

No.

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
FOR
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME
IN
NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**FINAL REPORT
APPENDIXES VOL.1/2**

AUGUST 2007

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
SANYU CONSULTANTS INC., TOKYO, JAPAN**

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TEAM MEMBERS, C/Ps, AND
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APPENDIX-I TEAM MEMBERS, C/Ps, AND OFFICERS CONCERNED

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1. Study Team Members

Name	Expertise
Kosei HASHIGUCHI	Team Leader / Regional Development Planning
Hideyo SHIMAZU	Co-Leader / Rural Society / Gender
Frederick MUCHENA	Administration / Organization / Institution
Akihiko HATA	Livelihood Security
Hiroshi HASEGAWA	Regional Industry Development
Akira SHINTANI	Natural Environment / Coordinator
Akira NAMAE	Local Communities

2. Counterparts in Ministry of Planning and National Development

Name	Designation	Organization
Joseph Mukui	Acting Director	Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND)
Richard O. Nyaliech	Principal Economist	MoPND
Maluku Mwongela	District Development Officer (DDO), Homa Bay District	MoPND
Philemon O. Agulo	District Development Officer (DDO), Nynado District	MoPND

3. Steering Committee Members (Participated in the It/R Presentation)

Name	Designation	Organization
Edward Sambili	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND)
C. M. Gachoki	Economist	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)
P. K. Kuria	Senior Deputy Director of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
Paul O. Otung	Economist	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MFLP)
Alex Forbes	Adviser	Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), MNP/MPND/MNER/UNDP/UNEP
Samson Wasao	Manager	PEI, MPND/MNER/UNDP/UNEP
Nyongesa Kenyure	PEI	Ministry of Finance (MOF)
Joseph M. Masila	Personal Assistant to PS	MPND
J. M. Kimani	Principal Economist	Ministry of Roads and Public Works (MRPW)
Stephen Cheruiyot	Economist	Ministry of Health (MOH)
G. M. Mailu	Deputy Chief Economist (DCE)	MPND
Ken Nyachiro	Principal Economist	MPND
B. K. Kimani	Principal Economist	MPND
Yusuf Mbuno	Principal Economist	MPND
Samuel Mugambi	MPO	External Resources Department, MOF

Charles Mwangi Njoroge	Senior Economist	MPND
John Nyangena	Senior Economist	MPND
Haggai Onguka	Chief Trade Officer (CTO)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
JICA Kenya Office		

4. Officers Concerned

4.1 Nairobi

Name	Designation	Organization
Anthony K. M. Kilele	Director of Statistics	Cetnral Breau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development
Gondi Hesbon Olum	Project Manager	Cetnral Breau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development
Jiddah Choke	Programme Officer	JICA Kenya Office
Jiro Inamura	Deputy Resident Representative	JICA Kenya Office
Mailu (Mr)		Ministry of Planning and National Development
Silas O. Opiyo	Deputy Chief Economist/ Statistician	Cetnral Breau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development
Simon K. Ndung'u	Senior Economist/ Statatiscian	Cetnral Breau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development
Toshimasa Masuyama	Second Secretary	Embassy of Japan
Yoshiaki Kano	Resident Representative	JICA Kenya Office
Yuichi Matsushita	Assistant Resident Representative	JICA Kenya Office

4.2 Provincial / Regional Offices, Nyanza Province

Name	Designation	Organization
Caleb Were K'odiero	Provincial applied Technology Officer	Nyanza Province
D.K. Njeru	Provincial Director of Agriculture (PDA)	Nyanza Provincial Headquarters
David Mboya	Fisheries Officer (FO)	Kisumu Regional Office
Stephen W. Njoka	Project Coordinator	LVEMP
P. L. Ombogo	CEO	LVSWSB
John Okello	Deputy Managing Director, LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
K. I. Mudulia	Provincial Works Officer	Ministry of Roads & Public Works
Ogut (Eng.)	Deputy C.E.O	LVSWSB
Okello (Eng.)	Deputy C.E.O.	Lake Basin Development Authority
P. Ombogo	Chief Executive Officer	Lake Victoria South Water Board
Ester Nyaboga	Personal Secretary (PS)	Kisumu Regional Office
Evans Atuti Atera	Agronomist	Lake Basin Development Authority
Jacob Odhiambo	Senior Assistant Fisheries Officer (SAFO)	Kisumu Regional Office
Joseph J.O. Egessa	PLPO	Nyanza Provincial Hqs.
Maurice Otieno	Fisheries Officer (FO)	Kisumu Regional Office
Philip E. Oloo Oriaro	Horticulturalist	Lake Basin Development Authority

Name	Designation	Organization
Robert Nyamboti		Maseno Regional Research Station, Kenya Forestry Research Institute
Sammy Macharia	Fisheries Officer (FO)	Kisumu Regional Office
Shem S. Siah	PPO	Nyanza Provincial Hqs.
Simon Wekesa	Statistical/Economist Officer (SE)	Kisumu Regional Office
William Otieno Ogola	Programme Officer	Lake Basin Development Authority

4.3 District / Divisional Offices, Nyando District

Name	Designation	Organization
A.N.Nyaga	DDVO	Nyando
Ann Orindi	Divisional Social Worker	Nyando Division
Anne Mokoro	District Fisheries Officer (DFO)	Nyando District
Arthur Aliech	Officer in-charge of Fisheries	Muhoroni Division
Arthur Hongo	Div Crops Officer	Muhoroni
Barak Maganda	Provincial Labour Officer	Nyando District
Bernald Oboe Nyabeti	District Public Health Officer	Sub District Hospital, Ministry of Health
Binot Katitu	Clinical Officer Katitu District Hospital	Nyando District
Caleb Onyango Oloo	Executive Officer	Public Works and Roads Department
David O. Otieno	DDAO	Nyando
Diemo (Dr.)	District Medical Officer of Health	Nyando District
Ongarora (Dr.)	District Pharmacist	Nyando District
Peter Odima	DVO	Nyando District
Elisha Owuori	Zonal Quality Assurance and Standard Officer and TAC Tutor	Miwani Division
Elly Nyambok	Provincial Disease Surveillance Officer	Nyando District
Elly Omune	Frontline Extension Worker	Muhoroni Division
Eng. D.O. Ndeda	District Works Officer	Nyando District
Evans Ombuna	Cooperative Officer	Nyando District
Innocent Njenga	Water Maintenance Technician NIB	Ahero/Nyando
Japheth Odhiambo	District Education Officer (DEO)	Education Department
John Angwenyi	District Health Administration Officer	Nyando District
John O. Kwello	Divisional Education officer and Zonal quality Assurance and Standards Officer	Miwani Division
John Ochieng Mumbo	District Environmental Officer	National Environmental Management Authority
John Olongo	Provincial Health Records & Information Officer	Nyando District
Joseph Mirere	Deputy District Public Health Nurse	Nyando District
Joyce A.Omondi	District Crops Officer	Nyando
K. Muchemi	Deputy District Education Officer	Nyando District
Kaugi (Mr.)	Deputy District Education Officer	Nyando District

Name	Designation	Organization
Luke O. Musewe	Div. AEO	Muhoroni Division
Maurice K. Ng'oleyang	District Social Services Officer	Department of Social Services
Meshak Openji	Deputy District Water Officer	Nyando District
Michael Amolo	Clerk	Muhoroni Division
Micheni Kaugi	Deputy DEO	Education Department
Monica Ochieng	TAC Tutor, Zonal quality assurance and standards officer	Miwani Division
R. Abayo	DSO	CBS
Mwadime (Mrs.)	District Civil Registrar	
Ngoleyang	Irrigation Officer NIB	Ahero/Nyando
Nicholas Muthui	Senior Manager	NIB, Ahero
Ogando Owenga	District Irrigation Officer	Nyando District
Omondi	DAO	Nyando District
P.O. Agulo	District Development Officer (DDO)	MoPND
Peter Oduko	DDLPO	Nyando
Peter Okeyo Ogam	Senior Clerical Officer	Department of Social Services
Samuel Obare	Provincial Water Officer	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Sella Owuor	District Health Care Coordinator	Sub District Hospital, Ministry of Health
Solomon Ondore	Div SCO	Muhoroni Division
Stanley Shihundu	District Public Health Officer	Nyando District
Stephen Malowa	District TB and Leprosy	Nyando District
Steve Ayuko	Div LEO	Muhoroni Division
Tom Andembe	Provincial Public Health Officer	Nyando District
Vincent K. Njuguna	Works Engineer NIB	Ahero/Nyando
Vunita Hongo	District AIDs Controll Officer	Sub District Hospital, Ministry of Health
W. Masika	District Roads Engineer	Nyando District
W. O. Kouko	Director	National Fibre Research Centre
Wilson Otieno	Div. FMO	Muhoroni Division
Zablon Ondieki	SS/Secretary	DO's Office, Lower Nyakach Division

4.4 County / Town Councils, Nyando District

Name	Designation	Organization
A Sheikh Abdulahi	Town Clerk	Muhoroni Town Council
Apollo Owuor Kwama	Clerk to Council	Nyando County Council
Charles Ochora	Town Treasurer	Ahero Town Council
Opiyo (Mr)	Town Clerk	Ahero Town Council
Ogaka	Administrative Officer	Muhoroni Town Council
Otieno Ongwang	Chairman	Nyando County Council
Sylvance Obondo	Town Treasurer	Muhoroni Town Council

4.5 NGOs, CBOs, and other Organizations, Nyando District

Name	Designation	Organization
Tom Otieno	Administrative Assistant	VIRED
Alfred O. Adongo	Team leader	SANA

Name	Designation	Organization
Alfred O.Adongo	Manager	New Kisumu district Cooperative Union
Amoth Moses	Divisional Education officer	Upper Nyakach Division
Ann Odhiambo	Committee member	Kalamide SWOP Group
Asenath Muga	Member	Siatok Widows and Orphans Group
Augustine Ngoha	Community Mobiliser and Contact Person	Christian Children Fund (CCF) Kano Plains
Augustus Atinda	Assistant Chief	Kajimbo Sub-Location
Benedetta Adhiambo Odera	Member	MWAKUS Group
Benson Otieno Abong'o	Assistant Chief	Owaga Sub-Location
Benta Adhiambo Ogeda	Committee member	Kalamide SWOP Group
Booker Agogo Huko	Treasurer	Jaber Orphanage Home
Charles Odiero	Project Coordinator	Omega Foundation
Charles Oewane	Member	New Kisumu district Cooperative Union
Civerly Anyango Ogeu	General Project Operator	Columbia Empowerment Self Help Group
Collins Odhiambo	Office administrator	Muhoroni Youth group Against AIDS
Dan Oriwa	Committee member	Ahero Craftsman Jua Kali Association
Daniel O. Asaka	Branch Coordinator	Kenya Red Cross Society, Nyando
David Oyucho	Secretary	Kinda Tura Youth Group
Desai Ogada	Member	Last generation Theatre Group (LAGNET)
Dinah Chienjo	Project Officer	Solar Cookers International
Dominic K. Odero	Chief	Kakola Location
Obiero Ong'ang'a	Executive Director	OSIENELA
E.Nyabuok Adhanja	Chairman	Nyabonyo Farmers Group
Elisha Owuor	Chief	North East Kano Location
Elias Ooko	HBC Team Leader	MILDMAY International
Elly Odhiambo Akinyi	Programme Officer	Care Kenya
Eric Ogudipe	Secretary	Chemilil Last Revolution Youth Group
Eunice Atogo	Chairperson	Muhoroni association of People Living with AIDs
Eunice Mueni	HIV/AIDS Coordinator	World Vision
Ezekiel O. Wangoya	Elder	Kajimbo Sub-Location
Fibi Aluoch	Member	Last generation Theatre Group (LAGNET)
Florence Aruoch	Chairlady	Makindu Mor Primary Health care Group
Fred Marani	Project Manager	VI Agroforestry
Frederick Oyamo	Education and IGA Manager	Pamoja
Geffrey Wekesa	Hydrologist	Hydrologist
George Okeyo	Programme Accountant	CREPP
George Osika	Treasurer	Giko Irrigation Scheme
Gordon Abayo	Head Agronomy Department	KESREF
Gordon Kojo	Coordinator, Nyando District Agriculture	IDCCS
Grace Minayo Aloo	Officer in-charge of Fisheries	Upper Nyakach Division
Helga Kagumba	Teamleader	MAACS
Hellen Otieno	Treasurer	Ruke Women Group
Hesbon Miimba	Programme Officer	CREPP
Hesbon Otieno	CEO/Director	LIDA

Name	Designation	Organization
Horis Odongo	Chairman	Last generation Theatre Group (LAGNET)
Isaiah Okello	Staff member	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Jane T. Vidolo	Member	MWAKUS Group
Janet Akoth Odongo	Chairperson	Kalamide SWOP Group
Janet Obanda	Member	New Kisumu district Cooperative Union
Jennifer Ojjiayo	Chairlady	Omonyole Women Group
Jennifer Oluoch	Programme Officer	Orphanage
Joash Odhiambo	Officer	CREAM/EBENEZER
John Achacha	Research Technologist	KIRDI Western Region Centre
John Mbeya Bonyo	Asst. Organising Secretary	Ahero Craftsman Jua Kali Association
John Odingo	Chairman	Kusa Community Development Society
John S. Otieno	Health Manager	Pamoja
Johnston Ogada	Group Manager	Nyabonyo Farmers Group
Joseph Achola Arudhi	Secretary	God Nyithido Central Development Group
Joseph Okello	Vice Chairman	NYADEC
Joseph Ouma Hayo	Treasurer	Ombeyi Multi-Purpose Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd
Joseph Owako	Member	Siatok Widows and Orphans Group
Joshua Odhing	Group Chairman	Sianny CC1 Irrigation Scheme
Joshua Ongudi	Member (Kimira Cooperative Society)	New Kisumu district Cooperative Union
Julius Ochieng	Secretary/Manager	Alungo Farmers Cooperative Society
Julius Okwanya	Vice Chairman	Kinda Tura Youth Group
Kennedy Otieno	Member	Kinda Tura Youth Group
Kivondo Charles	Chairman	Columbia Empowerment Self Help Group
Lilian Kere	Office Assistant	NYACODA
Lydia Murugi Ojwang	Chairperson	Ushirika Women Group
Marikus O. Oruko	Member	New Kisumu district Cooperative Union
Mark Otieno Chiro	Farmer	Block L of Ahero Irrigation Scheme
Mary C. Odongo	Treasurer	Kalamide SWOP Group
Mary Owiti	Chairperson	Yau Pachi Women Group
Michael Ooko Kiga	Chairman	Ombeyi Multi-Purpose Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd
Morene Oginga	Member	Ushirika Women Group
Millicent Obwanda	Ag. Project Coordinator	KICOSHEP Nyando
Obungo John Juma	Executive Secretary	KNUT Nyando
Pamela Abila	Liaison Officer	VI Agroforestry
Pastor Orlare	Manager	CREAM/EBENEZER
Paul Omondi Okuta	Chairman	Kinda Tura Youth Group
Pauline Olingo	Project Secretary	Photo Masters Multicare Self Help Project
Periz Owano	Chairlady	Mashambani Women Group
Peter Ogada	Member	Ombeyi Multi-Purpose Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd
Peter Onyango	Staff member	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Pharesia Owaka	Chairlady	Apul Tinda Women Group
Phibi Omondi	Chairlady	Katugo Nono Widows and Orphans Group

Name	Designation	Organization
Raphael Ogonji	Chairperson	Photo Masters Multicare Self Help Project
Raphael Owaka	Member	Farow Women Group
Rene Otieno	Secretary	Ruke Women Group
Reuben Mbindyo	Member	Columbia Empowerment Self Help Group
Rispa Omollo	Staff member	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Robert O. Oluoch	Staff member	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Rosemary Akoth Ogada	Programme Coordinator	CLEAR
Rosemary Onganyi	Chairperson	Ruke Women Group
Samson Amolo Okole	Project Manager	South West Kano Irrigation Project
Samson Ondiek	Ag. Project Manager	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Samson Opondo Aluoch	Chief	Chemilil Location
Samuel Okelo	Project Manager	Ahero Youth Polytechnic
Samuel Warui	Manager	KIRDI Western Region Centre
Seline Obul	Member	Last generation Theatre Group (LAGNET)
Silas Ondiek Kungu	Chairman	Ahero Craftsman Jua Kali Association
Tabitha Opiyo	Nurse in charge of Community Clinic	Wigot Women Group
Tom Omolo Anyona	Secretary	Ombeyi Multi-Purpose Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd
Truphena Onunga	Coordinator, Nyando District Agriculture	IDCCS
Vincent Opondo	Secretary	Piny Agunda Youth Group
Washington Oguma	Chairperson	LIDA
Wiclife Omondi	Project Manager	Photo Masters Multicare Self Help Project
Wilfred Owuor	Programme Manager	MILDMAY International
Wilkista Odongo	Member	Ushirika Women Group
William Opiyo Oguma	Member	Wigot Women Group

4.6 District / Divisional Offices, Homa Bay District

Name	Designation	Organization
A Agao	Div. AEO	Kobama Division
A. O. Ajuko		Kuja River Research Station, Kenya Forestry Research Institute
Aggrey Ouko (Dr.)	District Medical Officer of Health	Homa Bay District
Albert Obia	Fisheries Officer	Fisheries Department, Rangwe Division
Andrew Odhiambo	Assistant Fisheries Officer (AFO)	Homa Bay Fisheries Office
Asuman Zuberi	District Health Records and Information Officer	Homa Bay District
Baraza O. Maurice	Senior Warden	Ruma National Park, Kenya Wildlife Service
Carolyne Ochieng	Div NALEP coordinator	Asego
Charles Auma	Labour Officer	Department of Employment
Christopher Omullo	District Irrigation Officer	Homa Bay District
E.O. Kithine	DAPO	Homa Bay
Eng. K. Nyakuti	District Works Officer	Homa Bay District
Fanuel Mango	DATO	Department of Micro and Small Enterprise Dev.

Name	Designation	Organization
Florence Odero (Dr.)	DLPO	Department of Livestock Production
Francesca Onyango	DAO	Department of Agriculture
Francis Kaumba	Divisional Forestry Officer	Ndhiwa Division
Fransis N. Onyango	Acting Forestry Officer	Ndhiwa/Riana Divisions
G.A.S. Mcooko	District Forest Officer	Forest Department
Gekonge J. Gesage	District Social services Officer	Department of Social Services
Geoffrey Koros	Clinical Officer – Ndhiwa Sub District Hospital	Ndhiwa
George Ochido	Deputy DWO	Water Department
George Ogutu	District Clinical Officer/DASCO	Homa Bay District
J. Ogola Dongo	DHAO	District Health Department
James ogola	District Health Administration Officer	Homa Bay District
James Omondi Ouma	DPHO	Department of Public Health
James Omwenga	Divisional Education Officer	Homa Bay District
Jane Seke	Adult Education Officer	Department of Adult Education
Janes Ojrok Ogada	Headman of the nursery	Mirogi Tree Nursery, Ndhiwa
John Omoto	Div AEO	Nyarongi Division
Josephine Nyarongi	Divisional Home Economics Officer	Kobama Division
Julius Ngoko	District Children’s Officer	Childrens Department
Julius Ochalo	Deputy DLPO	Department of Livestock Production
Kennedy O. Nyakuti	District Road Engineer	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
Lucas Ahambo	District Development Officer	Homa Bay District
Lynette A. Oyoo	AHA	Rangwe
Marsliane Okungu	Div. HEO	Nyarongi Division
Martin Lai	District Water Officer	Homa Bay District
Mary A.Oyoo	Divisional Home Economics Officer	Rangwe
Mary Arua Obote	Nursery School Teacher	Nguku Village, Nyarongi Division
Mary Atieno Odongo		Nyamwanda Self Help Group
Mary Owuor	District Public Health Nurse	Homa Bay District
Michael Buya	Schools Inspector	Homa Bay District
Michael Muthui	Training Coordinator	Ministry of Agriculture
Michael Ocholla	Div Crops Officer	Rangwe
Naboth Oduor	Electrical Engineer	Department of Public Works
O. A. S. Mc. Ooko	District Forest Officer	Homa Bay District
Ochido (Mr.)	Deputy District Water Officer	Homa Bay District
Ongonga (Mr.)	Director	Moringa Research Agency
P.O. Awak	Div SCO	Kobama Division
P.O. Ngugi	Deputy District Education Officer	Homa Bay District
Paul Maritim	Deputy District Fisheries Officer (DDFO)	Homa Bay District
Paul Ogutu	District Irrigation Officer	Homa Bay District
Robert M.Odongo	Extension worker	Rangwe
S. S. Awino	Education Officer	Homa Bay District

Name	Designation	Organization
Saimon Nyango	Divisional Forestry Officer	Rangwe Division
Salmon Ogeda	Div AEO	Riana Division
Samuel Pundo	Acting Forestry Officer	Nyarongi Division
Shadrack M. Chora	Div SCO	Nyarongi Division
Shadrack Mauga	Extension worker	Rangwe
Shadrack O. Maugo	Div Agriculture Extension Officer	Rangwe
Simeon K. Nyongo	Div Forestry Extension worker	Rangwe
Simon Njenga	Development area Manager	Plan International, Homa Bay
Tom Mungare	Information Officer	District Information Office
Valentine Nyarem	Div. LEO	Nyarongi Division
Valentine Okoth Lala	District Environment Officer	National Environmental Management Authority
Vincent Ogwang	District Fisheries Officer (DFO)	Homa Bay District
Vitalis O. Kowiti	Divisional Forestry Officer	Nyarongi Division
Wilson Kenga (Dr.)	DVO	Homa Bay

4.7 County / Town Councils, Homa Bay District

Name	Designation	Organization
Daniel Odongo Ouma	Community Development Assistant	Homa Bay Municipal Council
David Otieno Odera	Internal Auditor	Homa Bay County Council
James Akoto	Treasurer	Homa Bay County Council
James Oketch	Town Clerk	Homa Bay Municipal Council
Joel Ouma Odum	2nd Foreman of Sewerage	Homa Bay Municipal Council
John Oloo Ochianje	Deputy MI	Homa Bay County Council
Keifer Rombe	Accountant	Homa Bay County Council
Owino S.Oguta	Markets Inspector (MI)	Homa Bay County Council
Thomas Kebu	Town Treasurer	Homa Bay Municipal Council
Wilson. O. Anyango	Internal Auditor	Homa Bay Municipal Council

4.8 NGOs, CBOs, and other Organizations, Homa Bay District

Name	Designation	Organization
Alfred Onditi	Chief	East Kobwayi Location
Ben O. Onyango	Project Manager	Southern Nyanza Community Development Project, IFAD
Bernard Otieno Mika	Nursery Keeper	Tree Nursery of Stancom Tobacco
Caroline Atieno	Farmer	Gingo Farmer Field School
Mwendia Waweru	Administrator	ICIPE Mbita Point
Pascal Kaumbutho	CEO	Kenya Network for Draught animal Technology (KENDAT)
Joseph Kamau	Research Scientist and Head of Department of Engineering	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
Eric Owiti	Programme Officer	(AEP) Agriculture and Environment Programme
Eunice Achieng	Farmer	Gingo Farmer Field School

Nyando and Homa Bay Development Programmes

Isaac Muragoli	NALEP Coordinator	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
J. Ngugi Mutura	Executive Director	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP)
J.W. Njoroge	Director	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming (KIOF)
John Mbori	Assistant Chief	Kachuth Sub-Location
Joseph M. Komu	Agriculture & Livestock Officer	Southern Nyanza Community Development Project, IFAD
Kerina Onyango	Community Health Nurse	Rangwe
Lilian Olloo	Secretary/Office manager	Heifer International
Maina Njoroge	Project Manager	Care Kenya, Homa Bay
Mathew Odhiambo	Public Health Technician	AMREF
Assi (Mr.)	Factory Manager	Capital Fish (K) Ltd
Ololo (Mr.)	Chief	West Kochia Location
Nancy A. Oudha	Social Worker	AMREF
Penina Akoth	Farmer	Gingo Farmer Field School
Peter Akongo	AEP/FEW	Rangwe
Philip Kajwang	Development Coordinator	Catholic Diocese of Homa Bay
Raimond Oluoch Ojoro	Assistant Chief	Kakola Location
Zadock Awino Oramo	Chief	West Knyadoto Location, Nyarongi Ddivision
Zadock Kute	Project Officer	Care Kenya, Homa Bay

APPENDIX-II

**SCOPE OF WORK,
MINUTES OF MEETINGS**

APPENDIX-II SCOPE OF WORK, MINUTES OF MEETINGS

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SCOPE OF WORK
ON
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN
NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

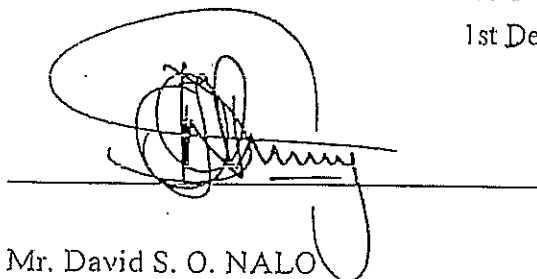
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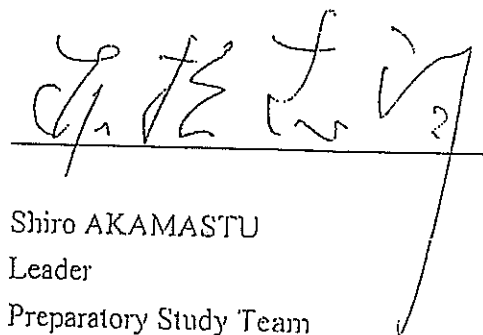
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

CITY OF NAIROBI

1st December 2004



Mr. David S. O. NALO
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
The Republic of Kenya



Shiro AKAMASTU
Leader
Preparatory Study Team
Japan International
Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to a request by the Government of the Republic of Kenya, the Government of Japan has accepted to conduct "The Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya " (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic of Kenya.

The present document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the Study and will be valid after notification of approval by JICA Headquarters through JICA Kenya office to the Government of Kenya.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are to:

- 1 . Formulate a Development Programme which aims to strengthen Program Design for sustainable development in Nyando and Homa-Bay districts.
- 2 . Improve the planning process at the district, division, location and community levels based on bottom-up approach in Nyando and Homa-Bay districts , and to
- 3 . Enhance the capacity of the national and regional counterparts to promote and lead the regional development, assuring the ownership of the government of Kenya in the implementation of the Development Programme

III. STUDY AREA

The Study shall cover Nyando and Homa-Bay districts in Nyanza province and external environment which will be assumed to relate to the development of both districts. The Study area is shown in Appendix I.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, the Study shall cover the following items.

- 1 . Analysis of regional development policies, strategies and activities
 - Analysis of regional and sectoral development strategies
 - Review and evaluation of the activities up to present for the improvement of livelihood and regional development
 - Analysis of decentralization policies, strategies and activities

- 2 . Assessment of the actual situation, socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects
 - Analysis and identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the district and divisional administration as a supporting system to the community as main actors for development
 - Analysis of socio-economic, cultural and environmental situation and activities in Nyando and Homa-Bay districts
 - Selection of focal divisions in each district

- 3 . Review of the sector situation
 - Review on actual situation in each sector such as infrastructure, transportation, education, water and environmental conservation, health and sanitation and agriculture, etc
 - Identification of priority development needs for each sector

- 4 . Study for the capacity development of central and local government institutions
 - Analysis on planning and implementation system of central and local government institutions
 - Formulation of action plans related to capacity development of central and local government institutions

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- Technical transfer to the counter part staff concerned on the methods for planning and implementation of regional development
- 5 . Formulation of district Development Programme
- Study on possible formulation of Development Programme(s) for focal divisions on the basis of paragraphs 1 to 3 as mentioned above
 - Formulation of district Development Programme consistent with Development Programme(s) for the divisions mentioned above
- 6 . Verification study on participatory methods for the improvement and empowerment of communities
- Study on actual situation of communities (the living conditions in the communities, livelihood, need for the improvement of living standards, etc.)
 - Selection of target villages/communities for pilot activities
 - Identifying issues and preparing action plans through participatory methods
 - Selection and formulation of pilot projects
 - Preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of pilot projects
 - Analysis of functional linkage between the central and local government institutions and the communities
 - Analysis of results and feed-back to preparation of the development plans
- 7 . Formulation of Development Programme
- Preparation of district development vision
 - Preparation of implementation programme in the focal divisions
 - Preparation of implementation programme for development plans for the districts
 - Recommendation regarding necessary administrative measures in realizing proposed district development plans
 - Guidelines for effective implementation of action plans

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study shall be implemented in accordance with the tentative Study schedule

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shown in Appendix II. The schedule, including report submission dates stated in the next clause (VI), is tentative and subject to be modified when both parties agree upon and any necessity that may arise during the course of the Study.

VI. REPORTS AND FINAL PRODUCTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of the Republic of Kenya.

1. Inception Report
To be submitted within 1 month after commencement of the study.
Thirty (30) copies

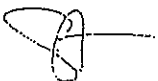
2. Progress Report
To be submitted within a period of 7 months after the commencement of the study.
It will include assessment of the actual situation, review of the existing, past plans/activities and essential outline of the Development Programme. etc.
Thirty (30) copies

3. Interim Report
To be submitted within a period of 12 months after the commencement of the study.
It will include the progress of pilot project and its interim evaluation.
Thirty (30) copies

4. Draft Final Report
To be submitted within a period of 21 months after the commencement of the study.
The Kenyan side shall submit written comments on the Draft Final Report to JICA within one (1) month after receipt of the report.
Thirty (30) copies

5. Final Report

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To be submitted within a period of 2 months after receipt of comments by the Government of the Republic of Kenya on the Draft Final Report.

Sixty (60) copies, the same number of copies of summary and four (4) sets of CD-ROM.

VII. Schedule of the Study

The study shall be completed within a period of 24 months.

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

1. In order to facilitate a smooth and efficient execution of the study, the Government of the Republic of Kenya shall undertake the following necessary measures:

- (i) to secure the safety of the study team;
- (ii) to permit the members of the study team to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of Kenya for the duration of their assignment therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees;
- (iii) to exempt the members of the study team from taxes, duties, fees and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into and out of the Republic of Kenya for the conduct of the Study;
- (iv) to exempt the members of the study team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study;
- (v) to provide necessary arrangements to the study team for remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Kenya from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study;
- (vi) to secure permission for the study team to take all data and documents including topographic maps, original manuscripts and aerial photographs related to the Study out of the Republic of Kenya to Japan;
- (vii) to secure necessary permission for aerial photography for the implementation of the Study; and
- (viii) to facilitate medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable on

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the members of the study team.

2. The Government of the Republic of Kenya shall bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the study team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the study team.

3. Ministry of Planning and National Development shall act as the counterpart agency to the study team and also as the coordinating body in relation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of the Study.

4. Ministry of Planning and National Development shall at its own expense, provide the study team with the following in cooperation with other organizations concerned:

- (i) available data and information related to the Study,
- (ii) counterpart personnel in Nairobi, Nyanza provincial office, Nyando and Homa-Bay districts,
- (iii) suitable office space with necessary equipment in Nairobi, Nyanza provincial office, Nyando and Homa-Bay districts, and
- (iv) credentials or identification cards.

IX. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall undertake the following measures:

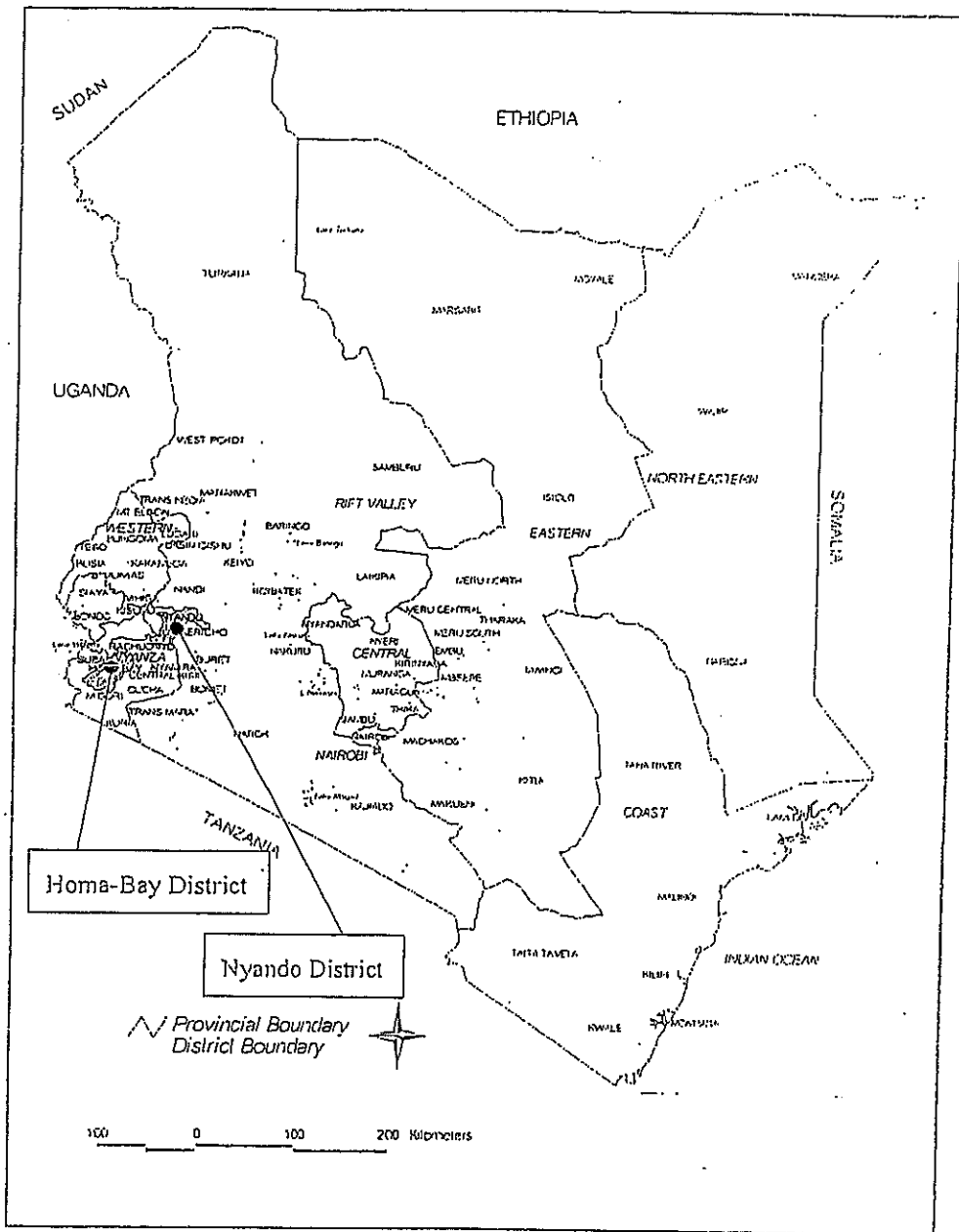
- (1) to dispatch, at its own expense, the study team to the Republic of Kenya; and
- (2) to facilitate technology transfer to the Kenyan counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

X. OTHERS

JICA and Ministry of Planning and National Development shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.

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Prepared by CBS 1999 Pop Census

THIS MAP IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Tentative Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Work in Kenya	[Bar]							[Bar]					[Bar]										[Bar]	
Work in Japan	[Box]						[Box]					[Box]										[Box]		[Box]
Report	△ IC/R						△ P/R					△ IT/R										△ DF/R		△ F/R

Legend

- IC/R Inception Report
- P/R Progress Report
- IT/R Interim Report
- DF/R Draft Final Report
- F/R Final Report

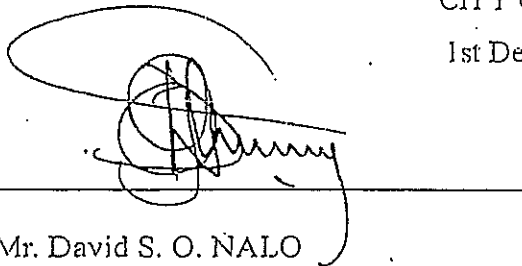
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MINUTES OF MEETING
FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN
NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
AGREED UPON BETWEEN

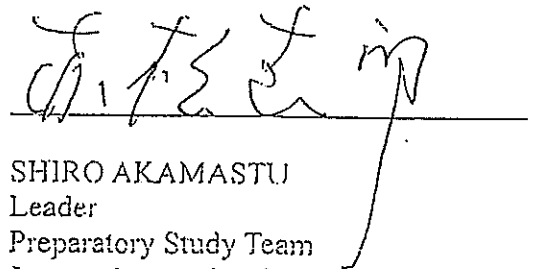
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

CITY OF NAIROBI

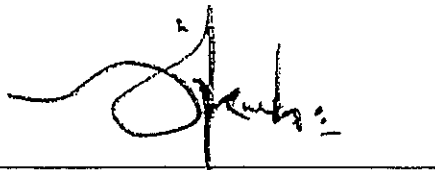
1st December 2004



Mr. David S. O. NALO
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
The Republic of Kenya



SHIRO AKAMASTU
Leader
Preparatory Study Team
Japan International
Cooperation Agency
(JICA)



Mr. Joseph K. KINYUA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance
The Republic of Kenya

In response to the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as "GOK"), the Government of Japan dispatched the preparatory study team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Mr. Shiro AKAMASTU to discuss Technical Cooperation on "The Development Study for Regional Development Programme for Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya " (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

The Team had a series of meetings with the officials of the Ministry of Planning and National Development (hereinafter referred to as "the MPND"), Ministry of Finance (hereinafter referred to as "the MOF"), Ministry of Local Government (hereinafter referred to as "the MLG"), Ministry of Regional Development Authorities (hereinafter referred to as "the MRDA") and Ministry of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "the MOA") during their stay in Nairobi.

The participants of the meetings are listed in Attachment 1.

Based on the discussions, the GOK officials and the Team agreed on the draft Scope of Work for the Study (Attachment 2).

The main issues discussed by both sides in relation to the Scope of Work for the Study are summarized below.

1. Study Title

Both sides agreed to change from "Development Study for Programme for Regional Development at Western Kenya" to "The Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya ".

2. Steering Committee

A Steering committee will be set up before the commencement of the study. All the reports will be presented and discussed in the steering committee meetings at each stage of the Study. The composition of the steering committee will be notified to JICA by end of February 2005. The Kenyan side agreed that Permanent Secretary of MPND will chair the steering committee meetings. In addition, international organizations, donor agencies and other relevant stakeholders will be invited to the meeting of the Steering Committee as observers, if needed.

3. Dissemination Workshops

Both sides agreed that two presentations of the Interim Report and the Draft Final Report will be undertaken. Invitations will be sent to all relevant stakeholders.

4. Information Disclosure

Both sides agreed that information disclosure shall be made by the MPND and JICA. The Team explained that information disclosure is necessary for the GOK and JICA to ensure the participation of stakeholders in order to achieve appropriate environmental and social

considerations.

5. Counterpart Personnel

Both sides agreed that the Study shall be conducted jointly by the Kenyan and Japanese sides. In this context, the GOK agreed to allocate necessary number of counterpart personnel based upon the progress of the Study.

6. Utilization of the Results of the Study

Both sides agreed that the MPND shall distribute the reports available to the concerned authorities and organizations in order to achieve maximum use of the Study result.

Kenyan side also indicated that it would make every effort to implement the result of the study.

7. Office Space and Equipment

The MPND undertakes to provide necessary office space and equipment (secretarial services, desks, chairs, meeting table and telephone lines, etc) in the MPND office (Nairobi), Provincial office (Nyanza Province) and the Study site in Nyando and Homa-Bay districts.

8. Counterpart Training

The MPND requested that JICA conduct counterpart training in Japan for the purpose of the smooth transfer of technology during the Study. The Team promised to convey this issue to JICA Headquarters for consideration.

9. Pilot Projects

Kenyan side requested for implementation of pilot projects in the process of formulating a Development Programme to examine the effectiveness of the methodology which will be proposed to alleviate poverty and improve the living standards of the communities.

END

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The List of ParticipantsKenya Side

1. Joseph MUKUI	Chief Economist, MPND
2. G.M. MAILU	D.C.E, MPND
3. F.L. MUTHONI	D.C.E, MPND
4. A.E. GUTU	D.C.E, MPND
5. Anne OLUBENDI	Desk Officer, MOF
6. Archie R.C. NZANO	Senior Deputy Secretary, MLG
7. Dina OICHOE	Senior Economist, MRD
8. Kennedy OKONDO	Economist, MRD

Japanese SideS/W Mission, JICA

1. Mr. Shiro AKAMATSU	Leader
2. Mr. Tetsuji GOTO	Member
3. Mr. Takayoshi ITOIGAWA	Member
4. Ms. Noriko FURUTANI	Member

JICA Kenya Office

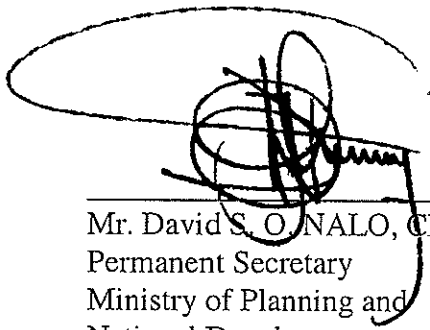
1. Mr. Jiddah CHOKE	Program Officer
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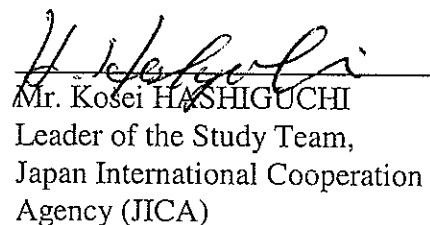


**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
INCEPTION REPORT
FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

Nairobi, Kenya
August 3, 2005



Mr. David S. O. NALO, CBS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
The Republic of Kenya



Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI
Leader of the Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)

INTRODUCTION

Following the Scope of Work (SW) agreed upon between the Preparatory Study Team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) on December 1, 2004, JICA fielded a Study Team to Kenya on June 28, 2005 for the implementation of the Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya. The Study Team consists of 7 members headed by Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI of Sanyu Consultants Inc., of which two members arrived in Nairobi on 29th June, 2005.

The Study Team submitted 30 copies of the Inception Report to the MPND, the counterpart agency, following which the Team conducted its introductory meeting with the officers of MPND and the steering committee on August 3, 2005. Mr. Joseph. MUKUI, the Head of Rural Planning Department, who was chairing the meeting, expressed his appreciation for the members of the committee who came to the meeting for discussion. He also pointed out that, at the request of the Government of Kenya to the Government of Japan, the objectives of the Study tie in very well with the emphasis of the Government in promoting rural development, and thanked the Government of Japan for its assistance.

