inspected daily.	Daily inspection of meat
Skins and Hides Inspection District wide	Ensure quality of hides and Skins	All hide and skins inspected	Daily inspection of slaughter houses
District Veterinary office	To improve service delivery	One Office block constructed by end of 2009/10	Construction and equipping of an office

B: New Projects Proposal: Agriculture and Livestock Development

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Livestock Development office	1	To improve service delivery	One office block constructed by end of 2009/10	Construction and equipping of an office
Purchase of Tractors and Implements	2	To increase crop production	Two tractors and implements procured by end of 2008/2010	Procurement of tractors and implements.
Promotion of Grain Amaranth (PEC)	3	To increase the number of groups growing Grain Amaranth from 10 to 20 by end of 20011/2012	Fund 5 proposals per year	Sensitization of groups; Disbursement of funds; Supervision; Capacity building.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructural sector is very crucial for the development of this sector as good roads reduce the cost of transporting inputs and at the same time reduces the cost of transporting local products to the market thereby making their prices affordable and competitive. Energy enables the local people to undertake value addition ventures on agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The Environment, water and Sanitation sector provides good climate for crop production and water for both agricultural production and livestock production. The Governance Justice Law and Order ensures that people live in harmony and everyone is accorded an opportunity to participate in district development activities. Research Innovations and Technology facilitates flow of market information. At the same time, research and innovation enables producers to upgrade and produce quality and competitive products.

The Human Resource Development sector ensures that the local labour force engaged in Agriculture and Rural Development activities is skilled and healthy and workers rights are respected by employers.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

While implementing projects and programmes in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, efforts will be made to ensure that HIV and AIDS education is imparted to the beneficiaries and programmes are designed with an aim of benefiting men, women and youth. This will be achieved by taking into consideration all the gender concerns during project formulation and planning stages. The district will also take in consideration the issues of environmental management when implementing projects in this sector. The district Environment management committees will ensure that environmental impact assessment is carried out on all new projects and an environmental audit is done in all on-going projects. To increase efficiency and effectiveness in project implementation and services delivery, the district will also put emphasis on the use of ICT in offices and at community level which will increase information flow and storage.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “to be a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will put a lot of emphasis on promotion and marketing of local tourist sites. Private-Partnership will be encouraged to develop and market already documented several tourist attraction sites such as Kit Mikayi and Ndere Island. The district will also exploit the possibility of establishing eco-tourism sites near the shores Lake Victoria

The district will also put measures to promote the establishment of small businesses and Jua-kali enterprises .This will be done through scaling –up of Women and Youth Enterprises Development fund and Poverty eradication funds .The district will also establish the District Joint Loan Board and train business people. The district will also construct markets in urban areas so that traders can have good working environment.

The district will prepare a District Industrial profile which will be used to market the districts potential to both national and international investors. For massive employment creation, the district intends to engage experts to carry out feasibility studies to see the viability of reviving defunct cotton industry.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sub-sector is important in the District as it is intended to create job opportunities, generate incomes and wealth. By so doing it has a major contribution to poverty reduction. In order for the sector to contribute to poverty reduction, it will require the support of all the stakeholders so that the Governments role will be to create the necessary enabling environment such as improving infrastructure, policy formulation and information dissemination. In this way it will open the way for private sector contribution through investment.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kisumu County Council	Maintenance of Market centres and provision of facilities such as toilets and water; Contribution to the District Joint Loan Board
Ministry of Energy	Fund the Rural Electrification Programme and to supply electricity to market

Stakeholder	Role
	centres.
NGOs	Promotion of village Savings and Loan Schemes and Capacity building.
Commercial Banks	Provision of credit facilities
Tourism Department	Marketing of tourism sites
District Development office	Prepared the District Investment profiles
Trade development Department	Establishment of District Loan Board : Organize training of traders

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase the number of people engaged in businesses	Lack of business skills , inaccessible and unaffordable credit and poor working environment	Increase funding to the Women and Youth Enterprise Development funds ,train more people : Revival of the SACCOs
Industry	Marketing and promoting of the District Tourism, potential	Inadequate funds to undertake a vigorous marketing and promotion exercise. Lack of industrial zones Lack of data on the district industrial potential	Create district industrial zones and prepare a district industrial profile
Tourism	Promote conference ,cultural and Eco-Tourism	Limited promotion of tourism sites Low investment in hotels and other conference facilities	Market the district tourism sites through brochures , creation of internet site : Lobby for investors to put up conference and tourism facilities; form cultural groups which promote tourism

3.2.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurship Training (District Wide)	To inculcate basic business knowledge. To create awareness on investment opportunities and sources of business finance.	To train 160 persons in the 2 divisions per fiscal year.	Conduct entrepreneurship training
Joint Loan Scheme	To offer credit facilities to small scale indigenous traders.	60-70 persons per fiscal year.	Financial Small Scale entrepreneurs

B: New Projects Proposal: Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Exhibition For Small Scale Enterprises (Sse's) District Wide	1	To Help Market Products Of Sse's	All Sse's Involved In Manufacturing (1 Exhibition Per Fiscal Year).
Trade And Industry Office Block	2	To Provide Office Accommodation For All The Departments By The Year 2003.	To Construct And Complete The Office Block By The Year 2004.

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Kit Mikayi Legendary Rocks Site	1	Make The Site Attractive For Increased Number Of Tourist	Perimeter Wall And Hotel Constructed By End Of 2012.	Rehabilitation Of Perimeter Wall And Construction Of Essential Facilities Such Hostels Toilets.
Ndere Island National Park	2	Increase The Number On Tourist In The District For Increased Earning.	To Have Tourist Visiting The Island By 2010	Promote The Island And Provide Basic Social Amenities

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides market for agricultural produce in terms of food and raw materials to industries (agro-based). Well-maintained infrastructure will promote tourism, trade and investment. Information technology will be a key player in promoting the existing potential in trade, tourism and industry in the district through exhibitions, marketing, internets, print and electronic media. Security is paramount to the promotion, growth and sustainability of tourism trade and industry.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will ensure that men, women and youth are given the opportunity to start viable small scale business. This will be done through loan-schemes that will avail loans to people who have no title deeds. Exploitation of tourism potential in the district will be done in a manner that reduces the social evils associated with it such as drug-abuse, commercial sex workers and spread of HIV/AIDS. The district will therefore ensure that those engaged in tourism are provided with adequate information so that such adverse effects of growth in tourism are minimized.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

VISION: The sector's vision is "to provide cost effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of vision 2030".

Mission: The mission is “to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will lay a lot of emphasis on expansion of rural electrification to reach the local trading centres so as spur the growth of Jua Kali and other small scale businesses. In the plan period, the district plans to upgrade the rural road network to motorable standard. More emphasis will be given to roads leading to high potential agricultural areas and fish landing sites. Major stakeholders in the roads sub-sector will liaise with the District Roads Committees, Kisumu Rural Constituency Development Fund Committee to prioritize roads and footbridges that required urgent attention, at the same time, the district will continue with the annual road routine maintenance and spot improvement in all the classified roads.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Physical infrastructure sector is a key enabler in economic and social development of the district. The sector facilitates movement of people for business and social activities. The sector is also responsible for the smooth flow of agricultural, livestock and fisheries outputs and inputs to the district. The Energy sector facilitates the growth of Jua Kali enterprises and creates a conducive environment for provision of health services and quality education in the district. The sector is a major provider of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Many people are employed directly in the road construction. The sector is a major outlet for locally produced building materials and other industrial building products produced supplier by local firms.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Roads Department	Construction and maintenance of classified roads; Provision of funds; Technical advice, Quality control and supervision of works;
Ministry of Public Works	Development of Bills of Quantities and supervision of all works to ensure quality.
Ministry of Energy	Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme and to supply electricity to schools, households, health facilities and Trading centres.
Kisumu County Council	Provision of basic infrastructure services such rural access road.
Kenya Roads Board	Allocation of funds and supervision of road maintenance works
CDF	Provision of funds to maintain rural access roads and construct foot bridges.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Provision of electricity to all trading centres and public institutions such as schools and	Inadequate funding; Community cost-sharing; high cost;	Solicit donor assistance; Sensitize community; use cost sharing transformers bought by