After such formalities and introduction of participants, the Team explained the contents of the Inception Report, and also discussed the plan of approach, plan of operation and procedures for the implementation of the Study, as well as on the pilot projects to be undertaken during Phase 2 of the study. The list of the participants in the meeting is shown in the attachment.

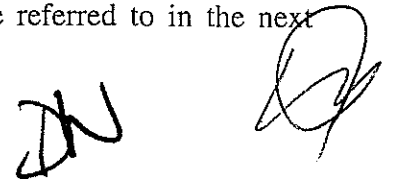
The Study Team emphasized that the basic strategies of the Study are as follows:

1. Hybrid planning composed of both top down (sector) and bottom up approaches,
2. Participatory planning,
3. Pro-poor targeting & economic growth,
4. Economic growth based upon endogenous development, and
5. Piloting of projects, so that the lessons will be incorporated to the final development programme of the study areas (Nyando and Homa-Bay districts).

DISCUSSIONS

With the above understanding and through the meeting, the Kenyan side accepted the study strategies, methods, procedures and schedules presented in the Inception Report with the following comments:

A participant raised an issue of linking up the development programme to be formulated under the Study with the present district development plan formulated by the districts. The Team replied that JICA development study is to cover short-term (two to three years), mid-term (five to six years) and long-term (ten to fifteen years), so that the short-term development should well refer to and be linked up with the present district development plan, which covers up to 2008, and it is expected that the mid-term and long term development programmes are to be referred to in the next



district development plans.

- A participant raised a question why the two districts of Nyando and Homa-Bay were selected as the study area. The Team said that though it was a given to the Team the districts of Nyando and Homa-Bay were selected because; Homa-Bay represents Great Southern Nyanza, while Nyando has a unique monoculture and frequent floods.
- A participant raised that some important cards such as HIV/AIDS are missing in the problem tree presented from the district level kick-off workshop. The Team replied that since there were so many issues, only upper levels of the problem analyses were shown. The Team is going to combine problem analyses at different levels, prioritize the issues and not to overlook important issues. Also pointed out was that the situation analysis depends on the participants' perception. For example, in Nyando, participants had a wider situation analysis at early stage, while in Homa-Bay they had that later.
- The floor emphasized the need for well-defined process of monitoring and evaluation of the pilot projects. The floor also agreed that documentation of best practices in the study area is very much important for sustainable development. The Team stressed that all the lessons learnt throughout the Study, especially through the implementation of the Pilot Projects, will be well documented in the reports specified in the SW, and if needs arise the Team may prepare brief M&E report and submit to the MPND and the MPND will distribute to the relevant ministries.
- A participant recommended that agriculture, livestock, fishery as well as firewood and tree nursery be incorporated in the Study. The Team will undertake study of those sectors as well since this Study is of multi-sectoral. The participant also stressed that other regional institutions have their own plans for the area but no implementation. It is the vacuum area in Kenya. He further pointed out that there should be a need of linkage and system to connect those organizations and this development programme.
- Another participant raised that there should be a need to collaborate with International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in terms of technology transfer to the farmers. The Team replied that they are to collaborate with all the concerned organizations, taking into account the opinion mentioned above altogether.
- Flood control in Nyando district was addressed to cover not only the area within the district but also extend up to the catchment areas and to be consistent with recommendations of the Integrated Water Management for Nyando River Basins Study. With respect to the flood issue, the Japanese Government has received a request from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation on flood management. The request is being considered, and there would also be a detailed study on flood management in Nyando. Therefore, the Team is to undertake the flood issue mainly from the viewpoint of how to improve the people's life even under flooded condition, not undertaking in-depth study such as feasibility level study for the flood control.

- The Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) regional development plan, which was supported by JICA, has now expired, but there is a need for the organization to collaborate with the Study Team. The Team will also invite concerned officer(s) of LBDA to the relevant workshop, probably to the district level workshop.
- A participant pointed out that lessons learned from the Study in the two districts would be used to prepare a master regional development plan for Nyanza Region.

Way Forward

- The members endorsed the schedule of activities as proposed in the Inception Report.
- All the ministries represented in the National Steering Committee to inform their field officers in the two districts to be involved in the development study. The field officers are expected to cooperate with the members of the Study Team.
- It was agreed that district working committees for the development study of the two districts to be formed. The members are to be the district line ministries' officers who already participated in the kick off workshops held at the district level. The ministries' HQs are to facilitate the formation of the district working committee in the two districts.
- The deputy resident representative of JICA Kenya office thanked all the participants and requested further collaboration to work closely with the Team throughout the Study.



PARTICIPANT LIST

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1. Mr. Joseph Mukui Chief Economist, Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND)
2. Mr. Adangah Agisu Administration, Ministry of Health
3. Mr. William O. Ogola Administration, Lake Basin Development Authority
4. Mr. William N. Komu Economist, Ministry of Gender, Culture and Social Services
5. Mr. Joshue Laichena Economist, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD)
6. Mr. Charles Mutiso Economist, Ministry of Finance
7. Ms. Agnes Koori Economist, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
8. Mr. Peter Ochieng Economist, MLFD
9. Mr. C. M. Oisebe Economist, Ministry of Roads and Public Works
10. Mr. Joash O. Akuma Economist, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
11. Mr. John Mose Economist, Ministry of Regional Development Authorities (MRDAs)
12. Mr. Samuel G. Gichere Economist, MRDAs
13. Mr. Richard O. Nyaliech Economist, MPND

JICA KENYA OFFICE

1. Mr. Jiro Inamura Deputy Resident Representative
2. Mr. Jiddah Choke Program Officer

JICA STUDY TEAM

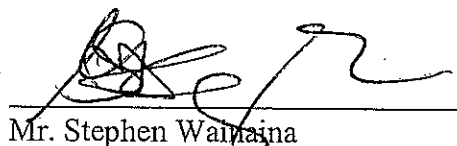
1. Mr. Kosei Hashiguchi Team Leader/ Regional Development Planning
2. Mr. Hideyo Shimazu Co-leader/ Rural Society/ Gender
3. Dr. Fredrick Muchena Development Administration, Organization, Institution

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

Nairobi, Kenya
December 5, 2005



Mr. Stephen Wainaina
Director of Economic Planning,
Ministry of Planning and
National Development (MPND),
The Republic of Kenya



Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI
Leader of the Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)

INTRODUCTION

Following the Scope of Work (SW) agreed upon between the Preparatory Study Team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) on December 1, 2004, JICA fielded a Study Team to Kenya on June 28, 2005 for the implementation of the Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya. The Study Team consists of 7 members headed by Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI of Sanyu Consultants Inc., of which two members arrived in Nairobi on June 29, 2005.

The Study Team submitted 30 copies of the Progress Report to the MPND, the counterpart agency, following which the Team conducted its presentation to the officers of the MPND and the members of the steering committee on December 5, 2005 at the Panafric Hotel in Nairobi.

Mr. Stephen Wainaina, the Director of Economic Planning of MPND, who was chairing the meeting, expressed his appreciation for the members of the committee who came to the meeting for discussion. He explained the background of the Study and the intentions of the meeting, which is to see what has been achieved for the Study so far during the Phase I study.

Mr. Yoshiaki Kano, the Resident Representative of JICA, made a remark that the Study districts are suffering from poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence and JICA appreciated the request from the Government of Kenya to cope with them. He also told that the Study is related to many ministries and with this opportunity of presenting the study findings to the steering committee members we like to integrate the views from the stakeholders into the study outputs.

After such formalities and introduction of the participants, the Team explained the contents of the Progress Report, and also discussed on the findings, development approaches, and strategies of the development programmes formulated in this Study, as well as on the pilot projects to be undertaken during Phase 2 study. The list of the participants in the meeting is shown in the attachment.

DISCUSSIONS

With the above understanding and through the meeting, following comments are made by the steering committee, which will be reflected into the following field works of the Study:

1. A participant inquired if the Study addresses the affects of flood in Nyando District, which flashes away houses and crops making the local population poor. Team leader replied that another JICA technical cooperation study which is to deal with flood mitigation in Nyando River basin is going to be commenced next year and therefore, this Study proposes, with a limited extent, to make small embankments around the villages and also promote elevated houses for public buildings, which can be implemented by CDF. JICA representative, Mr. Kano added that the study on flood mitigation in Nyando River basin would consider the measures, which the Government

of Kenya can implement with its capacity, unlike to construct large-scale dykes that would take many years to complete considering the Kenyan government budget.

2. Nyanza Provincial Planning Officer inquired what the Team recommends to the arid areas of the Study districts or what kind of intervention could be done to the arid areas such as livestock component. Team leader told that livestock component is difficult to deal with in the pilot stage due to time constraint, but the component is included in the development programme. He further explained that the participants of the participatory workshops identified the livestock improvement and also horticulture development with small-scale irrigation in dry areas. Nyando District Development Officer added that during the community, division and district workshops, the participants came up with the issue of livestock and as an overall plan they included the livestock improvement in the development programme, but due to limited time they did not include it in the pilot.
3. A participant also inquired about fishing in Lake Victoria. Team leader explained that the trend of the fish catch in the Lake indicates the drastic decline in recent years for both districts and the Study recommends conserving the fish breeding beds as the Fisheries Department has been trying to forbid to fish in the breeding beds.
4. A participant commented that he could see a lot of participation in the Study and also emphasis in some crop promotion like cotton. The participant, however, pointed out that the cotton cultivation could be back to the present status, unless there were aspects of marketing in the development programmes. Team leader explained that the Study proposes road improvement, which contributes to improving marketing, and local market facility improvement such as concrete flooring and roofing for which CDF could be utilized.
5. A participant raised an issue on accountability of the monitoring and evaluation system at district level. A team member in charge of administration and institutions told that the Study proposes participatory monitoring and evaluation, namely involving community into the monitoring and evaluation process, through the pilot activities.
6. A participant commented that there seems no emphasis on value addition in the pilot projects apart from the cotton produce promotion, though the team recommends the development scenario with the growth of value addition activities. Team leader explained that what the team tries to do in the pilot is to invite people of the area to attend trainings such as on how to process agro-products, so that they can start applying what they learn. He also said that the Study intends not to initiate the value adding activities directly but to expect the trained people to promote them to the community.
7. Homa Bay District Development Officer said that the statement on Homa Bay with sufficient crop production might be misleading, because of significant post harvest loss. He recommended that emphasis should be put on on-farm storage improvement, so that the district can remain self-sufficient. A team member in charge of workshops

explained that only Nyarongi division talked about storage improvement during the participatory workshops and therefore, the priority for storage improvement became low. Team leader said he would include the issue of mitigating post harvest loss into the development programmes.

8. DDO in Homa Bay also expressed his view that an approach to deal with demonstration, which expects farmers to copy, is wrong, because poor farmers face difficulty to get inputs. Having said that, he suggested establishing a seed bank for the poor to be able to borrow the seed from it. The team leader said that the most expensive input is chemical fertilizer but not seeds, so the Study proposes less expensive farming methodology promotion, such as ecological / organic farming.
9. DDO in Homa Bay also pointed out, regarding the assumption on 750kg per household per year for cereal consumption, that root crops should be taken into account for staple food and also the size of household to estimate the required amount of food be also taken into account. Team leader was told to review it again with the agriculture officers of the districts, though they may not be sure about the minimum level of cereal consumption.
10. JICA representative, Mr. Kano expressed his surprise with the decline of fish catch in recent years in the Study districts. He said that JICA would consider discussing the issue of fishing industry with other development partners. He also remarked on the issue of the marketability that JICA will cooperate with the Government of Kenya for horticulture development in four districts to cope with the fact that farmers are weak to compete with traders for marketing and the lessons through the cooperation could be reflected into this Study.
11. The chief economist of Rural Planning Department, MPND said that the output of the Study would be a useful basis for preparation of the next district development plans. He requested if the Team could document the planning process to come up with a guideline that could be used as a basis for preparation of the next series of district development plans in the Country. The JICA representative said that the issue could be discussed during the next meeting in February 2006.
12. A participant observed that a lot of information on health issues have been documented and prioritized from the community level. However, in the identification of the pilot projects there is no pilot on prevention of diseases although they have been identified as an important issue. In response, Team leader informed the participant that the proposed community information sharing & livelihood improvement project, which is to mobilize community to collect information on disease occurrence like malaria etc. so that they can take the necessary action, is one area identified to address the disease issue. Disease prevention would also be addressed in the proposed PLWHA programme and the VCT programme.
13. On replacement of teachers it was pointed out that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology had prepared two policy documents (Session Paper No. 1 of 2005 and

KESEP), which should guide the process. These documents are not referred to in the report. The DDO Homa Bay District observed that all officers in the districts and divisions were represented in the workshops and were consulted. However, while the fieldwork and data collection were being done, the documents had not been received in the districts. Necessary action, which avails of the documents to the Team, will be taken to ensure that the policies in the documents are adhered to.

14. The Chairman noted that the MDGs target is 2015 while the Study targets 2019. He wondered how the two could be matched to produce synergy? Team leader explained the time frame of the development programme as currently perceived and admitted that there was an overlap between the two. Another participant suggested that the short-term could be 3 years, and the medium term 5 years (as opposed to the proposed 2 and 4 years for the short and medium-term respectively) to be in consonance with MTEF's three year cycle and correspond with the MDG' 2015. The Study Team agreed.
15. A participant observed that the income distribution for the districts show that agriculture contributes the largest share while she was of the view that this may not be the case since rural self-employment inclusive of Jua Kali could carry more weight. The DDO of Nyando was not in agreement with this observation and said that agriculture was still the main contributor to the income. Actually more than 80% of population is engaged in agriculture. The share still reflects the district situation.
16. A participant observed that profit margins are not captured in the Progress Report. And also she wondered whether community initiatives to cope with issues had been captured. In response, a team member pointed out that for the calculation farm gate prices were considered rather than profit margins since what we wanted to get is the income accruing on-farm. It was also pointed out that profit margins are included in the incomes for traders and other categories.
17. It was asked whether agricultural products from the study districts are exported outside the Country and whether the farmers are aware of the regulations governing the export of crops outside the country. In response, Team leader pointed out that at present there is no export-oriented horticulture in the Study areas, therefore the development programme put an emphasis on trading within the region rather than export to outside the Country. DDO of Homa Bay District added that attempts were being made to revive cotton in the area for export to meet the requirements of AGOA. However, at the moment only fish fillet (mostly from Suba and Migori) was being processed in Homa Bay for export.
18. It was pointed out that the introductory part of the report should include comparative statistics with other districts in Nyanza. In response, the team leader said that the data is available and will be included accordingly. Responding to the question on how particular villages were selected during the planning process, one of the team members informed the participants that because of time limitation the Team could only

select one village per division through a process of consultation with District and Division staff and representatives of CBOs and administrations attending the workshops.

19. In response to the question on dependency burden, the Team pointed out that the issue of orphans is considered in the report.
20. In response to the question of whether the rural water supply coverage is highlighted, Team leader pointed out that the issues of water and sanitation are covered extensively in the main report. However, the Leader further pointed out that the issue was not undertaken as pilot since the Team thinks the provision of rural water supply has been almost established in terms of methodology so that little meaning to pilot.
21. With regard to flood mitigation, a participant raised that if there are any conflict between the current Study and the proposed study for flood mitigation. The Team is of the view that there is no conflict and that the studies will be complimentary.
22. A participant asked to what extent the Study considers on utilization of the lake as a resource, e.g. what do we export from the lake to the other countries or issue on water quality of the lake. Team leader explained that the Study proposes to improve Homa Bay sewerage facility in relation to water quality of the lake and he also said that the Team would forward the comment to the next phase.
23. A participant asked if the Study is considering gender issue. A team member in charge explained that the Team studied gender issue in the Study area and found that women get less income than men etc. and the Team addressed women and others who have less chance to access resources in the development programme. He also said that the Study will focus more on women in income generating activities, since men are dying faster and also they go out of the districts to work, i.e. women are the main players in the Study districts.

PARTICIPANT LIST

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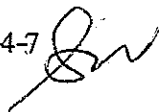
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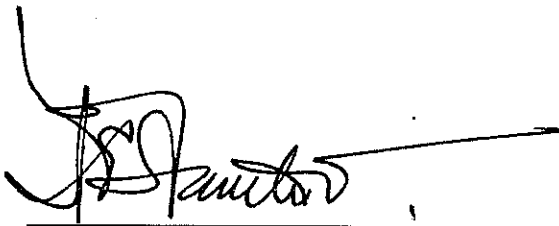
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1. Mr. Kosei Hashiguchi Team Leader/ Regional Development Planning
2. Mr. Hideyo Shimazu Co-leader/ Rural Society/ Gender
3. Dr. Fredrick Muchena Development Administration, Organization, Institution
4. Mr. Akihiko Hata Livelihood Security (taking minutes)
5. Mr. Akira Shintani Natural Environment



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
INTERIM REPORT
FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**Nairobi, Kenya
September 25, 2006**



Dr. Edward Sambili
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
The Republic of Kenya



Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI
Leader of the Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)

INTRODUCTION

Following the Scope of Work (SW) agreed upon between the Preparatory Study Team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) on December 1, 2004, JICA fielded a Study Team to Kenya on June 28, 2005 for the implementation of the Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya. The Study Team consists of 7 members headed by Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI of Sanyu Consultants Inc., of which two members arrived in Nairobi on June 29, 2005.

The Study Team is now implementing pilot programmes/ projects under the Study since May 2006 and submitted 30 copies of the Interim Report to the MPND, the counterpart agency, following which the Team conducted its presentation to officers of MPND and the steering committee members on September 25, 2006 at the MPND headquarters in Nairobi.

The Permanent Secretary, MPND, Dr. Edward Sambili, who was in the chair opened the meeting by first welcoming all the participants and invited them to introduce themselves. Mr. Mukui, Acting director, RPD, then introduced the agenda of the meeting, which covered the presentations of the Interim Report and the Draft Guideline for the formulation of district development plans.

After introduction of the participants, the Permanent Secretary requested the Study Team to make the presentations. At first the Team Leader presented the contents of the Interim Report which was followed by discussions. Then the Draft Guideline was presented by the Team members and clarification and discussions followed thereafter. The list of the participants in the meeting is attached.

DISCUSSIONS

1) Presentation of Interim Report

The Team leader explained the overall objectives and the timeframe of the entire Study and then presented the progress of and lessons learned from the pilot programme implementation. The following are the issues which were raised and discussed:

1. Concerning the community drug stores, a participant questioned how the people can get the drugs and whether it is sustainable. Team Leader explained that the Study will provide start-up essential drugs at cost of about Ksh30,000 and the group in charge of the drug management will sell them to the community members at top-up prices, say 10% more, and save money for revolving fund to sustain the community chemist.
2. Concerning the programme of value addition training, a participant inquired what kind of products are focused on and also about their marketing. Team Leader replied that the products so far picked up by the training are vegetable fruit juice, herbal trees, some processing of food crops, etc. Since the people can get raw materials from the local markets, they can sell them also at the local markets at affordable prices even for



rural population.

3. The District Development Officer, Homa Bay District, supplemented the explanation by the Team Leader: on the issue of M&E, the District development office had a workshop on M&E of the development activities with stakeholders in the district and JICA study team facilitated the process on M&E. The DDO, Homa Bay, added that M&E is not for donors alone and it had become crucial to introduce it at different levels.
4. A participant inquired about the sustainability issue explaining his experience that even useful equipment provided would be left out when the project is over. Team Leader suggested two points in relation to the pilot implementation: 1) provide inputs, which do not account into big capital. The Study is trying to add capacity on what the people are doing now, i.e. the Study is not seeing far future but just a better future. 2) The Study provided considerable amount of equipment only to the Youth Polytechnics to establish their production units. The Study is encouraging the Polytechnics to stand on their own by getting orders from the community rather than waiting for assistance from the Government. That approach might not assure complete sustainability, but at least make the situation better since they can get some income out of the products sold.
5. A participant asked for further explanation about the concept of demand-driven and supply-driven as ways of how to approach the community. The co-team leader gave an example that a group the study team identified to work with was found very exclusive, so the Team realized it is better to go through the traditional line such as chief and clan elders to reach the community members more effectively. In doing so, it was realized that they can give more equal opportunities to the community members. What the Team means is that there should be several ways of approaches in order to reach the community members for the development intervention.
6. The Permanent Secretary asked what were the problems facing the Study Districts. Team leader explained that the issue of high child mortality in the districts may be one of the critical problems, which may imply increase of fertility rate and consequently less investment per child. Team leader added his view that given this situation it is difficult to cope with the prevalence of poverty and that poverty is inherited from parents to children.
7. The Permanent Secretary pointed out the necessity of addressing underlying causes of poverty and appropriate intervention to cope with them. Provincial Planning Officer, Nyanza, responded that causes of poverty in the Study Districts would be lack of income, food deficit, inactive sugar and cotton industries coupled by other economic and social factors. The team leader highlighted the potential of the district, which can be indicated from the high population density of the districts because of their blessed natural resources and then brought up a question of why people cannot utilize these resources. Having brought the question, Team Leader pointed out two issues: 1) high



child mortality rate as mentioned above which may keep the poverty inherited from generation to generation, and 2) HIV/ AIDS prevalence. Concerning the latter issue, Team Leader further explained that life expectancy in the Study Districts shows sharp declining trend most probably due to high prevalence of HIV/ AIDS indicating the loss of economically active population and burden to the community due to increase of orphans. Team Leader also explained about the study approach to tackle the issues that the Study puts priority in the development plan which will help allocation of budget and also give people as many opportunities as possible so that they can compete among each other and develop themselves with their own effort, i.e. we are looking at adopting the development approaches similar to the one taking place under the market system, which no one can design.

8. The District Development Officer, Homa Bay, commented that in Homa Bay District HIV prevalence among pregnant women counts 32%, and 24% of students are now orphans and these are the major causes of poverty. Regarding the causes, he pointed out that it was necessary to mainstream HIV/ AIDS and orphans issues in development activities. He also pointed out that cotton production is being promoted in Homa Bay District.
9. A participant commented that the Study should look at risks of the programmes toward sustainability. He explained about the Luo culture as an example that people cannot inter-marry within Rachuonyo District as the people in the district are considered as one family. If the case is the same in the Study Districts, women who are trained may leave the district when they marry, leaving no development effect at the district.
10. A participant inquired about the scale of the programme in terms of staffing and budget. The team leader explained that apart from the JICA team members there are about 30 government technical officers who are now administering trainings in the Study Districts. The budget for the pilot study programme is approximately Ksh11 million (direct cost which does not include JICA team's own logistics).

2) Presentation of Draft Guideline for the District Development Planning

Two team members presented the contents of the draft guidelines mainly focusing on sector and participatory approaches. The following issues and comments were raised:

1. It was inquired whether the proposed approach from district to community was to identify problems and that from community to district was for planning? The response was that we need to identify the target communities for the purpose of planning and hence the need to start from macro point of view (district level). Going down from district to community is not only a problem of identification but also existing development opportunities should be captured during the situation analysis. Going up from community to district facilitates feedback on community interests and priorities, which may not be really known at the district level. During the situation analysis a lot of information at division and community level is obtained and this needs refinement during the community to district process.



2. To further clarify the “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches, Mr. Shimazu answered that if the situation analysis at the district level is perfect then there would be no need for feedback from the community but since this is not really the case, it is necessary to refine the problems and prioritise them using the two approaches.
3. A participant pointed out that the process, which was presented, was interesting and was a two-way validation of the planning process to bridge gaps. He pointed out that in 2004 Capacity 21 Project had used similar participatory approaches to come up with a tool-kit based on experiences of 5 districts. He therefore felt that there is need for preparation of standardized national guideline for participatory planning which take into account the existing wealth of information.
4. A participant noted that process M&E is also called participatory M&E, and participatory approach can be done at any level. The Team really concurred.
5. A clarification was sought on how both sectoral and participatory approaches could be used in planning to come up with the programmes. The Team Leader said that the sector analysis outputs are delivered to the participatory workshops as reference. Given this information the participants can prioritise the development approaches, strategies, programmes and areas (divisions) to which the relative programme/ project should be brought. Team Leader also added that CDF is among the major development funds available at district level, and the allocation of the CDF can and should refer to the priorities shown in the development framework. This would entail efficient allocation of the fund.
6. The Permanent Secretary thanked the Team for the presentations and what had been done so far. He pointed out that the guideline produced by the Study Team is very useful. It is therefore necessary to train all the stakeholders on the use of the guideline to enable them fully understand the processes involved. He therefore requested whether the Team could organize a one-week training for all the DDOs in Kenya in the use of the guidelines, which offers very relevant approaches. This would enhance their deep understanding and enable them to put it into practice. In response to the request, the Team Leader said that they will submit the request to JICA headquarters for their consideration.
7. The Permanent Secretary again thanked the Team and appreciated the support given by JICA. He sought to know the way forward after the presentation. The Team Leader pointed out that the implementation of the pilot projects will continue up to the mid of March 2007. Thereafter the lessons learned will be incorporated into the draft final report. A feedback presentation with the draft final report will be held around late April 2007. The team would then incorporate the comments from the MPND into the final version of the report.



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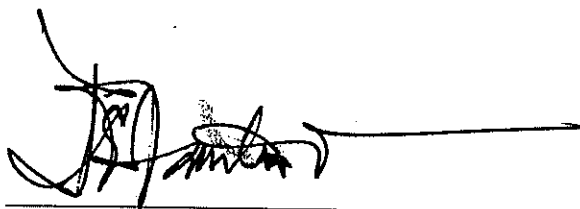
JICA STUDY TEAM

26. Mr. Kosei Hashiguchi Team Leader/ Regional Development Planning
27. Mr. Hideyo Shimazu Co-leader/ Rural Society/ Gender
28. Dr. Fredrick Muchena Development Administration, Organization, Institution
29. Mr. Akihiko Hata Livelihood Security




**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
DRAFT FINAL REPORT
FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY FOR REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN NYANDO AND HOMA-BAY DISTRICTS
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

Nairobi, Kenya
May 14, 2007



Dr. Edward Sambili
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
The Republic of Kenya



Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI
Leader of the Study Team,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)

INTRODUCTION

Following the Scope of Work (SW) agreed upon between the Preparatory Study Team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) on December 1, 2004, JICA fielded a Study Team to Kenya on June 28, 2005 for the implementation of the Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa-Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya. The Study Team consists of 7 members headed by Mr. Kosei HASHIGUCHI of Sanyu Consultants Inc.

The Study Team completed all the field surveys including the implementation of the pilot programmes by mid March 2007, and now submitted 30 copies of the Draft Final Report together with the Appendixes and Draft Guideline to formulate district development plans to the MoPND, the counterpart agency. Then a presentation meeting for the Draft Final Report inviting the officers of MoPND and the steering committee members was held on May 14, 2007 at the conference room of the MoPND headquarters in Nairobi.

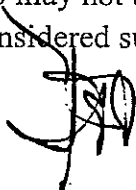
Mr. Stephen Wainaina, the Economic Planning Secretary of the MoPND, who was chairing the presentation meeting, welcomed all the participants and asked them to introduce themselves. The Economic Planning Secretary introduced the agenda of the meeting, which included the presentation of the Draft Final Report and subsequent discussions.

After such formalities and introduction of the participants, the Economic Planning Secretary requested the Study Team to start the presentations. At first the Team Leader presented the contents of the Draft Final Report, and thereafter the discussions about it were made.

DISCUSSIONS

The Team leader explained the overall objectives and the timeframe of the entire Study and then presented the result of situation analysis, planning approach and methodology, pilot programme implementation, and conclusion and recommendations of the Study. The following were the discussions made;

1. A participant commented that the Study could refer to the figures from the results of the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)-2005/06. The Team Leader replied that the Team would update the figures in the Draft Final Report (DFR) with reference to the latest data shown in KIHBS (*the report of KIHBS was published just 10 days ago before the presentation of the DFR*).
2. A participant commented that poverty and health issues are like chicken and egg situation, i.e. inheritance of poverty over the generation is a cause of HIV/AIDS issues including orphans and widows or vice versa. Then the participant pointed out that the Study should see the possibility of other manifestation in the development framework, i.e. HIV/AIDS issue is manifested in the health sector only in the framework, but HIV/AIDS may not be the concern of health improvement only. Other aspects should also be considered such as environmental conservation like soil degradation could also



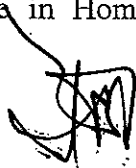
be caused by HIV/AIDS prevalence (due to HIV/AIDS, people get difficulty in soil management activity).

3. A participant commented that the Study in the two districts indicates that income, food and health are the major three priority areas. To deal particularly with income issue, group approach such as co-financing with community for income generating activities can be weak, e.g. posho mill and group farming. On the other hand, group approach could work well when we use group as a guarantee for individual project or for forestry programme. Team leader explained that the Study does not deny the group approach but just points out the weakness of the group approach, and open participatory approach may work to overcome the weakness to at least some extent.
4. The Economic Planning Secretary pointed out that poverty ratio in Homa Bay District is higher than Nyando District, but the stakeholders in Homa Bay gave higher priority to food rather than income. Team Leader explained that the district is located rather in remote area but achieving almost self-sufficiency of grains, which is a big potential for exporting such grains to neighbouring food shortage districts such as Migori and Suba. He added that Migori District is located in sugarcane production area and Suba is in fact a fishery district, both of which need to import grain food. By considering this advantages, the stakeholder in Homa Bay must have prioritized food rather than income. As for Nyando District, Team leader added that since the district is located near Kisumu, the stakeholders may have been influenced in prioritizing income generating from the locational advantage.
5. A participant questioned if the Team could see any impacts from the activities of NGOs and CBOs in the Study Districts noting the reputation that they were said to be as less corrupt and more transparent. The Co-team Leader replied with following comment: although we do not know the actual situations of NGOs and CBOs, but we learned some lessons from the pilot programme. For selection of trainees to attend the programme, it can sometimes work better when we ask location or sub-location or traditional authority than asking CBOs because they sometimes try to monopolize the opportunity for their own. The Team also learned that the members of active CBOs are sometimes richer, and more educated, so they can get more projects. They are often new residents of the area, who have their own network. If we target CBOs, we would reach more new residents who are in most cases already better-off, but if we go through local authorities, we could reach more old residents who are in turn worse-off in many cases. To reach really needy people, we should consider such issues.
6. A participant asked how the Study involved the location and sub-location in its planning process. The response was given as No.5 above by the Team.
7. A participant asked how we could accommodate management strategy with the development framework across the different areas, particularly on catchment area management. The Team Leader explained that management part could not be accommodated in the development framework and the recommendation of the Study is



to utilize or strengthen the existing institutional set-up such as DDC and/or Div. The Team Leader further added that the Study did not deal with the cross border issue much, but through the training workshop to be held from May 15 to 19, 2007 with all the DDOs in the state we might come across the border issue as we will conduct planning exercises based on provinces.

8. A participant inquired that since the Study brings out the correlation of high mortality, fertility and poverty, what about if project design directly emphasizing fertility is considered? The Team Leader explained that correlation between mortality and fertility is not always necessarily clear in Kenya's figure but there is a clearer correlation between health status and income as some economists say that without economic development, health cannot improve, and therefore the Study emphasizes income generation and health sectors.
9. A participant inquired about the duration of the project/ programme. The Team Leader explained that the Study had set target year at 2015 which is corresponding to the MDGs target year, and aside from this 2015, the Study set the long-term development target year at 2020. Although one participant proposed another year which is 2030, the target year of Kenya Vision 2030, the Study did not directly set the year 2030 as the longest-term development year. This is because the Team and the district stakeholders undertook district planning which covered much more specific area rather than broad policy level.
10. A participant commented that as an issue of sustainability, we should look at the market economy across the borders and from this viewpoint we should integrate small-scale farmers to cope with market economy. *(Since we concentrated on district level, inter-district or cross-border issues did not come out during the workshop. In fact, to make market economy work, cross-border issues are very important and this may appear if we undertake a provincial level workshop. In any case, we think that important things are to create environment to let the market economy work and it is hardly possible to directly try to control the market economy by any means. To let the market economy work, not only infrastructure (road, transportation, IT, etc.) but also policy issues concerning regulatory roles and laws should be explored).*
11. A participant pointed out that Nyando District has higher population density than Homa Bay but issue of food is given less priority than Homa Bay. DDO of Nyando gave the following comments: Nyando is a food deficit district and perhaps the people want more income to purchase food. This is why the issue of income was arrived at a higher priority than food. Farmers in Nyando are also engaged in cash crop activity (rice, sugarcane, etc.). This may also be the reason why people in Nyando take income as higher priority than food.
12. A participant inquired about the status of existing micro-finance services in the Study Districts. DDO of Homa Bay said there are only two institutions providing micro-finance in Homa Bay and therefore utilization of micro-finance is limited



although there is high demand for it. The participant said that utilization of credit facility in Kenya is only 4% because of conditionality. A member of the Team gave following comment: institutions to provide micro-finance are also limited in Nyando e.g. there is a financing NGO in Nyando but only rice farmers can access to the finance. What the people can at present do is to organize merry-go-round or harambee within the people who can trust each other. As the conditionality is a constraint in the utilization of micro-finance, finance secured on trust would have to be considered.

13. A participant said that the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture is to involve private sector in extension activity and questioned which of the private sector can be involved for the sustainability of the activity. *(The Team considers lead farmers in the community can be the private service providers being given the venue to train other colleague farmers.)*
14. About open participatory approach, a participant questioned: if you set the center, you assume it will be open to people, but the people coming to the center are not always poor. What did you do with such risks? The Co-team Leader answered that the issue is not of group itself in a real sense but it is if the group is exclusive or open and the problem is how to deal with group who tries to exclude non-group members. *(To avoid such risks, selection of the centres should involve local leaders such as chief, clan leaders, etc.)*
15. A participant asked how JICA effort can make synergy with other studies, since there have been a lot of studies done in the area like by Lake BDA and NIB. The Team Leader replied that at present, there is no on-going study except for irrigation development in Homa Bay District. Those studies carried out in the past including the one in Homa Bay District undertook more or less specific issues or areas while the JICA Study was more comprehensive presenting overall development framework of the district. In this sense, the framework presented from the JICA Study can work as a hub coordinating all the study results so far made.
16. A participant asked how gender issue came out from the Study. The Co-team Leader explained that we found widow groups are more responsive, and most of the success stories came from women who participated in the pilot programme.
17. The Economic Planning Secretary asked a participant from MOH if investing in health sector facilitates economic growth. The participant from MOH replied that the result of the Study is interesting (correlation between health and income issues) and they have also conducted a health survey and the analysis is on-going. The Team Leader added that with reference to the previous study results made by economists there is always high correlation between health indexes and economic growth, e.g. positive correlation amongst low child mortality, low fertility rate and high GDP per capita, however health improvement cannot automatically lead to the economic growth but the other way round is said to be true, e.g. economic growth can lead to health improvement whereby we should not always leave out economic growth issues in



considering development.

18. A participant commented that what she did not see in the presentation is linkage to existing policy (ERS) and she said that the Study outputs should link to the coming Vision 2030 or other midterm plans of the Government. The Team Leader explained that the Team and the district stakeholders have referred to ERS and National Development Plan and provided the information of the plans to the workshop participants of the district planning workshops, so that the Study outputs should be in line with the higher plans, and not out of the line.
19. A participant asked how the constituency level was consulted in the Study. The Team Leader explained that CDF committee was a member of the stakeholders for the analytical and planning workshops in the districts and also the role of CDF appears on the development framework. Team Leader, however, added that there should be another discussion in order to implement the programmes / projects by CDF budget, and hence the Team Leader requested the DDOs to proceed next discussion with CDF committee based on the development framework, if CDF really can take charge of the implementation of respective programmes / projects which are targeted to utilize CDF.
20. A participant commented that although the pilot programmes included Youth Polytechnics Strengthening, provision of basic vocational training should be considered since community based vocational training would give employment opportunity to youths. The Team Leader said that the pilot just picked some of the aspects on employment issue, which is to establish production unit in Youth Polytechnics but that does not mean disregarding the training itself. In fact, in the plan youth polytechnics strengthening included such vocational training issues.
21. A participant asked why this Study came out. The Team Leader explained that there was a discussion between the GOK and Japanese Government seeking a new way of planning DDP and both sides decided to pilot the planning at the two target districts. The main output from the Study is the development framework which can work as development platform for all the concerned district development stakeholders. This is because with the platform all the stakeholders can know where they stand and where they should be heading, contributing to coordinated, holistic and integrated development movement at district. The new way of how to formulate the DDP with the development framework being the hub is to be disseminated in a national workshop to be held from May 15 - 19, 2007 inviting all the DDOs and PPOs and some key staff from the MoPND headquarters.
22. The Economic Planning Secretary requested the participants if there were further comments, they should be forwarded to the MoPND, which are further forwarded to JICA Study Team for the finalization of the reports. Then the EPS thanked all the participants for their excellent contribution and closed the meeting at 12:00.



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APPENDIX-III

**ADMINISTRATION,
ORGANIZATION AND
INSTITUTION**

APPENDIX-III ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION AND INSTITUTION

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRA	Adventist Relief Assistance
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ALDEV	African Land development Programme
ALGAK	Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya
ALGE	Association of Local Government Employers
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWPB	Annual Workplan and Budget
BAT	British American Tobacco Kenya Limited
BMD	Budget Monitoring Department
CAAC	Catchment Area Advisory Committee
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAN	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Programme
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CGCC	Central Government Coordination Committee
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLEAR	Community Leaders Educated AIDS Response
C-MAD	Community Mobilization Against Desertification
CPU	Central Planning Unit
CREAM	Cotton Rehabilitation and Management
CREPP	Community Rehabilitation and Environment Protection Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAMER	District annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DfID	Department for International Development
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DFRDS	District Focus for Rural Development Strategy
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FEW	Frontline Extension Worker
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRF	General Rate Fund

HCDA	Horticulture Crops Development Authority
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRAF	The World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research in Agro Forestry)
IDA	International Development Agency
IDCCS	Inter Diocesan Christian Community Services
IFAD	International Food for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation 2003-2007.
IRDMP	Integrated Regional Development Master Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KESREF.	Kenya Sugar Research Foundation
KIOF	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KLGRP	Kenya Local Government Reform Programme
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KRDS	Kenya Rural Development Strategy
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LA	Local Authority
LASDP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LDC	Location Development Committee
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment and Management Programme
LVRLAC	Lake Victoria Regional Local Authority Cooperation
LVSWSB	Lake Victoria South Water Service Board
MAACS	Muhoroni AIDS Awareness and Counselling Services
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Department
MGSSS	Ministry of Gender Sports and Social Services
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Expenditure Framework
MTF	Maendeleo Trust Fund
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NAEP	National Agricultural Extension Policy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NESC	National Economic and Social Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan

NSC	National Steering Committee
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PLWHA	People Living With HIV AIDS
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RECA	Relief and Environmental Care
RELMA	Regional Land Management
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme
SANA	Sustainable AID in Africa International
SCAC	State Corporations Advisory Committee
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
SRDP	Special Rural Development Programme
TOA	Total War Against AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WSB	Water Service Board
WSP	Water Services Provider
WSRB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WSTF	Water Services Trust Fund

CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

At the request of the Government of Kenya (GoK) to Japan for assistance of implementing “the Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts,” JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) has commissioned a study to formulate a development programme for sustainable development in the aforesaid districts. This paper discusses administration, organization and institutional aspects of the various actors/stakeholders in the development process of the Districts. It also discusses development policies that have taken place in the country since independence. Identification of actors was carried out through interviews during the study while the policy aspects were identified through review of available documents as well as interviews and discussions with stakeholders.

1.2 Status and Trends in Development Policies

1.2.1 National Context

Since independence in 1963 the Government has been preparing National Development Plans as statutory policy documents that outline the development policies and strategies to be pursued by the Government and other development agencies over the medium term. Since then nine development plans have been published. Besides the national development plans the Government has been preparing and implementing other long, medium and short-term regional and sector specific plans.

The development plans and sessional papers address issues related to macro economic performance of the country. Notable examples of sessional papers are: (a) *Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application to Planning in Kenya* (First long-term policy document to address the nation’s priority problems of poverty, ignorance and disease); (b) *Session Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth* focusing on increased productivity of Government investments and services; improved economic balance between the rural and urban sectors; creation of jobs through the “informal sector”; achieving food security and intensifying structural adjustments; (c) *Sessional Paper No.2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020* focusing on provision of Government policies that would stimulate economic growth and employment through the expansion of the industrial sector (d) National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) of 1999 presenting the contemporary long-term framework of tackling poverty and the subsequent Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 2001, which gives short-term instruments of implementing the NPEP; and (e) *The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, 2003-2007* which is a re-energization of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2001-2004) with thematic focus on employment. It envisages a strengthening of the macroeconomic framework, a more responsible fiscal stance and the unleashing of private sector participation and investment.

Four phases of macro-economic performance of Kenyan economy since independence are clearly identifiable: a rapid growth phase over 1964-73; an era of external shocks over 1974-79 dominated by oil price shocks and a coffee boom; a period of stabilization and structural adjustment in the 1980s and an era of liberalization and declining donor inflows from 1990 to date (for a detailed analysis of the macro-economic policy reforms in Kenya see Attachment I). The overall effect of these changing circumstances has been a declining trend in economic performance leading to high levels of poverty (56% national average and 69 % and 77 % for Nyando and Homa Bay Districts respectively).

The rural economy is the backbone of Kenya’s development efforts. About 80 percent of the population lives in the rural areas and about 75 percent of Kenyans are engaged in agriculture, the key enterprise of the rural economy. Besides agriculture other activities that comprise the non-farm activities, i.e. tourism, quarrying, mining, forestry, fishing and micro and small-scale enterprises,

which include agro-processing, trading and manufacturing. The rural sector provides at least 70 per cent of the national labour opportunities and directly contributes up to 28 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, as mentioned above the rural economy has experienced steep decline in performance over the past decade. Its declining performance mirrors the poor performance of the economy whose growth declined from a high of 5.2 per cent in 1987 to negative 0.3 percent in the year 2000. Subsequently it improved from 2.8 percent, 4.3 percent and 5.8 percent in 2003, 2004 and 2005 respectively after the NARC¹ Government came into power in December 2002. Other indicators of performance include declining agricultural productivity and production, which dropped from an annual growth rate of 6.8 per cent in 1977 to negative 2.4 per cent in 2000, increasing food deficits and environmental degradation. However, upon coming in of the NARC Government the performance of agriculture improved to 2.7 percent in 2003 but declined to 1.7 percent in 2004 but improved in 2005 (see Table 1.2.1). The rural areas have also experienced declining productivity due to the impact of HIV/AIDS, malaria and waterborne diseases such as typhoid and cholera. The enormity of this deterioration calls for a critical rethink of past rural development efforts

Table 1.2.1: Growth Rates of Real GDP (%) from 1964 to 2005

Year	Agriculture	Manufacture	Government Service	GDP	Remarks	
1964-71	4.2	8.2	9.8	6.5	Increase in agricultural outputs; Expansion of manufacturing sector; Adoption of import substitution strategies; Rising domestic demand; Expansion of the regional market; Substantial inflow of foreign aid.	
1972	7.6	7.3	12.8	6.8		
1973	4.4	14.4	6.3	4.1		
1974	-0.2	5.9	8.5	3.1	Era of External shocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First oil crisis in 1974 • Coffee boom/burst in 1976/77 • Collapse of EAC • Second oil crisis in 1979 • Widening trade balance and overvalued domestic currency. All the above lead to deceleration in economic performance	
1975	4.6	4.0	5.1	3.1		
1976	3.7	14.0	5.1	4.2		
1977	9.5	16.0	6.4	8.2		
1978	8.9	12.5	7.1	7.9		
1979	-0.3	7.6	5.6	5.0		
1980	0.9	5.2	5.3	3.9		
1981	6.1	3.6	3.8	6.0	Period characterized by: drought (1984); World recession; International debt crisis; Misaligned real exchange rates; Fixed interest rates and poor commodity pricing; Subsequent Structural Adjustments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalisation and deregulation of trade and exchange rate • Public and financial sector reforms 	
1982	11.2	2.2	4.2	4.8		
1983	1.6	4.5	2.9	2.3		
1984	-3.9	4.3	4.2	0.8		
1985	3.7	4.5	6.3	4.8		
1986	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.5		
1987	3.8	5.7	4.8	4.9		
1988	4.4	6.0	5.8	5.1		
1989	3.9	5.9	5.5	5.0		
1990	3.4	5.2	4.4	4.3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price decontrol and Foreign exchange decontrol • Declining donor support • Poor weather and infrastructure • Insecurity • Depressed investments • Declining tourism activities • Poor performance of manufacturing sector
1991	-1.1	3.8	3.6	2.3		
1992	-4.2	1.2	2.4	0.4		
1993	-4.2	1.8	2.1	0.2		
1994	3.0	1.9	1.5	3.0		
1995	4.9	3.9	1.8	4.9		
1996	4.5	3.7	1.6	4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought; Electricity power rationing in 2000 • Impasse on external fund flows • Decline in economic performance apparently in all sectors of the economy 	
1997	1.0	9	1.1	2.2		
1998	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.8		
1999	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.5		
2000	-2.4	-1.4	0.7	-0.3		
2001	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2 (4.4) ²		
2002	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.4		
2003	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.8		NARC Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Economic Recovery Strategies for Wealth and Employment Creation
2004	1.7	4.5	7.1	4.3		
2005	6.9?	5.0	11.5	5.8		

Source: National Development Plans, 1994-1996, 1997-2001; 2002-2008. CBS Economic Survey 2005; Gok, 2004. Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007.

¹ NARC- National Rainbow Coalition

² The Economic Survey of 2005 indicates a GDP growth rate of 4.4 percent while the 2002 and 2004 Economic Surveys indicate a growth rate of 1.2 percent.

Some of the past rural development efforts include: (i) African Land Development Programme (ALDEV) initiated in 1948 – whose notable activity was the development of watering facilities for livestock in the low rainfall areas; (ii) The Swynnerton Plan for the Intensification of African Agriculture started in 1954, which introduced production of high value production system including tea, coffee and grade cattle by small holders; (iii) Million Acre Schemes – initiated in 1964 as part of the post independence arrangements to transfer productive resources to the control of Kenyans; (iv) Starting in 1969, Land Buying companies and cooperatives that bought large European farms for settlement; (v) Special Rural Development Programmes (SRDPs) were introduced in 1971 as a first attempt at decentralized planning; (vi) The integrated National/District Rural Development Programmes, for example Machakos and Baringo integrated rural development programmes; (vii) The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy was introduced in 1983 with the objective of making districts focal points for initiation, planning and management and coordination of rural development; and (viii) a number of Integrated Development Programmes. Other notable rural development efforts include: rural access roads programmes; rural health centres and dispensaries; rural electrification programmes; and expansion of primary and secondary schools education, including self-help youth polytechnics.

The success of rural development observed in the early years or soon after independence was due to several reasons:

- There existed a decentralized form of Government that facilitated participation in development;
- The land reform and distribution programmes transferred resources especially land to Kenyans and introduced security of tenure;
- The effective provision of subsidized services by Government;
- Major research breakthroughs in the development of new crop varieties/hybrids and disease control measures that formed the major part of extension recommendations;
- The country continued to enjoy relative peace and stability over a long period; and
- Public institutions were stable and accountable.

Most of the past rural development efforts failed to meet their intended growth objectives. Some of the reasons for this include poor implementation modules, reduction of beneficiary participation in programme identification, as central government played an increasing supervisory role, external shocks for example, the oil crisis, droughts, the absence of a coherent agricultural and rural development strategy and urban bias in services and prices.

The success of rural economy is still faced by a number of constraints, which include low investment, poor infrastructure, poor governance, poorly sequenced liberalization process, out-dated legal reform, prolonged droughts, rapid growth in population, the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and insecurity. In addition inconsistent policies³ and poor implementation have compromised food security, employment and improved incomes among other national objectives. To respond to the above challenges the government prepared a Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS) for the period 2002-2017 with the vision “Sustainable livelihoods for all”. Subsequent to KRDS is the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS, 2003) for the period 2003 and 2007, which sells out the strategy of the NARC Government.

A Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) was launched in March 2004 with a main goal to achieve a progressive reduction in unemployment and poverty, the two major challenges that Kenya continues to face. The strategy is an important part of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, which presents a broad development framework for reviving the economy,

³ Land tenure and settlement policies in addition to lack of a land use policy; Agricultural Act; Fertilizer and Animal Foodstuffs Act, State Corporations Act, Land Control Act, Policies on trade, subsidy and investments among others

creating jobs and reducing poverty. To modernize the agriculture sector and respond to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SRA has identified six crucial areas that require public action:

- Streamlining agricultural policy framework
- Creating an enabling environment for private sector investment
- Improving delivery of support services
- Promoting marketing, agro-processing and trade
- Mainstreaming agricultural development issues in other sectors
- Strengthening institutional implementation framework

As mentioned above in addition to major national development policies there are other sector specific policies that affect and contribute to development in the country. Among these are the National Food Policy; National Agricultural Extension Policy; The Water Policy; and The Environmental Management and Coordination Act.

The National Food Policy: Several policy guidelines and papers guide the agricultural sector operations. The key policy documents include the National Food Policy, the Extension Policy and the Food Security Policy. The National Food Policy was formulated in 1981 as the Sessional paper No 4 (and amended in 1993) when the food and other crop commodities prices had been liberalized but institutions involved in their marketing, including the legal framework remained unchanged. This implies that it was not possible to enforce the policy under the circumstances. The main objective of the 1981 food policy was to achieve food self-sufficiency and food security at national level. In general, Kenya is self sufficient in food production in good years, but food shortages are experienced during years with bad weather conditions. Since liberalization, there has been a rapid increase in input prices⁴ without a corresponding increase in agricultural produce prices.

The food policy places the greatest emphasis on grain cereals (maize, wheat, rice, sorghum and millet). The policy indicates important roles for private sector operators in the areas of extension services, input supply, credit provision, land preparation, mechanization, warehousing, food supply and marketing.

National Agricultural Extension Policy⁵: The National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) 2001 was formulated to create an environment for private sector involvement in the provision of extension services, especially to cover commercial commodities and special services. The policy pursues pluralism in the provision of extension services and at the same time recognizes the need to have common guidelines. In supporting extension services, development partners are to be guided by this policy so that their objectives are in harmony with that of the government. The policy document also recognizes that funds from development partners will continue to be needed and indicates measures required for accountability in resource use. Though the policy is in place, its implementation is not fully achieved, as coordination of various private extension service providers does not follow ministry provided guidelines. Most provide the extension services based on the commodity being promoted, e.g. tobacco, sugarcane and tea.

⁴ Before the fertiliser sector was liberalised in 1991 the Government had a control of both imports and prices. There were less than ten firms that were allowed to import fertilisers. The price of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) was Ksh 300 per 50 kg bag before 1991 while that of the Calcium ammonium Nitrate (CAN) was about Ksh 200 per 50 kg bag.

After liberalisation of the fertiliser sector in 1991, anybody capable of raising enough money could import fertilisers. Between 1991 and 1993 about 35 firms went into the fertiliser business. However, their involvement in the fertiliser business was short-lived. Within a period of 2-3 years only the firms that were originally involved in the fertiliser business before liberalisation remained. The New firms did not understand all the mechanisms of fertiliser importation and were out matched by those who were already in the business. In the late 1990s the fertiliser prices shot to about Ksh 1200 per 50 Kg of DAP, Ksh 800-900 per 50 kg of CAN and Ksh 1000 for 50kg of Urea.

The current prices of fertiliser ranges from Ksh 1500 –1720 for 50 kg of DAP; Ksh 1300 to 1400 for 50 Kg of CAN and Ksh1580 to 1650 for 50 kg Urea

⁵ Recently NAEP has been reviewed and the National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy (NASEP) has been formulated.

Taking into account the lessons learnt and implementation experiences of NAEP and to address challenges precipitated by economic liberalization, rapid changes in extension clientele expectations, and reduced public financing of extension services the NAEP has been revised into a sector-wide policy, now called the National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (NASEP). NASEP spells out modalities for effective agricultural extension management and organisation in a pluralistic system where both public and private service providers are active participants. The new policy provides a point of reference for service providers and other stakeholders on matters of standards, ethics and approaches and guides all players on how to strengthen coordination, partnership and collaboration.

The Water Policy: The government recently promulgated a new Water Act, Chapter 372 (October 2002), which is the legal instrument for the water sector. The Act proposes a significant increase in the participation of communities and the private sector in water development aspects. Under the current institutional framework, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (previously Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development) is the central player as custodian and executor of the Water Act. The Act creates a Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) that would be vested with the responsibilities pertaining to policy, water resources management including catchment management and the provision of water and sanitation services. The provision of water services has been vested on Water Service Regulatory Boards.

Following the enactment of Water Act 2002, The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) has embarked on major reforms in the water sector aimed at improving the management of water resources and services. The reform targets sustainability in resources management and service provision. To achieve this it introduces a new institutional set-up with distinctive roles for institutions. It also decentralises services for improved access and greater participation. Cost recovery for services with due consideration to the ability to pay is a key feature of the reform.

The reforms are intended to address weaknesses in the sector by promoting integrated management of water resources and the development of water and sewerage services. Emphasis will be given to greater involvement by communities to enhance sustainability.

The implementation of the reforms has started and the following has been accomplished:

- The Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) for water resources and the Water Services Regulatory Board (WSRB) for water and sewerage have been established.
- Seven Water Service Boards (WSBs) have been established for water and sewerage services planning and provision. The Lake Victoria South Water Service Board started operating in July 2005.
- Direct provision of water and sewerage services will be carried out by water services providers (WSPs), who will serve as agents of the WSBs. For the Oyugis, Homa Bay and Mbita area the process of establishing the South Nyanza Water Services Company Ltd is at an advanced state. The Company will be operational by January 2006. The Lake Victoria South Water Services Board is also in the process of developing a concept note that will lead to formation of a company to provide water in Nyando and neighbourhood.
- Catchment Area Advisory Committees (CAACs) will be established at catchment level to provide water resources management advisory functions.
- Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) will be responsible for cooperative management of water resources and conflict resolution at sub-catchment level.
- The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) is mandated to support the financing of water services for the underserved rural areas while the Water Appeals Board (WAB) will handle disputes in the water sector.

The Lake Victoria South Water Service Board (LVSWSB) is covering 18 districts: Homa Bay,

Nyando, Kisumu, Rachuonyo, Suba, Migori, Kuria, Kisii Central, Gucha, Transmara, Bomet, Buret, Kericho, Nandi North, Nandi South, Siaya and Bondo.

Where the Water and Sanitation Companies are not established the District Water Offices will be transformed into water service providers.

Environment: Kenya is faced with grave environmental problems and challenges. The rising population stands out as a major underlying cause of environmental degradation in the country. The high levels of poverty prevailing in the country aggravate this situation. Kenya population trebled from 8.7 million people at independence (1963) to 29 million in 1999. Over 53% and 49% of Kenyans in rural and urban centres respectively live below the poverty line. The interaction of the poor and the environment has resulted in undesirable consequences, which contribute to the worsening poverty situation in the country. The social and economic consequences of environmental degradation are now becoming increasingly manifested in Kenya. Cardinal among the environmental problems, are land degradation, loss of biodiversity and environmental pollution. There is also the lack of awareness and inadequate environmental information amongst the public on the consequences of their interaction with the environment. This situation is exacerbated by the limited involvement of the local communities in participatory planning and management of environment and natural resources. Inadequate legal enforcement, lack of environmental tools and techniques, Lack of environmental governance and political and failure to mainstream gender into environmental management have also contributed to environmental degradation in Kenya.

Recognizing the importance of natural resources and environment, the Government of Kenya has put in place policy and legislative measures to address the underlying causes of environmental degradation in the country. The policy paper on Environment and Development (1995) emphasized the need for conservation and sustainable utilization and management of environment and natural resources. The environmental policy aims at integrating environmental aspects into the national development plan.

Until recently (1999), Kenya did not have a consolidated legislation for the protection and management of environment. The legal provision on environmental protection was scattered in 77 statutes, which touched on various aspects of environment. This situation did not offer adequate protection of the environment mainly due to weak legal and institutional framework. Significant progress has, however, been accomplished towards improving the situation. In 1999 a bill to provide for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management and protection of the environment was enacted into law as the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999 and received Presidential assent on 6th January 2000.

The main objective of the Act is to provide for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment in Kenya. The Act further aims to improve the legal and administrative co-ordination of the diverse sectoral initiatives in the field of environment so as to enhance the national capacity for its effective management. In addition, the Act further aims to harmonize the 77 sector specific legislations touching on the environment in a manner designed to ensure greater protection of the environment in line with national objectives and the sustainable development goals enunciated in Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It should, however, be noted that the above Act is a general framework that mainly dwells on the coordination of the 77 pieces of legislation that touch on environment in general.

1.2.2 Regional Development Policy

The regional development policies are guided by the national development policies. To spearhead and accelerate development in the various regions of the country the Government established development authorities. For the region where the study area is located the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1979 to spearhead and accelerate development in the

region.⁶ The Act empowers the Authority to undertake planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of development projects in the Lake Victoria catchment area.

LBDA, with the assistance of JICA prepared an Integrated Regional Development Master Plan (IRDMP) of the region for the period 1987 – 2005. In this plan part of the study area is included under two development areas: (i) Integrated Lakeshore Area Development and (ii) The Integrated Kano Plains Area Development.

Taking into consideration the position of the region in the national economy, the development potentials and constraints and the concepts of national development LBDA has prepared five year development plans. In the LBDA's second development plan (1989-1993) there were 38 projects on-going and planned in the energy resource development, agriculture, livestock, and fisheries development. Top priority was given to the Sondu Miriu Multipurpose Project, which comprised Sondu-Miriu Hydropower Project, Magwagwa Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project and Kano Irrigation Project. Recently, borrowing heavily from the National Development Policy LBDA has prepared a Regional Development Plan (2004-2008), which targets projects that create wealth and reduce poverty. The Authority has also prepared a strategic plan for the period 2005 – 2010.

From the Strategic Plan it appears that LBDA is duplicating what the Districts are doing rather than augmenting what the Districts are doing. LBDA should focus on the regional development issues. The GoK realizing that there are overlaps and duplication of roles by the various structures (LBDA, WRMA, WSBs and other state corporations) re-launched the State Corporations Advisory Committee (SCAC) on 28th January 2004. The SCAC has come up with a draft Strategy for Reform in the State Corporations⁷ sector, 2004-2009. The draft SCAC strategy document proposes a modification of the definition of the state corporations to distinguish between Commercial state corporations, Government strategic executive agencies, Regulatory, Consultative, Advisory and Professional statutory bodies and recommends that the relevant section of the State Corporations Act be amended to incorporate this new definition ***“A body corporate set up to perform within stipulated broad policy guidelines such functions as cannot be effectively carried out by the mainstream civil service or the private sector”*** If the Act is amended it is most likely that the functions and role of LBDA and the districts would be clearer and whether LBDA remains relevant.

1.2.3 Decentralization Policy

At the time of independence in 1963, Local Authorities were relatively powerful and well functioning institutions with a reasonable own revenue base supplemented with grants from the Central Government. The Local Government Act, first issued in 1963 described a wide range of activities that local Governments were allowed to undertake. However, soon after independence a process to centralize power by the national government and to take away major powers and functions of Local Government Authorities⁸ started. The Central Government obtained a tight control over the Local Authorities through appointment of key staff and approval of budgets.

⁶ When LBDA started in 1980 it had 100 staff members. The staff strength grew to 2,000 in 1991 as a result of implementation of projects supported by The Netherlands Government, FAO, UNDP and the African Development Bank (ADB). However, when the World Bank /donor freeze/embargo on financial support to Kenya started LBDA, due to less development funding, laid off some staff and was left with 647 staff members. This number was reduced to 300 upon implementation of the GoK policy on retrenchment in 2002.

⁷ Duncan Ndegwa Report of 1970/71 Commission of Inquiry into Public Service structure and Remuneration defined the state corporations as ***“Bodies corporate set up to perform, within stipulated broad policy guidelines, but on a quasi commercial basis, such functions as cannot be appropriately carried out by the Civil Service”***

⁸ Examples are (a) Transfer of responsibility for primary education and health (b) abolition of Graduated Personal Tax in 1974 and (c) Subdivision of Local Authorities in 1980s and early 1990s making them more vulnerable and unviable entities. Establishment of additional Local authorities created a need for more infrastructure (offices and equipment) and human resource while there were no provisions for adequate financial resources to meet the increased demand.

Through the 1970s and 1980s, the position of the line Ministries and the Provincial administration became stronger, whereby the latter apart from being an overseer of law and order also became the coordinator of development. During this period the line Ministries became the main service providers, working through the offices at the province, district and local level and directly managing service delivery. Development Committees were formed to try and coordinate development at lower levels. These committees such as the District Development Committee (DDC), Divisional Development Committee and Location Development Committees were not given authority over funding and remained toothless to coordinate the line ministries.

In July 1983 the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) was launched and this formalized the systems of service delivery through the line ministries. The DFRD consolidated power within the District Commissioners although it was meant to empower the districts.

The period 1980s to 1990s was characterized by dysfunctional service delivery and creeping in of corruption. This culminated in an economic crisis and political crisis towards the end of 1990s associated with over centralization.

At the end of 1990s during the PRSP consultations the citizenry across the country expressed themselves openly and critically on the oppressive rule of law and lack of public services. The same sentiments were expressed during the constitution review process, which started in 2000. The public's demand for change culminated in the NARC government being elected in December 2002.

Since 1987 the Ministry of Local Government has been managing the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme (KLGRP) initially with the support of World Bank and later from DFID. Major achievements of KLGRP are:

- Introduction and institutionalisation of the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), a discretionary grant for Local authorities access to which is linked to basic performance criteria;
- Introduction of Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plans, which are a means of access to LATF funds;
- Introduction of a single business permit, replacing a number of licences and permits by one single permit;
- Introduction of the Local Authority Integrated Financial Operations Management System (being tested in a few Local Authorities).

The issue of decentralization has been one of the major contentious issues during the preparation of the proposed new constitution, which was however rejected by the citizens through the referendum.

1.2.4 Government Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy consists mainly of two parts, revenue generation and expenditure control. Revenue excluding grants has oscillated around one quarter of the GDP since independence. The ratio however, rose to 27 per cent over the period 1974-1979 due to the effects of the coffee boom and improved revenue collection. Overall the Government expenditure as a percent of the GDP rose from 25 per cent in the first decade after independence to a peak level of 36 per cent in the early 1990s (see Table 1.2.2). This was attributed to debt redemption, rising nominal wage bill and rising domestic prices. Public debt has also risen steadily from 28 per cent in the 1964-1973 period to 76 per cent in the 1996-2000 period to about 59 per cent in 2003-2004.

Table 1.2.2: Revenue and Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP

Item	Period									
	1964-73	1974-79	1980-89	1990-95	1996-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Revenue	24	27	24	25	25	23	21			
Grants	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2
Expenditure	25	33	34	36	26	28	24	26	27	28
Public debt	28	29	42	63	76	67	63	60	59	58

Source: National Development Plan 2002-2008 and Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007.

During the period 1980 – 2000 the government implemented several policies in response to fiscal policy (see Table 1.2.3).

Table 1.2.3: Most important implemented macro-economic policies 1980 - 2000

Category	Instruments	Implemented policies
Fiscal policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government expenditures Expenditure structure Civil service State owned enterprises Government revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1982-1984 and 1994-1998 decline in expenditures and fiscal deficit 1985-1993 increase in expenditures and fiscal deficits Increase in recurrent expenditure and decrease in development expenditure Number of civil servants grew until 1993, thereafter a decline Privatisation started in 1991. By 1996 76 of 206 privatised. Major SOEs still to be privatised. Increased since early 90s from 23% of GDP towards 28% of GDP.
Monetary policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest rate Control of financial sector Money supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest rates fully deregulated since 1991 Weak control of banks and near financial intermediaries by the CBK during 1980-1993. Grew faster than target of 10% per year since 1986. From 1990-1993 excessive growth. Since 1994 strict money supply.
Trade policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange rates Quota and import licensing Import and export tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1986-1990 devaluation of Ksh against US\$ by 40% 1990-1993 devaluation of Ksh against US\$ by 150% Liberalisation of foreign exchange market in 1993 Abolished in 1991 Average import tariff declined from 49% in 1989 towards 17% in 1997
Price/Market policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price control Market control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic price control gradually abolished over the period 1983-1995 Large numbers of markets were liberalized from 1990. These included fertilizer market, grain market, seed market, milk market, and coffee market.

Source: M.S. van Wijk and S.N. Makokha, 2000. World Bank, 1999, 2000; Ikiara and Ndung'u, 1999

A factor that has significantly contributed to the weak economic situation is the high level of domestic debt and the associated high interest rates. Conscious of this according to ERS the government will continue to tighten fiscal policy with the objective of reducing domestic debt and thereby reducing pressure on interest rates. Tax reforms have been introduced in order to increase revenue collection and steps have been taken to modernize tax administration infrastructure of the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) in order to strengthen its capacity to effectively enforce tax collection. KRA has also embarked on improving its administrative efficiency and ensuring greater compliance and collection of tax arrears, for example introduction of electronic tax register machines in all outlets.

Public expenditure in Kenya is characterized by the following: (a) Significant variations between budgeted and actual expenditure; (b) Inadequate recording and tracking of donor funded expenditure; (c) an administrative classification rather than an economic one; (d) failure to comply with multi-year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) projections; and (e) poor budgetary control leading to domestic arrears. During the period 2003- 2007 the government intends to implement further public

expenditure reforms to (i) reduce the overall expenditure in relation to GDP in order to reduce the budget deficit; (ii) refocus expenditure in favour of development, operations and maintenance and poverty alleviation expenditures; and (iii) reducing wage related expenditures from 8.7 per cent of GDP in fiscal year 2003/2004 to 8.5 per cent of GDP by end of fiscal year 2005/2006.

1.2.5 Other Policies

Existing Legislations

There are 65 Acts of Parliament that directly deal with agriculture and 80 others that in one way or another affect agriculture. The legal and regulatory environment touching on soil fertility in Kenya is contained in the Agriculture Act and Fertilisers and Animal Foodstuffs Act. A look at the scope of land degradation and the reported deleterious substances found in fertilisers on the market is evidence that the contents of these laws are either inadequate and/or rarely enforced. Most of the stakeholders either do not know the existence of the Acts or simply do not know who the right authority to enforce them is. The Acts do not separate extension from regulatory functions at the implementation level. The legal environment is not favourable for the development of in-built self-regulatory mechanisms among players in agricultural development. Stakeholders are not acquainted with the letter of the law in so far as agricultural rules and regulations are concerned making their actions to be at variance with the Acts that regulate the agricultural industry. Input suppliers are not required by law to provide extension services for efficient use of the inputs they supply to farmers. Likewise, merchants are not obligated to advise farmers on the quality and quantity of the produce they desire to purchase. Furthermore, most of the legislations are punitive rather than corrective in nature. They seek to punish those who contravene the law and never propose rewards for persons who obey it. Even the punitive aspect is not sufficiently punitive to warn potential law-breakers.

Land Use and Land Tenure

Land is the most important resource in agricultural production. In Kenya, land tenure can be classified into three broad categories, namely: communal land, government trust land and privately owned land by a single person, group of persons or a company. The communal land ownership is based on traditional customary rights and all individuals born in that community have a right to use, but not sell the land. Ministries or state corporations or other public institutions hold Government land in trust for public use. Privately owned lands are registered and the owner holds the title under freehold or leasehold system. Private ownership of land has encouraged investment in permanent and long-term improvements on farms.

Security of land tenure has a direct bearing on land use and management. People who lack attachment to the land or feel insecure hardly make efforts to follow recommended husbandry practices or conservation of the land resource. Hence security of land tenure is necessary for investment in natural resource conservation including soil fertility management.

Land and land use policies are a prerequisite to ensuring sustainable utilization of land resources. The development of land policy is already underway where the existing Acts of Parliament that touch on land matters shall be harmonized into a single but broad legislation that will reflect the changes in land tenure and land use.⁹ Likewise, some provisions of the Agriculture Act and Fertilizers and Animal Food Stuffs Act shall be revised to reflect changes in technological advances and changing socio-economic circumstances.

Legal reforms to the system of land tenure and inheritance to allow preservation of economic land units are desirable for increased land productivity. Such reforms should aim at motivating farmers to

⁹ A Draft National Land Policy has been published (October 2006) by the Ministry of Lands and subjected to public debate. This policy aims at addressing all land related challenges facing the country.

efficiently and effectively use their land

1.3 Status, Trends and Policy of International Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations

1.3.1 International Development Partners

A number of development aid programmes, designed under bilateral agreements between the Government of Kenya and the donor countries, operate under special arrangements. Funds are entered in the national budget only in the form of Appropriations in Aid, with the donor countries taking full control of the funds. In turn, the Government contributes technical manpower to work closely with project-hired personnel in the implementation of the project.

The policies guiding the bilateral or multilateral programmes/projects are those of the Development Partner and the recipient country. In 1960s the focus of policies of most development partners was on growth in agriculture after which in 1970s the focus was on import substitution and public sector investment. During the period 1980 to late 1990s development partners put emphasis on structural adjustment policy reforms. The objective of the “structural adjustment” economic policy reforms was to restore macro-economic stability following the disruptions of 1970s, primarily two oil shocks, and to revive economic growth through increased resource mobilization and improved efficiency of resource utilization.

From mid 1990s¹⁰ the development partners’ policy started to put emphasis on poverty reduction and gender equity. With the increase in corruption the focus has changed to improvement of governance while at the same time focusing on poverty reduction and improvement of livelihoods particularly of the vulnerable groups. While focusing on livelihoods emphasis is also put on crosscutting issues such as gender and environmental protection.

1.3.2 Civil –Society Organizations

Civil Society organizations include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs). NGOs are registered with the Non-governmental Organizations Registration Bureau to which they are expected to report on their annual activities. To be registered, an NGO must first indicate the purpose for which it is being created, its budget and sources of finance and the names of its directors. In addition, a detailed formulation of by-laws must be presented where the mandate, vision and mission of the NGO are spelt out. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are registered with the Department of Social Services in the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services. Registered CBOs include women’s groups, youth groups, self-help groups and local joint projects initiatives, which operate in different parts of the study area. There are also several water users’ groups in the study area, whose main role is to resolve water-use conflicts and ensure equitable use of the resource. The FBOs are also registered as CBOs or NGOs.

The NGO Legal Protection Bill guides the policy of NGOs. According to this policy the NGOs should work parallel with the political activities and should not be seen as spearheading any political aspirations. Their activities should be in line and in conformity with the government policies and standards and the activities should operate under specific government ministries.

¹⁰ The negative impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) created a need to monitor the welfare of the people in order to design programmes and interventions to assist those adversely affected. The first welfare monitoring survey was carried out in 1991, the second in 1994 and the third in 1997. These surveys have been used to assess the poverty situation in the country and contributed immensely towards the design of the anti-poverty policies contained in the National Poverty Eradication Plan, 1999-2015. Hence one can say that attention to poverty issues dates back to early to mid 1990s.

CHAPTER 2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Structure, Functions and Institutional Arrangement

2.1.1 Central/National level

At national level or central government level Parliament, composed of 220 members of whom 210 are elected and 10 are nominated, is the highest organ responsible for legislation and policy in the country. The Government has 32 ministries each headed by a Minister. These Ministers together with the Attorney General and the Vice President constitute the Cabinet chaired by the President, which is the highest policy making Executive arm of the Government. The Permanent Secretary heads the Executive arm of the Ministries and the ministries are divided into technical departments responsible for different roles and services they are supposed to offer.

The Government is an institution created for management of public affairs and is made up of three arms namely the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. These are based on the principles of separation of powers and are intended to provide checks and balances to avoid excessive vestment of power in one arm. The functions of government are wide ranging but can be summarized into security and development. The government has the responsibility to provide conducive environment for socio-economic development. In this regard the Government sets policies, provides rules and regulations, ensures maintenance of law and order, provides infrastructure and basic services such as health and education.

2.1.2 Provincial level

Kenya is divided into eight Provinces headed by Provincial Commissioners. The Provinces are divided into 71 Districts headed by the District Commissioners¹¹. In each Province there are departments belonging to the various Ministries. Nyanza Province is divided into 12 administrative districts (Bondo, Gucha, Kisii Central, Nyamira, Kisumu, **Homa Bay**, Rachuonyo, **Nyando**, Siaya, Suba, Kuria and Migori).

Provincial administration is a system of Government that brings government administration closer to the people: Each Province is made up of several districts, which are themselves divided into smaller administrative units being Divisions, Locations and Sub- Locations in that order. Administratively, the Province, District, Division, Location and Sub Location are under the jurisdiction of a Provincial Commissioner (PC), District Commissioner (DC), District Officer (DO), Chief, and Assistant Chief respectively. At each of these administrative levels, there are line departments for all the represented ministries that provide technical services. The deployment of technical officers to lower administrative units is dependent on the available staff and specific technical service to be delivered. Technical officers report administratively to the provincial administration (PC, DC, DO and chiefs), but technically, they report to their seniors within the departments at the headquarters of their respective line ministries in Nairobi.

The functions of Provincial administrators are given in Textbox:

Textbox Functions of Provincial Administration

- Coordination of government functions in the field;
- Maintenance of Law and order;
- Harmonization, coordination and implementation of government policies and programmes;
- Mobilization of local resources for development;
- Dissemination of government policies;
- Organization of state functions;
- Coordination of disaster and emergency response; and
- Resolution of conflicts and peace building.

¹¹ Currently there are 70 districts excluding Nairobi, which is headed by a Provincial Commissioner. There are proposals to create additional districts to make a total of 108 districts in the country.

2.1.3 District level

As mentioned above the Districts are divided into Divisions, which are divided into Locations, which are in turn divided into Sub-Locations. The administrative units in Nyando District and Homa Bay Districts are shown in Tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 respectively.

Table 2.1.1: Administrative units in Nyando District

Division	Area (km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations	Projected Population	No. of Farm Holdings
Upper Nyakach	176.0	6	11	58,699	12,604
Lower Nyakach	182.6	8	17	64,720	14,000
Miwani	225.7	3	14	63,410	12,523
Muhoroni	334.8	6	17	63,560	12,006
Nyando	249.3	6	17	49,873	8,000
Total	1,168.4	29	76	300,626	59,133

Source: District Development Plan 2002 – 2008, DAO Nyando Annual Report 2004.

Table 2.1.2: Administrative units in Homa Bay District

Division	Area (km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Asego	184.1	3	11
Kobama	140.6	2	8
Ndhiwa	237.3	4	11
Nyarongi	97.5	4	6
Rangwe	267.3	9	17
Riana	233.6	4	10
Total	1,160.4	26	63

Source: District Development Plan 2002 – 2008

There are three Parliamentary Constituencies in Nyando District:

- Nyakach (Covering Upper Nyakach and Lower Nyakach Divisions);
- Muhoroni (Covering Miwani and Muhoroni Divisions); and
- Nyando (Covering Nyando Division).

In Homa Bay District there are two Parliamentary Constituencies:

- Rangwe (Covering Rangwe and Asego Divisions); and
- Ndhiwa (Covering Kobama, Ndhiwa, Nyarongi and Riana Divisions).

There are three Local Authorities in Nyando District:

- Nyando County Council (divided into 20 Wards);
- Ahero Town Council (divided into five Wards); and
- Muhoroni Town Council (divided into five Wards).

In Homa Bay District there are two Local Authorities:

- Homa Bay County Council (divided into 18 Wards); and
- Homa Bay Municipal Council (divided into six Wards).

Planning at District level: The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) is responsible for development planning at all levels. At the district level planning is well articulated under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRDS). In this process each government department prepares its five-year development plan, which is then included as part of the district development plan prepared under the supervision of the District Development Officer (DDO). The district development plan is subsequently incorporated into the five-year national development plan. The district, as a geographical and administrative unit, forms the basis of planning and implementation of development programmes under the guidance of the main planning structure, the District Development Committee (DDC). However, funds from the Government do not pass through the DDO, but go straight to the respective departments.

The DDC provides the framework for balancing sectoral against District considerations, with development committees at each administrative level, i.e. District, Division, Location and sub-location. The committees are charged with the role of facilitating coordination and enabling community concerns to be taken into account. At the District level, the District Executive Committee and the District Planning Unit are specialized subcommittees of the DDC.

Governmental institutions are represented in all Districts of the study area. However, their ability or capacity to deliver services is severely hampered by inefficient structures, inadequate physical and financial resources, and poor governance. For example within the Districts there are about 30 different committees most of which are chaired by the District Commissioner (73 percent), 17 percent by the DDO and 10 per cent by the Member of Parliament or an elected member (see Table 2.1.3). The DDO is the Secretary to most of the committees.

Table 2.1.3: Current committees at the District level and their chairpersons:

No	Committee	Chairperson		
		DC	DDO	MP or elected member
1.	District Development Committee	X		
2.	District Executive Committee	X		
3.	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee	X		
4.	Constituency Development Fund			X
5.	District Security Committee	X		
6.	District Water Apportionment Board	X		
7.	District Tender Committee	X		
8.	District Agricultural Committee	X		
9.	District Technical Aids Committee	X		
10.	District Education Board	X		
11.	District Roads Committee			X
12.	District Environmental Management	X		
13.	District Health Management Board			X
14.	District Joint Loans Board	X		
15.	District Social Development Committee			X
16.	District Children's Advisory Committee	X		
17.	District Poverty Advisory Committee	X		
18.	District Poverty Eradication Technical Committee		X	
19.	District Corruption Prevention Committee	X		
20.	District Planning Unit		X	
21.	District MTEF Committee	X		
22.	District Projects Committee (CDF)			X
23.	District Probation Cases Committee	X		
24.	District Social Dimensions/Famine Relief Committee	X		
25.	District Steering Group	X		
26.	District Industrial Development Committee	X		
27.	District Public Service Reform (Work Improvement) Committee	X		
28.	District Project Coordinating Committee		X	
29.	District NGO Coordinating Committee	X		
30.	District Disaster Management Committee	X		

Observation:

The DDC is functional and meets four times in a year (one meeting quarterly). The DEC is supposed to meet every month but this has not been practical. For example in Nyando District there has been between six and seven meetings in a year (Agulo, DDO, personal communication). Members of the DEC have other committees to attend and also they need ample time to come up with progress reports for the DEC. For Nyando District they aim at having two DEC meetings before the DDC meeting. Irregular meetings of DEC's and DDC's means inadequate monitoring of the development projects/programmes going on in the district. However, the DDC does not receive any funds and as such it may not affect implementation of the programmes by the various Departments, which receive their funds directly from their respective Ministries through the District Treasury.

2.1.4 Divisional level

As mentioned in section 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 above the Districts are subdivided into Divisions, which are

administratively headed by the District Officer. Nyando District is subdivided into five Divisions (Miwani, Muhoroni, Nyando, Lower Nyakach and Upper Nyakach) while Homa Bay District is subdivided into six Divisions (Asego, Kobama, Ndhiwa, Nyirongi, Rangwe and Riana). At the divisional level, there are line departments for most of the represented ministries that provide technical services. Some of the commonly represented ministries are Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Provincial Administration, Natural Resources and Environment, Water and Irrigation, Education, Science and Technology, Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services and Defense and National Security.

For planning purposes there is a Divisional Development Committee comprising heads of respective Government departments represented in the Divisions, representatives of NGOs, CBOs and Faith-based organizations operating in the respective divisions. The Councilors representing Wards in the divisions also attend the Sub-DDC. The Sub-DDC discusses priority projects/programmes received from the Location Development Committees, prioritize them and then forward them to the DDC for consideration.

Observation:

The Sub-DDCs meet but not regularly. They used to have regular meetings when there was the “Rural Development Fund”. However, since this fund ended in 1993 the meetings have not been regular. According to the DFRD guidelines Sub-DDCs are supposed to meet quarterly and minutes forwarded to DDC. It is worthwhile to note that the priority projects forwarded by Sub-DDCs are not always funded and this could be a demotivating factor.

2.1.5 Location and Sub-Location level

The Divisions are subdivided into Locations, which are subsequently sub-divided into Sub-Locations (see Tables 2.1 and 2.2 above). The Chiefs head the Locations while the Assistant Chiefs head the Sub-Locations. The Sub-Locations are divided into Villages (from administrative perspective based on population) or Clans (from a genealogy perspective). Elders head both Clans and Villages.

The Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs are part of the provincial administration and hence their functions are drawn generally from those outlined in Textbox 2.1 above. The duties of Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs are clearly stipulated in the Chiefs Act (Cap. 128 of the Laws of Kenya Revised Edition 1998). These include security, coordination of development activities, dissemination of government policy and resolution of conflicts and peace building.

In each Location there is a Location Development Committee (LDC) constituted of about five members from each Sub-Location and three members appointed by the Chief. The LDC receives project proposals from the Project committees at Sub-Location level, reviews them and then shortlists them according to priorities and send them to sub-DDC or to the Constituency Development Committee.

Observation:

The LDCs have the same problems as the Sub-DDCs. They are supposed to meet quarterly but often this does not happen. Some of the development issues are discussed in Barazas instead of LDCs.

Traditional institutions like the Clan Elders play a key role in traditional mechanisms of decision preparation, decision-taking and implementation within their respective communities. These institutions operate under the customary law. In both Nyando and Homa Bay districts the clan system is very strong and may affect the phase of development in an area either positively or negatively.

2.1.6 Research Institutions and Universities

Research institutions operating in the region are Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and Kenya Sugar Research Foundation (KESREF). The World Agroforestry Centre (formerly ICRAF) also operates in Nyando District. Most of these institutions operate in collaboration with relevant government departments and in places where they have on-farm trials, they also closely involve farmers in various activities.

Lake Victoria Environment and Management Programme (LVEMP)¹² now operating under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is involved in regional development activities around Lake Victoria. Maseno University in collaboration with OSIENALA is involved in research activities around the Lake region. Other universities from outside the country in close collaboration with local NGOs are involved in different activities in the study area.

Some activities/technologies which the various research Institutes have undertaken/developed that could be relevant to the district development are as follows:

KARI: Are a source of clean planting materials such as cassava, sweet potatoes and improved varieties of cotton, sorghum, pulses etc. Are also involved in bulking of the materials with the farmers. KARI is also involved in biological control of water hyacinth in collaboration with LVEMP.

KIRDI: Promotion of commercialisation of traditional food crops (sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes, cassava, pulses) through processing, packaging and marketing. Transfer of value addition technologies to farmers and other stakeholders. KIRDI is also involved in fabrication of a wide range of appropriate small-scale processing equipment (food processing and irrigation); provision of services (processing and packaging) on contract basis and training of entrepreneurs on different value addition technologies.

ICIPE: Push pull technology for the control of striga weed and stock borer; basic studies on malaria control-Upper Nyakach Division; “ Ngu’ trap for tsetse flies and development of neem for integrated pest management. Training of extension workers and communities on emerging technologies

KEFRI: Agro-forestry technology and source of tree seeds.

KEPHIS: Inspection and certification of seeds being bulked by farmers/communities.

KESREF: Sugarcane varieties and technologies. Also involved in capacity building of farmers.

KEMFRI: A source of information and technologies on aquaculture.

World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF): Soil and water management/conservation technologies; Agroforestry technologies.

2.1.7 International Development Partners

There are a number of donor-financed programmes, including those of World Bank, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Department for International Development (DfID), JICA, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), and SIDA operating in the study area. These programmes cover aspects of natural resource management (water, agriculture and environment), health and education.

¹² The Phase I of LVEMP operated under the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) while the Phase II is now under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. However, KARI cooperates with the Ministry on control of the Water Hyacinth.

Other bilateral and multilateral organizations with programmes in the study area include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - covering only Homa-Bay District, UN Habitat and Danish Development Agency (DANIDA). The Livestock Development Programme that was aimed at improving the food security of small-scale farmers through better milk production in the region ended at end of 2003.

2.1.8 International and Local NGOs, CBOs and FBOs

There are many local and international NGOs registered as operating in the study area (see Attachments IV and V). Some of the active NGOs include Care-Kenya, Heifer International-Kenya, World Vision, C-MAD (Community Mobilization Against Desertification), AMREF, Osienala, Sustainable AID in Africa International (SANA), VI Agroforestry, MAACS (Muhoroni AIDS Awareness and Counseling Services), Omega Foundation, CREPP (Community Rehabilitation and Environment Protection Programme), World Neighbours and Christian Children Fund (CCF) among others (see Attachment IV and V for more details and their activities). Some of the NGO and CBO programmes are involved in HIV prevention, AIDS mitigation, water supply and sanitation, environmental conservation, agriculture and fisheries.