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	health facilities	Drought for long periods	KPLC, alternative energy source.
	Promotion of renewable energy fuel	Lack of information of the value of renewable energy	Hold education and sensitize the on the importance renewable energy
Roads	Maintenance of existing roads; tarmac all the inter-district roads	Lack of Funds, machinery and equipment;	Solicit donor assistance, enhance fuel levy collections: use of labour based –contractors

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Projects Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D245 Akado Kombewa Maseno	1	To ease transportation of farm produce to markets.	27.3 km	Tarmacking and upgrading to class C
RAR 20 Kombewa- Mboha- Bodi	2	Facilitate transportation of produce to market outlets	12km	
E 255 Kolenyo-Bar Korwa- Korwenje	3	To serve the farming communities.	13.3 km	
E 1118 Maseno-darajambili	4	To ease traffic congestion on Kisumu – Maseno road.	1.3 km	
E1112 Mariwa- Nyamor-Kondik	5	To make a number of schools along the road accessible	4.6Km	
URA3 Kolenyo-Reru	6	To facilitate transportation of fish and farm produce to the market	3.9Km	
R5 Kondik-Ndiru- Lunga-Holo	7	To enable residents easily access services at the District Headquarters.	8.9Km	
Bodi-Holo-No Kapiyo	8	Enable easy movement of agricultural products to markets	3km	
Kanguka-Chulaimbo Road	9	Enable easy movement of agricultural products to markets	1.5km	Bush clearing; back filling, boulder removal, gravelling

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Expansion of Rural Electrification programme	1	To improve quality of services	4 more health facilities covered by 2012	Provision of electricity to Otieno Owala , Arito Langi , onyinjo dispensaries and Bodi health centre

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure facilitates the operations of the other sectors especially the agriculture and Rural Development sector. Roads are required to transport produce and people to markets and electricity increases the productivity of small scale businesses hence improved income levels. Electricity also improves the quality of health care by enabling services such as X- ray so that there is a healthy community capable of participating in economic activities to alleviate poverty. Provision of electricity to schools and good roads are seen to improve performance in the education since students can have longer hours of study and also recommended equipment for practical classes in laboratories.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The District will ensure that both men and women are considered for the labour based road construction jobs to ensure equity. All works will have some funds allocated for HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns to continue the fight against AIDS at all levels. Digital villages have also been proposed to ensure that the communities are informed on various issues including markets for their produce and rights to promote gender equity.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises of two sub sectors namely; Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainability managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission: The mission is to promote conservation and protection of the environment in order to support sustainable exploitation of natural resources, including water resources and accessibility as well as provide quality sanitation for the development of the district.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will lay a lot of emphasis on the provision of water for both human and livestock use. This will be done through rehabilitation and expansion of existing water sources. The district will also construct more dams, dips wells and explore ways of harnessing more water from the Lake to boost the water supply. The district will devote resources towards the improvement of sanitation in both the rural and urban areas. Key activities will include contraction of public toilets and dumpsites in urban centres. The local communities will also be educated on the need to construct and use toilets.

On irrigation, the district will come up with data on its irrigation potential. This will be done alongside the current effort of reviving defunct projects and exploiting into the already known potential.

The district will make activities of the District Environment Management Committee (DEME) more pronounced in order to reduce environment degradation. The DEME prepares and implements a district environment management plan, ensures that environmental impact assessments are conducted and that environmental considerations are included in all public and private projects.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Stakeholders have come to realise that environment and poverty are closely related. A poorly managed environment affects 70% of its population that directly depend on agricultural and fishing activities for their livelihoods.

Rehabilitation and expansion of Maseno Kombewa water supply and Kisumu Rural water supply will provided water to residents especially Maseno University, the hospitals and other institutions. Local rivers create opportunities for irrigation in areas around Mboha and Kirindo which not only ensures food security throughout the year, but makes local people earn a living through production and selling of vegetables.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Lake Victoria Water Services Board	Development, Maintenance and protection of water resources
Kisumu County Council	Drilling of boreholes and protection of water springs; Provision of sanitation facilities in urban areas
NGOs (Plan Kenya, IDCCS, KWAHO, STIPA)	Construction of water points such as bore holes; Provision of water tanks for roof catchments; Promotion of water & sanitation hygiene practices in schools.
Kisumu Rural Constituency Development Fund	Allocation of funds for drilling borehole and protection of dams
European Union	Provision of funds for water and sanitation projects
District Environment management office	Co-ordination of environmental management activities
Irrigation department	Giving technical advice on matters related to irrigation
Public Health department	Monitoring of water quality and ensuring that there is proper sanitation facilities in private and public

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to clean drinking water for humans and animals	Inadequate funds; Poor coordination of programmes; Low Community participation.	Increase funding for water projects : explore the possibility of harnessing water from the lake ;monitor the water quality
Sanitation	Increase toilet coverage; Construction of VIP latrines in public places and institutions ;	Low funding ; Growth of unplanned settlements in urban centres	Prepare physical development plans for urban centre : increase funding for construction of toilets , intensify health education to promote use of toilets
Irrigation	Increase the areas under irrigation	Lack of funds ,personnel and data for planning	Prepare district irrigation profile; To Develop small holder irrigation Schemes

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment Management	Reduce environmental degradation	Low priority accorded to environmental issues by leaders and local community participation.	Preparation and implementation of District Environment management plan; Enforcement of environmental laws

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On- going Project/Programmes: Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisumu Rural Water Supply Kombewa Division – South West, Central Locations	To improve the quantity and quality of the water supplied to consumers. To cover more consumers. To boost the water supply to consumers. To test water quality before supplied to consumers To boost revenue collection and record water produced and sold.	Rehabilitate 3 new control valves. Extend the line by 8 Km. Mayieka line 5 Km. Purchase of new laboratory equipment and tools by 2010	Rehabilitation of filters. . Extension of distribution lines to potential centres e.g. institutions , market centres ;Replacement of Mayieka line; Purchase of laboratory equipment, tools ;Purchase of meters
Korwenje Water Project	To provide source of supply; To pump water from river Awach to cover the whole of Korwenje Location and environs; To alleviate water problem in the area.	Complete 1 up-take, install 2 pumping sets, construct 20 Km pipeline and 1 treatment plant by 2010,	Construction of 1 tank. Purchase and installation of pumping sets. Extension of distributions. Construction of treatment works. Rehabilitation of pumping main.

B: New Project/Proposal: Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Soko Obondo water Spring Protection Kombewa Division	1	Increase no of residents with access to water and sanitation	To protect the Spring and construct a reservoir by 2010	Construction of reservoir and piped scheme
Kisumu Rural water Supply: Arito borehole District Wide	2	Increase no of residents with access to water and sanitation	1 borehole; 1 4" Submersible pump installed in place by end of 2009	Borehole development at Arito booster station, Installation of pumps; fitting of meters.
Maseno kombewa Water Supply. Kombewa/Maseno	3	Increase no of residents with access to water and sanitation	1 borehole developed; 1 33m high tower constructed; 23 cubic metre plastic tank by 2030	Installation of metres at treatment works, purchase of water quality apparatus; Borehole development at Holo, construction of 13m High GI tower and installation of 23 cubic metre plastic tank at Holo

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Kirindo Irrigation Scheme Kombewa Division	4	To increase area under irrigation for farmers	Irrigate 200 ha of Farmland by end of 2012	Establishment of pumped irrigation system.
North Alungo- Mboha drainage Scheme Kombewa/Maseno Divisions	5	To increase area under drainage to enable farmers reclaim flooded farms for crop production	Reclaim 85 ha of farmland and put under crop production by end of 2009	Dredging of river banks; desilting
Korinde Dam Kombewa Division	6	Increase access to water and Sanitation	Construct cattle trough and Fence by end of 2008/09	Fencing of dam; Construction of cattle trough.
Kosimbo Borehole Maseno Division	7	Increase access to water and sanitation	1 borehole rehabilitated by end of 2008/2009	Installation of water pump and culverts;

B: New Project Proposal: Environment

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Training Programme for groups engaged in Environmental Conservation	1	To increase their capacity to conserve Environment.	All groups involved in Environmental conservation in the District Trained by 2012.	Training of groups; Promotion of formation of more groups.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays an important role in ensuring that water is available for both domestic and agricultural use. Since the residents of the district depend on farming and fishing for their day to day livelihoods it therefore becomes very important to protect the environment in order to sustain these activities. The sector links with others like Agriculture and Rural Development for good farming practices that protect the available water resources, trade, tourism and industry for marketing and sale of products, Human Resource Development for education on good sanitation practices. Well maintained water resources like Ndere Island is also a tourist attraction which can generate income to the residents if well rehabilitated.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

While implementing project and programmes in this sector, efforts will be made to ensure that all the people in the community are involved in project design. This is to ensure that women and youth are not excluded from the benefits accruing from increased water supply and increase production from irrigation schemes. Stakeholders' participation will ensure that environmental concerns are taken into consideration before project inception and during implementation. In all the trainings that will be conducted to participants, HIV

and AIDS sensitization and education will be done to continue reminding them about the need for behavioural change.