There are many NGOs registered as operating in Homa Bay and Nyando Districts (see Table 2.1.4). However, very few are active due to lack of sponsor and ability to mobilise resources locally for operational purposes.

Table 2.1.4: International and Local NGOs operating in the Study Districts

District	International NGOs	Local NGOs	Total
Homa Bay	6	17	23
Nyando	9	20	29

There are many-registered community Based Organizations (CBOs) operating in both Nyando and Homa Bay Districts (see Tables 2.1.5 and 2.1.6). In both Districts there are more self-help groups followed by women groups and youth groups.

Table 2.1.5: Number of CBOs in Nyando District as at December 2005 and 2006

Category	Number registered by Dec 2005	Latest number	
		Registered groups in 2006	Total registered by Dec 2006
Women Groups	2,218	214	2,432
Self Help Groups	4,067	544	4,611
Youth Groups	1,061	240	1,301
Total	7,346	998	8,344

Source: District Social Services Department, Nyando

Table 2.1.6: Number of CBOs registered in Homa Bay District as at December 2005 and 2006

Type of Group	Number registered by Dec 2005	Number of members	Latest registered in 2006	Latest number of members registered in 2006	Total registered by Dec 2006	Total number of registered members by Dec 2006
Women Groups	2,251	44,4373	128	3,038	2,379	47,475
Self Help Groups	2,878	125,498	429	26,492	3,307	151,990
Youth Groups	409	8,568	161	3,648	570	12,216
Total	5,538	178,503	718	33,178	6,256	211,681

Source: District Social Services Department, Homa Bay

The trend of registration of the groups per division in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts is presented in Tables 2.1.7 and 2.1.8 respectively. From the table it is apparent that the highest number of CBOs was registered during the period 2002 to 2006. This coincides with the period when funds from the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) were being given to groups and more recently to the creation of the Youth Fund.. Many CBOs in the two Districts received funding from NACC during this period. In view of this one may wonder whether the formation of the groups was “supply driven” or “demand driven”.

Table 2.1.7: Trend of registration of CBOs in Nyando District for the period 2000 to 2006

Division	Year 2000			Year 2001			Year 2002			Year 2003			Year 2004			Year 2005			Year 2006		
	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG
Nyando	77	69	6	75	53	10	93	73	15	87	114	17	50	134	9	53	112	16	52	161	57
L.Nyakach	22	32	3	30	38	5	29	41	6	75	87	10	61	73	6	51	102	18	47	111	40
U.Nyakach	44	34	10	106	64	14	71	54	10	80	92	18	61	110	13	97	112	13	54	91	51
Miwani	85	41	5	19	18	6	39	37	6	114	143	15	58	104	10	27	73	7	32	66	45
Muhoroni	53	77	9	63	77	12	79	66	19	80	92	18	41	112	12	28	86	7	29	115	47
Total	281	253	33	293	250	47	311	271	56	436	528	78	277	533	50	256	485	61	214	544	240

Source: Department of Social Services, Nyando District

Key: WG-Women Group; SHG-Self Help Group; YG-Youth Group

Table 2.1.8: Trend of registration of CBOs in Homa Bay District for the period 2000 to 2006

Division	Year 2000			Year 2001			Year 2002			Year 2003			Year 2004			Year 2005			Year 2006		
	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG	WG	SHG	YG
Asego	28	45	23	49	53	92	20	99	117	166	89	145	23	52	208	59					
Rangwe	27	32	23	48	48	61	32	49	71	123	20	78	11	48	67	48					
Ndhiwa	11	35	6	11	26	40	8	37	10	31	11	44	6	9	46	18					
Riana	9	23	7	11	9	10	8	12	18	43	16	27	6	7	44	17					
Kobama	1	3	3	1	3	10	2	7	30	51	10	36	4	7	31	10					
Nyarongi	7	22	5	21	2	20	2	13	11	22	5	13	2	5	33	9					
Total	83	160	67	141	141	233	72	217	257	436	151	343	52	128	429	161					

Source: Department of Social Services, Homa Bay District

Note: For year 2000 to 2004 the Self –help Groups and the Youth groups are put together.

Key: WG-Women Group; SHG-Self Help Group; YG-Youth Group

Faith-based organizations:

Several faith-based (religious) organizations (FBO) provide development support in the study area. These include the Catholic Church, the Anglican Church of Kenya through its development wing the Inter Diocesan Christian Community Services (IDCCS), and Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) through its development wing, Adventist Relief Assistance (ADRA), Cotton Rehabilitation and Management (CREAM)/EBENEZER, Legio Maria sect, Maranatha, among others. The FBOs play an important role in development and service delivery to community members (mainly involved in education, agriculture, health, and water related services provision). While such organizations are expected to provide spiritual nourishment and some material assistance to their congregations, these objectives have not been adequately met due to resource constraints. The advantage of such organizations lies in their ability to reach communities at the grass-roots level through their membership.

2.1.9 Private sector

Several private companies operating in the study area are involved in the development activities particularly those related to use of natural resources. There are two operational sugar companies (Chemilil and Muhoroni) in Nyando District and the Sony Sugar Company situated in Migori District but offering services to sugarcane growers in Homa Bay District. Other companies include: British American Tobacco Kenya Limited (BAT), Mastermind Tobacco Kenya Limited, South Nyanza Outgrowers Company, Homa Lime and Cotton Gineries. There are individual entrepreneurs who have come up with ways of value adding of agricultural products into high ready to use products. In addition, the private sector through the fish processing factories e.g. Capital Fish (K) Ltd., local fishermen associations and cooperatives have a stake in the fisheries sector.

Financial institutions: Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme (K-REP), Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) are financial institutions that provide credit to small-scale traders. National Bank of Kenya, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Cooperative Bank of Kenya and Post Bank are involved in general banking, savings and loan services. There are also savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs) that give loans to their members at low interest rates (one percent per month amounting to 12 percent per annum)¹³. In Nyando District there are seven registered SACCOs while in Homa Bay District there

¹³ The loan condition for the SACCOs is that you should be a registered member with at least six months savings in the account. The amount of loan given to a member is usually three times the amount of shares/savings. A certain percentage

are 14 SACCOs (see Attachments II and III).

2.1.10 Other institutions

Within the study area there are polytechnics and Jua Kali organizations. Under the Department of Industrial and Vocational Training there are six Youth Polytechnics (see Table 2.1.9) and a Technical Institute in Homa Bay District while under the Department of Micro and Small Enterprises Development there are 13 registered Jua Kali organizations (see Attachment III for details). In Nyando District there are six youth polytechnics, namely Ahero Youth Polytechnic, and Widhur Youth Polytechnic (Nyando Division), Achego Polytechnic (Upper Nyakach Division), Nyangoma Polytechnic (Miwani Division), Katito Polytechnic (Lower Nyakach Division) and Koru Polytechnic (Muhoroni Division). Katito and Koru polytechnics are dormant. There are also four registered Jua Kali organizations (see Attachment II for more details).

Table 2.1.9: Youth Polytechnics and Technical Training Institutes in Homa Bay District

Division	Name of Institution	Sponsor	Number of Trainees	Number of Staff	Remarks
Asego	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic	Community and GoK	218 (157M, 61F)	14 (13M, 1F)	Has water and electricity. Requires modern tools, equipment and additional classrooms, workshops. No vehicle
	Sero Youth Polytechnic	Community and GoK	75 (35M, 40F)	10 (8M, 2F)	No water and electricity Requires modern tools and equipment No Vehicle
	St. Bernards Youth Polytechnic Centre	Homa Bay Catholic Church	160 (100M, 40F)	10 (9M, 1F)	Well managed Requires modern tools and equipment No vehicle
Ndhiwa	Langi Youth Polytechnic	Community and GoK	68 (47M, 21F)	8 (5M, 3F)	No water and electricity Requires modern tools and equipment No proper hostels No vehicle
Riana	Kabuoch Youth Polytechnic	Community and GoK	Nil	Nil	Collapsed due to lack of community support and trainers
Rangwe	St. Francis Technical Institute Asumbi	Homa Bay Catholic Church	100 (30M, 70F)	5 (2M, 3F)	Well managed

Source: Department of Industrial and Vocational Training, Homa Bay District

2.1.11 Structures and Linkages

Most of the organizations/stakeholders mentioned above have legally binding policies and structures that enable them to discharge their obligations. However, beneficiaries who are major stakeholders do not have well defined structures that can be used during project/programme implementation. Analysis of the institutions operating in the study area revealed that there are very poor and weak linkages among the stakeholders.

2.2 Physical Means

2.2.1 Human resources

Human resource capital is very important for development of an area. It is human resource that brings change to their environment. In this report focus is made on the human resource that is already involved in development administration and implementation found within the institutions (government and non-governmental) in the study area. In general the study area is endowed with human resource capital that can be effectively utilized for development. Within the government departments Nyando District has a total of 4098 staff (see Table 2.2.1). District Headquarters has 266 staff (129 technical and 137 support staff) while all Divisions collectively have 301 staff (237 technical and 64 support staff). Field staff (Location and below) are 3,531 (Office of the President 105, Adult Education 76,

is deducted from the loan for covering its insurance. Usually SACCOs do not get assistance from the government apart from advice of the staff of the Department of Cooperatives.

Education 3,350). All the field staff of the Education and Adult Education departments are teachers while the field staff of the Office of the President are chiefs and assistant chiefs.

Table 2.2.1: Number of Government Staff, Nyando District, as at August 2006

Department	District		Division		Field	Total
	Technical Staff	Support Staff	Technical Staff	Support Staff		
District Development (DDO)	1	1	0	0	0	2
Central Bureau of Statistics	1	2	0	0	0	3
District Agriculture	10	6	45	3	0	64
District Veterinary	5	3	14	0	0	22
District Livestock Production	3	1	9	1	0	14
District Fisheries	2	0	5	0	0	7
Ministry of Health	17	8	131	26	0	182
Ministry of Education	12	15	19	0	3350	3396
District Public Works	19	8	0	0	0	27
District Water	20	14	6	10	0	50
District Irrigation	6	5	0	0	0	11
District Adult Education	2	2	0	0	76	80
District Social Services	2	6	0	0	0	8
District Culture	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ahero Multipurpose TC	3	17	0	0	0	20
District Forest	1	5	2	8	0	16
District Cooperatives	3	1	1	0	0	5
Environment (NES, NEMA)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-total	109	94	232	48	3426	3909
District Account	5	9	0	0	0	14
Office of the President	7	23	5	7	105	147
District Population	1	1	0	0	0	2
Registrar of Persons	1	4	0	9	0	14
District Civil Registrar	1	2	0	0	0	3
District Probation	2	1	0	0	0	3
Electoral Commission	2	3	0	0	0	5
District Information	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-total	20	43	5	16	105	189
Grand Total	129	137	237	64	3,531	4,098

Note: All the field staffs of the education and adult education are schoolteachers.

Homa Bay District has a total of 3,746 government staff (see Table 2.11). The District headquarters has 609 staff (331 technical and 278 support staff) while all the six Divisions have a total of 222 staff (171 technical and 56 support staff). Field staff (Location and below) are 2,910 (Office of the President 89, Adult Education 11, Education 2,810). All the field staff of the Education and adult education departments are teachers while the field staff of the Office of the President are chiefs and assistant chiefs.

As evident from the two Tables above, the staffing at the Division and Location and Sub-Location levels is lower than at the District levels and yet it is at the local level where development is supposed to take place. Some of the government departments do not have any staff at division level leave alone the location level.

Over the past years the government departments have lost staff through retirement and death but without replacement due to the existing government policy on recruitment. This has affected negatively the technical departments such as Agriculture and Livestock Production that are supposed to deliver services up to Location and Sub-Location level. The ratio of extension staff: farmer has changed from about 1:800 in the year 2000/2001 to about 1:2000 in 2005 (see Table 2.2.3 for the study area) and is on decline.

Table 2.2.2: Number of Government Staff, Homa-Bay District, as at August 2006¹⁴

Department	District		Division		Field	Total
	Technical Staff	Support Staff	Technical Staff	Support Staff		
District Development (DDO)	1	2	0	0	0	3
Central Bureau of Statistics	0	2	0	0	0	2
District Agriculture	10	13	42	0	0	65
Farmers Training Center	3	6	0	0	0	9
District Veterinary	8	8	7	10	0	33
District Livestock Production	2	5	9	0	0	16
District Fisheries	4	5	6	0	0	15
Ministry of Health (Rural Health)	24	12	58	13	0	107
District Hospital	191	49	0	0	0	240
Ministry of Education	9	13	23	1	2,810	2,856
District Public Works	24	15	0	0	0	39
District Water	21	41	5	2	0	69
District Irrigation	2	0	0	0	0	2
District Adult Education	1	2	5	0	11	19
District Social Services	3	4	6	0	0	13
District Culture	1	1	0	0	0	2
District Forest	1	12	3	18	0	34
District Cooperatives	4	4	0	0	0	8
Environment (NES, NEMA)	1	0	0	0	0	1
District Children	1	1	0	0	0	2
Rural Technical Dev. Center	3	1	0	0	0	4
Sub-total	314	196	164	44	2,821	3,539
District Account	2	7	0	0	0	9
Office of the President	3	53	6	3	89	154
District Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registrar of Persons	1	5	1	9	0	16
District Civil Registrar	1	3	0	0	0	4
District Probation	4	2	0	0	0	6
Electoral Commission	1	4	0	0	0	5
District Information	2	3	0	0	0	5
Department of Employment	1	2	0	0	0	3
Dept. of Micro & small Ent. Dev	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sports Dept.	1	3	0	0	0	4
Sub-total	17	82	7	12	89	207
Grand Total	331	278	171	56	2,910	3,746

Note: All the supporting staffs of District Forest are forest guards.

Table 2.2.3: Extension Staff/Farmer ratio in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts

District	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Extension Units	No. of FEWs	Staff/Farmer ratio
Nyando	5	29	76	36	1:1500
Homa Bay	6	24	63	37	1:1300
Nyanza Province	70	346	968	323	1:2000 (?)

Source: Annual Report 2004, Provincial Director of Agriculture, Nyanza

The NGOs operating in the two Districts have qualified technical and support staff although the numbers vary from one organization to another (see Tables 2.2.4 and 2.2.5). The two Local Authorities, one Municipality and two Town Councils in the study area have both technical and support staff manning the various departments as follows:

- Nyando County Council 24 skilled staff (+91 unskilled staff)
- Homa Bay County Council 28 skilled staff
- Ahero Town Council 81 staff
- Muhoroni Town Council 34 staff
- Homa Bay Municipal Council 144 staff

¹⁴ This list does not include the staff of the Ministry of Youth Affairs who have been posted to the districts. For Homa Bay District six officers have been posted.

Table 2.2.4: Human resource capacity of the various NGOs contacted in Nyando District

Name of NGO	Number of Staff		
	Technical	Support	Total (Gender)
Omega Foundation	6	2	8 (5F, 3M)
Kenya Red Cross Society, Nyando	1	(500 Volunteers)	1 (M)
CREPP	5	3	8 (1F, 4M)
KICOSHEP	5	(Volunteers)	5
CREAM/EBENEZER	30	25 (Volunteers)	55
IDCCS	3	Nil	3 (2M, 1F)
Care Kenya	1		
World Vision	4	2	6 (3F, 3M)
LIDA	9	4	13 (11M, 3F)
OSIENALA	13	10	23
Solar Cookers International	6	(20 ToTs)	6 (2F, 4M)
SANA	8	7	15 ()
VIRED	30		30 (7F, 23M)
VI Agroforestry	14 (office staff) Seven zones with 22 staff each	8 (office staff)	22 (11F, 11M) 154
CCF	2	Volunteers	2 (M)
MAACS	3	1 (Volunteers)	4 (1F, 3M)

Source: Interviews during this study

Table 2.2.5: Human resource capacity of the various NGOs contacted in Homa Bay District

Name of NGO	Number of Staff		
	Technical	Support	Total
AMREF	4	3	7
Care Kenya	37	8	45
Plan International	10	12	22
Heifer International	4	3	7
C-MAD	10	3	13

Source: Interviews during this study

The details of the human resources are shown in Attachments II and III. The Homa Bay Municipal Council has a high staff establishment. From year 2000/2001 to 2004/2005 the staff establishment was as follows:

Year	Establishment	Filled	Vacant
2000/2001	186	157	28
2001/2002	179	166	13
2002/2003	179	166	13
2003/2004	172	162	10
2004/2005	172?	153	19?
2005/2006	?	144	?

The quality of the human resource in the above institutions is quite variable. Some of the staff are well qualified whereas others do not have adequate skills to deliver services effectively, hence require training for skills upgrading. The organizations have lost staff through death and retirement. For example the Homa Bay Municipal Council in 2001/2002 lost 8 staff through death and 3 retired, in 2002/03 four died and two retired while in 2004/05 four died and five retired and in 2005/2006 there was a reduction of nine staff due to retirement and death.

In 1980 LBDA had 100 staff. With the coming up of projects supported by the Netherlands Government, UNDP, FAO and African development Bank (ADB) the number of staff increased to 2000 by 1991. When the donor support embargo to Kenya started in 1992 LBDA laid off staff remaining with only 647. This number was reduced through retrenchment (particularly of the lower cadre staff), which started in 2002 to the current 330 staff of which 36 are well-qualified Technical staff (see Table 2.2.6).

At the Provincial Headquarters there are over 40 heads of departments (including 10 parastatals. These departments have a total of about 200 staff (technical plus support staff).

Table 2.2.6: Technical staff of LBDA

Category of staff	Number	Qualification
Engineers	5	Degree level (BSc and above)
	3	Diploma
Agriculturalists	5	Degree level (BSc and above)
	4	Diploma
Planners	4	Degree level (BEcon).
Forester	1	Degree level (BSc)
Environmentalists	4	Degree level (BSc)
Sociologist	1	Degree level (BA)
Livestock specialist	1	Degree level (BSc)
Accountants	5	1 Degree level (Masters) 1CPA IV 1 Degree level (Bcom) 2CPA students
Public relations Officer	1	Degree level (BA)
Personnel	2	1 MBA 1BA
Total	36 (7F, 29M)	

Source: Lake Basin Development Authority Offices

2.2.2 Infrastructure

At District level in general there are adequate office facilities, however at the Division level the office facilities are limited and those available are in a state of disrepair. In Nyando District the current offices at the district headquarters cannot accommodate all departments and as a result the departments are located in different places within Awasi and Ahero area. The Division offices at Muhoroni are housed in fairly modern offices where there is electricity. However, the Miwani Division offices are in a bad state of disrepair. There is no electricity and telephone. The Upper Nyakach, Division offices were constructed in late 1980s in a well planned area. However, since they were built they have not seen a coat of paint. There is no electricity, no water and proper sanitary facilities and the telephones were disconnected in 1997 due to non-payment. The Lower Nyakach Divisional headquarters is housed in Pap-Onditi in offices that belong to the Ministry of Health. These offices were built in 1970s and are in a state of disrepair (with falling ceilings, broken window panes etc). There is no electricity and telephones were disconnected in 1997. The sanitation aspects are also pathetic.

In Homa Bay District Ndhiwa, Asego and Rangwe Divisions have fairly reasonable office facilities. However, the more recently established Divisions, Kobama, Nyarongi and Riana have limited and inadequate office facilities. Some of the departments of Nyarongi Division (agriculture, livestock among others) are housed in Ndhiwa Division headquarters due to inadequate facilities at Nyarongi. At Nyarongi Division headquarters there is no electricity and telephone. The Riana Division headquarters consists of a two-roomed office space, one accommodating the District Officer and the other the agriculture, livestock and other departments. There is no electricity and telephone.

The two Local authorities have adequate office facilities. The Nyando County Council built new chambers and moved from the rented accommodation towards the end of 2005. However, part of the newly constructed chambers collapsed due to poor construction. The council is meanwhile constructing another temporary structure while sorting out the issue of collapsed building. Homa Bay County Council has well established County Chambers, which they cannot occupy alone and have rented part of it to government departments. Muhoroni Town Council, Ahero Town Council and Homa Bay Municipal Council have also adequate office facilities.

Within the two Districts there are inadequate facilities in schools, polytechnics, health institutions and community resource centres. Consequently for development of the area there is need to pay attention to infrastructure and the work environment for those involved in service delivery.

2.2.3 Vehicles and equipment

At provincial level the departments are well equipped with vehicles, computers and office furniture. However, at the District and Divisional level the scenario is different. At district level some of the departments are well endowed with vehicles while others have no vehicle at all. The Departments of Agriculture, Livestock Production, Social Services, and Roads and Public Works, Water, Health, District Development Office are better off in terms of vehicles and other equipment such as computers compared to other departments (excluding the provincial administration)-see Attachment II and III. Apart from the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock Production, Social Services, which have received vehicles from the IFAD project in Homa Bay District and NALEP in both Nyando and Homa Bay Districts, most of the vehicles are old and require frequent repairs due to the bad state of the roads. At the Division level, most of them do not have vehicles apart from a few motorcycles (see Table 2.16). The frontline extension workers (FEWs) do not have any means of transport.

With regard to equipment such as computers most of the District offices have at least one computer whereas at the Division level there are no computers (see Table 2.2.7, 2.2.8). Some of the Divisions such as Kobama, Nyarongi, and Riana in Homa Bay District and Miwani in Nyando District do not have even typewriters. The furniture in most of the offices, particularly at Division level is in a state of disrepair.

Table 2.2.7: Distribution of Transport and Computers in Department of Agriculture in Nyando District

Unit/Category	Vehicle	Motorcycle	Computers
District Headquarters	5	0	2
Upper Nyakach	0	2	0
Lower Nyakach	0	2	0
Miwani	0	2	0
Muhoroni	0	2	0
Nyando	0	2	0
Total	5	10	2

Source: Department of Agriculture Office, Nyando

Note: Three of the vehicles are unserviceable and are due for boarding. The department has only two drivers.

Table 2.2.8: Distribution of Transport and computers in Departments of Livestock Development and Veterinary Services in Nyando District

Unit/Department	Livestock Production			Veterinary Services		
	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Computers	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Computers
District HQs	1	0	0	3	0	1
Upper Nyakach	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Nyakach	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miwani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muhoroni	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nyando	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	3	0	1

Source: District Livestock Production Office and District Veterinary Office, Nyando

The Department of Livestock Production in Homa Bay District has two vehicles, three motorcycles and one computer while the Veterinary Department has three vehicles (one grounded), two motorcycles and two computers.

Most of the NGOs, particularly the International ones are well equipped in terms of vehicles, motorcycles and other equipment (computers, telephone and office furniture). The Local Authorities and Town and Municipal Councils in the study area have some vehicles and computers although they considered them inadequate for the services required (see Tables 2.2.9 and 2.2.10).

Table 2.2.9: Distribution of Vehicles and Computers in some Departments, Local Authorities and NGOs in Nyando District

Organization	No. of Vehicles	No. of Motorcycles (Bicycles)	No. of Computers
Nyando County Council	2	0	0
Ahero Town Council	2	0	5
Muhoroni Town Council	2	0	3
Department of Social Services	1	10	1
Department of Roads and Public Works	4 (1 Landrover, 2 Pick ups, 1 Lorry) 1 Tractor 1 Grader	1	3
Water Department	5 (4 Pick ups, 1 Lorry) 3 Tractors 5 Earthmoving machines	3	1
District Development Office	1	0	3
Department of Education	4 (3 serviceable)	15 (1 unserviceable)	3
Ministry of Health	2 vehicles and 3 ambulances	0	5
Department of Industrial Development	1 vehicle	0	1
LBDA	6 (including 2 Lorries) 1 Bulldozer	8	19
CREPP	1	1 (3 bicycles)	2
Kenya Red Cross	0	0	1
LIDA	0	0	1
Solar Energy International	0	(5 bicycles)	2 (IPC and 1LT)
World Vision	1	1	1
SANA	3	0	7 (6 PC, 1 LT)
VIREC	1	0	3
VI Agroforestry	6	8 (105 bicycles)	9 (7 PC, 2LT)
MAACS	1 Ambulance	0	1
IDCCS	8 (one for each area office)	0	8 (one for each area office)

Source: Interviews during this study

Table 2.2.10: Distribution of Vehicles and Computers in some Departments, Local Authorities and NGOs in Homa Bay District

Organization	No. of Vehicles	No. of Motorcycles (Bicycles)	No. of Computers
Homa Bay County Council	3	0	2
Homa Bay Municipal Council			
Department of Social Services	2	1	1
Department of Roads and Public Works	8 (Including 3 Lorries) 2 Graders	1	2
Water Department	5 (including 1 Lorry)	4	1
Fisheries Department	1	1	1
District Development Office	1	0	3
Department of Employment	0	0	1
Ministry of Health	5	5 (20)	6
Children's Department	1	0	1
Forest Department	2 (grounded)	2	1
Department of Information	1	0	1
AMREF	1	0	2
Plan International	2	12	12
Care Kenya	8	14	12
Heifer International	1	0	1
C-MAD	2	0	3

Source: Interviews during this study

2.2.4 Other means

During this era of information, communication technology it is important for those involved in service delivery to have access to telephone and e-mail services. Mobile telephones are covering a large part of the study area but e-mail services are limited to a few town centres and run by the private sector. Most of the government departments do not have access to telephone services and e-mail. However, most of the international NGOs have access to telephone and e-mail services.

2.3 Financial Resources

2.3.1 Status and trends of budgetary allocations and expenditures

The Central Government through the Exchequer avails funds to implement development projects and programmes at the district level through line ministries, parastatals, and Regional Authorities. The funds from the ministries are released to districts through issuing of Authorities to Incur Expenditures (AIEs). The respective district heads through the District Treasury spends the AIEs. In the study area the Districts and Lake Basin Development Authority receive both recurrent and development funds from the Exchequer. However, the amount of money allocated to the various departments is very variable and inadequate to meet the requirements for effective service delivery (see Figures 2.3.1 to 2.3.4 for allocation of recurrent budgets to government departments in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts respectively and Attachment VII). Furthermore the utilization of these funds is constrained by late release of AIEs and inadequate resource flows from the Ministries' headquarters to the districts.

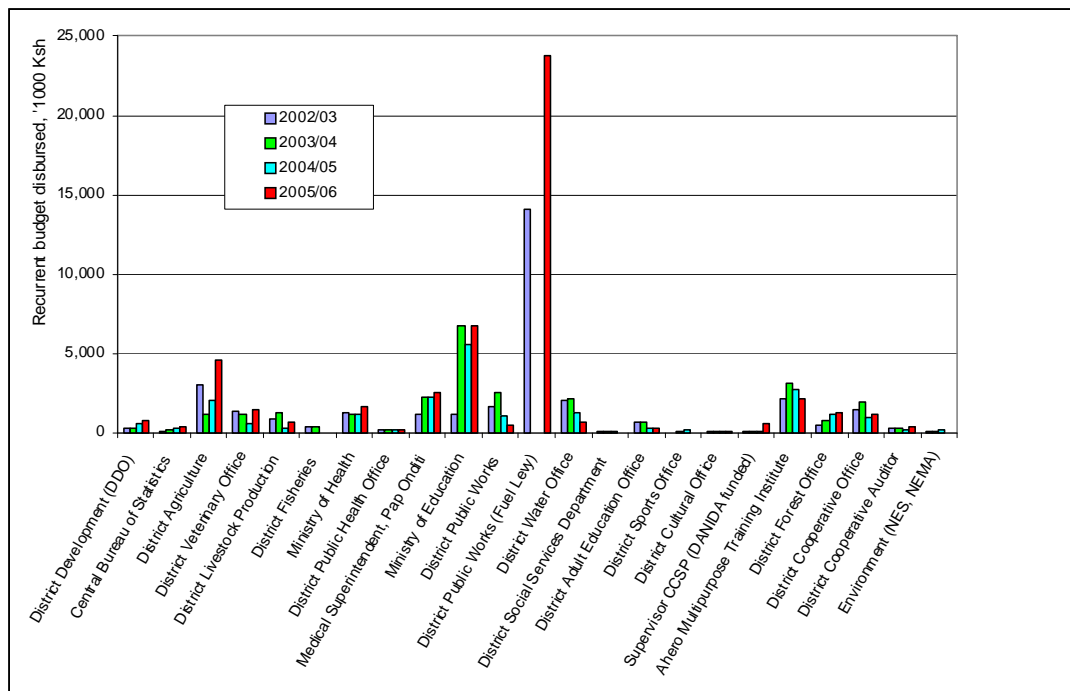


Figure 2.3.1: Recurrent budget disbursed from 2002/2003-2005/2006 for Nyando District
 Very few departments in both Nyando and Homa Bay Districts receive development budgets (see Attachment VII).

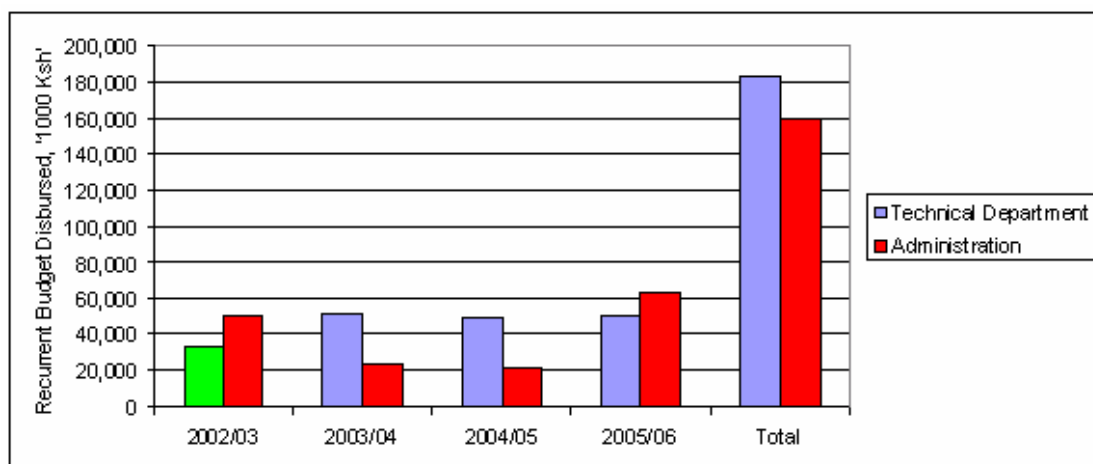


Figure 2.3.2: Total Recurrent budget disbursed from 2002/2003-2005/2006 for Administration and Technical Departments, Nyando District

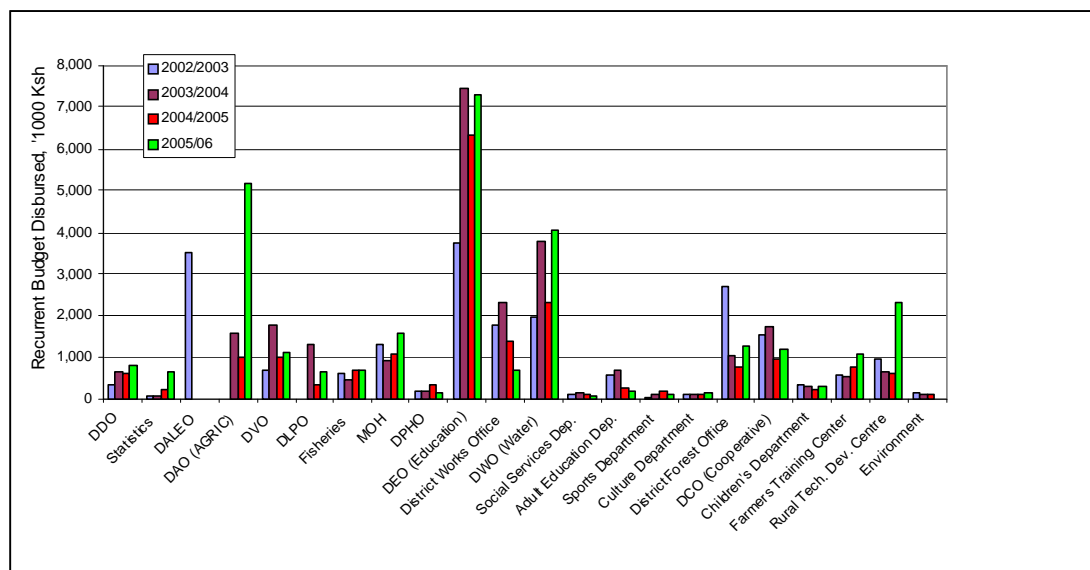


Figure 2.3.3: Recurrent budget disbursed from 2002/2003-2005/2006 for Homa Bay District

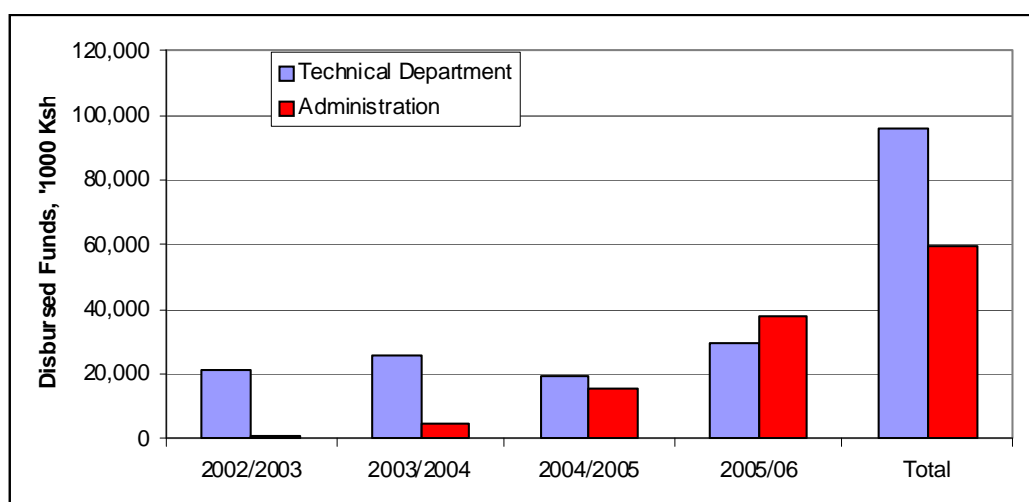


Figure 2.3.4: Total Recurrent budget disbursed from 2002/2003-2005/2006 for Administration and Technical Departments, Homa Bay District

From FY 1997/98 to 2005/2006 LBDA has received about Ksh 469.4 million for development (see Table 2.20). The distribution of the allocation is variable.

Table 2.3.1: Development budgets allocated to LBDA from Financial Year 1997/98 to 2005/2006

Financial Year	Development Budget Allocation (millions Ksh)
1997/1998	6.0
1998/1999	22.5
1999/2000	12.5
2000/2001	11.0
2001/2002	3.5
2002/2003	125
2003/2004	255
2004/2005	6.9
2005/2006	27.0

Source: Lake Basin Development Authority Offices

Note: The higher budgetary allocation for FY2002/2003 and 2003/2004 is due to funds for the Feasibility study of Kimira-Oluch Smallholder Irrigation Development

2.3.2 Constituency Development Fund

Each constituency receives an allocation every year based on 2.5% of ordinary revenues raised¹⁵. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF), which was established in 2003, is coordinated by the National Management Committee of the National Assembly as provided for in the CDF Act 2003. Each Constituency has Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC), which is constituted and convened by the elected Member of Parliament and with a maximum of fifteen members, comprising:

- (a) The elected member of Parliament;
- (b) Two Councillors in the constituency;
- (c) One District Officer (DO) in the constituency;
- (d) Two persons representing religious organizations in the constituency;
- (e) Two men representatives from the constituency;
- (f) Two women representatives from the constituency;
- (g) One person representing the youth from the constituency; and
- (h) One person nominated from among active NGOs in the area if any.

According to the Act the elected Member of Parliament for every constituency shall be the Chairperson of the CDC unless he/she opts out in which case the Committee shall elect one amongst themselves to be the Chairperson. The CDC is supposed to identify and prioritise projects for funding under CDF. These CDCs report to the District Projects Committee, which is coordinated by the District Development Officer (DDO).

In Nyanza Province there are 32 constituencies, which will have received a total of Ksh 3,751,414,937, that is, Ksh 192 million for FY 2003/2004, Ksh 883,110,135 for FY 2004/2005, Ksh 1,142,356,678 for FY 2005/2006 and Ksh 1,533,947,924 for FY 2006/2007 from the CDF Programme. The three constituencies in Nyando District will have received a total of Ksh 343,589,284 while the two constituencies in Homa Bay District will have received a total of Ksh 251,955,905 (see Tables 2.3.2 and 2.3.3) by the end of financial year 2006/2007.

Table 2.3.2: Allocation of Constituency Development Funds (CDF) in Nyando District

Constituency	CDF Allocations (Ksh)				Total
	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	
Nyakach	6,000,000.00	26,538,416.00	34,322,410.00	47,547,385.00	114,408,211.00
Muhoroni	6,000,000.00	26,627,384.00	34,437,483.00	47,706,798.00	114,771,665.00
Nyando	6,000,000.00	26,538,709.00	34,322,789.00	47,547,910.00	114,409,408.00
Total	18,000,000.00	79,704,509.00	103,082,682.00	142,802,093.00	343,589,284.00
Percentage of Nyanza Province allocation	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2

Source: District Development Office, Nyando District; Ministry of Planning and National Development, 2005 and 2006.

Note: For the FY 2006/2007 the figures given are the expected allocations at the end of the financial year.

Table 2.3.3: Allocation of Constituency Development Funds (CDF) in Homa Bay District

Constituency	CDF Allocations (Ksh)				Total
	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	
Rangwe	6,000,000.00	29,911,496.00	38,685,218	53,591,252.00	128,187,966
Ndhiwa	6,000,000.00	28,829,539.00	37,285,793	51,652,607.00	123,767,939
Total	12,000,000.00	58,741,035.00	75,971,011	105,243,859.00	251,955,905
Percentage of Nyanza Province allocation	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7

Source: District Development Office, Homa Bay District; Ministry of Planning and National Development, 2005 and 2006

The CDF funds in both Nyando and Homa Bay districts have been largely allocated by CDCs to six main sectors with education getting the biggest share. The number of projects supported by sector is shown in Table 2.3.4 while the allocations per sector are shown in Tables 2.3.5 and 2.3.6.

¹⁵ Recently there was a debate in Parliament for an increase in CDF allocation from the current 2.5% to 7.5%.

The current CDF Act 2003 does not allow for funding of women groups or self help groups as individual groups since CDF projects must be community owned and have a wider community benefit. The Act also does not allow for funding of religious or political activities.

Table 2.3.4: Number of projects supported through CDF funds by Sector in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts by June 2006

Sector	Nyando District	Homa Bay District	Total
Agriculture	4	8	12
Education	262	181	443
Health	33	39	72
Water	22	20	42
Roads/Bridges	4	18	22
Logistics/M&E	3	3	6
Bursary	3	4	7
Emergency	6	4	10
Others	34	17	51
Total funded projects	371	294	665

Source: District Development Office, Nyando and Homa Bay Districts t, 2005

It should be noted that the actual number of projects funded could be more than 665 if one considers the various schools receiving materials separately. For instance information available indicate that for Homa Bay District there are about 294 projects funded so far (185 in Rangwe Constituency and 109 in Ndhiwa Constituency).

Table 2.3.5: Distribution of CDF Funds by Sector and Constituency in Nyando District by June 2006¹⁶

Sector	Nyando Constituency		Muhoroni Constituency		Nyakach Constituency	
	No. of Projects	Funding (Ksh)	No. of Projects	Funding (Ksh)	No. of Projects	Funding (Ksh)
Agriculture	2	5,569,096	0	0	2	1,883,333
Education	40	26,673,000	97	38,128,000	125	12,556,844
Health	9	17,100,000	13	6,055,000	11	8,228,333
Water	3	5,470,000	12	5,896,426	7	6,990,000
Roads & Bridges	1	1,450,000	2	1,575,000	1	235,000
Logistics	1	1,915,588	1	1,744,830	1	1,795,620
Bursary	1	5,800,000	1	3,974,263	1	5,182,241
Emergency	1	3,006,814	4	3,306,814	1	3,026,815
Others	4	950,000	19	8,755,742	11	27,002,640
Total	62	67,934,498	149	69,436,075	160	66,900,826

Source: District Development Office, Nyando, 2005 and 2007

Table 2.3.6: Distribution of CDF Funds by Sector and Constituency in Homa Bay District

Sector	Rangwe Constituency				Ndhiwa Constituency			
	FY 2003/2004 and 2004/2005		FY 2005/2006		FY 2003/2004 and 2004/2005		FY 2005/2006	
	No. of projects	Funding (Ksh)	No. of projects	Funding (Ksh)	No. of projects	Funding (Ksh)	No. of projects	Funding (Ksh)
Agriculture	0	0	4	600,000	0	0	4	600,000
Education	9	16,390,000	108	18,110,000	3	27,256,206	61	23,243,923
Health	7	4,950,000	14	5,050,000	9	4,600,000	9	3,200,000
Water	1	3,000,000	7	1,861,185	1	300,000	11	3,250,000
Roads & Bridges	3	4,874,378	15	4,920,000	0	0	0	0
Logistics	1	1,037,345	0		1	270,000	1	1,068,389
Bursary	1	1,926,440	1	1,947,400	1	500,000	1	2,000,000
Emergency	1	1,433,333	1	1,673,481	1	1,333,333	1	1,673,841
Others	2	1,300,000	10	4,623,152	1	570,000	4	1,900,000
Total	25	35,911,496	160		17	34,829,539	92	36,936,153

Source: District Development Office, Homa Bay, 2005 and 2007

¹⁶ It should be noted that the total number of funds allocated to the various projects by end of June 2006 seems to exceed the total amount of CDF funds allocated for the FY 2003/2004 to 2005/2006, hence the figures for the various projects need cross-checking particularly for Muhoroni and Nyando Constituencies.

2.3.3 Local Authority Transfer Fund

The Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) was enacted in 1999. Since enactment of the Fund, a total of approximately Ksh 23.1 billion has been disbursed to various Local Authorities countrywide by end of FY 2005/2006. The Local Authorities are required to use at least 50% of the allocation for capital development. They are also required to prepare the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDP) in consultation with local communities/stakeholders. In this respect LATF resources are available to communities in as far as they can determine their use.

Nyando and Homa Bay County Councils, Ahero Town Council, Muhoroni Town Council and Homa Bay Municipal Council get their finances through LATF, Cess and General Rate Fund (GRF). The amount of LATF allocated is increasing (see Tables 2.3.12 to 2.3.17).

2.3.4 Other sources of revenue and expenditures

The other sources of funds for local/rural development are (a) The Constituency AIDS Control Fund (b) The Constituency Roads Fund (c) The Constituency Bursary Fund, (d) The Youth Enterprise Fund and (e) On-going development projects and programmes.

(a) The Constituency AIDS Control Fund

The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) operates a Community Initiative Account from which CBOs, FBOs and NGOs draw funds based on proposals to finance activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation of its impact. The allocation of resources and implementation of the activities is overseen by the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs). The CACCs report to the District Technical Committee. The NACC funds are made available through an IDA credit. Sixty per cent of the share of the total IDA credit funds support community organizations and are managed or expected to be managed at the local level.

The CACC is composed of 18-21 members reflecting the multi-sectoral approach and distributed as follows: (i) Representatives of Civil Society; (ii) Representatives of key Government Departments at Divisional Level; and (iii) Representatives from the Private sector.

The composition of the CACCs is as follows:

- The Chairperson –elected among the members during the first sitting.
- Multi sectoral, Divisional Representatives, who are ex-official members as follows:
 - Divisional District Officer;
 - Public Health Officer;
 - Community Development Assistant
- Representatives of key Government Departments at the Divisional level; Divisional Heads of departments of the Ministries below:
 - Ministry of Education
 - Ministry of Agriculture;
 - Ministry of Home Affairs (Children Officer).
- Private sector representative
- A representative from Faith Based Organization(s)
- Civil Society Representative; one from each of the following: Community Based Organizations/Non Governmental Organizations (CBOs/NGOs).

The CBOs and NGOs in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts during the first phase of 2000 – 2005 have received funding from NACC to the tune of Ksh 35.6M and 23.3M respectively. The grant is meant to assist projects supporting orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and also promoting income-generating activities.

Table 2.3.7: Funds allocated to CBOs and NGOs in Nyando District by NACC as at First Phase 2000-2005

Constituency	Organization	Number of Projects	Projected Financing (Ksh millions)	Total Financing First Phase 2000-2005 (Ksh millions)
Muhoroni	CBOs	42	14.7	29.0
Nyakach	CBOs	41	14.35	
Nyando	CBOs	35	12.25	
Nyando District	NGOs	7	8.4	6.6
Total	123	125	49.7	35.6

Source: National AIDS Control Council Offices

During the phase one stage from 2000 to 2005, about 1,174 projects in Nyanza Province, constituting 21 per cent of the total 5,635 projects nationally were supported. From a monetary perspective this was 16.3 percent of the US\$ 30M disbursed.

Table 2.3.8: Funds allocated to CBOs and NGOs in Homa Bay District by NACC as at First Phase 2000-2005

Constituency	Organization	Number of Projects	Projected Financing (Ksh millions)	Total Financing First Phase 2000-2005 (Ksh millions)
Rangwe	CBOs	36	12.6	18.0
Ndhiwa	CBOs	34	11.9	
Homa Bay District	NGOs	5	6.0	5.3
Total	75	75	30.5	23.3

Source: National AIDS Control Council Offices

During the phase two, designated as “Total War Against AIDS (TWA)”, from July 2005 to June 2010, the CACCs can approve project proposals from CBOs, FBOs and NGOs for funding to the tune of Ksh 350,000 while the District Technical Committee can approve proposals above Ksh 350,000 up to Ksh 1.9 million. Project proposals above Ksh 1.9 million up to Ksh 7.5 million are to be approved by NACC in Nairobi.

Observation:

A problem associated with the Constituency AIDS Control Funds is timeliness of accounting for the funds to enable the recipient CBOs and NGOs to receive the second disbursement. For instance out of a total of 118 CBOs/NGOs in Nyando District who had received funding from NACC only 46 (39 per cent) had received the second disbursement after proper accounting of the funds while 79 (61 per cent) had not received the second disbursement. For the Homa Bay District, out of 76 CBOs/NGOs who were funded only 25 (33 per cent) had received the second disbursement while the rest (51 corresponding to 67 per cent) had not. This implies that most probably the CBOs submitted the proposals without being clear of how they had to account for the money.

(b) The Constituency Roads Fund

This Fund is financed through the Fuel Levy. About 16 percent of the Fuel Levy Fund is distributed to constituencies, 24 percent to district roads, 57 percent to major roads and three per cent to other agencies. The District Roads Committee manages the district allocations and also oversees the usage of the Constituency Roads Fund. The allocations are disbursed through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works (see Attachment VII).

(c) The Constituency Bursary Fund

The Constituency Bursary Fund started operating during the Financial Year 2003/2004 to cater for needy secondary school students. The Fund is distributed to each constituency based on the District Poverty Index and the level of Secondary School enrolments in the constituency. Five per cent of the constituency’s allocation supports affirmative action for the Girl Child Education. The Funds are administered through the Constituency Bursary Committee. The Constituency Bursary Committee receives an additional Ksh 50,000 every year to finance its operational expenses.

During the financial year 2003/2004 Rangwe and Ndhiwa constituencies in Homa Bay District received Ksh 3,940,340 and Ksh 2,284,000 respectively for Constituency Bursary Allocation. For the Financial year 2004/2005 they received Ksh 5,147,973 and Ksh 3,417,567 respectively while for the FY 2005/2006 they received Ksh 3,455,292 and Ksh 2,580,261 respectively.

The FY 2003/2004 total funding of Ksh 6,224,340 benefited 1,685 out of 2,429 applicants (see Table 2.34). In FY 2004/2005 the district received a total of Ksh 8,615,540. [There are no figures available on number of beneficiaries for the bursary funds for FY2004/2005]

During the financial year 2003/2004 all the three constituencies in Nyando District received a total of Ksh 11,455,631 for Constituency Bursary Allocation. In FY 2004/2005 the district received a total of Ksh 11,682,251 while for FY 2005/2006 it received Ksh 10,175,735 (see Table 2.35). The FY 2003/2004 funding benefited a total of 2,801 students (1601 Males, 1200 Females) while in the FY 2004/2005 and FY 2005/2006 a total of 2,873 students (1688 Males, 1185 Females) and 1859 (1116 Males and 743 Females) benefited from the bursary fund respectively.

Table 2.3.9: Constituency Bursary Fund Allocations and Beneficiaries for FY 2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/06 in Homa Bay District

Constituency	Financial Year	Amount allocated (Ksh)	Number of Applicants			Number of Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rangwe	2003/2004	3,940,340	689	774	1463	459	663	1122
Ndhiwa	2003/2004	2,284,000	625	341	966	473	270	743
Total		6,224,340	1115	1314	2429	932	933	1865
Rangwe	2004/2005	5,147,973	nd					
Ndhiwa	2004/2005	3,417,567	nd					
Total		8,615,540	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
Rangwe	2005/2006	3,455,292	nd	nd	nd	428	258	686
Ndhiwa	2005/2006	2,580,261	681	328	1009	158	88	246
Total		6,035,553				586	346	932
Grand Total		20,875,433						

Source: District Education Office, Homa Bay, August 2005 and DDOs Office Homa Bay, January 2007

Table 2.3.10: Constituency Bursary Fund Allocations and Beneficiaries for FY 2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 in Nyando District

Constituency	Financial Year	Amount Allocated	No. of Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total
Nyakach	2003/2004	4,930,945	526	431	957
Muhoroni	2003/2004	2,684,286	435	339	774
Nyando	2003/2004	3,840,400	640	430	1070
Total		11,455,631	1601	1200	2801
Nyakach	2004/2005	5,427,051	964	687	1651
Muhoroni	2004/2005	2,439,204	280	238	518
Nyando	2004/2005	3,816,096	444	260	704
Total		11,682,251	1688	1185	2873
Nyakach	2005/2006	4,401,878	511	339	850
Muhoroni	2005/2006	2,664,183	161	174	335
Nyando	2005/2006	3,109,674	444	230	674
Total		10,175,735	1116	743	1859
Grand Total		33,313,617	4405	3128	7533

Source: District Education Office, Nyando, 2005 and February 2007

(d) The Youth Enterprise Fund

The Youth Enterprise Fund is supported by the Government of Kenya to enable the youth (ages 14 to 35 years) to access funds to implement their own projects/enterprises. The fund is under the Ministry of Youth Affairs. For the FY 2006/2007 one billion Kenya shillings has been provided. Each constituency in the country has been allocated Ksh one million. This fund will be managed through

Social Development Committees at the Location level in close collaboration with the Officers from the Ministry of Youth affairs and the District Social Development Officers. From the amount allocated to the constituencies a maximum of Ksh 50,000 can be disbursed to one youth group. The rest of the Fund is being managed through the Kenya Industrial Estates (disburse up to Ksh 500,000), K-Rep, Equity Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust and other appointed micro-finance institutions. Youth Officers have been posted to the districts.

(e) On-going Development Projects and Programmes

Within the study area there are projects and programmes that are supported by Development Partners/donors which make available funds for development. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) supports three development projects; National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), the Rural Integrated Health Services (RIHS) Programme and Roads 2000. IFAD supports the South Nyanza Community Based Programme, which covers part of the Kobama Division of Homa Bay District. DANIDA has also been supporting the Community Capacity Support Programme (CCSP) in Nyando District.

There are about 14 international NGOs registered as operating in the study area. Some of the active NGOs include Care-Kenya, Heifer International-Kenya, World Vision, AMREF, VI Agroforestry, Plan International and MILD MAY.

NYANDO DISTRICT

Rural Integrated Health Services

The Rural Integrated Health Services (RIHS) Programme is part of the on going Health sector Reforms in the country. The project is being implemented in seven districts in the country, namely Busia, Kajiado, Koibatek, Kuria, North and South Nandi and Nyando. In Nyanza Province it is being implemented in Nyando and Kuria Districts. For each District there is a budget for the various items. Initially it was supposed to be implemented up to 30th June 2003 with a total support of 75 million SEK (Ksh 600 million). The Programme has since then been extended from December 2003 to December 2004 at no cost extension; from November 2004 to June 2005 with additional resources amounting to SEK15 million and also another six months extension with additional resources amounting to SEK 15million. For Nyando District Ksh 8,000,000 per year is provided for priorities in the health sector identified by the District while the other allocations are for the specified items.

For the Nyando District the Project provides Ksh 8,000,000 per year of unearmarked funds to be used as per district priorities for both service delivery and systems strengthening. It also provides for all facilities, drugs and medical supplies (Dispensaries Ksh 8,172,462, Health Centres Ksh 11,460,433 and Hospitals Ksh 13,410,103 per year). In addition capacity building and training is taken care of at national level.

National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) launched NALEP in 2001 to support the implementation of the National Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP). The programme was in response to the realization that much broader and more carefully differentiated strategies are required if extension is to reach its potential to reduce poverty among the rural poor in the country. It is based on the principle that all extension service providers must work together to empower farmers in their production as well as post-production and marketing endeavours. The NALEP framework provides for the improvement of collaboration and the formation of partnerships and the flow of resources into the agricultural sector. The following are some main features of the project:

- Extension pluralism through stakeholder fora (emphasis is on participation, collaboration and partnerships)
- (Bottom-up) comprehensive work planning and detailed targeting
- (Bottom-up) activity budgeting
- Strict follow-up and performance assessment
- Accountability & transparency in resource management
- Tailor-made M&E and participatory M&E (PM&E)
- Focus on active and genuine community participation
- Promotion of local resource mobilization
- Focus on land productivity, poverty reduction and socio-economic benefits
- Focus on production for market and value adding
- Concern for the environment
- Promotion of democratic processes in programme and project activities
- Concern for HIV/AIDS with respect to agricultural activities
- Gender concerns in agriculture and livestock development

The NALEP extension framework uses the Focal Area Approach (FAA). The key elements of the modus operandi of NALEP–FAA at field level may be summarised as:

- PRA process in Focal Area;
- Formation of organisational structures among the Focal Area farming community—Focal Area Development Committees (FADCs) and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) around crop or livestock enterprises or natural resource management—and linking mechanisms—Stakeholder Fora and Consultative Committees;
- Sustained support by Frontline Extension Workers (FEWs) and Divisional Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) in the Focal Areas during one fiscal year to:
 - Common Interest Groups through demonstrations, provision/subsidy of production investment or inputs, repeat interactions with group members and provision of production manuals;
 - All individual farm families through assistance in preparation of farm management plans (Farm Specific Action Plans, FSAPs) with complementary Farm Business Plans (FBPs); and
 - Follow-up by the Front-line Extension Worker on progress by Common Interest Groups (but not on implementation of actions specified in Farm Specific Action Plans nor on impact of implemented activities on farm income or household food security).

Supervision and backstopping on facilitation methods, technical subject matters and managerial and administrative procedures to the sub-district staff is provided by District Management Teams that comprise DAO, DLPO, and DSCO. Their role is to compile work plans, semi-annual and annual reports, organize training sessions and workshops, support and backstop the divisional level and plan for monitoring and follows-ups.

At the divisional level, the Division Extension Team comprises the Division Extension Co-ordinator (DEC) and appointed SMS. Their role is to backstop the FEW, conduct PRAs together with the FEW, develop farm interventions in the form of FSAPs and Farm Business Plans after data collection reflected by the FEW in the preliminary FSAPs and organize training for the FEW and members of CIGs, FADCs and the farming community at large.

Provincial Management Teams provide supervision and backstopping to District Management Teams as well as subject matter expertise demanded by CIGs that is not available at division or district levels.

SIDA supported NALEP is being implemented in .61 districts in eight provinces and the two districts in the study area (Nyando and Homa Bay) are among them. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Department of Livestock Production of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

(MoLFD) are involved in the implementation of the programme. For the last five financial years the financial allocation to SIDA – NALEP in the two study districts has been Ksh 14,547,000 and 15,647,000 for Nyando and Homa Bay respectively (see Table 2.3.11).

Table 2.3.11: Financial Allocation to SIDA-NALEP in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts

District	Allocation (in Ksh)					
	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	Total
Nyando	1,465,000	1,722,000	2,774,000	4,543,000	4,043,000	14,547,000
Homa Bay	1,663,000	1,825,000	2,984,000	4,655,000	4,520,000	15,647,000
Total	3,128,000	3,547,000	5,758,000	9,198,000	8,563,000	30,194,000

The second phase of NALEP is from July 2005 to June 2010. The SIDA support for this phase is Ksh 2.15 billion. These funds are used mainly for training, travelling and accommodation and transport operating expenses.

There are several other major extension programmes implementing NALEP in the study area such as: FAO supported Special Programme on Food Security (SPFS), Njaa Marufu Kenya (NMK) supported by GoK under MDGs, IFAD supported Southern Nyanza Community Development Project and the World Bank funded Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP) for improved efficiency and quality in delivery of services.

KAPP was launched in late 2004 and is coordinated by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) but with the key partners being MoA, MoLFD, and Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP). Among other objectives of the first phase of KAPP is the support to reform of the extension system and especially by promoting the participation of stakeholders in the extension and research processes. Additionally, KAPP seeks to encourage the replication of successful extension methodologies for faster adoption of appropriate technologies by farmers. These objectives of KAPP are in broad agreement with those of the SIDA supported NALEP programme and therefore there is room for mutual support and collaboration.

In the current phase of NALEP, within the focal area the extension staff have adopted the “Participatory Analysis of Poverty and Livelihood Dynamics (PAPOLD)” approach in an attempt of understanding and identifying the different members of the community in a focal area in terms of their poverty levels and needs. During this process poor people talk for themselves and all members of the households are interviewed.

Community Capacity Support Programme

The Community Capacity Support Programme (CCSP) is a social development and poverty reduction programme of the Kenya Government in partnership with the Danish Government (DANIDA). CCSP began its activities in the early 1970s under the name Family life Training Programme. At that time the Programme’s activities targeted directly severely malnourished children and their mothers. This was done through nutrition centres where children were fed and the mothers were taught nutritional skills. Currently the CCSP has a broadened target audience and a development approach that focuses on the underlying causes of malnutrition itself. It focuses on institutional strengthening and empowerment of the communities. By October 2005 the Programme had disbursed to 44 community projects Ksh, 4,977,007 while the communities had contributed Ksh 1,786,157.

With regard to impact of their interventions the CCSP indicates the following:

- Enhanced social cohesion at the community level (for groups that have been trained);
- Enhanced participation in development activities at community level; As a result of empowerment two communities have received Ksh 500,000 each from CDF funds. These are the Obumba

Community in Miwani Division (For staff house for Medical personnel) and the Kalwande Community in Upper Nyakach (for construction of a dispensary).

- Improved food and nutrition security in the community through increased food production and utilization.
- Improved health of community members: community pharmacies where essential drugs are sold at subsidized prices and access to safe and clean water.
- Strengthened institutional capacities of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) and also Government departments.
- Gender mainstreaming in development activities. More women in executive positions in VDCs.
- Information sharing with other departments/stakeholders.

Comment: The approach used by CCSP in capacity building of the communities, resource allocation and identification of the community projects for support, and the cost sharing is something that could be considered for replication.

VI Agroforestry

VI Agroforestry is an International NGO, which was established in Kisumu in 2002. It is supported by individual Swedish people/Volunteers and SIDA. The Lake Victoria Initiatives Programme, which is a component of the organization, is funded by SIDA.

The donor policy is that the organization should work with farmer organizations, which (a) should be developed into strong working independent organizations; (b) Gender involvement in all programme activities and staffing and (c) focus on poverty alleviation/improved livelihoods. The target group is farming community-small scale farmers around the Lake basin with acreage of 2 to 5 acres of farmland. VI Agroforestry supports the following activities in Nyando District:

- Dissemination of agroforestry knowledge through extension approaches and other participatory approaches;
- Tree establishment (individual nurseries, direct sowing);
- Soil fertility improvement (agroforestry species and organic farming)
- Soil conservation and rehabilitation (gully control, protection of river banks, use of enclosures) in collaboration with other stakeholders; and
- Income generation activities.

Care Kenya

Care Kenya (Homa Bay) started operating in Nyando District in a project involving community savings in 2001. From July 2004 Care Kenya embarked on a five-year project in Nyando District (Nyando and Lower Nyakach Divisions under the framework of its "Improved Agriculture for Smallholders in Western Kenya (TASK) Component. This component is meant to make farmers appreciate farming as an economic activity. Food for work is being used to open up land for farm based economic activities. They are also focusing on revival of rice production in West Kano; introduction of horticultural crops through contract farming and improving production of tree products.

In Nyando Division the project activities are being implemented in Kakola , East Kano, Onjiko, Kochogo and Wawidhi Locations while in Lower Nyakach Division they are operating in North Nyakach Location. The main activities are:

- Promotion of commercially oriented agriculture;
- Food security (cassava, early maturity maize varieties);
- Training of farmers on leadership skills, agronomic practices and marketing;
- Promotion of mango farming for domestic consumption and for sale;

- Promotion of eucalyptus (clonal variety from South Africa). So far 11 woodlots of 300 trees have been established by farmers;
- Vegetable production, including water melons as a cash crop; and
- Improving rice production. Care Kenya has assisted farmers to access seeds of improved varieties such as basmati. They have bought one ton of basmati seeds worth Ksh 110,000 for Gemrae Scheme and another one for Arombo. The condition of giving the seeds is that the farmers will return double of the seed given to Care Kenya.

Care Kenya has also initiated and supported organization of a Rice Stakeholders Forum, formation of a Rice Stakeholders Committee comprising 12 members (representatives from Arombo, Gemrae, Giko and Awach rice schemes, MoA-Chair, MWI, NIB and Care Kenya).

World Vision

World Vision started working in Lower Nyakach in 2003 in a 15-year development project involving (a) Water and Sanitation: drilling of boreholes, training of pump attendants and pump attendant committee, (b) Food security; training of CBOs dealing with food security and livestock in collaboration with MoA, (c) Support to Schools: provision of building materials and desks (d) Health in general and (e) HIV/AIDS; awareness and support to PLWHAs.

Solar Cookers International (SCI)

This is an NGO with its Head Office in Sacramento USA. It started operating in Kenya in 1995 at Kakuma Refugee Camp in Turkana District. It started operating in Lower and Upper Nyakach Divisions in 2001 and is working closely with Nyakach Community Development Association (NYACODA), a CBO established in 1993. The mission of Solar Cookers International is to spread solar cooking for the benefit of communities and the environment.

The NGO has sold 1,300 cookits and has trained women groups on how to make solar cookits. When the Project started SCI gave out 150 cookits for demonstration and sold others at Ksh 550. However, the price of cookits made by the trained women groups is Ksh 450. Customers are allowed to buy the cookits on credit, which has enabled many women groups to acquire it. The life span of a cookit is two years. The budget of the project is Ksh 150,000 per month.

HOMA BAY DISTRICT

NALEP

As in Nyando District

The Southern Nyanza Community Development Project

The Southern Nyanza Community Development Project is a seven-year poverty reduction project (2004 – 2011) funded by the Government of Kenya through loan funds from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and community contributions. The project currently operates in six priority divisions in six districts of Southern Nyanza. Homa Bay District is one of them, where the project has commenced activities in Kasirime Sub-Location, West Kwabai Location Kobama Division.

Targeted communities and participating government technical departments (district and divisional levels) are involved in project implementation while the Project Management Unit based in Homa Bay ensures coordination and integration of the project components, backstopping and facilitation. The Project is being implemented through six components, namely:

- Agriculture and Livestock Production - 18%
- Community Empowerment - 15%

- Domestic Water - 16%
- Primary Health care - 30%
- Project Coordination - 22%

For the Kasirime Sub-Location planning area the Project has allocated Ksh 15.5 million for 50 outreach visits for mobilisation, two Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), 30 community trainings, two community start-up workshops, two boreholes, three roof catchments and two dams/pans. The total budget for the IFAD supported project in Homa Bay District is Ksh 209,221,436 while the GoK contribution is Ksh 38,118,432.

AMREF

AMREF is a non Governmental Organization, which has been involved in development activities in Homa Bay District since 1990. It initially started supporting activities focused to Community Based Health Care (CBHC) such as construction of water pans in Rangwe Division and construction of latrines covering the whole District as part of an “Environmental Health/Malaria Control Programme”. From 2000 to 2002 the organization’s activities were focused on women and HIV/AIDS.

For the period 2003 to 2006 AMREF’s activities are focused on widows and orphans. Their activities are concentrated in four Locations in Rangwe Division:

- Central Gem Location: One widow group with 30 members (29F, 1M)-Chungni Kianyoo Group.
- East Kagan Location: Eight groups and one post Test group with 32 members.
- West Kagan Location: Aimo Women group with 24 members (all females) and Obuya Women Group with 21 members (all female).
- Gongo Location: One group-Nyamita Widows Group with 31 members (only 24 active members).

AMREF’s main activities are:

- Home based care;
- Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT);
- Nutritional support for Test club members. Currently it is supporting 32 out of 128 members. The nutritional support involves provision of four packets of flour and moducare tablets (a tin with 90 capsules) for each member per month. Four packets of flour (1 kg per packet) and the tin of capsules cost Ksh 1,850.
- Payment of school fees for orphans in secondary schools and uniforms for orphans in primary schools. Provision of uniforms for needy orphans in secondary schools is also done.
- Widows’ support through provision of grants for revolving loan schemes. AMREF gives a grant of Ksh 50,000 to each group to give to its members as a loan at an interest of 10%. The interest goes to the group. The groups have divided themselves into cells. Each cell selects two people to be given the money depending on their requests. Once the loan has been issued the member is given a grace period of one month after which she starts paying back the money to the group. A pre-condition of issuing the grant is that the group should have a bank account. All groups have been trained in all aspects of what they are handling: leadership, financial management, legal rights for women and children, home based care and counselling

Care Kenya

For the Homa Bay and Nyando Districts Care Kenya is supporting a Livelihood Security Programme called “DAKACHANA” meaning good living or Healthy Households. The programme has five components:

- Support for food for work being implemented by VIRED in Nyando District (drainage and desilting of canals).

- HIV Life Project, which helps in supplementary feeding of orphans and vulnerable children.
- Community Savings Mobilization (COSAMO); Care Kenya aims at developing a sense of savings and loaning from internal savings, which is a form of improved merry-go-round. The group decides on monthly contributions and bylaws on fines and interest to be charged. Once this is agreed upon then the members have to make their contributions, which are used to provide loans to the members. This system has been successfully promoted in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and now in Kenya-Homa Bay. Care intends to start it in Nyando District.
- Water Sanitation and Education for Health (WASEH). This involves provision of water through boreholes, shallow wells, and roof catchment. The organization is looking for funds to rehabilitate the Kibigori Water Project in Miwani/Muhoroni area. For water provision Care Kenya is operating in South Kabuoch Location in Ndhiwa Division, Homa Bay District. For the safe water assistance Care Kenya looks for communities that cannot access safe water but which can still access other forms of water that are not very safe. Thus they focus on water treatment at the point of use using chlorine (water guard).
- The Improved Agriculture for Smallholders in Western Kenya (TASK). This component is meant to make farmers appreciate farming as an economic activity. Food for work is being used to open up land for farm based economic activities. They are also focusing on revival of rice production in West Kano; introduction of horticultural crops through contract farming and improving production of tree products-mangoes

Plan International

Plan International operates in 47 countries in the World. It operates in 10 Districts in Kenya, Homa Bay being one of them. It started its operations in Homa Bay in 2001. Plan International is “a child centered community development organization”. It works with community-based organizations (CBOs) in five different programmes:

- Health;
- Education;
- Livelihood;
- Water and Sanitation; and
- Capacity building (rights of the children, gender and facilitating growth of CBOs).

Plan International is currently operating in Asego Division but not on the Town Location because their focus is in rural areas. However, they are likely to expand either to Ndhiwa or Riana Divisions. They have 15 projects in Homa Bay all linked to the five programmes. The approach used is child-centered where children and CBOs take lead in development. They lay emphasis on child’s right, networking, collaboration and partnerships. For instance in construction of classrooms in schools they make sure that they consult the children and also ensure that the environment created is in favour of the children. They make use of the parents instead of contractors and pay for the work done to ensure that the development cash flow reaches the community.

Heifer International

Heifer International is a NGO that started operating in Kenya in 1981. The programme started supporting a small women group in Western Kenya with a dairy cow project. From 1995, it expanded to other areas and diversified into other livestock species, including bees, dairy goats, camels and oxen for ploughing and assistance to people with disabilities. The main rationale for reaching out with people with disabilities was to help them acquire productive assets and restoring hope in their livelihoods. Apart from the traditional funding of the rural communities with livestock species it has also undertaken very keen interest to see that the challenges facing farmers in milk marketing are addressed.

Heifer International Kenya started operating in Homa Bay in 2005. The Organization has assisted groups in Nyando District with 30 dairy goats and in Homa Bay with 73 goats. In Homa Bay it targets groups that are dealing with orphans. The following groups in Rangwe, Nyarongi and Asego divisions have benefited from the organization:

Division	Group	No. of members	No. of Dairy Goats placed	No. of families benefiting
Asego	Imbo orphans	20 (4M, 16F)	20	10
Asego	Daro Kech	31 (3M, 28F)	13	12
Asego	Adingo orphans	25 (8M, 17F)	13	13
Rangwe	Asumbi Complex	57 (14M, 43F)	21	20
Nyarongi	Kalamidi Labalu	33 (7M, 26F)	6	5
Total	5 groups	166	73	60

Source: Heifer International Kenya Homa Bay Office

Roads 2000 Programme Nyanza

Kenya was one of the pioneers in Labour based road works and implemented two very successful labour based road programmes in the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, namely the Rural Access Roads Programme and the Minor roads Programme. These programmes contributed to increased access as well as employment opportunities in the rural areas.

In early 1990s GoK with assistance of development partners developed a road improvement and maintenance strategy under the generic name "Roads 2000" as part of the vision that all districts in Kenya would be covered by the new strategy by the year 2000. Unfortunately due to the prevailing political and economic difficulties in the 90s the strategy was only implemented in six districts under the support of DANIDA and SIDA. Under the new NARC government the strategy has been re-launched as part of the implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation. The current plan is to have the Roads 2000 strategy implemented in all districts by the end of 2007.

The objective of the Roads 2000 strategy is to provide all weather access on the earth and gravel road network in Kenya in order to reduce the cost of transport and thereby forming the foundation for poverty reduction in the country. The strategy will use local resources, labour based methods and small and medium scale enterprises as a first choice in the maintenance and improvement of roads. The contractors will be trained to utilise local resources and apply intensive methods. Local participation in the management of the network will be encouraged through the District Roads Committees and stakeholder committees based at district level

SIDA has been supporting the strategy in 11 districts¹⁷ in Nyanza since 2002. The districts have a total of 7,227 kilometres of classified road network (11.3% of the national network) of which 556 km is surface dressed, 185 km is premix, 3,982 km is gravel, and 2,503 km is earth¹⁸. Most of the roads are in a poor condition. The Roads 2000 aims to bring 75% of the road network back to maintainable standard and under routine maintenance by the end of the programme in 2009. For the 11 districts in Nyanza Donor contribution will be Ksh 1,128 million while GoK contribution through the Fuel Levy will be Ksh 596 million during the four-year period July 2005 to June 2009.

Technical Assistance Consultants were appointed in July 2005 and carried out a detailed review of reports and studies provided by the recipient organisations and by SIDA. They came up with recommendations on the resources (human, physical and financial) required for implementation of the programme and plans of action for the financial years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. Training of

¹⁷ The 11 districts include Kisii Central, Gucha, Nyando, Kisumu, Siaya, Suba, Homa Bay, Rachuonyo, Nyamira, Migori, Kuria and Bondo.

¹⁸ Ministry of Roads and Public Works, 2005. Inception Report of the Consultant Providing Technical Assistance to R2000 Nyanza Implementation. September 2005.

engineers, inspectors (road overseers) and contractors has been on going. Actual implementation of works is also on going. For example in Homa Bay District the Ndhiwa-Sidede and Nyawita-Manyatta roads were rehabilitated during the FY 2005/2006.

Table 2.3.12: Total Allocation (in Ksh) of the Local Authority Transfer Funds in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts FY 1999/2000 to FY 2006/2007

District	LA Code	Local Authority Name	FY 1999/2000	FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
Nyando	006	Ahero Town Council	3,112,783	3,259,464	3,988,010	3,988,010	8,068,763	8,531,296	10,381,429	15,006,763
	536	Muhoroni Town Council	2,223,784	3,746,482	5,118,247	5,118,247	6,957,224	7,363,664	8,989,422	13,053,817
	651	Nyando County Council	8,170,748	13,001,098	15,379,493	15,379,493	19,971,577	21,234,382	26,285,601	38,913,650
Homa Bay	136	Homa Bay County Council	6,984,051	12,981,572	15,355,928	15,355,928	20,105,270	21,350,282	26,330,330	38,780,448
	141	Homa Bay Municipal Council	2,972,316	7,062,893	10,755,999	10,755,999	12,952,911	13,816,804	17,272,378	25,911,313
		Total	23,463,682	40,051,509	50,597,677	50,597,677	68,055,745	72,296,428	89,259,160	131,665,991

Source: Ministry of Local Government

Table 2.3.13: Receipts and Expenditures (in Ksh) of the LATF Disbursements, Cess and General Rate Fund (GRF) by the Nyando County Council for FY 2000/2001 to FY 2006/2007

Item	BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS							EXPENDITURES							
	FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	
LATF	13,001,098	15,379,493	15,379,493	19,971,577	21,234,162	26,285,601	38,913,650	Capital Projects	3,500,000	9,227,696	7,960,000	6,460,000	7,000,000	6,230,000	14,113,624
Cess (20%)	1,520,000	1,250,000	1,450,000	1,300,000	1,020,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	Personnel	19,570,839	17,747,869	23,481,880	23,478,880	21,216,000	20,878,002	32,336,311
GRF	14,580,000	13,176,512	15,730,270	16,117,797	16,309,459	16,789,244	17,815,175	Operations	3,320,000	7,745,000	14,633,223	13,892,667	5,114,000	9,370,260	3,719,777
								Maintenance	1,240,000	1,990,000	4,656,200	6,354,788	343,000	1,328,960	1,087,000
								Debt Resolutions	2,782,000	6,151,797	3,133,000	4,400,617	7,279,162	8,963,527	7,593,941
Total	29,101,098	29,806,005	32,559,763	37,389,374	38,563,621	44,574,845	58,328,825	Total	30,412,839	42,862,362	53,864,303	54,586,952	40,952,162	46,770,749	58,910,653

Source: Nyando County Council Offices, 2005; Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Local Government

Note: The County Council spends all the allocations and have a deficit in meeting all its financial needs.

Table 2.3.14: Financial Budgetary Allocations and Expenditures (in Ksh) for the Muhoroni Town Council for the FY 2002/2003 to 2006/2007

Item	BUDGET					EXPENDITURE					
	Allocations (Ksh)					Expenditures (Ksh)					
	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	Item	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
LATF (Local Authority Transfer Fund)	5,118,247	6,957,224	7,363,664	8,989,422	13,053,817	Personnel	3,702,559	7,053,793	7,492,652	7,162,825	11,407,399
Cess	1,103,352	960,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	Operations	2,271,992	3,775,057	2,225,000	3,705,000	4,564,000
General Rate Fund (GRF)	5,544,526	5,035,195	4,829,675	5,426,781	6,877,167	Maintenance	1,128,423	282,696	1,007,000	843,000	1,230,000
						Capital Projects	4,194,922	2,245,016	2,500,000	2,744,977	4,000,000
						Debt Resolution	330,000	543,696	550,000	852,000	800,000
Total	11,766,125	12,952,419	13,193,339	15,316,203	22,039,598	Total	11,627,896	12,900,158	13,774,652	15,307,802	22,001,390

Source: Muhoroni Town Council Offices; Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Local Government

Table 2.3.15: Financial Budgetary Allocations and Expenditures (in Ksh) for the Ahero Town Council for the FY 2002/2003 to 2006/2007

Item	BUDGET					EXPENDITURE					
	Allocations (Ksh)					Expenditures (Ksh)					
	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007	Item	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
LATF (Local Authority Transfer Fund)	3,988,010	8,068,763	8,531,296	10,381,429	15,006,763	Personnel	9,324,813	8,989,221	10,464,148	11,770,372	18,737,401
Cess	140,000	65,000	86,000	45,000	50,000	Operations	5,162,701	5,141,882	9,380,380	6,433,525	6,669,500
						Debt Resolution	398,801	1,613,752	1,998,412	2,136,825	2,778,465
General Rate Fund (GRF)	16,798,000	10,253,958	11,364,428	10,941,826	12,083,785	Maintenance	1,621,533	1,457,209	924,821	1,085,000	1,060,000
Total	20,926,010	18,387,721	19,981,724	21,368,255	27,140,548	Capital Projects	1,501,369	1,424,867	640,000	2,078,210	5,160,678
						Total	18,009,237	18,626,931	23,407,761	23,503,932	34,406,044

Source: Ahero Town Council Offices; Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Local Government

Note: During the FY 2000/2001 and FY 2001/2002 the Ahero Town Council was allocated LATF funds amounting to Ksh 3,259,464 and 3,988,010 respectively and Ksh 3,112,783 for the FY 1999/2000.

Table 2.3.16: Budgetary Allocations and Expenditures (in Ksh) of the Homa Bay County Council during FY 2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Item	BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS							Item	EXPENDITURES						
	FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007		FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
LATF	12,981,572	15,355,928	15,355,928	20,105,270	21,350,282	26,330,330	38,780,448	Personnel	10,036,573	5,544,613	7,400,175	12,182,131	11,817,618	17,252,113	27,251,519
GRF	15,379,080	19,005,000	20,765,000	10,672,460	9,936,917	8,921,230	8,000,761	Operations	1,828,037	3,062,978	4,053,728	4,296,824	6,626,232	5,059,150	5,238,000
								Maintenance	1,032,980	1,350,233	2,008,975	544,000	1,497,945	1,726,000	1,349,000
								Debt Resolutions	5,981,572	3,882,928	6,410,647	5,344,982	2,682,653	3,166,073	4,832,885
Total	28,360,652	34,360,928	36,120,928	30,777,730	31,287,199	35,251,560	46,781,209	Capital Projects	7,700,000	6,800,000	5,931,280	4,362,827	3,538,399	8,000,000	15,140,869
								Total	26,579,162	20,640,752	25,804,805	26,730,764	26,162,847	35,187,516	53,812,273

Source: Homa Bay County Council Offices, 2005; Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Local Government

Note: During the FY 1999/2000 Homa Bay County Council was allocated LATF Funds amounting to Ksh 6,984,051

Explanatory Notes: The variations in Personnel costs as indicated in the table above can be explained as follows:

- During the FY 2000/2001 the County Council used LATF funds to clear backlog of salaries that had not been paid in the previous financial years.
- During the FY 2002/2003 the Local Authorities received a salary increase ranging from 60 per cent to 300 per cent depending on the scale. This award was implemented during the second half of the financial year. The salary increases were fully implemented during the financial year 2003/2004.
- During the FY 2004/2005 there was suspension of ghost workers and casuals resulting in reduced personnel costs.

Operations costs include the following: travelling and subsistence allowance; postage; Electricity bills; Subscriptions to affiliated bodies such as Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya (ALGAK), Lake Victoria Regional Local Authority Cooperation (LVRLAC), Association of Local Government Employers (ALGE); fuel; Insurance of vehicles; Entertainment; Printing and stationery; Uniforms and clothing; Sewage expenses; Advertisements; Hire of security and Legal expenses.

Maintenance costs include repair of markets; construction of public toilets; repair of tools and equipment; purchase of small tools (pangas, slashers etc.); maintenance of motor vehicles, furniture and repair of buildings.

Table 2.3.17: Financial Budgetary Allocations and Expenditures (in Ksh) for the Homa Bay Municipal Council for the FY 2001/2002 to 2006/2007

Item	BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS							Item	EXPENDITURES						
	FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007		FY 2000/2001	FY 2001/2002	FY 2002/2003	FY 2003/2004	FY 2004/2005	FY 2005/2006	FY 2006/2007
LATF	7,062,893	10,755,999	10,755,999	12,952,911	13,816,804	17,272,378	25,911,313	Personnel	13,492,145	14,697,618	17,750,942	17,284,895	14,939,206	20,984,055	33,016,825
General Rate Fund (GRF)	23,984,360	25,970,000	28,363,157	33,590,414	26,625,336	21,630,581	23,069,127	Operations	5,847,795	10,486,117	6,629,400	7,115,917	4,636,375	5,168,440	6,758,849
								Maintenance	646,268	6,135,991	1,499,575	876,267	787,231	1,941,080	941,847
								Debt Resolution	2,825,240	3,323,089	4,186,165	4,355,000	6,562,173	4,530,000	5,175,522
								Capital Projects	2,416,690	5,627,347	3,920,829	7,058,224	1,576,011	8,838,040	18,366,147
Total	31,047,253	36,725,999	39,119,156	46,543,325	40,442,140	38,902,959	48,980,435	Total	25,228,138	40,270,162	33,986,911	36,690,303	28,500,996	41,461,615	64,259,190

Source: Homa Bay Municipal Council Offices; Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Local Government

Note: During the FY 1999/2000 the Homa Bay Municipal Council was allocated LATF funds amounting to Ksh 2,972,31

CHAPTER 3 OVERALL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overall assessment of the strengths, weaknesses/challenges, constraints and potentials of the administrations, organizations and institutions involved in development process in the study area. For purposes of the assessment the organizations/institutions are grouped into the following categories: Government departments (including parastatals); Local Authorities; Research Institutions and Universities; International and Domestic NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, Financial Institutions and Community Based Organizations.

3.2 Strengths

The following are viewed as the strengths of the government administration systems and organizations:

Government Organizations

- The administration systems have existing structures and human resource right from the central government level to provinces, districts, divisions and location up to the sub-location level. Under the central Government service delivery is through the provincial and District System, which constitute the *administrative system*, and the *sector system* operating through line ministries.
- Under the *Administrative system* resources are disbursed and services rendered to the people from the Central Government through the provincial/district administration. The Provincial administration system has worked very closely to the Ministry of Planning and National Development to roll out District Focus for Rural Development. The resources used through this system may be traced to the community levels through chiefs and assistant chiefs.
- Under the *sector systems* the Central Government disburses resources through the sector ministries such as agriculture, health, education, water, roads, cooperatives etc. Ministries in turn directly finance projects or use Sector Provincial or District offices. The resources can be traced to the community through the various public institutions at community level such as schools, dispensaries, water points etc.
- The organizations have political goodwill and support.

Local Authorities

- The Local authorities collect revenue in their various areas of jurisdiction. They also receive revenue from the Central Government such as LATF and from Development Partners in case of special projects.
- The Local Authorities have elected community representatives through Councillors.
- These organizations have recognized institutional framework and political support.

Research Institutions and Universities

- Research institutions and Universities have qualified staff with experience in various disciplines relevant for development.
- They are sources of relevant technologies in various aspects; agriculture, fisheries, agroforestry, livestock, industrial technology among others.
- Have equipment and laboratories that can be used for carrying out verification tests and analysis.

International and Domestic NGOs (including Development Partners)

- They have access or control huge amount of development resources.
- Some of them have qualified manpower with experience in various aspects of development.
- They work with communities at grassroots.
- Mobility and equipment i.e. have means of transport and equipment such as computers and communication facilities (e-mail, telephone).

- They are registered and have legal recognition.

Faith Based Organizations

- Have strong grassroots support.
- Have resources.

Financial Institutions

- Have resources to loan to communities and individuals;
- Have qualified manpower to offer advisory services.

Community Based Organizations

- They are registered and have legal recognition
- They are close to communities.