3.5 Human Resource Development

This sector consists of sub sectors such as Medical services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector's vision "is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development."

Mission: The sector's mission "is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resources policies and programmes to meet the requirement of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global market."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Investment in human resource development is key to economic growth as well as poverty reduction. In the district, the District Education Board has launched the education bursary fund to assist the needy and bright students from poor families. There is also a district bursary fund for text-book projects for primary schools. Efforts will also be made to intensify the enrolment of girls in schools and work out programmes to retain them.

To address the problem of morbidity and mortality rates arising from high prevalence of malaria, water borne diseases, vitamin A deficiencies in children under five years, HIV and AIDS etc, the district will aim to strengthen community based-health and nutrition initiatives and carry-out campaigns aimed at increasing immunization coverage. The district will also ensure that health facilities are increased and existing ones rehabilitated, equipped and staffed.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important to the district because it is through education that skilled manpower is required for economic growth is developed. The sector is also very important to the district because education enhances reproductive health and reproductive rights and facilitates the fight against HIV and AIDS, lowers the fertility rates and enhances child survival and helps to reduce maternal mortality. A healthy community is capable of actively participating in economic development activities to increase production in the district and alleviate poverty.

The provision of quality health care is fundamental to the attainment of national goals for industrial development. Diseases manifest themselves dramatically among the poor and particularly women and children who are the most vulnerable in our society. Health issues covers the fourth, fifth and sixth of the eight Millennium Development Goals and is not only significant to its central role in human well being and economic growth but also in the attainment of all other MDG goals starting with poverty reduction through to environmental sustainability.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Faith Based organizations	Development and management of Schools and Health Facilities.
County Council of Kisumu	Construction of health facilities.
NGOs	Implementation of HIV and AIDS projects to reduce prevalence and mitigate impact of HIV and AIDS.
Kisumu Rural Constituency Development Fund	Allocation of funds for construction of new health facilities and rehabilitation of schools.
Donors (JICA,DFID, World Bank among others)	Provision of funds for health and education projects.
Provincial Administration	Ensure adherence to Government policies in the sector such as free primary education
National Aids Control council	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization for HIV and AIDS programmes.
Kenya red Cross Society	Responding to disasters such as cholera outbreaks, flooding and wild winds in schools.
Education office	Staffing of schools and quality control of education ; funding education projects and programmes
Health Departments (Public Health and Medical services)	Provision of curative and preventive medical service
Private Health provider	Supplement public effort in the provision of medical services
Adult education	Provision of adult education

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Improve the quality of education	Inadequate education facilities in pre-school, primary and secondary.	Provision of textbooks ,teachers ,desks and teaching material to all schools ;construction Science laboratory , libraries and boarding facilities in Secondary Schools
	Increase enrolment and retention for	Poverty, Orphan hood, Child labour, Negative attitude of parents towards girl child.	Mobilization and community awareness on girl child education; increase AIDS awareness. Increase bursary for girls' education. Encourage parents to start small-scale income generating projects. Improve sanitation conditions in schools and provide sanitary towels
Health	Reduce prevalence of diseases	Low knowledge of health education and information , weak public health systems due to shortage of health education official , poverty and cultural practices	Increase funding for community health programmes , increase immunisation campaigns and nutritional education
	Provision of quality health care to adults and elderly	Shortage of staff ,drugs and equipment in health facilities , inaccessible	Construction ,staffing and equipping of the Increase number of health facilities
	Strengthening of Health Management Information systems	Inadequate resources. Lack of commitment by health workers; Lack of trained personnel in NGO health facilities; Lack of trained personnel in NGO health	Strengthen coordination of HMIS at all levels, strengthen essential logistics especially data processing equipment, training of allied health workers on HMIS and intensify data collection.

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		facilities; Lack of updates.	
Public health	Malaria control	Low adherence to preventive measures; proximity to the lake hence mosquito breeding areas	Clinical management by providing effective and prompt treatment of cases. Management of malaria and anaemia in pregnancy Vector control using insecticide – treated nets and other methods
	HIV and AIDS Control	Increasing new infections; High poverty levels; Low adherence to preventive measures; Low uptake of female condoms	HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns, Setting up mobile VCTs, provision of ART services, Increase availability of female condoms Promotion of PMTCT services; Administration of Post Exposure Prophylaxis
	Promotion of use of safe water and sanitation to control water borne diseases	High cost of building toilets in the slum/flooding areas. Overcrowding leading to overstretch of facilities (sewers) and access to clean water. Natural calamities (Flooding and drought)	Promotion of the building V.I.P latrines in the rural set up. Promote the sanitation, water, and hygiene programme (both in school and home). Promote the use of water purifiers (such as water guard).

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kombewa District Hospital	Improve diagnostic services	One X-Ray block with Equipments by end of 2009	Construction of X-Ray block Equipping the block.
Promotion of Latrines District wide	Reduces cases of communicable diseases	To put up 1 demonstration latrine in each Division by 2010	Construction of public latrines; Sensitization meetings
Malaria Control District wide	Reduce malaria cases	Reduce malaria deaths by 50% by 2012	Spraying of houses; Promotion of use of treated bed nets;
Advocacy and promotion of behaviour change District wide	Reduce HIV prevalence	Reduce HIV prevalence to 3% from 8% by 2012	Promotion of counselling and testing; Sensitization campaigns;
Continuum of care and support for people living with HIV and AIDS	Improve quality of life of PLWHA	All PLWHA reached by 2012	Start IGAs for PLWHA; Distribution of ARVs.
Total War against Aids (TOWA) project District wide	To reduce rate of infection; Mitigate socio-economic impacts due to HIV and AIDS	To reduce HIV prevalence form 8% to 3% by 2012	Promotion of PMTCT uptake; Promotion of counselling and testing by targeting vulnerable groups;
Free primary Education	To achieve	All to eligible to be	Provision funds to schools to

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
(FPE) Programme District wide	universal primary education for all	in school are in school by 2012	purchase books and maintain facilities
Free Secondary Education Programme District wide	To increase transition from primary to secondary schools	Transition from primary to secondary from 55% to 80 by 2012	Provision funds to schools to purchase books and maintain facilities
GOK/OPEC District wide	To support the Districts commitment to provide quality basic education for all.	Five public primary schools; One secondary school within the District and one Regional special needs resource centre.	Rehabilitation of learning environment around identified schools; Construction of classrooms and sanitation facilities.
Infrastructure Development for schools programme District wide	To improve infrastructural facilities in the schools	5 schools supported annually.	Provision of funds to construct and maintain classrooms, libraries and dormitories
Basic Education Programme District wide	Reduce the level of illiteracy by providing basic skills to adults and out of school youths.	Adults, out of school youths, community leaders, Rehabilitation centres, GK prisons	Provide Basic and post Literacy education to adults and out of school youths. Increase learner's enrolment in literacy classes. Initiate

B: New Project Proposal: Medical Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Hospital Morgue and Theatre Kombewa	1	Improve quality of health care provided; Reduce cost of transporting bodies to and from Kisumu	One theatre block and one Morgue with capacity of 100 bodies by 2012	Acquisition of land for expansion; Construction of one theatre and one morgue block; procurement and installation of equipments.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School feeding programme District wide	1	To improve performance and reduce dropout rates	One theatre block and one Morgue with capacity of 100 bodies by 2012	Acquisition of land for expansion; Construction of one theatre and one morgue block; procurement and installation of equipments.
Rehabilitation	2	Improve	44 Schools	Painting, plastering,