3.3 Weaknesses/Constraints

The weaknesses/constraints and challenges facing the administrations/organizations and institutions in the study area are summarized in Table 3.3.1 below:

Table 3.3.1: Weaknesses/Constraints of institutions and administrations involved in development in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts

Organization	Weaknesses/Constraints
Government Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of funding does not enable them deliver services as needed • Some departments have limited or no staff in some areas of specialization • Limited facilities (equipment, vehicles, office etc) • Duplication of activities, overlaps and coverage and wastage of resources due to existence of parallel structures. • Cases of favouritism in appointment of members of committees such as CDC • Political patronage to some extent influences the decision made by various district committees resulting in lack of impartiality • Poor record keeping in government offices • Limited accountability and transparency in resource allocation and utilization • Attitudes and perceptions of staff and policy makers may affect service delivery and implementation of development projects/programmes.
Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources depend on Government annual budgets and disbursement. Inadequate funds for capital development • Shortfalls in qualified staff in some fields of specialization. Over establishment of lower cadre staff in some Local Authorities while lacking technical personnel. • Political patronage to some extent influences the decision made by various Council committees resulting in lack of impartiality • Limited accountability and transparency in resource allocation and utilization • Attitudes and perceptions of staff and policy makers may affect service delivery and implementation of development projects/programmes.
Research Institutions and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of technologies. Farmers and other potential beneficiaries have not adopted a lot of technologies developed.
International and Domestic NGOs (including Development Partners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas of coverage in relation to the needs. For example there is so much demand for services due to increasing number of OVCs and widows that most NGOs can only support a limited number due to limited resources. • Limited skills and facilities particularly for Local NGOs • Role conflicts: Some NGOs are doing the same activities • Attitude of the communities that development is supposed to be free. Also attitude of service providers towards development may affect implementation of development activities. • Limited accountability and transparency in resource allocation and utilization • Poor record keeping in some NGOs.
Faith Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas of coverage in relation to the needs • Limited skills and facilities • Poor record keeping • Attitude of the communities that development is supposed to be free. Also attitude of service providers towards development may affect implementation of development activities.
Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking facilities and Micro Finance Institutions are not in all Divisions • Communities are not well organized to access loans • Many members of the community have no collaterals needed to access credit/loan
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak organization and management • Negative attitude, dependency syndrome. People do not have a positive attitude of pulling together • Impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic among members affects performance of groups • Social cultural issues such as wife inheritance have affected smooth implementation of activities. This is particularly affected by rigidity in traditional clan administration systems. • Limited accountability and transparency in resource allocation and utilization

3.4 Opportunities and Potentials

The following are opportunities and potentials for development in the study area with regard to institutional development, organization and administration:

- **Institutional Strengthening:** There are many institutions, structures and organs (committees) in the Districts involved in service delivery and implementation of development programmes. To improve their efficiency and effectiveness there is need to integrate, harmonize and strengthen existing development committees, funding mechanisms and technical capacities at the district and divisional levels. This can be attained through establishment of district and divisional forums comprising various stakeholders and development committees within the districts and divisions. These fora should have legal backing.
- Since the public funds used in the development process in the study area come from the same source there is an opportunity to rationalize utilization of these resources in order to avoid duplication, overlaps and wastage so as to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of projects/programmes at district and constituency levels.
- Conduct of institutional audits to (a) document attitudes and perceptions of the various development actors; (b) establish organizational culture of the existing administrations/organizations and related constraints such as corruption, laxity in service delivery etc.
- **Human Resource Development:** The institutions/organizations/administrations in the study area have human resource capacity that can be strengthened through training and skills upgrading. This should, however, be preceded by training needs assessment.
- **Support to HIV/AIDS affected persons.** Support to HIV/AIDS affected persons: individuals, households and heavily affected communities could be targeted with IEC activities to address the stigma associated with the disease. There is potential for developing labour saving agricultural techniques and specially formulated income generating activities in order for affected households to be able to improve their income. An important element of this activity would be establishment and support of local knowledge generation and sharing between different service providers such as agriculture, environment, fisheries, and NGOs for better co-ordination and management of activities for HIV/AIDS affected people. Modest amounts of grant support provided directly to communities, local schools, families taking in orphans, and orphanages can make a substantial difference in living conditions and care giving. Good nutrition is particularly important in order to avoid opportunistic infection and other related diseases.
- There are NGOs and CBOs working with orphans in the study area, which, provide a good opportunity for networking in addressing the problems of orphans. The problem of orphans is usually left for others to deal with, the scale of the problem and its urgency are compelling enough to warrant new types of intervention that may not fit squarely into the “rural development” framework. The development programme should thus attempt to proactively address the problems of orphans and their guardians (income generation, education, health, etc).
- **Investment in Agriculture:** There is a great diversity of farming systems and settings in the study area based on the interplay of biophysical, socio-economic and institutional characteristics. This diversity is found in all agro-ecological zones. Farmers in all these farming systems recognise the importance of soil fertility, though their strategies for ensuring their land remains productive vary greatly between settings and between farmers in given sites. Therefore an investment in measures to ensure restoration and maintenance of soil fertility depends on farmers’ perception of the prevailing ecological conditions and the expected benefits. Socio-economic conditions play a very important role in providing the incentive and reward for farmers to invest in their farms. As population densities increase the land becomes scarcer, consequently farmers need to intensify production. Whether or not they do so depends on the prices of different production factors and

outputs and the broader livelihood strategies they are pursuing. Smallholder farmers in the high rainfall ecological zones would invest more on soil fertility management than farmers in the semi-arid areas.

- There are also many players dealing with fertiliser distribution and trade. Observations have shown that many fertiliser traders and stockists have limited knowledge of the fertilisers and their suitability for different soils and crops. This has contributed to inappropriate use of fertilisers. It is necessary to set a policy that ensures that fertiliser traders and stockists have a basic training in agriculture and specifically on fertiliser use. On the other hand information slips could be included in fertiliser bags or packages before sealing them.
- A proper information base is a precondition for soil fertility management. Adequate data on soil types and properties, fertiliser types and their suitability for different crops and soil types, available basket of technologies for soil fertility management, fertiliser traders and stockists, institutions involved in research on soil fertility and service providers need to be available at all levels for decision-making at farm, local (location and sub-location), division district, and national levels.
- Although a substantial database on soil fertility management exists in Kenya the information flow on soil fertility management between the various stakeholders and across institutions is poor and may account for low use of fertilisers, low adoption of available technologies and conflicting approaches in soil fertility management. Information flow can be strengthened through comprehensive inventories of collaborators, and development of channels of information flow.
- Different approaches in implementation of soil fertility activities, particularly where different stakeholders are involved, may lead to duplication of effort, conflict on extension messages and confusion to farmers. This may take place even where collaborators are working in the same area because there is no joint planning. It is necessary to carry out joint planning, monitoring and evaluation for the benefit of farmers. This is important for all stakeholders involved in promotion of agriculture in the study area.
- Enhancement of technology adoption by farmers through training (Farmer Field Schools), exchange visits and tours, demonstrations and field days.
- Empowerment of farmers to form marketing associations for selling their agricultural produce and products. Currently the farmers are not well organized and where farmer groups exist they are very weak.
- **Networking and collaboration** is important for technology development and scaling-up. There are few networks on soil fertility management. In addition there is no national forum on soil fertility where collaborators can exchange information and experiences. There is potential for establishment of the necessary institutional frameworks.

CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

This chapter discusses the implementation arrangement for the district development plans assuming that the present administrations and institutional arrangement will prevail during the proposed plan period. It starts by giving an overview of potential district development plans from the point of view of development administration systems and institutional arrangements that have taken place over the various development periods, the lessons learned and the way forward in the future. This is followed by a description of the present institutional setting, under which the plans will be implemented, financing arrangement, decision-making for fund allocation, roles of various actors, areas for improvement under the present setting, monitoring and evaluation and possible improvement under a decentralized setting.

4.1 Introduction

Kenya has a complex system of resource allocation and service delivery to the people for development. The systems comprise public administration systems (Government, Local Government), private sector including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development partners approaches and more recently the constituency development approaches. All these target both the rural and urban communities in their development endeavours.

Since independence in 1963 the public administrations have undergone fundamental structural changes in terms of organization, staffing levels, and governance (integrity, transparency and accountability, efficiency and decision-making) in the process of improving service delivery and allocation of resources for development. Kenya has had nine National Development Plans, each covering a planning cycle period of five or three or six years (see Table 4.1.1) and with a theme that highlights the main policy objectives of the plan, implementation modalities and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy within the plan period.

Table 4.1.1 National Development Plans and their Themes

National Development Plan	Plan Period	Theme
1 st Development Plan	1964 (66)-1970	Redistribution with Growth
2 nd Development Plan	1970-1974	Rural Development
3 rd Development Plan	1974-1978	Employment and Income Distribution
4th Development Plan	1979-1983	Alleviation of Poverty
5 th Development Plan	1984-1988	Mobilization of Domestic Resources for Equitable Distribution
6 th Development Plan	1989-1993	Participation for Progress
7 th Development Plan	1994-1996	Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Development
8 th Development Plan	1997-2001	Rapid Industrialisation for Sustained Development
9 th Development Plan	2002-2008	Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction

From the above themes the plans have all been geared to some degree or other, to creation of employment, economic growth and equity. The first six Plans were mainly sectoral in their approach to planning. However, the seventh Plan follows “The Integrated Approach” which was already being applied at then district level planning. However, the integrated approach applied does not attempt to tackle any particular issues at once or at the same time but rather follows some ranking depending on the primary importance of such issues to the development of the economy, for instance wealth and employment creation, improved management of human and financial resources among others.

District Development Plans are essentially documents that are implementation links for the broad policy objectives of the National Development Plans. Several implementation approaches such as the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP), which was based on the principle of “area-based planning” provided models for key components of the current District Planning system. Lessons

learned through its implementation led to appointments of the District Development Officers (DDOs) and preparation of District Development Plans (DDPs)¹⁹.

With the birth of the “District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD)”²⁰ on 1st July 1983 planning and implementation responsibilities were shifted to the districts. The DFSRD is meant to strengthen and fully operationalise the decentralized district planning process that in essence is a reversal of top-down planning into bottom-up planning. This requires involvement and participation of beneficiaries at all stages of the project cycle and management (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).

The DFSRD gives guidelines and the framework for implementation of DDPs. The technical aspects of district planning responsibilities are vested with the District Executive Committee (DEC) assisted by other subordinate bodies of the District Development Committee (DDC) like the District Planning Unit (DPU). Among the major tasks of the DEC is to prepare DDPs and monitor their implementation.

It is noted that over time suggestions on decentralization and devolution have and are still on going hinging around the main administrations involved in development, namely the Central Government and the District Councils/Local authorities. However, considering the outcome of the referendum and rejection of the proposed constitution the following discussions center on the implementation arrangements assuming that the present administrations and institutional arrangement will prevail during the proposed plan period.

Nevertheless it will be necessary to re-examine the institutional arrangements that are currently involved in the development process and institute necessary re-engineering to accommodate the changes in policy at the national and district level when the new constitution will be in place²¹. Meanwhile in this chapter emphasis has been laid on those issues that will require attention and improvement. Among them are: the role of the chief in the development process, the need for reduction of transaction costs, deployment of human resources, project proposals by communities and perceptions of development.

4.2 Present Institutional Setting for Implementing District Development Plan

Under the present administrative system, the implementation of the district development plan will follow the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD), which is currently in operation. The DDC will be the agency responsible for coordination of the implementation of development plans. The membership of the DDC will be the District Commissioner (DC) as the Chair, DDO as the Secretary, heads of various government departments, Local Members of Parliament (MPs), Representatives of the Local Authorities, representatives of private sector, and civil society organizations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs).

Below the DDC are the various organs involved in the development process in the district, namely the CDF Committee, the Divisional Development Committee, the Local Authorities and the Civil Society Organizations and Private sector (see Figure 4.2.1 below). At the lower level are the Location Development Committees (LDCs) and the Sub-Location Development Committees. The DFSRD does

¹⁹ Implementation of SRDP contributed and necessitated the setting up of the Ndegwa Commission on “The Working Party on the Coordination of Rural Development” which recommended establishment of DDOs and preparation of DDPs.

²⁰ The DFSRD is a two way process which begins both at the top (national) level as well as the bottom (local) level and integrates with each other at a point below which macro planning is meaningless and above which planning is irrelevant. The district is the point where bottom up and top down planning can be integrated in a meaningful manner. National planning is centralised and provides policy perspectives for national growth patterns while the decentralised district planning begins with the analysis of the needs of the people and provides a framework for rationalizing those needs and integrates them with the national development goals.

²¹ The Team notes that at the time of preparation of this guidelines talks were being held on aspects related to amendments to the existing constitution whose outcome might have an implication on the proposed implementation arrangements.

not go below the sub-location level. However, through community initiative most villages have some operational Village Development Committees (VDCs) for the purpose of managing their development processes. Hence we propose the VDC as the lowest organ for coordination of development activities at community level.

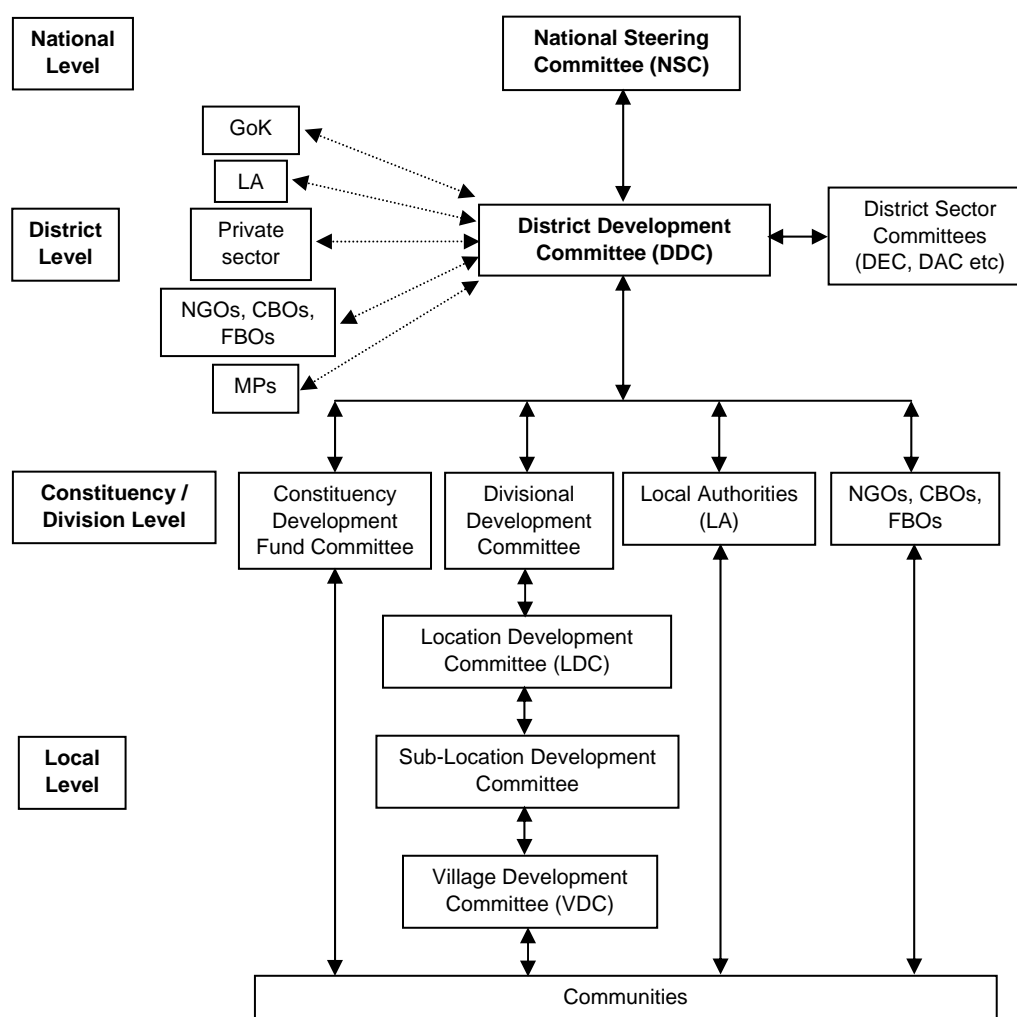


Figure 4.2.1 Proposed DDP Implementation Arrangement under the Current Administrative System

At both the District and Constituency/Division levels, provision of technical advice and overseeing of the implementation of the development activities will be carried out by sector committees. For example the DEC will provide technical advice to DDC and monitor implementation of development activities while, for example, the District Agricultural Committee (DAC) deals with aspects related to agriculture. The Constituency Development Fund Committee allocates resources and oversees implementation of development projects supported through CDF. The Local Authorities have Sector Committees, which are responsible for overseeing the implementation of development activities supported through Local Authority Transfer Funds (LATF). The Civil Society organizations (NGOs, FBOs and CBOs) have also their own structural organs for implementation of development activities particularly at the Divisional and lower levels. Therefore considering the diversity of organs involved in development activities in the districts it is necessary for them to network and collaborate to avoid duplication and ensure synergy.

There are strengths and weaknesses associated with the organs mentioned above that need to be considered during the implementation of the development plans. The following are some strengths and

weaknesses of DDCs, Sub-DDCs, LDCs, CDF Committees, Local Authorities that were observed in the pilot districts, which need to be addressed during the implementation of the development plans (Table 4.2.1):

Table 4.2.1 Some Strengths and Weaknesses of Organs involved in Development Activities at District Level and Below

Organ	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities for improvement
DDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already established Wide representation of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular meetings Inadequate funds for M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold regular quarterly meeting
DEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualified technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold regular monthly meetings
Sub-DDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already established Wide representation of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold regular quarterly meetings
LDC and Sub-LDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already established Communities represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold regular quarterly meetings
CDF Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recognition Political support Backstopping from key technical departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management of funds Lack of transparency, accountability Poor representation Project and beneficiary identification riddled in politics Low awareness of the fund by communities Weak M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve management of resources through capacity building Revise the legal framework of the fund Sensitize and empower communities on the existence and utilization of the fund Strengthen M&E
Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recognition Backstopping from key technical departments Community involvement (LASDAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery Lack of transparency, accountability Low awareness of the fund by communities Negative public attitude Weak M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery through capacity building Sensitize and empower communities on the existence and utilization of the LATF Strengthen M&E
NGOs and FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resources Qualified technical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate skills No budget information sharing with other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance skills through. capacity building Networking and collaboration with GoK Share project information in stakeholder forum
CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some groups have common interest and are cohesive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate or no professional skills High expectations from communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance skills through. capacity building Sensitize communities

Source: DAMER Nyando and Homa Bay Districts, 2005; Interviews

4.3 Financing Arrangement

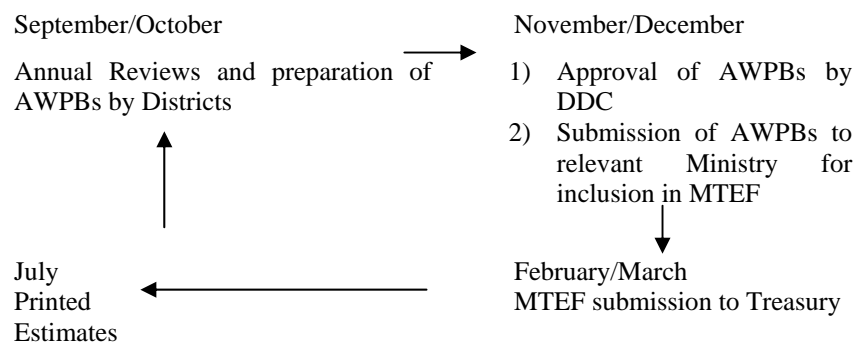
Currently the districts get funds and other resources from various sources such as Central Government from the Exchequer through ministries, local authorities (LATF and locally generated funds from cess and general rate fund), CDF, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs). Each source of funds has its own procedures and conditions, which complicates financial management and accounting at district level. This also leads to duplication of efforts and overlaps and opens avenues for resource misappropriation.

The main planning and control mechanism within the DFSRD is the requirement for approved Annual Workplans and Budgets (AWPBs)²². These are prepared by district officers and submitted to their respective ministry headquarters in Nairobi for inclusion in the ministry's overall "draft estimates" which are submitted to Parliament each year for approval. Under the new Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), each Ministry has to submit annually to Ministry of Finance (MoF) a rolling three-year budget proposal using the categories defined in Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). These "bids" are filled depending on the overall level of funding available and each request's merit in meeting poverty reduction criteria. A recent improvement has been that donor-funded activities are now noted in these budget requests and are generally not affected by Treasury

²² There is no mechanism to ensure that the AWPBs are approved by DDC before funding.

cuts (although this does not necessarily guarantee the Government contribution)²³.

The Finance Officer of the respective ministry sends the budgets to MoF, where the Department of Budgetary Supplies consolidates them into Draft Estimates. The Draft Estimates are eventually published as Printed estimates around early July. The Minister for Finance presents the printed estimates (budget) to Parliament for approval. The current budget cycle is as follows:



The DFSRD financial flow mechanism has its strengths and weaknesses. One of its strength is that it enables development stakeholders to participate in budgetary process for their identified district priorities. However, despite the participation in budget making and prioritisation of activities not all activities receive adequate budgetary allocations for implementation because finances are limited. In the light of this what is important is how to distribute the available funds rationally according to prioritisation across sectors and across areas (divisions). This more so applies to block grant funds such as CDF, LATE, Constituency Bursary Funds, Constituency Aids Control Council (CACC) Funds, which are issued following financing mechanisms governed by different legislations and regulations. To circumvent this and ensure rational distribution of block grant funds the development framework developed for the two study districts where development programmes/projects are prioritised and also areas have been clarified showing, which projects should be done and at what priority could be used as a basis for making decisions on fund allocation (see section 4.4 below).

Thus taking into account the lessons learned so far and cognisant of the fact that due to different financial flow mechanisms, it may not be prudent to recommend harmonisation of the financial flow mechanisms at present. However, for effective and sustainable development it is important that the development projects financed within a district should consider those that are identified and prioritised within the development plan by the stakeholders as in the development framework described for the two study districts.

4.4 Decision Making for Fund Allocation

It may be common knowledge that for a long time decisions for resource allocation for development, particularly funds have been top down without any involvement of the beneficiaries. This has consequently created dependency syndromes, which has had a negative impact in development. Since the approach emphasized in identification and prioritisation of development activities contained in this DDP is participatory involving all stakeholders including the communities, it is also important that the decision-making process for resource allocation should also be participatory.

With regard to block grant funds such as CDF and LATE, it is recommended that the decision-making mechanism for block grant fund allocation be closely linked to the prioritised development framework in the districts. For line ministries, it may not be easy to allocate fund according to the priority

²³ The budget of the financial year 2005/2006 was based on revenues collected locally, earmarking contributions from development partners as budgetary support.

established in the framework because in practice the budget submitted by each district officer for each ministry is subject to major and uncoordinated revision at the national level. This may result in the indiscriminate funding of parts of a district's development plan. However, it is also true in fact that the funding is made to a greater extent according to the workplan submitted by each department at the district level. Therefore by reflecting the district priority enumerated in the framework into the workplan, the funding may, to some extent, be able to respond to the district priority.

4.5 Role of the Various Actors/Stakeholders

The main stakeholders in the development process at district level include: the Government, communities, civil society organisations (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs), private sector and other development partners (donors). The role of these actors in implementation of the district development plan is described below:

4.5.1 Role of the Government

Government is the major stakeholder in the development process in Kenya and to realise any degree of poverty reduction will require a proactive role for Government Departments and staff. In the past this has meant government being the actual implementer at the field level of the myriad of activities identified for complex integrated projects designed to meet the multi-faceted needs of the poor. It is now recognized that this must change. In part this approach has been the cause of poor coordination and implementation of development plans. In this DDP it is recommended that the government should take the role of:

- Creating the appropriate development environment; and
- Directly providing or facilitating the provision of the technical and management support necessary to ensure that field-level/ community level interventions are well designed and implemented.

The implementation strategy for the development plan would be based on reaching towards this definition of the role for government. It is recognised that such a shift will require a period of transition particularly considering the endogenous approach to development as opposed to exogenous approach, which has been prevalent. This would also allow fuller involvement of beneficiary groups/ communities and other agencies with proven capacity as the implementers. Not only does this help to realize the aspirations expressed in the ERS, but it also recognizes that the civil service reform process is reducing the capacity of government agencies so that they need to concentrate on their core functions of regulation and supervision.

4.5.2 Role of Communities

A major objective of the district development plan would be to strengthen communities over time so that they are more able to be the engines of their own development. The strategy of the plan will be to build knowledge and understanding of the communities' ownership of the development interventions through consultation at every stage (problem identification and analysis, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation).

The specific role of the community will depend on the nature of the development project and who has initiated it. For government initiated public (infrastructure) projects such as rural roads, rural drainage etc. the community will be expected to cost share and make contributions either in kind or in form of labour. The corollary is true for community-initiated projects where the government is supposed to provide support or subsidy.

For community participation to be effective it would be necessary to organize them into common interest groups (CIGs) or Village Development Committees with elected officials and also to ensure

that they are empowered to participate in the development process. The functions of the elected officials would be to oversee and monitor implementation of all development activities within the community, including resource utilization.

4.5.3 Role of the Chief

Provincial administration is a system of Government that brings government administration closer to the people: Each Province is made up of several districts, which are themselves divided into smaller administrative units being Divisions, Locations and Sub-Locations in that order. The Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs are part of the provincial administration at the Location and Sub-Location level respectively. The duties of Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs are clearly stipulated in the Chiefs Act (Cap. 128 of the Laws of Kenya Revised Edition 1998). These include security, coordination of development activities, dissemination of government policy and resolution of conflicts and peace building.

The chief chairs the Location Development Committee (LDC), which receives project proposals from the project committees at Sub-Location level, reviews them and then shortlists them according to priorities and sends them to sub-DDC or to the Constituency Development Committee. In implementation of the district development plans, the chiefs can play a crucial role in increasing awareness of the communities on issues related to development through barazas. The chief should work closely with the clan Elders and thus they can jointly play a crucial role of mobilizing communities.

4.5.4 Role of Other Stakeholders

Other development partners such as NGOs, FBOs and the private sector would play an important role in provision of services and support to development activities. There may be many local and international NGOs involved in development activities in each district. However, the development activities supported by these NGOs and FBOs are quite often not well embedded in the district development plans and thus need to be coordinated and aligned to the district priorities. This can be done by the NGO or FBO looking at the development framework formulated based on the approaches enumerated for the study districts. Based on the type of development activities that they want to support they can look at the priorities set and decide on the project area. The NGOs, FBOs, Private sector and other stakeholders involved in the development should also be involved in participatory monitoring and evaluation of activity implementation as well as resource utilization.

4.6 Areas to Improve under the Present Setting

4.6.1 Reduction of Transaction Costs

Implementation of some government policies have led to increased transaction costs of the development process. An area of concern is with regard to subsistence allowances for government staff when delivering services or when participating in forums such as planning workshops. Payment of such allowances seems to have created an attitude where people tend to go to workshops targeting the allowances rather than the commitment to the development process and delivery of services. Whereas we do not advocate complete non-payment of allowances, it may be felt that there is need to re-examine the whole issue of allowances vis a vis service delivery to ensure that transaction costs for development are reduced so that most of the funds go towards contributing to implementation of actual development activities.

The other aspect that adds to transaction costs is overlaps and duplication of activities by the various development partners/agencies. To avoid this all the stakeholders should refer to the district development plan formulated according to the approaches described in this DDP where the development framework has priority at all the levels of approach, strategy, programme/project, and

area (division). If all stakeholders in a district refer to one overall development framework like the one prepared for the pilot district, no overlapping would take place.

4.6.2 Deployment and Capacity Building of Human Resources

The deployment of technical officers to lower administrative units is dependent on the available staff and specific technical services to be delivered. Considering agriculture as the backbone of the livelihoods of the majority of the rural population in Kenya, it is imperative that there is need for increased agricultural productivity. To achieve this, farmers will need technical advice from extension workers. However, from an examination of the staffing levels at the district, division and location level, it is evident that there is a skewed distribution of staff. In the pilot districts, there are about 10 technical staff at the District headquarters and about 45 in all divisions (including locations). Considering that most development activities are at the Location and sub-Location level, this is where the extension services are more needed. To overcome this, it is suggested that the extension staff network and collaborate with advanced farmers (key farmers) to reinforce delivery of extension services.

4.6.3 Community Project Proposals

In the past, community participation in development activities was not emphasized. This led to lack of ownership of most projects by the community they were supposed to serve. In the quest of making communities involved in the development activities, the idea of financing project activities upon receipt of project proposals became the order of the day. This did not take into account the capacity of the communities to write project proposals. The urge of the communities to have a share of the development resources has made them vulnerable to the elite members of the society whom they have to hire to write proposals, in some cases without any guarantee of funding.

What this proposal writing has done is to enable some CBOs to get funds for development but in some cases it has not adequately prepared them with the necessary tools to ensure effective and transparent way of utilizing these funds. Proposal approach may have the following shortfalls, and to overcome them, support and supervision by provincial administration and government relevant officers should be available at the community level:

- It may lead to advanced groups becoming better off while the less advanced groups may be left out. This is because the advanced groups can write attractive proposals, which attract more funds while the less advanced group, which is in need, may have difficulty in writing the proposal, and hence miss the assistance.
- Upon approval of a proposal, the fund is usually remitted directly to the group's bank account from the funding agency. This means that only the group members know that funds have come to their area. Since these are public funds there is need for transparency and accountability. The current approach of funding proposals may be leading to some social fragmentation brought about by jealousy by those who are not funded.
- The funding conditions for the proposal approach is to a group and tends not to give an equal opportunity to people who have not formed groups.

4.6.4 Paradigm Shift on Perceptions of Development

For many years the development process and initiatives have been government led with little involvement of the communities. This top down approach has created different perceptions of development amongst communities, beneficiaries, service providers and some development partners as well. Although there are no documentations of perceptions of the different stakeholders involved in the

development process from discussions with various stakeholders, some elements of dependency syndrome were apparent. Some communities and CBOs seem to be of the view that government is responsible for “doing things for them” rather than they taking the lead role. A consequence of this attitude is that once a development partner pulls out all what has been supported ceases to function because of lack of ownership.

From the above scenarios if the endogenous approach, or resource oriented approach, to development has to gain root in the districts there is need for change of the mindset of all stakeholders involved in the development process. Since change of mindsets is a slow process there is need to take this into consideration when designing development activities in the district. In designing district development plan, endogenous development rather than exogenous development approach should be given emphasis. Endogenous development operates on what we have now and therefore on our own initiative. Then available fund can help the initiative in a form of subsidy or by establishing social infrastructure, which can improve the communities’ life with a sense of public equity.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

4.7.1 Evolution of the National M&E System

The IP-ERS, which augments the National Development Plan 2002-2008, provides for the development of an integrated national M&E system as an integrated component of the IP-ERS itself. The purpose of the integrated national M&E system is to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the implementation of policies and programmes set out in the IP-ERS, Ministry Strategic Plans and annual work plans. The M&E system provides a mechanism for feedback to the budgetary allocation system so that future budget allocations are tailored to maximize their impact on achievement of IP-ERS targets. It should also point to lessons and good practices for replication arising from experience in the implementation of policies and development programmes.

Since the establishment of the IP-ERS, several important steps have been taken towards establishment and institutionalization of the national M&E system; namely, 1) Establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED), 2) Creation of a National Steering Committee (NSC) for M&E, 3) Definition of a national institutional structure composed of a Central Structure and also Devolved Structure, and 4) Preparation of the “Methodological and Operation Guidelines” to guide the implementation of the national M&E system. The guidelines outline the rationale for the M&E system, concepts of M&E, how the M&E system is to be operationalised in government ministries and agencies with the necessary reporting formats, operationalisation of the M&E in the devolved structure and the role of the MED in the implementation of the national M&E system. The following discussion refers to the guidelines in the context of district level:

4.7.2 M&E at the District Level

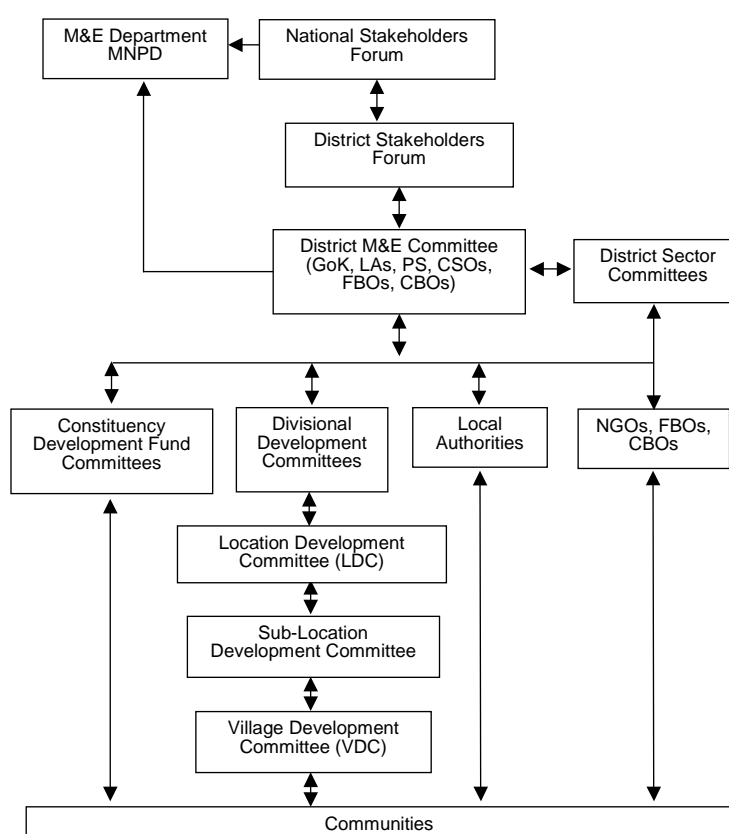
The broad purpose of M&E at the District level is to monitor²⁴ and evaluate²⁵ the implementation and effectiveness of programmes/projects of political, social and economic development at the community level (from the grassroots level to the district level) and to provide feedback for improvement and further development of appropriate policies and programmes/projects. The M&E at district level is intended to compliment the coverage and content of the M&E system at the central level, without necessarily replicating what is already covered in the central system.

The proposed M&E at district level is designed taking cognizant of the different administrations both

²⁴ According to Oxford advanced Learners Dictionary to **monitor** means “to watch and check something over a period of time to see how it develops so that you can make any necessary changes”.

²⁵ To **evaluate** means “to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully”

at district level, division, location and sub-location levels, various categories of Local Authority (including Town Councils, County Councils and Municipal Councils), structures and systems defined on the basis of constituencies and the local offices of the ministries of central government. In addition to the structures of government it takes into consideration organizations in the private sector and civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs). Figure 4.7.1 shows the organizations, which will be included in M&E structure at the district level. The M&E system at District level is based on plans and programmes being implemented in the district and aims to track and assess the extent to which these plans and programmes are successfully implemented and their effects and impact on the livelihood of the beneficiaries. Considering the various actors and categories of programmes/projects implemented at district level, the M&E system should take into account the diversity of these planning processes (see Textbox):



**Figure 4.7.1 M&E Institutional Setting at District level
(from National M&E System Guideline)**

The different administrations and organizations at different levels (district, division, constituency, location, sub-location/village) should be encouraged and supported in developing their M&E capacity as a routine element of their planning and programming activities. M&E should be taken as a routine function and part of the planning cycle and hence the need to inculcate this culture at all levels in the district since it is not yet well developed. It should be realized that M&E is a continuous process that should be carried out by all implementers at all levels. Under the current administrative system the responsibility for implementation of the district M&E is vested in the District Commissioner. For the day-to-day management purposes this responsibility is delegated to the District Development Officer (DDO). In the proposed M&E in the guidelines of the national M&E, the role of the DDO is to:

- Convene the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC);
- Prepare the agenda and timetable for meetings of the DMEC and act as facilitator and secretary;
- Take all necessary steps to ensure that there is an appropriate level of financing for the proposed activities of the DMEC;
- Follow-up on decisions of the DMEC and ensure timetables for preparation of the District Annual

Different Types of Plans Affecting a District

The M&E at district level should recognize the following diversity of planning processes present at district level and accommodate their diversity:

- The National Programmes set out in the ERS;
- The district level planning process which is centered on the District Development Plans;
- The Plans prepared by the Local Authorities (LASDAPs);
- Plans prepared at the level of the constituency for prioritization of the application of CDF funds;
- Plans prepared by the committees responsible for management of the various special funds available at the district level (District Roads Committee, CACCs and the Bursary Fund Committee); and
- Priorities outlined in the District PRSP documents.

M&E Report (DAMER) is adhered to; and

- Submit the DAMER to MED and relevant stakeholders.

The DMEC is established to provide well-informed and impartial advice to the DDO in undertaking of M&E activities in the district. Its composition should comprise representatives from the various organizations and stakeholders operating in the district. The functions of the DMEC are to:

- Promote awareness of the M&E in the district so that a culture of M&E is progressively adopted by all organizations and at all levels in the district;
- Advise and assist the DDO in preparation of a work plan for the preparation of the District annual review/ Report;
- Assist the DDO in ensuring that as wide as possible a range of stakeholders in the district are involved in the District annual review process; and
- Review the draft DAMER and make recommendations on its improvement before finalization.

Most of the districts have adopted or are adopting the proposed national M&E system, which is predominantly output based and indicator oriented. In this study, however, it is proposed that two levels of monitoring systems be used; namely, output based M&E which is well elaborated in the national M&E guidelines, and process based M&E, which is typical learning oriented. These two principles of M&E are not exclusive and both are important for development. Indicator oriented M&E is usually more applicable at macro-level with quantitative evaluation, and learning oriented M&E is more applicable at micro-level with qualitative evaluation. It may be said at the district more emphasis can be placed on output based (indicator oriented) M&E while at the divisional level and below thereof more emphasis be on learning oriented process M&E.

Output indicator oriented M&E is summarised in the Table 4.7.1 in relation to the indicator level presented in the national M&E system.

Table 4.7.1 Different Levels and Types of M&E Systems, Indicators and Clientele

Development Objective Level ²⁶	Type of M&E (Target by Level)	Indicators	Organisation	Clientele
Approach (Broad aim to be achieved in medium term)	Goal based (Goal of Approach) Comprehending strategies	Goal indicators e.g. We have enough food	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy makers • Planners • Funding agencies • Managers and Supervisors
Strategy (Objectives of the programmes / Projects)	Outcome based (Outcome of strategy) Comprehending programmes / Projects	Outcome indicators e.g. We use proper crop husbandry practice.	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy makers • Planners • Funding agencies • Managers and Supervisors
Output (Immediate results to be achieved by specific programmes / projects)	Output based M&E for individual Programme / Project	Output indicators e.g. Number of farmers using new technology	Divisional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementers • Field supervisors • Beneficiaries
Project activities (Inputs the projects must undertake)	Performance based M&E for individual Programme / Project	Performance indicators e.g. Number of farmers who attended training	Divisional Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementers • Field Supervisors • Beneficiaries

For the process oriented M&E, its implementation is not difficult at all. Process monitoring is very similar to adult education discipline where teachers are not the only ones to teach and decide. Teachers

²⁶ The development objectives referred to here corresponds to the levels used in the Development Framework of the pilot districts; Nyando and Homa Bay Districts.

must also learn from the students, and ask the students what they want to study. While indicator oriented M&E emphasizes on the objectives (outputs and outcomes) of the projects, learning oriented M&E emphasizes on the development of organizations and individuals. To start learning oriented M&E is not difficult; namely,

- Observe the people and listen to the people in the training or in the workshop. If you notice something, react immediately and do not do just as scheduled.
- Get the feedback from the participants. How do they rate the training or the workshop? What were good and what needs some more improvement? What else do they want to learn or do?
- Have a meeting among the trainers/instructors/facilitators after each training or workshop. Discuss how the training or workshop was and how they can improve the session.
- Send the report of findings and lessons learned, in addition to the results of the conventional indicator oriented M&E, to the district offices of the line ministries.
- Have periodical inter-ministry meetings at divisional level and discuss the findings and lessons learned. Share what was discovered as lesson, and reflect them in the on-going programmes.
- Discuss the findings and lessons learned in the quarterly meeting at division level. Reflect them in the approaches, strategies and programmes/projects of the district development plan.
- Incorporate the results of learning oriented M&E in the M&E report in addition to the results of the indicator oriented M&E, which is to be submitted to the MED, MoPND. Reflect the findings and lessons learned in the policy of the Ministry.

4.8 Possible Improvement under a Decentralized Setting

Under a decentralized system the districts will be the central points for decision-making of priority activities for development and overseeing resource allocation for those activities and their implementation. However, considering the many challenges that have hampered effective delivery of services and implementation of development activities at the district and constituency levels it would be imperative to make the necessary changes to the existing administrative systems and structures in order to be responsive to the needs of the rural communities in line with the economic recovery strategy. This can be done by (a) harmonizing and strengthening the District and Constituency development and (b) enhancing networking and collaboration.

4.8.1 Harmonization and Strengthening of the Constituency and District Development

It is proposed to integrate and harmonize and strengthen the existing development committees: the District Development Committee (DDC), the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) and other sector committees. At the District level it is proposed to establish a committee that would be the focal point for district development planning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation. The current name of the Committee "*District Development Committee*" can be adapted but its membership and mandate changed and given the necessary legal framework. Its functions would be to:

- Coordinate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development activities in the district;
- Establish development priorities in line with government policies;
- Consider, review and endorse all development projects/programmes in the district;
- Approve district annual work plans and budgets;
- Harmonize the various development plans by different organizations in the district in order to prevent conflict and duplication of activities;
- Mobilize resources for the district;
- Provide technical input in project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Interpret and disseminate government policies to stakeholders at the district level; and
- Establish and operationalize monitoring and evaluation structures in the district.

The membership of the DDC would be: DC, DDO, Members of Parliament, Chairpersons of Local Authorities, Clerks to Local Authorities, Chairpersons/Secretaries of CDF Committees, Chairpersons/Secretaries of District Sector Committees, Project/Programme Coordinators, Representatives of NGOs, FBOs and CBOs, Representatives of major Private Sector organizations and Representatives of active women organizations, youth, disadvantaged groups and people living with HIV/AIDS. The Chairperson should preferably be an elected local person.

Below the District Level Development Committee it is proposed to amalgamate the Divisional Development Committee with the Constituency Development Committee into one Committee that deals with development planning issues at constituency level. The function of this committee which can be given another name or adopt the name **“Constituency Development Committee”** with a new mandate of harmonizing activities undertaken by the Government agencies, CDF, CDTF, NGOs, LATF, HIV/AIDS control organizations (CACCs) and FBOs within the constituency. The functions of the CDC would be to:

- Assist communities in identification of projects and preparation of project proposals;
- Deliberate on project proposals from all Village Development Committees (from Locations and Sub-locations) in the constituency;
- Compile a list of both short-term, medium-term and long-term projects for submission to DDC;
- Harmonize planning, funding and implementation of projects/programmes at the constituency level;
- Ensure integration of the priorities of the Local authorities with those of other stakeholders in the constituency; and
- Monitor and evaluate all development activities in the constituency.

The membership of the CDC would be: Local MP(s), Chairpersons and Clerks of Local Authorities, DDO or DO, Representatives of Constituency sector committees, Representatives of major NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, and Representatives of active women organizations, youth, disadvantaged groups and people living with HIV/AIDS. The Chairperson should be an elected local person.