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Primary Schools District wide		infrastructure to accelerate enrolment	rehabilitated by end of 2008/2009	fitting windows, Roofing, construction of new classrooms.
Rehabilitation of Secondary Schools District wide	3	Improve infrastructure to accelerate enrolment	19 Schools rehabilitated by end of 2008/2009	Painting, plastering, fitting windows, Roofing, construction of new classrooms.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Adult Education office of District Head quarter Office	1	Provision of office accommodation for DAEO to improve service delivery.	One office block by 2010	Construction of office block to accommodate DAEO and staff
Divisional Adult education Offices	2	Provision of office accommodation for Divisional Adult Education Officers	2 office blocks for AAEOs and staff. By 2012	Construction of 2 office blocks
Adult Education Centres District wide	3	Provision of Adult Education classes	10 adult education centres by 2012	Construction of Adult Education classes for Adult learners.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment water and Sanitation sector play an important role in Human Resource Development. They provide the lifeline for the local people through provision of food, employment opportunities, incomes and environmental goods and services such as water and clean air. The Physical infrastructure sector facilitates the delivery of health and education services in all parts of the district. Good roads ensure that critical medical services and supplies are delivered to health institutions. Reliable power supply enables the quality of education and health to improve. Health facilities with power can offer specialized diagnostic services and be able to store vaccines. The sector also produces the critical skilled and healthy manpower required in the Trade Tourism and industry and Agriculture and Rural Development sectors. The Research Innovation and technology (RIT) sector supports the Human Resource Development sector by making it more response to national and global trends. The RIT facilitates information flow and promotes knowledge development in the health and education sub-sector. The Governance Justice Law and order sector creates an enabling environment for citizens to access education and health services through provision of security and protection of human rights.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

While implementing projects and programmes in Human Development Resource sector stakeholders will have to ensure that gender issues are taken into consideration. Players in the sector will ensure that women, men youth and people with disabilities have equal

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

opportunities in accessing medical services. In education, the district will address all obstacles affecting access to education by both the boy and girl child. The district will particularly aim at increasing and retaining the number of girl in schools by improving school sanitation conditions and availing sanitary towels. The district will close all the loopholes which expose the children to child labour and sex exploitation. During the plan period, schools will continue providing environmental education and creating awareness on HIV and AIDS. The district will also ensure that those affected and infected by HIV and AIDS have access to medical services and orphans have food and continue going to school.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

Research, Innovation and Technology sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Higher Education Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, E-Government and research institutions.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The Sector's Vision is "To achieve excellence in creation and provision of technology information and knowledge."

Mission: The Mission is "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research innovations and technology."

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Research, Innovation and Technology sector in the district is fast growing because the district's closeness to Kisumu City. This is evident by the increasing number of training facilities on ICT, availability of cyber cafes, improved cell phone coverage and a radio station. Most government and private sector businesses have adopted information technology.

The district will support all initiatives aimed at promoting ICT in the district. This will include facilitating private investors to acquire necessary approval local based licences and land to put up ICT infrastructure. The district will also encourage public institutions to embrace ICT so as to improve information flow and storage.

There are a number of organizations doing research in the district such as Waltreed Project (WRP) on HIV and AIDS and other sexually Transmitted Infections (STI). The district is also home to Maseno University that carries out research from time to time especially in the field of Agriculture to improve food production in the district. The district will ensure that there is a strong linkage between researchers and the user of the information.

The district will continue strengthening District Management Information System (DMIS) and the planning unit so that they collect quality data through both the conventional and participatory methodologies. Emphasis will also be put in increasing information processing and storage facilities and disseminating data to stakeholder at the district and lower levels.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research is useful in the district as it provides solution to major ills affecting the people; these include HIV and AIDS and poverty. Research and innovation enables the district to increase production of Agricultural, Livestock and fisheries products .It also lead to local producers to upgrade their products and make them more competitive in local and international markets.

This sector is also important for reduction of business transaction cost as information flow and access to financial services and products is made cheaper .The ICT sector has also created employment opportunities to many people engaged in selling and maintaining computer and mobile phones and their accessories.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya National Bureau of statistics	Conducting surveys and Census: dissemination of information.
Internet Service providers	Provision of internet services.
NGOs	Carry out research in various fields
E Government Secretariat	Coordination of e government programmes.
Donors (European Union)	Provision of funds for research.
Mobile Phone Companies	Provision of mobile phone services for easy communication.
Media	Provision of information through print and electronic media.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of phone services and infrastructure
Postal corporation of Kenya	Provision of postage and courier services

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information & Communication	Increase the usage of ICT facilities	High cost of telephone installation; Low coverage of mobile in rural areas; limited internet services and Lack of electricity in rural areas	Installation of more ICT infrastructure to increase coverage
Research	Create a strong link between	Inadequate funding for research activities ,weak link between research	Increase funding for extension services;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	research and extension systems	institutions and users of information: disregard to research by data consumers due to traditional believes or expenses associated with their implementation	promote shows , demonstrations and exhibitions

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

B: New Project Proposal: Information and Technology

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E-government	1	Improve government services and enhance networking; Increase efficiency.	All public offices in the district by 2012	Training, infrastructure installation (software and hardware), networking, database development, website development
Introduction of ICT at primary and ICT at secondary level District wide	2	Induct basic ICT knowledge	Primary and secondary schools	Curriculum development for both primary and secondary

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the Research Innovation and Technology sector to flourish in the district Human Resource Development sector has to produce health and educated and skilled manpower. Stakeholders in Physical infrastructure sector have to ensure that power supply is reliable and extended to all parts of the district. The road network has to be in good condition to facilitate installation and maintenance of ICT infrastructure. The Governance Justice Law and Order comes handy to ensure that rights of researchers and innovators are protected and cases of theft and vandalism in ICT facilities are minimized. Public Administration greatly depends on the Research Innovation and Technology sub-sector to provide data for development planning and informed decision making.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that all research findings are provided in fora and through instruments where both male and female have freedom to participate. The data should also be disaggregated by sex to reflect their benefits and effects on both males and females. ICT will also be widely used to advocate for the need for people to take into consideration genders issues, promote national cohesion and address HIV and AIDS and environmental concerns.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision is “To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”.

Mission: The Mission of the sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership,

accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance of corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development”.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district realises the importance of peace and justice as prerequisite for development. The district will therefore focus on enhancing security through expansion of facilities and increasing security personnel and providing them with working tools. The district will also strengthen the working relationship between security agents and community through sharing of information. The district will also enhance the participation of offender in development activities through strengthening of both custodial and non-custodial programmes. The district will train and equip Members of Provincial Administration with skills to be able to reduce and manage conflicts at sub-locations and locations. The district will also facilitate the faster administration of justice by lobbying for more staff in the legal organs.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In order to promote development in the district, this sector is linked to all other sectors as it enhances stability and the harmonious co-existence among the populace. This is done through provision of security and justice services. The sector plays a key role in the integration of returnees who were displaced from other parts of the country as a result of the 2007 post election violence. The sector is also important as it facilitates local people to acquire legal documents such as identification cards and birth certificates and passports so that they can participate in gainful activities locally and internationally.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration	Ensuring accountability; dissemination of information.
Judiciary	Provision of justice through the law courts
NGOs	Promotion of good governance through community sensitization.
Probation Department	Integration of ex- convicts into the community
Police Department	Maintenance of Law and order
Faith based organizations	Promotion of good values through Christian teachings
Civil Registration Department	Issue birth and Death certificates
Registration of Persons	Issuance of Identification cards

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To provide people – friendly administration services at the local level and promote development efforts; to maintain security, law and order; To control the production and consumption of illicit brews; reduce and manage conflicts	Shortage of personnel and transport ; slow adoption of ICT ;Lack of skills to handle the ever changing community needs	Training of personnel of ICT, Conflict resolution ,Disaster preparedness and management ,Human rights Purchase of working tools such as vehicles , Computes and other