At local level (current Location and Sub-Location), it is proposed that communities drive the development process through Village Development Committees (VDCs). The VDCs will be the link between the CDCs and the community. The functions of the VDC would be to:

- Identify/initiate project proposals and activities;
- Collate and prioritize proposals from the community action plans; and
- Monitor and evaluate on-going development initiatives in the Location/Ward/Sub-Location/Village.

The membership of the VDC would be: Local Councillors, Local Chief, GoK technical staff, Representatives of CBOs, FBOs, NGOs and active women groups, youth and disadvantaged groups. The Chairperson should be an elected local person.

A possible organization structure taking into account the above institutional organs is given in Figure 4.8.1 below.

The Lead Agency for executing the Development Plans would be the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). The Permanent Secretary would have the overall responsibility for implementation of the development plans and would be the Chair of the proposed Central Government Coordination Committee (popularly known as National Steering Committee). However, in the decentralised and devolved system the Ministry responsible for the Local authorities would also play a key role in overseeing the implementation of the development plans and hence could be a co-Chair of the CGCC.

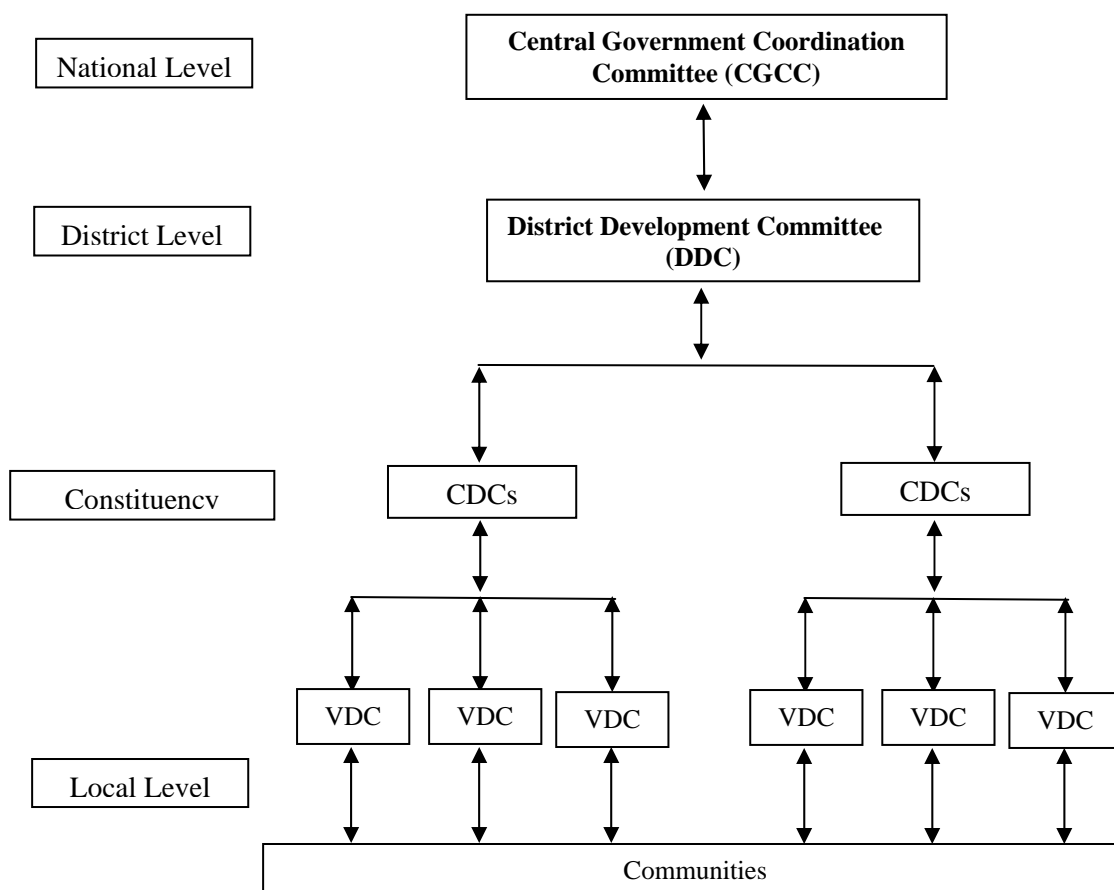


Figure 4.8.1: Proposed Organization Structure for Management of District Development under a Decentralized Setting²⁷

4.8.2 Networking and Collaboration

Networking and collaboration would ensure that there is no duplication of activities and ensure synergy and effective utilization of available resources. During the situation analysis in Nyando District the Study Team noted that a Rice Stakeholders Forum with a Committee comprising 12 members (representatives from Arombo, Gemrae, Giko and Awach rice schemes, MoA, MWI, NIB and Care Kenya) has been established. The functions of the committee are planning, supervision of implementation, monitoring, collection of data on progress and reporting to the Rice Forum. This is a good initiative that can serve as an example how development stakeholders can network and collaborate for effective service delivery and development. Thus it would be useful to form and institutionalise a district forum where stakeholders meet to exchange information, share experiences, challenges and lessons learned in implementation of development activities and collectively chart the way forward. The information emanating from this forum can be feedback to the institutions involved in policy, and decision-making on development matters at national level.

²⁷ This organization structure has been adapted from the one proposed in the “Report of the Task Force on Harmonization and Strengthening of the District and Constituency Development” (GoK, 2005).

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APPENDIX-IV
LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition and Field of Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is basic to well-being. Livelihood can be defined as adequate stocks and flows of food and cash to meet basic needs and to support well-being. Security refers to secure rights, physical safety and reliable access to resources, food and income, and basic services. It includes tangible and intangible assets to offset risk, ease shocks and meet contingencies. Sustainable livelihoods maintain or enhance resource productivity on a long-term basis, and equitable livelihoods maintain or enhance the livelihoods and well-being of others. (R. Chambers, "Ideas for Development, 2005).

The quotation above indicates depth of implication in livelihood security. To consider the development activities concerning with livelihood security, following dimensions are employed as the entry points toward livelihood security:

- 1) Income Generation
- 2) Improvement of Living Conditions
- 3) Social Security

Income Generation relates to economic activities to support adequate stock and flow of food and cash. Improvement of Living Conditions refers to health, sanitation, water, housing, energy etc, while Social Security refers to safety net such as extended family, *harambee* (tradition in Kneya), merry-go-round etc. This Appendix presents the result of the field survey by the consultant in charge of the Livelihood Security and identifies alternative development activities based on the study.

1.2 Approaches and Methodologies

The Study is conducted with following agenda:

- 1) Review of existing documents relative to livelihood security
- 2) Study on on-going programs / projects relative to livelihood security
- 3) Study on activities of local administrations and institutions relative to livelihood security
- 4) Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) or field interviews in villages
- 5) Participatory Workshops
- 6) Questionnaire survey

Especially the consultant spared much time on the field interviews so called Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA). RRA approach could be useful to know the structure of the livelihood in the Study Area in a short period. The analysis has limitation, but to be effective, the consultants took time to listen to the story of the people, from which the important and critical issues in the Study Area were extracted.

1.3 Contents of this Appendix

Since Appendix-8 consists of statistical data and inventory data on economic activities and basic infrastructure such as health, education, water supply etc., this Appendix refers more to the results of the field interviews. Overall situation of the Study Area from the inventory point of view would be found in Appendix-8 and therefore not to overlap the contents, this Appendix tries to see the structure of livelihood of the people in the Study Area from the field interviews to the people.

The contents of the Appendix consist of present situation: 1) traditions of the Luo, 2) income sources, 3) living conditions such as water, energy, health, etc. 4) peoples' organizations, 5) government intervention especially focuses on home economics, constraints and opportunities for development, and some ideas for development to enhance livelihood security.

CHAPTER 2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 People's Livelihood in the Study Area

2.1.1 Insecurity of Livelihood and its Background

As an introductory analysis to infer the livelihood of the Study Area especially for those who are considered poor, two stories of families are outlined based on the field interviews. Issues to come up on the livelihood could be picked up as first hand from the stories. The first story is about a fisherman who has been sick staying home for more than 10 months. Another one is about a polygamy family.

Case 1:

Mr. O was born in Kogelo Kalanya village. His parents were settlers from Lego, Siaya District. Because they were settlers they had little land. He is the 2nd son to his parents. He has one elder brother and one younger brother living near his house. He went to Godbond primary school up to std-6. Because his parents were poor, they concentrated on expenses for education to his elder brother only. So he had to leave the primary school when he was std-6. When he left school, he was already 17 years old. He went to Lusiga beach in Suba District to be a fisherman. His uncle lives there, so he was staying in his house and sometimes came back to his parents' house. The wife of his uncle is from Asembo, Siaya District. Mr. O's wife was related to the wife of his uncle and she visited the place of his uncle. That is how they met each other. After they married in 1994, they rent a house and stayed there for 1 year in Lusiga beach. Then they came back to the parents' homestead in the village. After he came back home, he was fishing in nearby Lera beach.

Now they have 3 daughters: 16 year-old girl (std-7), 4 and 1 year-old. The first daughter was already there when they married. The wife separated once from previous husband. They had 3 other children who passed away when they were small. He said the cause was measles.

Last year his parents died. According to the Luo tradition, they had to move the homestead, otherwise their daughter even cannot marry from the homestead. He sold the land inherited from his parents and bought the current land which cost Ksh11,000/200m² and built the house in November 2004.

In March 2005, he fell in sick (coughing and diarrhea) and went to the district hospital. The hospital told him to go to VCT. At the VCT, they found some virus in his blood, but they did not specify the virus but told him to take more detail examination. But because he had no money, he has not taken further examination. He is getting thinner and weaker. He goes to hospital once a week and get medicine (one for stomach, one multi-vitamin, and another for un-known), which costs Ksh50-100 or sometimes Ksh300. He sees some improvement in his health but he is still weak.

He has no boat. He used to fish tilapia and Nile perch. He used to earn Ksh40-50 for bad day and Ksh80-100 for good day (he said it is caters commission. He went to fish with several men and he gets share). He has no farm, so income of his house at the moment is from business of his wife. She buys tomatoes in farms and sells them in town. Farm-gate price of tomatoes is Ksh550/crates. But she cannot afford as much as Ksh550. She only buys as much as Ksh100 and sell them at Ksh150. She only rests on Sundays. Their eldest daughter helps domestic work. His brothers cannot help him because they also have no job and the community does not help sick. Only his uncle living in Lusiga beach is helping him. He was told by the doctor that even if he was recovered, he should not go to fish but work for something else like Jua Kali.

They get drinking water from tap (Ksh2/bucket). They use tapped water for cooking, washing, bathing as well.

When they have no money or no water in the tap, they fetch water from river. They collect firewood around the house. They buy charcoal, as well.

In his house they sleep together except for the eldest daughter who sleeps in his brother's house due to the narrowness of the house.

From the story, we could pick up some the issues, which would and would have threaten the livelihood security:

- There are settlers in the community and they do not always get enough land unless they are well off.
- Opportunity of education is concentrated on a son if the parents cannot afford to send all the children to school. However, this situation has changed since the government introduced free education for primary level in 2002.

- Children do not always finish school at proper age and very often they repeat grades due to helping parents to earn living.
- There is significant high infant mortality rate. Vaccination against measles has been free of charge, so the cases of death by measles like the story should be less today.
- Luo tradition forces the family of the story to move and it costs to reduce his assets.
- There is so called beach culture among fishermen and fishmongers. The culture accelerates the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
- Diseases ruin not only health but also assets of the family. No savings for emergency worsen the condition of the patient without proper medication.
- Lack of assets for production (boat, land) stagnates the family income status.
- Rural women's job like trading vegetables is much less efficient due to low profit.

Case 2:

Mrs. J married her husband in 1994 and 2nd wife, Mrs. K married to the husband in 2004. Mrs. J has 3 children: 1 7 year-old boy (nursery) and 2 girls (2 and 3 years old). She had 2 babies who died after the birth of 5 days and 2 weeks respectively before the first boy. She does not know the cause of their death. She could produce enough milk, as well at that time. Health Center nearby is in Rapogi as far as Ksh80/matatu (around 1hour to reach) on the way to Awendo. She delivered all the children at home with attendance of a midwife.

She was born in Ratanga, Kebwai, Homa Bay. She went to Sotick near Kericho where her sister and her husband were working as tea picker of Momile Estate. She met her husband there. The couple of her sister has passed away. Their children have been kept by their grand parents.

The 2nd wife, Mrs. K is from Kabondo in Oyugis. Her parents migrated from Oyugis to Rachonyo. She once married in Rachonyo, but separated. Her husband is still there in Rachonyo. She explained why she left her husband as differences of family life. After she left her former husband, she came to Otang to live with her aunt. When she was a child, she lived with her aunt in Otang to go to primary school from her house because her mother was sick at that time. She met current husband here in Otang and married to him as his second wife.

She has 4 children (2 boys (6 and 4 years old), 2 girls (8 years old and 3 months (born here))). She had 2 children who died at their ages of around 2 years old. First one was a girl and she did not have enough blood in her body (tested at a hospital in Homa Bay). Second one was a boy. His body was swollen when he got sick.

They said, Rapogi Health Center comes to the village for immunization.

They (husband and 2 wives) have 1/2 acres of farm near Kuja river. They grow maize and sorghum 2 times per year. Crop area is 50% for maize, 50% for sorghum. Yield is 1 – 2.5 bag/crop of maize (90kg/sack), and 1 bag/crop of sorghum. For maize seeds, they keep some from their harvest, but if the harvest is low, they buy the seeds from local market. It costs Ksh25 - 45/2kg. They use 6kg of maize seeds in 1/4 acre. They use neither chemical fertilizer nor manure. They have no animals. Income source of the family is only the husband business, which is shoe repair.

Father of the husband had 1 wife and 3 girls and 1 boy (husband himself). Although he is the only boy, he was born late. So the lands of his father had been divided into pieces to give the sons of his father's brothers. Therefore, his plot became so small. They used to have many cattle but all have died.

They eat fish 2times per week. They eat beef on market days (2 times per week depending on availability of money). They seldom eat chicken. They do not eat goat. They have milk every morning. They buy milk from farmers in the village. They do not belong to any women group.

- The 2nd case also indicates high infant mortality rates
- For the 2nd case, the family members of 10 (husband, two wives, and total 7 children) live on 0.5 acre of land and the income from shoe repair work of the husband. But still better for the 2nd wife because otherwise, she would have been left alone with 3 children (from previous husband) without land and income source. Two wives can cooperate each other to look after their children when they get work. Tradition of polygamy works somehow as a safety net.

2.1.2 Traditions of The Luo Community and its Conflict with Changing Situation

The two districts of the Study Area have been mainly the land for the Luo community. The Luos belong to the Nilotes, who trace their origin to the areas drained by the River Nile in the Sudan and Ethiopian Highlands and it is said that they arrived in the land of Kenya at the end of the fifteenth century. The Luo community is the third largest ethnic group in Kenya and they mainly reside along the coastal areas of the Lake Victoria, namely Siaya, Kisumu and South Nyanza region of Nyanza Province¹. The Luo community has unique traditions, but the tradition like wife inheritance and the way of respecting elders have been losing their rationale or capability by the change of the situation.

Respects to the elders

Apart from the incentives to grow cash crops developed in Nyando District, the Luo culture of respecting elders has also hindered to some extent, to grow staple food. In the Luo culture, the eldest is the first one to plant crops among the family members living in a homestead. Younger ones have to wait until their elders finish planting. This tradition causes delay of planting. When sorghum was dominant crop to grow, delay of planting did not get much trouble since sorghum is a drought tolerant crop. But for maize, the delay of planting causes the end of rain and seriously affects the growth of maize. It seems there is a conflict between tradition and utility. Some may be breaking the tradition to grow more maize and secure its harvest, and others may still maintain wider area for sorghum.

If elder is not married, younger must leave the homestead. When parents die, children must move the house. That would give burden to the ones who have to leave.

A man moved from his homestead (Ndhiwa Division, Homa Bay)

He is from Oyonbe village (North Kaboach location), neighbor village of Okok. According to Luo tradition he was forced to move his homestead because his elder brother had no wife. So he rent a room of a building in a market of Okok village located by the boundary road of the two villages. He pays rent Ksh300/month. His elder brother used to have wife and a child but she left with the child. The family members living there are his parents, his elder brother and his father's 3rd wife and her daughter, and 4 orphans who are the children of his two dead brothers. 2nd wife of his father got another homestead. Therefore, they are not affected by the elder brother's separation with his wife. 2nd wife has 1 daughter and 2 sons both of whom are married. If they lived in the same homestead with the elder brother, the two sons would be forced to move out.

Significance of Clan

In the Luo community, clan has functioned as a basic social unit. Clan worked as a unit to own and divide communal land, and mediate, coordinate and solve problems within the members of the clan. Clan members practice collective work like building and repairing houses, undertakings of ceremonial occasions, and construction of schools etc. There is even a case of collective work for farming as clan. Hence, the clan has been existing as a basic unit of communal activities. When the clan gets bigger, sub-clans are formed under it. Since the members who belong to the same clan cannot marry each other, recognition of clan is very important among the Luo community.

There is a traditional general assembly called "Baraza" in the rural communities. It would be important to understand that if the baraza still works as ever or only partially functions according to the current situation of each and every area, or how this traditional baraza relates to the system of decision-making in a clan or clans. There is even a case when the people organize a group in their community, each clan demands a representative from their own, and otherwise the group does not function well. Individualism is going to be prevalent in the modernized society and it is also significant under such circumstance to foresee how far the traditional organizations can still mediate the individual interests in the community.

¹ The description is based on Kenya Literature Bureau (2003), "History and Government, Form One students' Book Third Edition" and denies Okoth, "Luo Animistic Beliefs and Religious Practitioners and How to Reconcile Them to Christ".

Polygamy and wife inheritance

Polygamy is common practice in the Luo community. It is very easy to find a man who has two or three wives in the rural areas. The Luos has also a tradition of wife inheritance. When husband passes away, relatives of the husband would marry to the widow (it is said the widow has right to refuse the one to marry again). One serious issue in the society is the prevalent HIV/AIDS. The tradition of wife inheritance has turned into the major point to spread HIV/AIDS (wife inheritance worked as social security for widows in a sense).

Inheritance of Assets

In the Luo community, male only has the right for inheritance. Basic inheritance system is equal division among males in a family and therefore subdivision of family assets is unavoidable. When the Luos were still engaged in hunting-gathering, fishing and stock-farming, their major assets to inherit were livestock. In this case, even though the assets were subdivided by inheritance, the successors were able to rebuild the number of livestock by their efforts as long as there was abundant pastureland. However, the livelihood of the Luos has shifted from stock-farming to crop-farming and the major assets to inherit changed from livestock to immovable, namely land. Shrinking farmland per household by inheritance is therefore unavoidable.

Traditional way of living

Family builds houses in a circular and fences around the houses. In the deepest center, the parents' houses is built and children's houses are built so as to make a circle by the houses inside the homestead. Youngest builds his house near the gate of the homestead. Daughters stay in their parents' house until they marry and leave home. Members of the homestead cooperate each other and they usually eat together.

A Case of extended family in Kobama, Homa Bay

Mr. O who is 27 years old, is the last son of his father who has passed away long time ago. Now he is living with his brothers. His father got a land of 4 acres in this area from his parents in law. When there was tsetse fly outbreak which prevailed from the nearby game park (Rambwe valley, Rama National Park), the family moved to Migoli. When his father died in Migoli, they came back to this area again but they found that the land was taken away. There are 6 families in his homestead, but they have to share 1/4 acre of the land. They have nowhere to go, so they just live in this area. They want to get land but it is expensive (Ksh17,000/acre according to him). His father had 2 wives and both of them have already passed away. His father was a settler in this area and therefore they do not belong to the clan of this area. Those who live together:

- 1) Eldest brother: 1 wife, 2 sons and 1 daughter. The daughter left the homestead after she married. Two sons have married and live in the homestead with their wives. One of the sons got 1 baby-boy. The eldest brother works at slaughtering house.
- 2) Second brother: he has died. He left 1 wife and 2 daughters who are 7 and 3 years old. Both of them are in Homa Bay going to Shawaliaco Nursery School there. The 4th brother working in Homa Bay looks after them. They come home when the school is off. The wife went back her home after the second brother died leaving her children behind. Mr. O says it is not normal.
- 3) Third brother: He lives in Homa Bay with his family working for construction.
- 4) Fourth brother: His house is here but he is working in Homa Bay. His work in Homa Bay is to push cart. He has 2 wives. He has 2 sons and 1 daughter from first wife and 1 daughter from second wife.
- 5) Fifth brother: he has 1 wife, 2 sons and 1 daughter.
- 6) Mr. O: he is the sixth. He has just married last year, still no child. His wife is from Kochia (around Ngegu beach). When he was working in Homa Bay as a construction worker, he met her, who used to come to Homa bay to sell sugarcane.
- 7) His father had 5 sisters from the first wife and 5 sisters from the second wife. All of them have married and are living within the same sub-location.

In total, number of the members living in the homestead should be from 20 to 23 (if include 4th brother and 2 orphans). They eat meal together. They can support staple food for 3 months from their farm. Otherwise they have to buy maize for the rest of the year. Income source other than farming of the families are: 1) work at slaughter house (eldest brother), 2) assistance from the third brother who lives in Homa Bay, 3) seasonal work to push cart (fourth brother), 4) seasonal construction work (Mr. O), 5) trading vegetables (buy tomatoes from some other farms and sell them at the local market) (women in the homestead). Women keep money earned by themselves. They spend their earnings for the families anyway.

2.1.3 Living Conditions

1) Water

Water is, needless to say, one of the basic human needs. Here in this section summarizes the current situation of domestic water use in the Study Area. Domestic water use includes drinking, cooking, washing dishes, washing clothes, bathing, etc. at household level. Details of water supply sources and number of people who benefit from the supply system in the Study Area are shown in Appendix-8. Here summarizes the how people work out for maintaining domestic water from the field interviews.

At the community workshops, the workshop participants of four divisions except for Nyando Division in Nyando and all the six divisions in Homa Bay identified one of the problems as to access safe water. Even for Nyando Division, field interviews revealed that people living in downstream reaches of Nyando river complain about safe water as mainly water quality of shallow well is not good. In sum people of all the divisions in Nyando District are concerning with the difficulty to access safe water.

Due to topographic disadvantage, namely higher altitude of the area, people in Homa Bay District seem to have more hardships to access to safe water than the people in Nyando. Such fact has been observed by the field interviews, as well. Especially people living in the hilltop areas have to walk down to the bottom of valley to reach to wells and rivers.

Available records indicate that there are 24 water supplies schemes under the management of various agencies. The Lake Victoria Water Service Board (LVWSB) runs five gazetted water schemes with a monthly water production capacity of 26,000 m³. Private institutions operate 11 water supply schemes and communities also operate eight water schemes. These schemes provide water by pipeline system, but accessible population is so limited². Major water sources for domestic use for rural community are shallow wells, springs, boreholes, pans, roof catchments, and river / lake. There are over 600 shallow wells, 32 protected springs, 263 boreholes, 126 small earth dam (pan) and over 1000 roof catchments that are managed by the individual communities (Table 2.1.1).

Table 2.1.1 Summary of Small-scale Community Water Points

Division	Pans	Boreholes	Protected shallow wells	Unprotected shallow wells	Protected springs
Nyando	71	6	200		
Lower Nyakach	50		115		17
Upper Nyakach			29		4
Miwani	5	17	75		4
Muhoroni		3			7
Total	126	26	399	Over 200	32

Source: District Water Office, Nyando District

Results of the water quality analyses carried out in the area by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in 1997 indicated heavy contamination of the ground water wells. Results of tests carried out in 1997, established that nearly 95% of the water points sampled were contaminated and requires regular chlorination to eliminate the fecal contamination. It can be noted that these wells have not contributed to safe water supply and subsequently the reduction of the prevalence of the water borne diseases in the District. Salinity in ground water increases as one moves downstream towards the lake. People around Ahero market prefer using water from Nyando River for cooking and drinking as opposed to well water.

Under such circumstances, the most effective measures to provide safer water could be developing

² The gazetted water schemes by LVWSB could serve around 18,000 people or 5% of the target population at a per capita water use of 50lts/day.

pipeline water system abstracting river water or drilling deep well. However, these measures require enormous investment and O&M costs, e.g. to drill a deep well costs from Ksh1 million to Ksh1.5 million. There could be cheaper alternatives of water resource development such as roof catchments and construction of pans. Of them roof catchments would be applicable to public building like school and to those who got iron roofed house. The issue of roof catchments is the capacity of stock. According to field interviews, rainwater by roof catchments is supplemental in most of the houses.

Another alternative is then considered as pans. Pans to collect run-off of rain are very often found in the rural areas of the Study Area. Though water retention in a pan does not last whole year, pan can be constructed much cheaper than deep well. However, according to the field interviews, people are not drinking water from pans. People in the Study Area consider water in the pans is not safe since they are normally shared with animals. Water of the pans is, therefore, used mainly for washing and watering animals (People in the ASAL area drink water in the pans due to extremely limited water sources in the area).

A questionnaire survey for 20 households in the hilly side of Lower Nyakach Division was conducted to learn people’s consideration on water quality. The area is considered that the option of drilling shallow well is limited due to the topographic disadvantage. Options of water source are tap (pipeline system), which they have to go up to the main road running the north edge of the division, seasonal river, protected spring at the top of the hill, and pans which have been dug a lot and closest water source for the people living in the area. Figure 2.1.1 shows the water sources by use. It was confirmed that no one drinks water in the pans and 65% of the samples get drinking water from tap. For cooking use, 20% of the samples use water in the pans and people use water in the pans more for domestic uses. 75% of the samples are also treating drinking water at home by boiling or putting medicine etc (Figure 2.1.2).

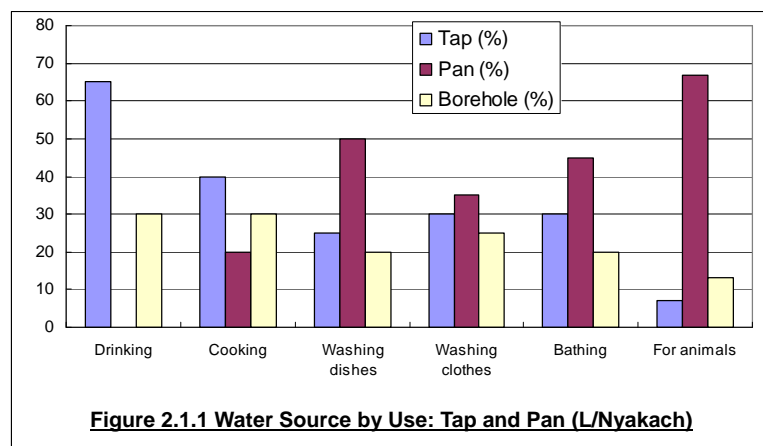


Figure 2.1.1 Water Source by Use: Tap and Pan (L/Nyakach)

Average distance to the tap from the homestead of the sample households is about 45 minutes on foot, while the average distance to the pans is about 25 minutes. The results of the questionnaire show that people do spend more time and money to secure safe water. Tapped water costs 2Ksh/20l and people living far from the tap even pay for transportation cost like using bodaboda (bicycle taxi), or donkeys. To transport 20 liter jerry can, bodaboda and donkey cost Ksh10 and Ksh5 respectively. The actual cost of tapped water per 20 liter will, therefore, be from Ksh7 to Ksh12.

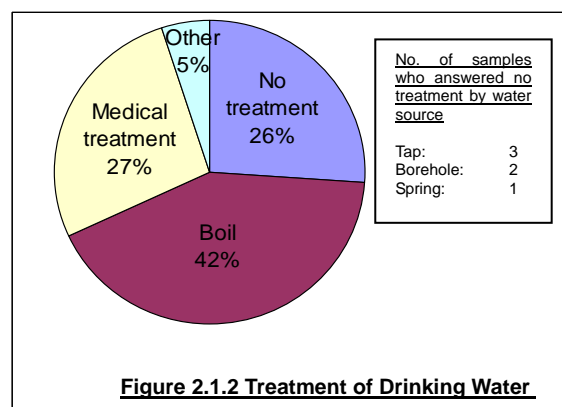


Figure 2.1.2 Treatment of Drinking Water

From the survey results, it is considered that the standard of water quality people in Nyando demand is relatively high and to supply such quality water to the population in sustainable manner, a large magnitude of investment and O&M costs will be required. Large-scale investment is a challenge to

the service provider, namely public administration and also for the community, who would be subject to take some part of the responsibility for O&M.

Period of use

Water in the pan last around six months, though it depends on the size of the pan, so people anyway cannot solely rely on pan water. Wells are designed to be year round use, but in the lean period of water in dry season, people limit the time to pump water to maintain the water recharge.

O&M

Wells are maintained by community and normally the instruction for O&M of the well is given by the donors who assisted to drill wells. Community members living near the well normally become in charge of undertaking O&M of the well. They collect 1 to 2 Ksh/20l and use the money for maintenance. There are some communities who apply flat rate like Ksh50/month.

Process of Constructing a well and its O&M (Case in Miwani Division, Nyando)

Ms R is in charge of O&M of a shallow well, which was constructed last year at her house yard by the assistance of Christian Believers Fellowship (CBF), whose pastor is American. The cost of hand pump was Ksh150,000 and well was hand dug which cost Ksh400/m (depth of the well is 48m). For the construction, the community fetched water and gave catering to the laborers. Public Health Services advised the site and tested the water quality. She used to walk for 30 minutes to nearby river to fetch water. Price of water from the well is 1 Ksh/20l. She keeps this money and she uses the money for maintenance of the well.

2) Energy for Cooking and Lighting

Most common energy sources of the people in the Study Area are firewood and charcoal for cooking and kerosene (paraffin) for lighting. Charcoal is normally used even in rural households when there is rain. Remarkable point is that families who purchase firewood are considerable. Summarizing the field interviews, one-third of the interviewees (8 out of 23 in Nyando, 3 out of 10 in Homa Bay) answered that they buy firewood. Of them half said they buy firewood every day. A bunch of firewood enough for a day costs Ksh20, which means they spend Ksh600 per month for firewood if they buy it everyday. Rural women are usually engaged in small-scale business like selling a little amount of vegetables to sell at local markets. Such income could be consumed buying firewood and other utensils at home. Those who collect firewood take 1 to 2 hours per day to fetch firewood.

Communal forest in the Study Area both in Nyando and Homa Bay seems scarce and private ownership of the land is prevalent in the Study Area. Private ownership of the land limits the accessibility to woods. Such social aspect as well as degradation of forest would be the driving factor to force people to buy firewood.

To save firewood, rural people use remaining of crops like maize stalks and corn. Using improved stove (jiko) is a countermeasure for saving. Home economics officers in the Agriculture Department of the districts and divisions are promoting an improved jiko called Upesi and also solar cookers and fireless cookers (food warmer). There are women groups who are making Upesi jiko and selling them in Kisumu, Miwani Division in Nyando, and in Rachuonyo District located between Nyando and Homa Bay. Those women group has been assisted to acquire the knowledge of how to make the jiko from the government and various organizations³. Suppliers of the jiko around the Study Areas are, however, less and those means of energy savings have not been used very much in the rural population.

³ Introduction of improved stove has been carried out since 1980's and the major organizations involved are the Ministry of Energy (at that time), Intermediate Technology Development Group-Eastern Africa (ITDG-EA), Kenya Energy and Environment Non Governmental Organization (KENGO), UNICEF, GTZ, etc. (Lydia Muchiri, et al. 2003, "From Stoves to Wealth" (ITDG-EA).

3) Health and Sanitation

Major sicknesses

Major sickness of the people on the ground was interviewed during RRA. Since the people who get sick do not necessarily go to hospital, the field interviews intended to know the situation on the ground. In Homa Bay District, 8 out of 10 interviewees answered that the most major sickness is malaria. Figure 2.1.3 shows the result of interviews in Lower Nyakach Division in Nyando District. It also indicates the major sickness is malaria. Some interviewees answered the major sickness as headache. Such symptom may have been malaria, too. As described above about people’s carefulness about water, people are not catching water borne diseases like typhoid as much as malaria.

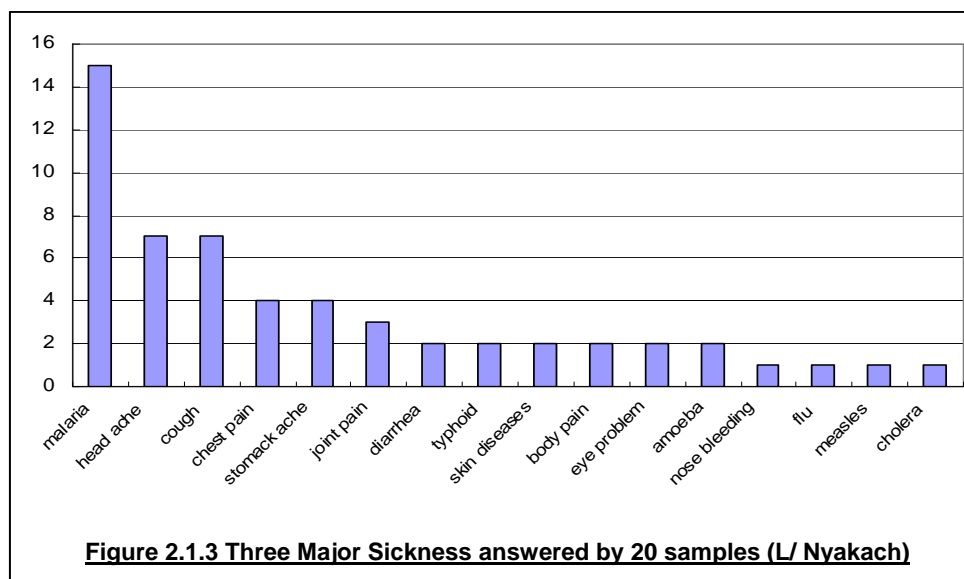


Figure 2.1.4 also shows the result of interviews in Lower Nyakach on how they treat themselves with the best five sicknesses identified by the interviews. The figure indicates people do not necessarily go to hospital when they get major sickness. For malaria case, 35% of the interviewees answered they just take tablets. The figure indicates that only the situation is serious, they go to hospital. In the field interviews in Homa Bay, 80% of interviewees answered that the malaria is the most major sickness and 6 out of 8 (75%) answered they go to hospital when they get malaria. Table 2.1.2 shows the top ten causes of outpatient in the two districts. The table shows malaria is the highest causes of outpatient in both districts. Regarding Figure 2.1.4, malaria cases on the ground would be more than the record of the District Health Information System.

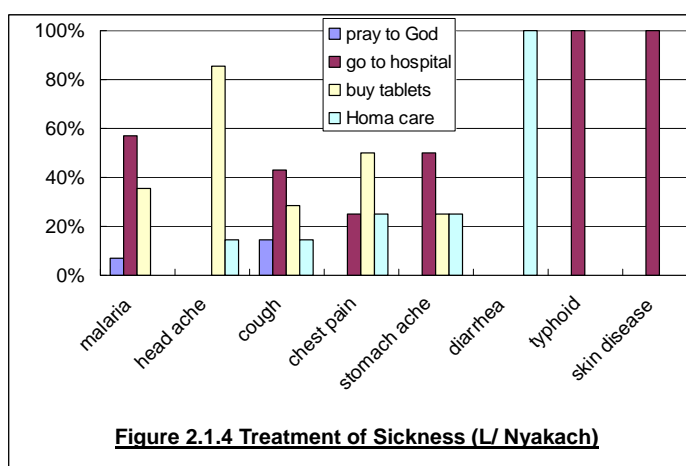


Table 2.1.2 Top Ten Causes of Outpatient Morbidity 2000-2204

Disease		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Nyando	Malaria	56,711	43,963	69,081	103,400	169,337	442,492
	Dis. Of Respiratory System	22,407	26,369	29,522	40,782	45,904	164,984
	Dis Of Skin(Incl Ulcers)	1,501	12,093	14,333	20,144	22,281	70,352
	Diarrhoeal Diseases	9,745	8,369	11,121	13,962	21,200	64,397
	Intestinal Worms	5,696	4,307	5,344	10,428	7,327	33,102
	Pneumonia	1,403	1,652	5,370	6,452	8,313	23,190
	Rheumatism, Joint Pains Etc	83	2,813	4,444	9,983	4,161	21,484
	Eye Infections	2,771	4,145	2,654	3,080	4,028	16,678
	Dental Disorders	10,734	1,493	1,676	1,480	1,502	16,885
	Ear Infection	1,591	2,105	2,784	3,463	3,537	13,480
Homa Bay	Malaria	66,452	49,264	57,634	75,394	80,177	328,921
	ARI	28,334	21,997	19,640	23,469	21,865	115,305
	Diarrhoea	14,525	10,704	12,004	12,869	13,941	64,043
	Skin diseases	9,397	6,617	6,962	8,801	10,834	42,611
	Intestinal Worms	5,185	2,553	2,691	3,341	4,512	18,282
	URTIs	3,862	2,857	2,780	3,287	4,546	17,332
	Pneumonia	3,842	2,155	2,815	3,953	5,520	18,285
	Anaemia	3,486	2,077	2,145	2,126	2,424	12,258
	Eye Infections	2,623	2,372	1,904	0	2,392	9,291
	Accidents including burns		2,681	2,470	2,157		7,308

Source: District Health Information System

According to the field interviews, use of mosquito net is 85% in L/Nyakach (20 samples), 60% in Homa Bay (10 samples). In Homa Bay there was a family answered only adults use mosquito net indicating even the have mosquito net, not all of the family members sleep inside the net. Those who answer they do not have the net give the reason of no money, though mosquito net has been given subsidy to the from the Ministry of Health, e.g. mosquito net is sold at Ksh50 for children and pregnant women, while it normally costs Ksh300.

Mosquito net has been provided by three major sources in Homa bay: MOH, PSI (Population Service International, a NGO), and Plan International. MOH provides mosquito net at Ksh50/net, but it only provides one per each. PSI provides net at Ksh100. Since the stock of MOH is less, provision of mosquito net is dependent on PSI who sells the net at around Ksh110. During the interviews it was found that there are people who do not know the cause of mosquito.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS are prevalent in the Study Area. According to The District Health Profile 2005, HIV/AIDS prevalence ratios in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts are 24% and 32% respectively. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) have been supported by the various government and NGOs (National AIDS Control Commission, free ART, Home based care). Community to receive such assistance has been organizing CBOs. Awareness on the ground has been created, so that the people on the ground are getting open to reveal their sickness on public, especially for women. As for men according to a Social Services officer of the division told that there are few men who reveal that he is HIV positive, because men in most case have stigma about being HIV positive. Boxes below show some cases of CBOs.

CBO of Wodows in Lower Nyakach Division, Nyando District

There are 10 groups of HIV positives with 10 to 20 members in Lower Nyakach Division. HIV positives include men, women and children who were infected through mothers.

Ms. J belongs to a widows group with the member of 23 widows, 2 widowers, and 40 orphans. They got Ksh150,000 from Constituency AIDS Control Fund and they constructed a water tank. They buy water from Water Supply Company by connecting pipe to the water tank. They sell water Ksh2/20l and they use the income for maintenance and feeding orphans.

A lady leading a CBO in Muhoroni Division, Nyando District

She leads a CBO: Muhoroni Association of People Living in AIDS. The association consists of 56 HIV positives of 18 years old and above, 13 HIV positives of below 18 years old and 52 orphans and vulnerable children. Their activity is to provide soft loan (revolving fund) with interest rate of 5%/year. With the money borrowed, members run small-scale business like selling vegetables, clothes etc.

They have received Ksh200,000 from NACC and they are supposed to receive Ksh150,000 last April but it has not been given yet.

Among the members, only 14 members are taking ARV. Although ARV is free of charge at Kisumu Provincial Hospital, one has to take a test called CD4 counts. The test sees how strong is your immunity. If the immunity level is 300 and below, you have to take medication, namely ARV (ART). The test costs Ksh1,000. Other tests one has to take are liver function (Ksh800), blood reaction (Ksh400), Chest X-ray (Ksh400). Many people cannot afford the cost for the tests including transportation cost to Kisumu.

As HIV / AIDS prevails, the issue of orphans in the Study Area has also been a serious issue among the community. Orphans of primary students in Nyando and Homa bay Districts are 37% and 30% respectively based on the District Education Office. There are CBOs as well as NGOs (Omega foundation in Miwani, CCF in Upper Nyakach etc.), which are running orphanages. Most of the CBOs manages nursery with lunch provision for orphans.

Total orphans (both parents are lost) are basically looked after by the relatives. According to the field interviews in Lower Nyakach in Nyando and Rangwe in Homa Bay (total 26 samples), families living with total orphans count 35% (65% including partial orphans). Of them, 56% are nieces / nephews of the family head, 22% are grandchildren and 22% are other wife's children (cases of polygamy) (Table 2.1.3).

Table 2.1.3 Orphans living with family /relatives

District	Nyando	Homa Bay	Total
Division	L/Nyakach	Rangwe	
Sample	20	6	26
Family aving orphans	12 (60%)	5 (83%)	17 (65%)
partial orphan	5 (25%)	3 (50%)	8 (31%)
total orphan	7 (35%)	2 (33%)	9 (35%)
Relation with them:			
other wife's children	2 (29%)	- -	2 (22%)
grandchildren	2 (29%)	- -	2 (22%)
niece/nephew	3 (43%)	2 (100%)	5 (56%)

Malnutrition of Infants

Malnutrition infants are often observed in Homa Bay District, while rarely seen in Nyando District. Nutrition issues are lack of vitamins and animal protein. Soybeans have been introduced through NALEP activity especially in Homa Bay District to tackle with nutrition improvement, but the adoption is low. GTZ introduced soybeans in late 1990's in Homa Bay District. Soybeans are rich with protein and vitamins. However, the soybeans extension has remained little, though recent few years the crop area has increased. According to the district home economic officer in Homa Bay, the reasons of low adoption of soybeans are difficulty of marketing, inadequate local knowledge on utilization, and the fact that people do not really like the taste of soybeans.

Vitamin A rich sweet potatoes have been prevalent in Homa Bay. As well as production, processing of the improved variety of sweet potatoes has been extended by the Catholic Diocese and C-MAD (NGO) in Homa Bay. Apart from individual basis, currently two women groups have started processing of the sweet potatoes for bread, mandazi, cakes and biscuits, according to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture 2004. Table 2.1.4 shows the trend of soybeans and sweet potatoes in Homa Bay District.