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			communication equipment Recruitment of staff in missing areas
Administration of Justice	Reduce case back log	Inadequate personnel and physical infrastructure.	Increase personnel's, construct and equip more physical facilities.
Legal services	Enhance legal services and hasten court cases	High cost of legal services. Lack of awareness on human rights.	Creating awareness on the availability of free legal services by the GOK and other service providers. Educate the public on their legal rights.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On- going Project/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Commissioners Office block	To improve service delivery to the public	One Office block constructed by end of 2009	Construction of Office block

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Police

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Police Posts at Ratta and Bodi	To improve security in the area	Two Police posts constructed and Officers deployed by end of 2008/2009	Construction of police posts; Deployment of Police officers

B: New Project Proposal: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Administration Police lines	1	Provide housing for APs while improving security	6 Units at District headquarters 6 Units at Kombewa By end of 2009/10 FY	Construction of houses.
Divisional office Residence	2	To provide housing for DO to improve service delivery	2 Units constructed at Maseno and Kombewa by end of 2012	Construction houses
Kombewa police Station	3	To improve security in the area around Kombewa	1Police Station Constructed and officers posted by 2012	Construction. Posting of police officers and staff.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Provincial Administration co-ordinates provision of public services at the district level. They supplement efforts of other sectors in community mobilization and
Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

dissemination of Governments policies. The Research Innovation and Technology sector will enable stakeholders in this sector make informed decisions based on data and evidence. The increased efficiency and effectiveness of Governance; Justice, Law and Order sector through enhanced information flow and storage.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

As stakeholders in the Governance, Law, Justice and Order embark on implementation of projects and programmes, emphasis will be to ensure that gender issues are upheld. Security agents will have Gender Desks to ensure that cases of men, women and youth are handled with dignity. Personnel serving in various departments will also be inducted to the new strategies of fighting HIV/AIDS.

3.8 Public Administration

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

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is to be “a leading sector in public policy formulation, Coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission: The mission is “to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality Public service delivery”.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will continue sensitizing members of the public to participate actively in development issues; this will be done through dissemination of information in Barazas, farmer’s field days, National Days, public Service week exhibitions, etc. The public are encouraged to be involved in participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented using devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, Fuel Levy, Road Maintenance Levy, Bursary Funds, Free Primary Funds among others so that the objectives of the projects are realized.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Government has embarked on continuous devolvement of funds to the districts so that the communities can address and fund their own priority needs. This sector therefore plays a very important role in facilitating, identification, prioritization, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of these projects. The District Treasury also ensure that there is prudent management of funds disbursed from the national level to the district.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ngos	Participation In Development Planning Process And Capacity Building To The Community To Participate In Monitoring And Evaluation Of Projects.
Donor	Provision Of Funds For Development Of Financial Management Systems And District Planning Units
Provincial Administration	Dissemination Of Development Information
Ministry Of Finance	Facilitation Of Flow Of Funds For Development Projects
Central Bank Of Kenya, Kisumu	Provision Of Banking Services
Commercial Banks	Provision Of Banking Services
District Development Office	Co-Ordination Of D District Planning Activities
County Council Of Kisumu	Management Of LATF
District Treasury	Management Of Government Resources

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Prudent management of government resource.	Shortage of staff, slow disbursement of resources from ministries, length procurement procedures, inadequate funds to do verification on the usage of public funds	All Stakeholders to work together in an environment where roles are well defined to promote trust, transparency and accountability.
Development Planning	Effectively plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate development activities in the district	Lack of funds: lack of data, staff and equipment to implement projects.	Produce the District Development Plan and oversee its implementation; Produce annual work plans; Produce DAMER reports; Conduct M & E tours to projects
Local Government	Enhance citizen's participation in development process.	Insufficient delivery of services; Weak community participation. Poor management of resources.	Strengthen the Local Authority Service Delivery Planning process

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On- going Project/Programmes: Local Government

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction Of Manywanda Social Hall South West Seme	To Provide Facility For Youth To Train, Meet, And Eliminate Idleness	1 Hall And 2 Offices Constructed By End Of 2007/08	Construction Social Hall
Kit Mikayi Social Hall East Seme	To Provide Facility For Youth To Train, Meet, And Eliminate Idleness	1 Hall And 2 Offices Constructed By End Of 2007/08	Construction Social Hall
Kombewa Water Project South Central Seme	To Improve Access To Water And Sanitation	10 Water Kiosks Constructed By End Of 2008/09	Construction of Water Kiosks; Connection To Piped Water.

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Sunga/ Kamagore Foot Bridge. Otwenya	To Facilitate Safe Movement Of Residents Across The Stream	1 Bridge Constructed By End Of 2008/09 Fy	Construction Of Foot Bridge, Erection Of Gabions
Wandega Access Road	Improve Road Network	3km Of The Road Rehabilitated	Heavy Graveling

B: New Project Proposal: Local Government

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Onyinjo Dispensary Doctor's House in Otwenya	1	To improve service delivery at the dispensary	1 Medium grade unit constructed by end of 2009/2010	Construction of dispensary
Reru market water project in West Seme	2	To improve access to water and sanitation	1 borehole by end of 2009/2010	Drilling of borehole ,Procurement and installation of accessories
Lela market Borehole North West Kisumu	3	To improve access to water and sanitation	1 borehole by end of 2009/2010	Drilling of borehole; Procurement and installation of accessories
Kokuon Koderia Dispensary Access road in North Central Seme	4	To make the health facility easily accessible to the residents of North Central Seme	1.2Km of the road rehabilitated	Bush clearing and Heavy graveling
Maseno Hostels in North West Kisumu	5	To improve housing conditions in Maseno	3 storey with 40 units constructed by end of 2009/2010	Procurement of works; Construction of Hotels
Soko Kowaga Water spring in Otwenya	6	To improve access to water and sanitation	1 spring protected	Protection of spring

B: New Project Proposal: District Treasury

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Treasury at Holo District Headquarters	1	To improve service delivery of the district treasury.	1 office block constructed by 2009/2010	Construction of district Treasury block

B: New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District planning unit	1	To improve information dissemination.	Construct Office and District information and documentation Centre by end of 2012	Construction, equipping and staffing of district planning unit

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

In order to achieve its objective of ensuring prudent resource management, the sector links with Research, Innovation and Technology which carries out research to show how funds have been used and the impact of projects and programmes so that new strategies can be developed. Provincial Administration through its structures helps the sector in dissemination of information on policies to the communities through public Barazas. The Human Development Sector ensures that the community is healthy and educated so that they can understand and utilize information provided for economic

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Using the District Development Plan 2008-2012 and District Focus for Rural Development structure, this sector will ensure that all cross cutting issues are highlighted and incorporated in the development planning process. The plan will capture major cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Gender equity and Environmental management. The planning team will also ensure that project and programmes have in-built components handling HIV and AIDS issues and all environmental concerns have been taken into consideration.

3.9 Special Programmes

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Regional Development, Gender and Children affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and sports.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The Vision is to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will take into consideration the need of the youth who constitute 33% of the total population. Key to the agenda of district leaders and planners is tackling unemployment, HIV and AIDS and drug abuse. To handle these, the district will promote skill acquisition through reviving Youth Polytechnics; start constituency soccer activities and enhance the bursary schemes. The district will also support HIV and AIDS programmes being undertaken with the help of NGOs, CBOs and Government funding.

The district will also support efforts which are geared toward protecting the rights of children. This will be done through the strengthening of Area Children committees and acting on all Children in Need of Special Protection cases.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

There are various development challenges in the district that are addressed by interventions from this sector. These include; the impact of HIV and AIDS and high poverty levels which have left the district with a large orphan population requiring support. This is being addressed through empowering of the youth and women groups by disbursement of the Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) and the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF). The sector also plays an important role in the formulation of District disaster management plan since the area is prone to disasters such as drought/famine, Cholera, floods and wild winds and fire.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	Implementation of projects and programmes in the field of the rights of children
Children's Services / NGOs	Provision of funds for improvement of infrastructure in schools and carryout research on OVCs.
Provincial Administration	Dissemination of information
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Coordination of Youth Enterprise Fund and community soccer activities.
Kenya Police	Maintaining Law and Order to ensure child rights are not violated.
Kisumu Rural Constituency Development Fund	Provision of funds to rehabilitate youth polytechnics and bursary to needy students.
Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030	Mainstreaming of child rights programmes into the district development planning process and coordination of projects
County Council of Kisumu	Provision of bursary to needy students through LATF
Ministry of Medical Services	Provision of quality healthcare

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Social Services	Advocacy for gender balance on development activities; Dissemination of gender policies to development agencies.	Inadequate staff; Inadequate transport facilities; Inadequate funding. Inadequate skills for service providers to work with people with disabilities. Slow attitude change. Cultural values which enhance gender disparities.	Formation of gender and social development committees from the District to sub-location level; Referral of vulnerable to other institutions for services; Mobilization of funds from other development agencies; Involving both men and women and sensitizing boys and girls in importance of gender equality in development.
Children Affairs	Advocating for the rights of the child; Registration of CCIs; Promotion of aftercare services; Promotion of alternative care services; Promotion of an effective referral	Inadequate funding; Staff shortage; Inadequate office space for effective service delivery.	Mark the World Orphans Day for community sensitization; Operationalize the Child protection unit; Networking with other

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	system. Cash transfer to OVC families; Formation of Child Protection Units.		stakeholders; Inspection of CCIs Conducting of Social enquiries;
Youth & Sports	Empowering the youth through C-Yes funding	Negative attitude among the youth Lack of funds for training	Hold youth sensitization meetings
	Revamping of youth polytechnics	Lack of instructors Lack of equipments Low enrolment	Recruit more instructors Equip some selected youth polytechnics Government facilitates free education for youth polytechnic trainees.
	Establishment and maintenance of sports facilities such as stadium and other sports grounds; Training of sports men and women; Training of coaches and officials; Identification of talents.	Inadequate funding;	Mobilization of funds; Organization of sporting activities.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
OVC Cash Transfer programme (GOK/Unicef)	To provide a social protection system through a regular Cash transfer to OVC households	To reach 138 OVC households in two locations in the District	Community sensitization; Formation of Location Committees; Identification of OVC Households; Cash disbursement; Monitoring and evaluation.
OVC Care and Support. (Plan Kenya.)	To empower OVC to become independent	To support 20 OVCs annually	Provision of Shelter, Clothes, clean water, Education.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise Fund	To economically empower women and create gender equity in development.	6 Women groups annually	Community sensitization; Vetting of proposals; Disbursement of funds; Monitoring and evaluation
Mobilization, Formation and	Resource mobilization for	All women, Youth,	Social

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Groups	community development and poverty reduction.	and self help groups in the District.	mobilization; Group registration; Training and supervisory visits;

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District wide	Provide loans to small scale youth traders	Disburse loans to all youth groups by 2012	Training on financial management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Promotion of repayment.
Rehabilitation of Youth polytechnics. District wide	To have skilled youths who can be economically independent	To rehabilitate 5 youth polytechnics by end of 2009 To have 300 more students enrolled in youth polytechnics by end of 2009	Purchase of equipments, employment of tutors, renovation of buildings and sensitization of community to enrol in the polytechnics

B: New Project Proposal: Youth and Sports

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre at the District Head quarter; Holo	1	To provide ICT services to the youth enabling them to access job and market opportunities	Construct 1 youth Empowerment centre in District. By 2012	Construction of one youth Empowerment centre consisting of office block, social hall, Library, Internet café and Library.
District Youth Office District Headquarter	2	To provide office space to improve service delivery.	One office block with six rooms constructed by 2012	Construction of Office Block
Establishment of Model Youth Polytechnic (Chwa Youth Polytechnic)	3	To increase training opportunities for drop outs	Upgrade and Equip one Model Polytechnic by 2011	Coordinate upgrading of a model youth polytechnic
Establishment of sports Stadia (Holo, Koyoo Stadia and Ratta Sports Complex) Maseno and Kombewa Divisions	4	To promote sports in the District.	To construct 3 sports stadia by 2012	Construction of stadia on existing community land, sensitization of community to donate land.

B: New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Gender and Social Development office	1	To provide office space for effective service delivery.	Two office blocks.	Construction and furnishing of the offices.
Children's department offices	2	To provide office space for effective service delivery.	Two office blocks.	Construction and furnishing of the offices.
Establishment of Rescue Centre for Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) Maseno Division	3	Provide and ensure alternative care for CNSP	Rescue Centre for CNSP	Establishing a rescue centre in the District that shall help CNSP awaiting further reintegration.
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities District wide	4	Persons with disabilities, Community, NGO's, GOK	Lobby/advocacy for representation at all levels Offer capacity building on discrimination and stigmatization.	Sensitization of community, Provision funds to disabled persons to start IGAs, Monitoring & Evaluation

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Special programmes sector links with all other sector by addressing cross cutting challenges which need special interventions. Programmes concerning Youth, HIV and AIDS Children and drought management require multi-sectoral approach. When left unattended, issues concerning HIV and AIDS, Youth affair impact negatively on the development of other sectors of the district economy.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

As the district embarks on implementing special programmes, efforts will be made to ensure that all gender concerns are taken into consideration. The beneficiaries of the special programmes will be requested to embrace ICT. Actors implementing special programmes will also be asked to prioritize programmes which have a lot of impact on alleviating poverty. They will also be required to carry out environmental impact assessment on their project and have strong components dealing with HIV and AIDS hence reduced new infections.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents an institutional framework that the district will adopt over the Plan period in carrying out monitoring and evaluation. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation by sectors. Lastly, a summary of performance indicators over the Plan period is presented as well.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

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

This section gives quantifiable indicators that each team undertaking monitoring and evaluation will use in order to ensure that the project objectives are met.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Improvement of fish landing sites ,	2.5m	2008-2012	No of fish bandas constructed No of cold storage facilities installed; No of fishermen using the bandas; Percentage increase in value of fish produced.	Site visits; Periodic Progress; reports Impact assessment.	District Fisheries Officer; District Works Officer	Public Private Partnership.	BMUs to mobilize fishermen; Cooperatives department to promote fishermen's SACCOs;
Protection and sustainable utilization of fishery resources (District wide)	0.7m	2008-2012	No of sensitization meetings held; No of farmers and fishermen attending meetings.	Site visits; Quarterly progress reports.	District Fisheries Officer; District Works Officer.	GOK	District Agriculture Office sensitize farmers; Provincial administration to mobilize public.
Reduction of, post harvest losses of fish.	2 m	2009-2011	Number of Bandas constructed. Number of Mongers benefiting from the facilities. No of fish handling bins procured.	Site visits. Impact assessment Quarterly reports	District Fisheries Officer; Local authorities; District Works Officer;	GOK/Donor to ;	Local Authorities to give consent for improvement of the existing bandas. Ministry of Public Works to provide BQs/ drawings and provide supervision of works.

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Improvement of sanitation at landing beaches	2.0 M	2008-2012	No of VIP latrines constructed: No of water storage tanks installed: Length of pavement constructed	Technical backstopping: Quarterly progress reports: Impact assessment.	District Fisheries Office: District works Officer: BMUs.	GOK/	NGO/Public Health to facilitate training:
Construction of District Fisheries Office.	3.0 M	2008-2012	% age completion of construction	Site visits. Impact assessments. Quarterly reports	District Fisheries Office: District works Officer: BMUs.	GOK	Works Office to prepare BQs
West Kisumu fish pond project.	.3	2008-2012	% age completion of construction	Site visits: Completion certificates	Kisumu Rural CDF.	CDF	Fisheries office to supervise works.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	10 M	2008-2012	No. of farmers adopting modern technologies: No. of zero grazing units established: No. of grade cattle: Volume of milk produced: Number of springs protected: Trends in agricultural production.	Field visit reports: Quarterly and annual reports: Impact assessment.	District Agriculture Office: District Livestock Development Office.	GOK/SIDA	GOK/NGOs and DALEO to supervise and implement the programme: Training of farmers: Progress meetings with all stakeholders. SIDA to provide funds: Farmers to increase crop and Livestock and deal with soil conservation.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	3M	2008-2012	Number of farmers provided with farm inputs: Value of inputs provided to farmers: Percentage Increase in production.	Field visit reports: Field visits: DEC/DDC Minutes	District Agriculture office	GOK	Provision of funds
Construction of District Agriculture Office	5 M	2008-2012	One office block constructed at Holo District Headquarters	Designs: Work plans: Progress reports	District Agriculture office : District works Office.	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Purchase of Tractors and Implements	6.1M	2008-2009	No of tractors and implements procured: % increase in	Delivery notes: Quarterly reports	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	CDF board to disburse funds; DWO to provide specifications

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			food production;				
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	3M	2008-2012	No. of dairy Farmers trained; Volume of milk Produced; Trends in Dairy production.	Field Visits; Quarterly Progress reports; Impact assessment.	District Livestock Development Office	GOK/SIDA	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate in trainings and adopt technologies.
Livestock Development Programme	.8M	2008-2012	No. of dairy Farmers trained; Volume of milk Produced; Trends in Dairy production.	Field Visits; Quarterly Progress reports; Impact assessment.	District Livestock Development Office	GOK	Community to participate in trainings and adopt technologies.
Livestock Disease Control	.9M	2008-2012	No of Herds inoculated annually	Impact assessment reports; Field visit reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Veterinary office; Community; Private sector.	GOK	GOK to carry out continuous sensitization; Private sector to provide drugs; Community to adopt technologies.
Meat Inspectorate services	.5M	2008-2012	No of Inspections Carried out; No of carcasses inspected; No of slaughter houses inspected.	Site visits reports; Periodic reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Veterinary Office	GOK	Community to present carcasses for inspection.
Skins and Hides Inspection	.5M	2008-2012	No of Skins and Hides Inspected; No of inspections carried out; No of hides and skins stored;	Site visits reports; Periodic reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Veterinary Office	GOK	GOK to provide staff ; Community to present hides and skins for inspection.
Construction of Livestock Development office	3M	2008-2011	One office block constructed at Holo District Headquarter	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports	District Livestock Development Officer; District works Office.	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Construction of District Veterinary Office	3M	2008-2010	One office block constructed at Holo District Headquarter	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports	District Veterinary ; District works Office.	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Entrepreneurship Training (District Wide)	800.000	2008-2012	No of groups trained	Quarterly reports	District Trade office	GOK	NGOs to do capacity building
District Joint Loan scheme	2,000.000	2008-2012	No of groups accessing loans: Amount of loans disbursed: Repayment levels.	Books of accounts: Impact assessment:	District Trade office	GOK	Groups to use the loan facility.
Exhibition for Small Scale Enterprises (SSE's) District Wide	1,500.000	2008-2012	No of Exhibitions organized: No of traders participating in the exhibitions	Site Visits: Attendance lists	District Trade Office	GOK	Traders to exhibit: NGOs to provide support
Construction of Ministry Office Block	3,000.000	2008-2012	One office block constructed	Designs: Work plans: Progress reports	District Trade Officer	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Rehabilitation of Kit Mikayi Legendary Rocks site and Ndere Island National Park	12,000.000	2008-2012	% increase in revenue collected: % increase in no of Visitors	Designs: Work plans: Progress reports	District Development committee: District works Office.	Public Private Partnership (PPP)	:Kenya Tourist Board to give technical advice and marketing District works office to draw plans and supervise works. Private sector to invest in the project

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost - Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
D245 Akado Kombewa Maseno	300m	2008-2010	Km of road tarmacked	Field Visit reports: Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and supervise works
RAR 20 Kombewa-Mboha- Bodi	50m	2008-2010	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports: Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and supervise works
E 255 Kolenyo-Bar Korwa-Korwenje	15m	2008-2011	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports: Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and supervise works
E 1118 Maseno-darajambili	30m	2008-2012	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports: Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							supervise works
E1112 Mariwa-Nyamor-Kondik	80m	2008-2011	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports; Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Kolenyo-Reru	20m	2008-2009	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports; Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer's Office to draw BQs and supervise works
R5 Kondik-Ndiru-Lunga-Holo	80m	2008-2011	Km of road gravelled and culverted	Field Visit reports; Completion report.	District Works Office/ Roads Engineer	GOK	Roads Engineer to draw BQs and supervise works
Kanguka-Chulaimbo Road	1,118,016	2008-2009	Km of road rehabilitated.	Field Visit reports; Completion report.	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	Roads Engineer to draw BQs and supervise works.
Rural Electrification programme	6.2m	2008-2012	No of health facilities with electricity	Field visit reports. DDC/DEC reports	KPLC	GOK/CDF	Ministry Of Energy to provide funds

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Kisumu Rural Water Supply Kombewa Division – South West, Central Locations	4.5m	2008-2012	Kilometres of pipeline laid; No of households with access to portable water.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District water Office; Donors	Donors to provide support; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to community; Community to sustain project.	GOK
Korwenje Water Project	8m	2008-2012	Kilometres of pipeline laid; No of households with access to portable water	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District water Office; Donors	Donors to provide resources; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to community; Community to sustain project.	GOK
Soko Obondo water Spring Protection and Development to piped scheme	15m	End of 2008/09	Kilometres of pipeline laid; No of households with access to portable water	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District water Office; Donors	vide resources; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to community; Community to sustain	Public private Partnership (PPP)

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
						project.	
Part Rehabilitation of Maseno kombewa Water Supply.	3.5m	End of 2008/09	Kilometres of pipeline laid; No of households with access to portable water	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District water Office; Donors	Donors to provide resources; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to community; Community to sustain project.	GOK
Construction of Kirindo Irrigation Scheme	35m	2008-2012	Size farmland irrigated; No of farmers using Scheme; % increase in food production	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District Irrigation Officer	DAO to sensitize farmers; NGOs to build capacity of farmers	GOK
Construction of North Alungo-Mboha drainage Scheme	24m	2008-2012	Size farmland reclaimed; No of farmers using Scheme; % increase in food production	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	District Irrigation Officer	DAO to sensitize farmers; build capacity of farmers	GOK
Rehabilitation of Korinde Dam	200,000	2008-2009	No of residents with access to clean water	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF board to disburse funds; Water office to supervise works	CDF
Rehabilitation of Kosimbo Borehole	200,000	2008-2009	No of residents with access to clean water	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF board to disburse funds; Water office to supervise works	CDF
Environment							
Training Programme for groups engaged in Environmental Conservation.	3m	2008-2012	No of groups trained; No of people attending trainings; No of groups adopting acquired environmental conservation skills.	Field visit reports; DDC/DEC reports. Impact assessment.	District NEMA office	Social services department to mobilize groups; Groups to adopt new technologies.	GOK

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rehabilitation Primary Schools	15m	2008-2009	No of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed per school;	% completion; Completion certificate.	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Rehabilitation of Secondary Schools	7.25m	2008-2009	No of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed per school; No of dormitories constructed.	% completion; Completion certificate; Field visits	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Free primary Education programme	400m	200-2012	% increase in enrolment; % increase in transition rates to secondary schools	Quarterly reports; Books of accounts	District Education Office	GOK/ Donors	Community to ensure all children are in school
Free Secondary Education programme	350m	2008-2012	% increase in enrolment;	Quarterly reports; Books of accounts	District Education Office	GOK/ Donors	Community to ensure all children are in school
Infrastructure Development for schools	15m	2008-2012	No of schools supported	Field visits;	District Education Office	GOK/ Donors	Monitor use of funds;
GOK/OPEC programme	35m	2008-2012	No of schools supported	Completion certificates; Field visits	District Education Office	GOK/ OPEC	Monitor use of funds
School Feeding programme	250m	2008-2012	% increase in enrolment; % decline in drop out rates	Quarterly reports; Books of accounts	District Education Office	GOK/ NGOs	Mobilize community support
Adult literacy programme	3m	2008-2012	% increase in enrolment	Quarterly reports.	District Adult Education Office	GOK	Mobilize more learners
Construction of District / Divisional offices	9m	2008-2012	% completion	Completion certificates; Field visits.	District Adult Education Office	GOK	Develop BQs and supervise works
Establishment of Adult Literacy Centres	10m	2008-2012	% completion No of centres established	Completion certificates; Field visits	District Adult Education office.	GOK	Works office to draw BOQs and supervise works
Construction of Morgue and Theatre block at Kombewa District hospital	80m	2008-2012	% completion	Completion certificate; Field visits	District Medical Officer of Health	GOK	Works office to draw BOQs and supervise works
Construction of X-ray block at Kombewa Hospital	20m	2008-2009	% completion	Completion certificate; Field visits	District Medical Officer of Health	GOK/ Donor	Works office to draw BOQs and supervise works
Promotion of Latrines	2m	2008-2012	% increase in No of people using latrines	Quarterly reports	District Public Health Office	GOK	Community to adopt practice
Malaria Control Programme	5m	2008-2009	% decline in malaria cases/deaths	Quarterly reports	District Public Health Office	GOK	Private sector to provide support with advocacy
Advocacy and promotion of Behaviour Change	4m	2008-2012	No of people reached; % decline in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.	Quarterly reports; Surveys.	District public Health office; NGOs	GOK/ NGOS	Churches to provide advocacy NGOs to provide funds.
Care and Support for PLWHA	8m	2008-2012	No of PLWHA supported.	Field Visits; Quarterly reports	District Public Health Office, Medical Officer of Health; NGOs	GOK/ NGOs	CBOs to provide advocacy, NGOs to provide funds
Total War Against Aids	2.8m	2008-2009	No of people reached; % decline in HIV/Aids prevalence rate.	Visits; Quarterly reports	Health Office, Medical Officer of Health; NGOs, CBOs	GOK/ World Bank	NACC to coordinate and monitor activities.
Rehabilitation Primary Schools	15m	2008-2009	No of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed per school;	% completion; Completion certificate.	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Rehabilitation of Secondary Schools	7.25m	2008-2009	No of classrooms rehabilitated/constructed per school; No of dormitories constructed.	% completion Completion certificate; Field visits	Kisumu Rural CDF	CDF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
E-government	20m	2008-2012	No of services computerized;	Field visits; Survey reports	Cabinet Office	GOK/Donor	Provide capacity building of staff
Introduction of ICT at primary and ICT at secondary level	30m	2008-2012	No of schools offering computer; No of computers purchased; No of students learning computers	Books of accounts; Field visits	District Education officer	GOK/Donor	Min of Education to draw curriculum.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of District Commissioners Office block	10m	By end of 2008/09	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	District commissioner	GOK	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of AP lines	3.9m	2008-2010	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	District commissioner	GOK	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of Divisional Residence	4m	2008-2012	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	District commissioner	GOK	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of police posts at Ratta and Bodi	3.308m	By end of 2009/2009	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	Kisumu Rural CDF; OCPD Kisumu.	CDF	CDF board to disburse funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of Kombewa police Station	5m	2008-2012	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	OCPD Kisumu	GOK	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Construction of Manywanda Social Hall South West Seme	2,100,000	By end of 2008/09	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of Kit Mikayi social hall East Seme	2,100,000	2008-2010	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Kombewa water project South Central Seme	8,000,000	2008-2012	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	County Council of Kisumu	LATF/European Union	GOK to provide funds; Water Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Sunga/ Kamagore foot bridge. Otwenya	1,300,000	2008-2012	% age Completion	Field visits; Completion certificate	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Wandega Access Road	700,000	By end of 2008/09	% age completion, Km of road rehabilitated	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Onyinjo Dispensary Doctor's House in Otwenya	900,000	By end of 2008/09	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Reru market water project in West Seme	1,000,000	By end of 2008/09	No of water kiosks constructed	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Water Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Lela market Borehole North West Kisumu	1,300,000	By end of 2008/09	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Water Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Kokuon Koderia Dispensary Access road in North Central Seme	1,200,000	By end of 2008/09	Km of road rehabilitated; % age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Maseno Hostels in North West Kisumu	20,000,000	By end of 2008/09	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Soko Kowaga Water spring in Otwenya	383,293	By end of 2008/09	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	County Council of Kisumu	LATF	GOK to provide funds; Water Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of district treasury at Holo District Hqs	6m	By end of 2009/10	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	District Accountant	GOK	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Construction of District planning unit	6m	By 2012	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	District Development Officer	GOK/Donor	Works Office to draw BQs and supervise works
Promotion of Grain Amaranth (PEC)	5m	2008-2012	No of groups growing Grain Amaranth	Quarterly Reports;	District Poverty Eradication Committee	GOK	NGOs to do capacity building, Cooperatives to find markets.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost(Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&EIndicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
OVC Cash Transfer programme (GOK/Unicef)	50m	2008-2012	No of orphans benefiting No of caretaker households receiving funds	Quarterly reports; Field visits	District Childrens office	GOK/Unicef	Advocacy and supervision
OVC Care and Support. (Plan Kenya.)	20m	2008-2012	No of orphans support.	Quarterly reports; Field visits	Plan Kenya Kisumu	Plan Kenya	GOK to provide infrastructure in schools
Construction of GSDO and Childrens department offices	3m	2008-2012	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	Gender& Social Development office; District Childrens officer	GOK	Procurement of works, funds; District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Establishment of Rescue Centre for Children who Need Special Protection (CNSP)	8m	2008-2012	% age completion	Completion certificate; Supervision reports	Gender& Social Development office; District Childrens officer	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Empowerment Persons with Disabilities	2m	2008-2012	No of disabled persons supported	Quarterly reports, Field visit reports	District Gender & Social Development Officer	GOK	NGOs to do capacity building.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District wide	5m	2008-2012	No of youth groups funded	Quarterly reports, Field visit reports	District Youth & Sports officer	GOK	NGOs to do capacity building.
Rehabilitation of Youth polytechnics. District wide	2.5m	2008-2012	No of youth polytechnics rehabilitated	Quarterly reports, Field visit reports	District Youth & sports officer	GOK	provincial administration to sensitize community
Construction of Youth Empowerment centre at the District Hqs. Holo	8m	2008-2012	One youth Empowerment Centre constructed	Quarterly reports, Field visit reports	District Youth & sports Officer	GOK	CBOs/NGOs to provide advocacy and build capacity
Construction of Office Block	3m	2008-2012	%age Completion	Completion Certificate; Supervision reports	District Youth & Sports Officers	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Establishment of Model Youth Polytechnic	5m	2008-2012	%age Completion	Completion Certificate; Supervision reports	District Youth & Sports Officers	GOK	District works office to draw plans and supervise works.
Establishment of sports Stadia (Holo, Koyoo stadia and Ratta Sports complex)	24m	2008-2012	No of stadia constructed; % age completion	Completion Certificate; Supervision reports	District Youth & Sports Officer	GOK/Donor	District works office to draw plans and supervise works; Private sector to sponsor teams

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	123/1000	90/1000	70/1000
Under five mortality rate	220/1000	150/1000	75/1000
Immunization coverage (%)	71	80	90
Life expectancy (Years)	41	48	55
HIV AND AIDS prevalence (%)	8	5.6	3
Doctor Population ration	1:48,718	1:30,000	1:12,000
Incidence of malaria	36.1	28.2	18
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	23	35	45
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate (%)	131	145	150
Teacher/pupil ration – Primary	1:41	1:35	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	21.6	45	60
Primary to secondary School Transition rate (%)	55.3	60.5	80
Teacher/pupil ratio – Secondary	1:21	1:17	1:15
Literacy level – males and females (%)	83.2	87	90
Physical Infrastructure			
Number of households with electricity connection (%)	20	28	40
Proportion of road network motorable all year round (%)	13	25	30
Percentage of households with solar power (%)	0.7	5	10
Number of households with electricity	30,047	35,000	40,000
Research, Innovation and Technology			
Number of cyber cafes	9	25	40
Coverage by cellular signal	80	85	90
Coverage by Radio, TV and Newspapers	80	88	95
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Poverty incidence	70	57	48

Kisumu West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Incidence of food poverty	62	55	42
No of fish ponds	35	50	70
No of bags of maize produced annually	48,000	100,000	180,000
Environment Water and Sanitation			
Average distance to nearest potable water point (Km)	1.5	1	1/2
Proportion of population with access to portable water (%)	67	75	82
Proportion of population using clean energy	0.9	8	10
Governance Justice Law and order			
No of Law courts	1	2	2
No of prisons	0	0	1
No of Police Stations	1	2	2
No of Police Posts	4	6	6
No of Child Rescue Centres	0	1	1
Public Administration			
No of DIDCs	0	1	1
Special programmes			
No of Youth Empowerment Centres	0	1	2