Table 2.1.4 Soybean and Sweet potato crop in Homa Bay District

Crop	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Soybeans	Crop area (ha)	27	4	10	33	57	
	Growth from '99(%)		-85%	-63%	22%	115%	111%
Sweet potatoes	Crop area (ha)	1,364	1,400	1,793	3,278	2,441	2,342
	Growth from '99(%)		3%	31%	140%	79%	72%

Source: District Annual Reports, Homa Bay

Sanitation

Major issue on sanitation in the Study Area is latrine. Public health department and home economics both are concerned with promotion of pit latrine. Latrine coverage in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts are 23% and 20 % respectively, according to the district health information record. The soil

condition of the Study Area in most part makes it difficult to construct pit latrines. The black cotton soil laid in the Study Area is incompatible and easy to collapse when it is wet. Also flood, which often occurs in Kano plain, sweeps away latrines. In Homa Bay hilly topography is also disadvantage for the latrine can be swept away after rain. With these conditions the durations of a pit latrine is said to be 2 – 3 years. Disposal of latrines also causes ground water contamination for shallow wells.

Still the latrines are very often observed to install at homestead. When they find suitable position in their yard, it seems that it can be still somehow workable. If the hall for latrine is reinforced by bricks or drums, the latrine can last longer. These methods are recommended by the public health office / home economics, though the adoption of such improved latrine is low according to the home economics officer in Homa Bay.

4) Housing (Type of House, Homestead Forest)

There are types of houses in the Study Area: traditional mud house with grass thatched house, mud wall with iron roof (semi-permanent house), brick or stone wall with iron roof (permanent house). Majority of the houses in the Study Area is the semi-permanent type. Traditional houses have been getting difficult to maintain because they have to also maintain some area to grow grass, the material for the roof. To set aside the land for the grass is getting limited due to increase of population.

Traditional grass thatched roof has a disadvantage of short duration (without regular change, rain water can leak inside the house), while iron roof can stay semi-permanently on the house. However, iron roof absorbs heat making inside the house hot and when it rains, it makes inside the house noisy. Though majority of the houses with iron roof just leave the problem, some people use papyrus mat as ceiling to reduce heat and noise from rain.

5) Role of Community on Education

Kenyan people are generally very much keen on educating children. Community has a vital role to educate children as the community is to build school building by themselves so that they are recognized from the government and the government will send teachers to the school. Box below shows an example of the school developed by the community.

Role of Community for Education: Okok Primary and Secondary Schools in Ndhiwa Division, Homa Bay

The building of Okok primary school is outstanding around the region. Assistant chief explained how the nice school building was built. It was sponsored by CDTF (Community Development Trust Fund) by EU. EU announced in Homa Bay to assist in building school buildings (*year was lost*). Okok school applied for it and selected as one of the three primary schools to be assisted (one in Homa Bay, one in Guasi). CDTF estimated the cost of the building at 1.8 million and the communities were to contribute local materials and unskilled labor. Because the community contribution was much, the building completed with only Ksh990,000 nearly half estimated by CDTF.

Okok Secondary School is just located next to the primary school. Assistant chief explained that the secondary school was built with 100% community contribution. Ex-chief of the location and assistant chiefs discussed to establish a secondary school in the location, since many parents could not afford to send their children to secondary schools far from the location. They called location leaders and came up with the idea to establish the school by harambee. They asked the community to contribute Ksh150 for women and Ksh300 for men. Most of the people in the location contributed. They made harambee for 3 times and they managed to collect Ksh150,000 at the first, Ksh7,000 at the second and Ksh250,000 at the third. By the harambee they built a classroom and an office. The project started in 1999 and completed in 2001, when they could have the first exam at the school. After that they also built a laboratory, which used a fund by PTA and also MP of the area donated 50 iron sheets.

2 graduates have passed exams to be police officer. In 2004 they managed to send 7 students to Teachers Training School. 5 graduates have completed the Teachers Training School so far. The school fee is Ksh14,300 per year including lunch scheme (Ksh2,000). The fee was decided by the Board of Management based on the regulation by the Ministry of Education. There were 135 enrollments in the school year 2005. Majority of the students are from this location. Those who come from outside are the relatives of the teachers in the school. There are 6 TSC (Teacher Service Commission) teachers and 2 Board Member teachers at the school.

2.1.4 Income Sources

In this section describes various income sources of the people observed in the Study Area. This Appendix of dealing with livelihood security particularly focuses on income generation activities at household level (not deal with the activities of large scale producers (factories), traders etc.). Major means of income generation in the Study Area is agriculture. Therefore, the major agricultural activities are described at first and then referred to other income generation activities at household level.

1) Major Crop Production

Sugarcane (Nyando)

Sugar industry indeed give Nyando a distinction. Though sugar industry in Kenya is in a critical state due to high competition in the international market, sugarcane is still an important crop to lead the regional economy of the area. Sugar factories are parastatals and they deal with the farmers directly. Therefore, the divisional agriculture office is not dealing with sugarcane crop. Also Kenya Sugar Research Foundation is a significant body to deal with sugar.

When the railway reached to Kisumu in 1912, sugar crop started in this region. Three sugar factories were established with their nucleus estates. Attracted by the rise of sugar industry, settlement of the people in this area had also taken place. Some origins of the settlement are: flood victim of year 1963 in Nyando, resettled in the white land of Muhoroni, Asian (Indian) workers who worked for the construction of the railway got land mainly near Kisumu. The first resettlement took place in Kibigoli, second one in Songor, third one in Tamo, and fourth one in Muhoroni.

Settlers in Muhoroni were at the beginning given 10 acres and 2 daily cattle. Out of 10 acres, a block of 2.5 acre was meant for food crop and remaining 7.5 acres were divided into three blocks and in each block sugarcane was grown in different period so that farmers could harvest sugarcane continuously throughout the year. Due to population pressure (inheritance of land to the following generation), land per household is getting smaller and such rotational arrangement is not consistent according to the circumstance of each farmer.

In this area, sugarcane is usually grown two to three ratoons (growing from stump). Land subdivision by inheritance and purchasing land among settlers resulted in the classification of farmers (landowners) in land holding size. According to the agriculture extension officer in Muhoroni the smallest are around 0.5 acres and the biggest is 900 acres. Sugar factory (MUSCO) used to contract with farmers to provide loans, but as the financial capacity of the sugar factory has been limited, it is difficult to get loan from the sugar factory. Kenya Sugar Board (KSB) introduced sugar levy at 2% to the sugarcane factory gate price and use the revenue to provide loan (revolving fund) to farmers, research and maintenance of the roads. To receive the loan from KSB, farmers have organized Outgrower Company. Sugarcane farmers (landowners) have two choices either to join Sugar Cooperative Society or Outgrower Company.

Miwani sugar factory was closed in 2000 and still under receivership. The nucleus estate of Miwani sugar factory has been left fallow. They allow farmers to cultivate on condition that they can only cultivate by manual work. Farmers in Miwani are still cultivating sugarcane and sell them to Other factories: Chemelil and Muhoroni (MUSCO). There are two factories for jaggery (blown sugar) in Nyando and some farmers are bringing sugarcane there.

In February 2008, liberalization of sugar trade among COMESA will be implemented (At the moment, Kenyan government imposes 100% of import duty for sugar). That means cheaper sugar produced e.g. in Sudan could flow into Kenyan market. It is said that the production cost of sugar in Kenya is

relatively high compared to other COMESA countries as the market price of sugar in Sudan is considered 1/2 to 1/3 of Kenya. It is required to take countermeasures for Kenyan sugar industry such as efficiency improvement of sugar factory, introduction of early matured variety (current variety needs 18 months to harvest, while early matured one can be harvested in 11 to 13 months), utilization of by-products such as bagas for compost fertilizer, molasses for spirits and yeast (there is a factory producing such by-products in Muhoroni).

(Homa Bay)

Sugarcane has been grown in eastside of Homa Bay District. A factory of South Nyanza Sugar Company (SONY) is running neighboring Migoli District. However, in Homa Bay not all of sugarcane are meant to grow for SONY, but sugarcane are sold to jaggary makers (more than 100 in Ndhiwa, around 20 in Riana and so on). Jaggary makers are equipped with a yard for operation, crusher either motor driven or cattle driven and large pans. They reside within the villages and giving some job opportunity to villagers. Though it has been often said that jaggary is the second choice for farmers (because they cannot sell sugarcane to SONY, they have to sell them to local jaggary makers), it is actually blessed with a good market for sugar for industrial use. Traders in Nairobi come to buy jaggary to Homa Bay and the jaggary is used for making biscuits.

SONY sugar held a seminar from 5th –7th of October in 2004 to make contract with farmers in Nyarongi Division to grow sugarcane for the factory. Around 30 farmers with divisional agriculture officers attended the seminar. They explained about contract farming and sugarcane husbandry. SONY is expanding the sugarcane crop area. Some of the contract farmers with SONY received tractor plough and fertilizers, but seed cane never came, so that they ended up with the land uncultivated. There would be such risks for farmers to make contract with the factory since Homa Bay is located in marginal side from the viewpoint of the sugar factory (their main sugarcane fields are located in Migoli).

Rice

(Nyando)

Rice irrigation scheme has been developed in Kano Plain formed in the downstream reaches of Nyando River. National Irrigation Board (NIB) has been operating two irrigation schemes in Kano Plain: Ahero Irrigation Scheme (irrigable area of 2,168 acres (867ha), 4 acres/household) and West Kano Irrigation Scheme (located in Kisumu District: irrigable area of 2,300 acres out of which 583 acres are irrigated (only one pump out of five is working)).

Development of Ahero Irrigation Scheme intended to be a pilot scheme for paddy cultivation. NIB Ahero was constructed in 1966 and the first crop was planted in 1969. In 2000 NIB Ahero suspended its operation due to financial crisis and the breakdown of the motor-pump to lift Nyando river water into the main canal of the scheme. In February 2005, two units of pumps were donated by FAO through the food security program. The scheme resumed from May 2005. The NIB as was the case with other schemes provided services such as land preparation, seeds and fertilizer on credit and recovers the money after selling the produce the farmers delivered.

As has been intended, Ahero irrigation scheme worked as pilot. Farmers in the plain area have developed paddy fields utilizing river water and swamps. Early 1990's also EEC (current EU) assisted to develop irrigation schemes in the plain, of which the biggest irrigation scheme developed was the South West Kano Irrigation Scheme, which divert Nyando river water by headworks. Due to separation of Nyando District from Kisumu District, most part of the South West Kano is located in Kisumu side. There are 30 sub-schemes (tertiary level) under the South West Kano and six schemes out of them are located in Nyando District. Including the six sub-schemes, there are 19 irrigation paddy irrigation schemes identified in Miwani, Nyando and Lower Nyakach Divisions.

Varieties of rice grown in the area are mainly IR series, ITA, and basmati. Most of the farmers grow IR series. Yield of IR is higher than basmati, but the quality is less and difficult to find market. Although basmati is sold at higher price, farmers do not grow it due to requirement of inputs (production cost is high) and sensitivity to disease (high risk). Table 2.1.5 below summarizes the characteristics of the varieties.

Table 2.1.5 Characteristics of Rice Variety

Variety	Characteristics	Market Price (Ksh/kg)	Yield (bag/ac) ((t/ha) (75kg/bag)
Basmati	Sensitive	26 – 28	20 – 30 (3.8 – 5.6)
ITA	Disease resistant	19 – 20	30 – 40 (5.6 – 7.5)
IR	Disease resistant	16 – 17	30 – 40 (5.6 – 7.5)

(*) Yield is of grown and irrigated properly

Farmers normally sell the rice to middlemen. There is a gap between the price of milled rice (grain) and the farm-gate price (paddy). Farmers can get higher income if they can mill paddy by themselves and sell them as grain. The difference of price gap between paddy and grain is estimated at Ksh240 to Ksh500 per bag (80kg). Table 2.1.6 below shows the estimate of the difference.

Table 2.1.6 Difference of Price between Paddy and Grain Rice

Process	Price / amount	Remarks
Basmati (NIB) Paddy (Basmati)	Ksh28/kg (Ksh2,240/bag(80kg))	
Milling	80kg → 48kg (grain) Milling: Ksh160/bag (paddy) Packaging: Ksh100/bag	Recovery 60% moisture content 11-12%
Grain (Basmati)	Ksh3,000/48kg (Ksh62.5/kg) Ksh2,740/bag (grain 48kg)	
Difference	Ksh500 between paddy and grain	If farmers sell paddy to middlemen, this Ksh500 goes to middlemen.
Broken rice	Ksh800/100kg	It goes to farmer
Rice bran	Ksh270/100kg	It goes to rice mill. They sell it to dairy cattle farmer.
Process	Price / amount	Remarks
IR (South West Kano) Paddy (IR)	Ksh20/kg (Ksh1,600/80kg)	Considered a bag = 80kg
Milling	80kg → 48kg (grain) Milling: Ksh10/2kg (Ksh240/bag (grain))	Recovery 60%
Grain (IR)	Ksh2,040/48kg (Ksh42.5/kg) Ksh1,840/bag (grain 48kg)	
Difference	Ksh240 between paddy and grain	If farmers sell paddy to middlemen, this Ksh240 goes to middlemen.

Marketing is a problem since rice has been liberalized. Rice from Pakistan is sold at Ksh60/2kg, while local farmers try to sell rice at Ksh80-90/2kg. A farmer told that even though the price is low if he sells rice at farm-gate, market is secured because middlemen come to buy the produce and if he goes to mill by himself, to find traders would be difficult. In 2002, Ombi Multipurpose Farm Cooperative Society was established with 200 members in Miwani Division. Their activities are to negotiate with middlemen as a group and providing soft loan to the members.

(Homa Bay)

In Homa Bay, irrigated paddy fields are found in the valley located near the coast of Rangwe Division. The existing scheme is called Maugo, which is gravity fed irrigation and another scheme called Oluch was feasibility-studied by ADB, which is to finance the construction as well. For the Maugo irrigation system, there is potential to develop two intake points for which the irrigation officer has made proposal already. Oluch irrigation system takes water from Awash river which is flowing along

the border with Rachounyu district. The construction cost of Oluch irrigation system is about 588,174,109ksh for major works and another 82,862,698ksh for tertiary construction, totaling to 671,036,000ksh, equivalent to about 9.3MUS\$. The total service area is about 666ha of which 420ha is in the Homa-Bay district. The unit development cost per ha is now 14,000US\$ per ha (expensive a/c to the standard these days).

Cotton

(Nyando)

Soil in Nyando and coastal area of Lake Victoria is categorized as black cotton soil. Also long hours of sunlight and high temperature as the equatorial characteristics give advantage for some crops. These natural conditions were conducive for cotton and therefore cotton was grown widely in this area as the cropping area reached 4,000ha in 1980's. However, decline of international cotton price and cutting down of subsidies discouraged farmers to carry on with cotton. Currently the area for cotton crop in Nyando District is only 200 to 300ha.

There is a cooperative called Kimila Organization for Cotton in Nyando Division. Kimila is the biggest clan in Nyando Division. Ginneries are still operating in Kisumu and Homa Bay. According to agriculture extension officer in Miwani Division, cotton started picking up again since 2003, due to the fact that the trade agreement between the USA and Kenya (AGOA (African Growth Opportunity Act 1998)) gave marketing opportunity of cotton to the USA.

Current cotton area per household in Miwani Division is around 0.75 acres. Farmers usually intercrop cotton with maize or sorghum. Difficulties to grow cotton are pest control and getting seeds. Cotton buyers are in Kibos (private company), Asego Holding located in Homa bay, and middlemen. Farm gate price of cotton is Ksh20 –24/kg for 1st grade, and Ksh15-16/kg for 2nd grade. The yield can be 8 –12 bag/acre or 400 – 600 kg/acre in well-managed farm with enough inputs.

(Homa Bay)

Cotton situation is more or less the same as in Nyando. The number of the cotton growers have decreased due to lowering market price. A ginnery in Homa Bay town is still operational and around 20 farmers in North Kanyamowa Location in Ndhiwa Division, and few farmers in Rangwe and Asego Divisions are still growing cotton according to divisional agriculture extension officers.

Coffee

Coffee has been grown in Muhoroni and Upper Nyakach Divisions in Nyando District, where the altitude is as high as 1,500 to 1,600m. There are also coffee growers in the upperpart of Rangwe Division in Homa Bay. The climate at such altitude favors coffee. There is a coffee factory in Upper Nyakach Division, which is not currently working. The factory will be renovated by the constituency development fund (It is under tendering as of Aug. 2005). Coffee grown is Arabica. Farmers sell it to KPCU.

Due to declining international market, coffee growers are decreasing. It is accounted that around 300 farmers are growing coffee in Upper Nyakach Division. Once by the government promotion, the number of coffee growers in Upper Nyakach increased up to 450, but after the promotion ended, the number went back to the current level. Coffee production has not shown good signal to encourage farmers to grow it.

Tea

Tea is very famous in Kericho, neighboring region of Nyando District. Many people in Homa Bay go to get tea leaf picking work in Kericho. Though tea had not been grown in the Study Area, a farmer living in Upper Nyakach took initiative to grow tea in there. They started growing tea in 2002. Though the tea grown area is still small scale, farmers participating in tea are gradually increasing in

Upper Nyakach.

Upper Nyakch Tea Growers

The group was established in 2002 and registered to Social Services. Total membership is currently 80 and farmers who actually planted tea are 20. Total acreage is 5 acres. They are going to sell tealeaves to Chabella (on the way to Kisii), 10km from the village. Chabella is the nearest collection point of tea. Tea is taken to Salangani Tea Factory in Nyamera District. If the number of tea farmers and acreage of tea planting increase, the factory come to collect tea to their village.

When the factory comes to collect tealeaves, they mix up with others, so they cannot know how is the grade of their tealeaves. The factory only can know about it. They buy tealeaves at Ksh9/kg and they give bonus in the end of year to the growers.

Chairman of the group said, from a tea field (0.5 acre), he can harvest 15kg for every 9 days throughout the year as long as there is no drought. Whenever he harvests tealeaves, he has to take them to the collection point as fresh. Otherwise the factory will not take it. So every 9 days, he has to go to collection point by bicycle. The factory employs agriculture extension staff and they come to advice how to pick leaves etc.

Onions

Another crop picking up in Upper Nyakach is onion. Onions are more paying with little chemicals compared to other vegetable, e.g. tomatoes. Onions are suitable in Upper Nyakach because of enough rain and light soil. Farmers can sell them to Kisumu. Yield can reach 8 – 10t/acre. Farm gate price is Ksh1,200 – 2,500/bag (120kg). Variety is Red Creole (popular in Kenya), Bombay Red. It is grown in Oboch location.

Maize

(Nyando)

Maize is grown in Nyando as subsistence staple food, but the amount of production is not enough for self-sufficient. Maize are imported mainly from Kericho and Rachuonyo. Maize varieties grown in Nyando are mainly hybrid 5 series and 6 series, and Pana. Although hybrid mazie are popularly adopted in the area, most of the farmers do not use chemical fertilizers leading to low yield (1.5 – 2.5 t/ha). It is often heard on the field that striger weeds affects maize seriously. Also in the plain area of Nyando, like Nyando Division and Miwani Division, as the climate is rather dry for maize, farmers tend to grow more sorghum in the plain area.

(Homa Bay)

Homa bay District has got relatively abundant farmland and maize are basically self-sufficient. Farmers in Homa bay do not grow hybrid but use local varieties called nyamola (yellowish corn) and jowy (white corn). Nyamola is short matured variety but the yield is low. Jowy can be more productive than nyamola, if it is properly grown. Those who use chemical fertilizers for maize are very few. Because the variety of crops grown in Homa bay is few, maize is even considered as cash crop, e.g. in Kobama Division, most of the farmers there grow only maize, beans and groundnuts, so that they even sell maize to get money.

Sorghum

Sorghum is grown more widely in Nyando district. Most of the famrrers in the plain area of Nyando grow sorghum as sorghum is tolerant with dry weather. People eat sorghum ugali or mix it with maize flour.

Beans

Beans are also one of the important crops in the Study Area. Beans are normally inter-cropped with maize. Beans are one of subsistence staple food for the farmers as well as cash crop.

Groundnuts

Groundnuts is popularly grown in Homa Bay District. In all the areas of Homa Bay the basic crops are defined as maize, beans and groundnuts. Groundnuts are important cash crop in Homa Bay. A

collaboration program of KARI (Kenya Agriculture Research Institute) and AEP (Agriculture and Environmental Program) under the Catholic Dioceses assisted three farmer groups to procure machines for processing peanut butter. The processing is a cottage level. Packaging of the peanut butter is still simple but they are looking forward for exporting abroad. The machine for processing groundnuts is getting acquired by Jua Kali artisans gradually.

Cassava

Cassava has been promoted both in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts. However, viral disease called cassava mosaic disease damaged cassava and this problem occurred throughout the districts. Since 1999, the Ministry of Agriculture has been introducing an improved variety of cassava from Uganda through KARI. In Nyando Division, the agriculture office made a bulking plot and grew improved cassava. Farmers were given the roots of the improved variety free and now the new variety cassava is spreading in the division.

Sweet Potatoes

New variety sweet potatoes are picking up in Homa Bay District. NGOs of C-MAD and Catholic Diocese collaborated with KARI and introduced new variety sweet potatoes, which is vitamin A rich, in Homa Bay. Home economics officers in the Agriculture Department from the government side are participating in the collaboration work of new variety sweet potatoes promotion. They promote not only to grow the new variety but also how to process sweet potatoes. CBOs and women who run restaurants are learning how to process sweet potatoes and making products like bread, mandage (domestic bread in Kenya), sweet potato crisps, juice etc. At current status, the new variety sweet potatoes are prevalent in Rangwe and Riana Divisions in Homa Bay District.

Tobacco

Tobacco is grown in Nyarongi and Riana Divisions in Homa Bay District in a small scale: In Nyarongi Division, Tobacco is grown in some particular village called Nguku. There are around 60 farmers engaged in tobacco crop in Nyarongi Division. Harvesting time of tobacco is from April to July. From October they start making seedbed. Tobacco farmers grow maize after harvesting tobacco. BAT (British American Tobacco) gives them fertilizers, so they can utilize the effect of the fertilizers even for the maize crop. BAT contracts with farmers and give seed pack (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides). Since tobacco is harmful to human health, the Ministry of Health is campaigning not to grow tobacco. Therefore, divisional agriculture officers assesses that tobacco crop would not increase in the future.

Mangoes

Local mango trees are found everywhere in the Study Area. Mango trees are usually found in the homestead. They are, however, not grown as commercial basis. The Agriculture Department has been promoting new varieties of mangoes such as Ngowe, Kent, Bandike, Apple, Tomy Atkinson. Scion of these varieties can be purchased in HCDA in Kisumu (Ksh85/seedling) and Kisumu and Homa Bay Prisons (Ksh60/seedling). Key points of mango growing are: 1) continuity of manure and DAP, 2) observe pests during flowering time, 3) control height (pruning).

Mango flowers bloom twice per year so can mangoes harvest twice in a year (December and April). That gives farmers advantage of catching floating opportunity at market as well as high production. Farmers can sell mangoes at local market and Kisumu city. There is also an expectation that the Kisumu airport might be upgraded to an international airport, so that mangoes can be even exported. In Muhoroni Division in Nyando District, there are 16 farmers having more than 10 new variety mango trees and 500 farmers have already ordered seedlings of new variety mangos as of Aug. 2005. In Miwani Division in Nyando about 150 farmers have been engaged into improved variety (100 on their own, 50 assisted by the division office). Competitors of mangos in Kenya are said to be

Kisumu District, Ukambani, and Mombassa.

Pineapples

A promising crop in Rangwe Division in Homa Bay District is pineapple, which is grown in the middle of the division (LM3 zone). Pineapple crop was initiated by a farmer who came back from Mombassa in 1985 and the area for pineapples has been expanding. A disadvantage of pineapples is to take long time to get first harvest (18 months), otherwise it is easy to multiply pineapples by using the crowns and suckers. Inputs required for pineapple crop are fertilizers and weeding during planting stage. After the crop is established, there is not much care needed but weeding. On the field observation by the Study Team, most of the pineapple growers are not using chemical fertilizers, but the product there is sweet enough.

Pineapples are sold locally. Local traders go to buy pineapples to the farms by bicycle and transport them to local markets such as Orale in the near the coast of Rangwe Division, Rodi Kopany in Asego Division and the Rangwe center.

Other fruits

Other fruits found in the Study Area are avocados (especially in Upper Nyakach in Nyando), wild guavas (especially in Ndhiwa in Homa Bay), passion fruits (initiated by a farmer in Nyarongi in Homa Bay), bananas (all over the Study Area), papayas (all over the Study Area) etc. Most of them are not very much commercialized. Farmers harvest fruits for their consumption and some for selling at local market to supplement their income.

2) Livestock and Fishery

Livestock farming

For the Luo community, cattle were a source of social prestige. Cattle are still important item for dowry. Cattle also provide milk and meat on special occasion. People in villages normally purchase milk from those who keep milk cattle in the village. People also keep goat and sheep. Animals are kept in allover the Study Area, but people in Kobama Division in Homa bay District have suffered from tsetse fly, which are harmful to cattle.

Today the issue on livestock improvement on the ground is focused on quality upgrading. Bull scheme with exotic species have been recommended and practiced gradually. In Miwani Division, eight bulls were introduced in 1998 through Livestock Development Program assisted by Netherlands. The bulls were distributed to three locations: two in Ombey, three in North Kano, and three in Nyangoma. Community took care of the bulls and three bulls are still alive. Crossbreeding is not only practiced for cattle but also goats and sheep. Some of them are private initiative, as well.

Dairy cattle are mainly kept in hilly areas of the Study Area e.g. Lower Nyakach in Nayndo and Rangwe in Homa Bay. Dairy goat has been introduced in Upper Nyakach by Heifer International. Requirement of zero-grazing for dairy cattle / goats is the constraint for farmers to keep the dairy animals. In Lower Nyakach, Finland assisted dairy cattle project has taken its root and the number of dairy farmer increased from 13 in 1991 to around 20 in 2005.

Finland assisted Dairy Cattle Project in Lower Nyakach

In December 1991, a Finland Project was implemented in Lower Nyakach. The project gave the Mulgo Women Group napier grass to plant, management training and a milking cow. It was planned that the offspring of the cow was given to the members. There were 13 members in the women group and so far all of them have got the offspring. Even so far 20 farmers have started zero-grazing in the area. After 10 years, a man is growing the dairy cattle business as below:

Mr. S has 3 milking cows, which are Aisher. He also keeps a bull, which is Frecian. He used to have Aisher bull, but exchanged it with the Frecian bull. The bull was brought from a farmer in Rachuoyno. He exchanged it to avoid inbreeding. He went to tour to look for bulls by himself. Milk of Aisher contains more butter than that of Frecian.

He milks 2 times/day/cow from 2 cows. One cow is now pregnant. After its calving, he can milk from 3 cows. The cow can produce 15 l/day with dairy meal and around 8 l/day without dairy meal. Dairy meal can be purchased in Sondu or Kisumu. Prices is Ksh1,170/bag(70kg). 1 bag can feed 5 days/cow. He transports the dairy meals by donkey.

Feed is napier grass, maize stalk, sesvania sesvan, sweet potato leaf etc. Other newly planted fodders in his compound are Bomarod, Kariandra and Rukina. These fodders are nutritious, e.g. 3kg of kariandra is equivalent to 1kg of dairy milk. Seeds of the fodders can be purchased at Health Care in Kisumu (Stockist of Agro-Net). The price of these grasses are Ksh700/kg.

He will take milk to the plateau (Upper Nyakach). Also villagers come to buy milk to his house. He sells 6l/day x Ksh30/l = Ksh180/day. He also makes homemade cooking gee (butter) to sell to the community.

Aisher requires 1 acres of napier grass per cow. Napier grass can be multiplied from stalks.

Most serious diseases is ECF (East Coast Fever). He sprays against ticks weekly. He buys pesticide from Sondu costing Ksh170/125ml. With 125ml, he can spray 3 cows for 3 weeks. He also gives his cows medicine for de-worming every 3 months. It costs Ksh180/125ml. According to weight of cow, around 80 – 100ml is given to cow per time.

Economical life of milk cattle is around 8 years (breeding 7 calves), but his one cow has calved 8 and still produce good amount of milk. A calf grows up in 18 months and can be pregnant. It takes 9 months to breed a calf, so that it takes 27 months to get a calf and start milking. After that the cow is to calve every year.

Poultry is also a popular stock farming. Most of farmers just release chickens in their homestead, but there are some progressive farmers or women groups who keep chickens in a barn to increase survival rate of chicks and hasten chicken to sit on eggs to produce chicks in short cycle. Since new castle disease has been prevalent in the Study Area, farmers are cautious to keep chicken in a large herd.

An advance farmer in Lower Nyakach

He has a chicken house. He separates chicken by age group so that big one does not attack small one. By this survival rate becomes high. After chicks are borne, he puts them in a box with the mother chicken for a week and separates the mother, so that the mother does not keep looking after the chicks and start warming another eggs, so that productivity becomes high.

Fishery

There are 10 major landing sites in Nyando: Kusa, Sango Rota, Ng'ou, Bala, Singida, Kombewa, Koguta, Komwaga and Mawembe beaches. In Homa Bay there are five major landing sites: Kananga, Koginga, Lela, Kuoyo/Ombogo and Ngegu beaches. Definition of the beach is that it is recognized as fish selling point and it has to be registered to the Department of Social Services. The Department of Fishery dispatches fishery scouts to the beaches. Fish scout weigh the fish every morning. All the traders have to pass through weighing. The fish scout keeps the record of catch.

People living around fishery are fishermen, boat owners, fish processing factories, which export Nile perch fillet, and fishmongers who are mostly women. Fishermen have organized fisherman cooperatives, but most of them have collapsed, e.g. Nyakach Fishermen Cooperative Society was registered in 1973 covering three beaches in Nyando, but they have split into each beach group. Majority of fishermen have no boat but form a group of four members and rent a boat as a group to fish. As an example, the owner of the boat takes 60% of gross income and 40% for the fishermen. Some boat owners do not fish by themselves but just rent to those who do not have boats.

Fishmongers come to the beach to get fish to sell at market. Fish are sold either raw or dried or fried. A woman who came from inland hill to Kusa beach told that she took order from the villagers before she came to get fish, so that fish can be surely sold. There would be so called beach culture: women fishmongers make sex with fishermen to get fish. Communities have tried to abandon the culture, e.g. in Kusa beach, new comers who wish to fish from the beach need to get letter from the location chief and their marital status is also checked.

According to an interview to a fisherman in Kusa beach in Nyando District, from January to April (long rain), there are a lot of fish with different species. From May to December, fish are not much but can get different species from the rainy season. From April 1st to August 1st, Dept. of Fishery does not allow to fish called Omena in local name, which is popular for villagers to consume.

A Fisherman in Ngegu Beach in Homa Bay

They started fishing after they finished primary school. They think fish catch is going up and down but the size is getting smaller. Mr. L has a farm of 1.5 acre growing kales. His wife mainly takes care of the farm. He bought a boat at Ksh16,000 in 2003. He paid it in cash. He uses hooks to catch Nile perch. He starts at 5 a.m. and come back at 10 a.m. They go to fish 2-3km off the beach. He sells Nile perch to the Israeli factory. They come to beach to buy fish. This year, they buy at Ksh95/kg. It was Ksh85/kg last year.

Asked about rules of the beach, he answered as ones enforced by the Fishery Dept.: 1) no caching small fish, 2) need license, 3) no use of poison, 4) no use of undersized net. As asked about mutual rules among the fishermen, they answered: we are not allowed to fish at night because some can steal nets (some are allowed for special fishing).

He eats fish 3 times per week, chicken once per week, and they rarely eat goat meat. His income from fishing is Ksh8,000/month on average, in good time ksh12,000/month and worst time Ksh3-4,000/month.

There used to be fishermen's cooperative, but it is no longer functional.

3) Trading Business at Household Level

Crop production creates trading business for rural population. Trading vegetables, fruits and fishes are normally handled by women. Men are sometimes engaged in trading agro-products to transport from farm to market by bicycle. The margin of trading per product is found small. Though the earnings from trading of agro-products are small, women are able to spend the money earned by themselves at their discretion. Women anyway spend the money to fill family needs at home. Following are some examples trading business at household level.

- In Rangwe Division in Homa Bay, mainly youth are buying pineapples from pineapples growers at farm gate and transport to market to sell them to women retailers. As soon as a young man arrives at the market with a dozen of pineapples on his bicycle, women run to him and try to get better quality pineapples. Women are almost fighting each other to get better products. He can sell a dozen of pineapples in a few minutes. His margin to trade a pineapple is from Ksh5 –Ksh10. He could transport pineapples two to three times per day. Women selling pineapples add Ksh 5 – Ksh10 to a pineapple arriving at Ksh50 per pineapple.
- A woman in a market in Homa Bay sells omena (fish) at Ksh15/plate (Ksh60/tin). She buys omena at Ksh50/tin and gets a profit of Ksh10.
- A woman in a market in Homa Bay sells tomatoes at Ksh5/4 pieces. She bought 6 pieces of tomatoes at Ksh5 and sells 4 pieces at Ksh5. If she buys 120 tomatoes at Ksh100, she would sell them at Ksh150.
- A woman in a market in Homa Bay sells beans at Ksh12/plate (Ksh110/tin). She buys beans at Ksh80/tin.
- A woman in a market in Homa Bay sells rice at Ksh150/2kg. She buys rice at Ksh120/2kg.
- A lady who came back from Pap Onditi Location center to her village in Lower Nyakach in Nyando: She bought 25 bags of salt at Ksh90 and she will sell a bag at Ksh5, so that her profit

comes up to Ksh35. She said, she could sell them in a week.

4) Casual Work, Migrant Work

Cash crop creates casual labor on farm. The major crops in the Study Area such as sugarcane and rice provide casual labor work opportunity to the rural population. Paddy crop creates jobs like transplanting, bird scaring, weeding and harvesting. These works are as cheap as Ksh 50 –120 per day. For sugarcane crop, weeding and cutting cane (harvesting) are major casual work for farm laborers. Farm laborers are normally landless or those who have little land. In Muhoroni Division in Nando District, there are migrant farm laborers. They are allowed to build their houses on the land of the owners and mainly work for the owner's land. They are paid Ksh30 – Ksh100 per day according to their volume of work. In Homa Bay District, there is considerable number of jaggery makers, who also provides casual work for making jaggery.

Farm Laborer in Muhoroni in Nyando

Mr. O is a casual worker for sugarcane. His homestead is a land of an old man (landowner). He was allowed to stay there and cultivate a little portion for kitchen gardening. Farm laborers are normally allowed to stay in the land of the landowner who hires them. In 1999 the sugar factory in Muhoroni was closed for few years. But they still worked as laborer, since some landowners grew maize and also some still kept growing sugarcane. He earns Ksh30 – 100/day (for weeding, one line with 75 steps, he can earn Ksh15- 20). His wife is also working as casual labor. As sugarcane work is seasonal, they have to look for another job during off-season. He migrated alone to Muhoroni from Kano plain and married to his wife here. He still has a land of 3 acres in his home, but he said, the land is not fertile and cannot grow crop well.

Jaggery in Riana Division in Homa Bay

Workers working for jaggery making: They get paid Ksh50/boiling (3 hours) and Ksh20/processing (cooling and putting jaggery in container). Or they can get 1 container out of 6 they make. They said 1 tin (1kg) can be sold at Ksh30 (highest rate).

A jaggery maker using Jua kali made animal driven crusher: he bought the crusher at Ksh36,000. 3 canes/round of cow can be crashed. He can sell jaggery at Ksh16- 18 /tin (1kg). They can make 5 tins (5kg) of jaggery from 20 liter of juice. From the observation of the field, 20 canes may produce 20 liter juice depending on the grade of canes.

While casual work in the Study Area is just unskilled work, people who have skill likely to go for migrant work to find job opportunity in other areas.

Migrant worker in Upper Nyakach

He is 38 years old, the eldest of 4 brothers and 4 sisters. His parents and his 3 sisters have died. The last born boy is still 14 years old. The second eldest brother takes care of him. They did not divide the land to brothers not to make the land small but staying together except for him. He is working in Muwanza in Tanzania. He is tailor there. But he comes back home around half of the year. He says, "Home is home". This time he left family in Tanzania due to his children's schooling. He has been for ten years in Tanzania. His father also used to stay in Tanzania, so he followed his father. His wife is from Ahero. He has 13 year-old boy and 7 year-old girl.

This time he came back home in July and stay until December to make money here. He is trying to grow onions and helping his brother for brick making. He has seen other people growing onions and he wanted to try it. He is getting advice from neighbors.

Migrant worker in Homa Bay

Mr. O just came back to his home from Mombasa 2 weeks ago. He is specialized in stone breaking (masonry) and working for it in Mombasa. He stayed there for 5 years with his family. He came back home to settle and do farming. His house has been broken down, so he is now staying in his brother's house. He went to Mombasa to educate his children. Now his 2 sons are studying at a polytechnic in Mombasa. One is learning mechanics, and the other learns welding. His daughter is also in Mombasa. They are staying with his first wife in Mombasa. One of his brothers also stays in Mombasa. He is now staying home with his second wife. He has 2 small children from the second wife.

He said, he could easily find his specialized job in Mombasa. He went to Mombasa straight (did not look for job in Kisumu, Nakuru etc.). His mother (father has passed away) has 6 acres. He will get some portion from her.

5) Self-employment

Villagers are engaged in various kind of self-employment work to get supplement income for their family. Major self-employment work observed during the field survey are:

- There are people who collect and sell raw materials such as firewood and papyrus / reeds. The housewives can collect these raw materials and use firewood for their domestic use and also make handcraft from papyrus. This labor division could be allocation of time among women in the rural area, who are responsible for domestic jobs and looking after children.
- Basket making: women buy materials from market: (for a basket, reed: Ksh100 and color: Ksh50. Selling price at local market is Ksh250 – ksh300). It takes 1 week to make 1 basket (2-3hrs work everyday). (From a lady in Nyand Division)
- Mat sale: Ksh70/mat (it takes 2 hours to sew. Also one must collect raw materials and dry them) (from a lady in Miwani Division) She also makes papyrus mat. She can make 10 mats per month when farm work is less.
- Gravel making (in Upper Nyakach)
- Brick making (Miwani, Upper Nyakach)
- Bicycle taxi called *bodaboda* has been popular work not only in towns but also villages. They improvise the carrier of bicycle for comfortable seat. To join bodaboda business, he needs to register to the group and get ID number on the bicycle. He said, with this number, people can trace the driver. Majority of customers for bodaboda is women since women cannot easily ride on bicycle her self. Another issues ithe purchasing power of women. Though women can use money which they earned themselves can be used at their discretion, the amount they earn is normally little and spent on daily utensils at home. Unless husband, who handles major portion of the household income, buys one for his wife, it is difficult for women to get their own bicycles.

Women can earn and use the money as her discretion for her own earned money. But usually they use the money for house utensils, That is one reason that husband does not say anything, Women's earnings are so little that they cannot afford something for costly investment.

A man who became a bicycle repairer in Miwani, Nyando District

Mr. O who works for bicycle under a tree near the Kibigoli railway station told that he can earn Ksh70 – Kah200/day. Repairing one puncture is Ksh5/day. His home is near Ahero. He is 6th of the brothers and sisters. He wanted to be independent and went to Kisumu and learned the repair work there. After 3 years work in Kisumu, he looked for a place he can do the business and found it in Kibigoli where there is no competition.

How a rural household earns income (Ndhiwa in Homa Bay)

Farm labor work is weeding and clearing bush. Weeding peak is from February to May and the peak for clearing bush (crop residue) is from August to October. At the peak time, he works for 2 days/week.

He sometimes does bodaboda.

His wife sells fish (dried omena). She goes to buy omena to Homa Bay or Sori (Karong). She pays Ksh200 for matatu to go and come. She buys ksh600/big tub and gets net profit of Ksh150 from it (transport cost is included in the cost). She can only go to get fish 2 times per month because it takes time to sell out the fish in the village.

How a rural household earns income (Rangwe in Homa Bay)

Her husband is a fisherman. He can earn Ksh200-500 per day. He has 1 acre of farm growing tomatoes and kales. He has 2 cows.

She earns by tailoring. She has a sewing machine. Her husband bought it for her 3 years ago from Kisii. It cost Ksh5,200. She charges Ksh200-250 per sewing a cloth. She earns Ksh1,000 and above per month. She keeps some money for herself, but gives most of her earnings to her husband. With the money kept for herself, she buys utensils.

6) Role of Juakali

Jua Kali artisans are one of the prospective sectors to contribute to creating job opportunities for those

who learned skills. Youth polytechnic administrated under the Ministry of Labor is providing the opportunity to learn skills like carpentry / Joinery, garment / tailoring, painting / sign writing, plumbing / pipe fitting etc. Kenyan government provides certificate, called grade test for people who demonstrate their qualification of skill. The certificate is classified from Grade III to Grade I.

Normally students of the youth polytechnic are to take the exam. Jua kali has also a function of teaching practical skills to youth. Carpenters or engineers running their workshops at market revealed that some of them have learnt their skills not from the youth polytechnic but from other jua kali workshop, e.g. a man servicing welding at a workshop in Rodi Kopany in Homa Bay told that he went to a workshop near Kisii, neighboring district of Homa Bay for three years to learn the skill. He was paid at that time. Also there are youths learning at the carpentry workshops in Homa Bay and they even pay fee to the owner of the workshop (see box below).

Youths who learn skills like carpentry at jua kali can enroll for grade test though they do not learn in youth polytechnic as long as they have KCPE (Kenyan Certificate for Primary Education) or KCSE (Kenyan Certificate for Secondary Education). They have to register to any youth polytechnic before the exam. There is one youth from jua kali, who enrolled for the exam of 2005, in SERO Youth Polytechnic in Homa Bay. The fee for the test is Ksh2,600 + material fee for the test. The test includes paper test (10 questions about theory) and practical examination. Youth polytechnic and jua kali have such relationship, but some of the youths working for carpentry workshops told that they did not know such system that they could enroll for Grade test. As the interviews indicate, information exchange between youth polytechnic and jua kali still have room to improve.

A carpenter at Ndhiwa market in Homa Bay

Mr. M is the owner /boss of the carpentry workshop. He lives in Nyarongi. He has farm. He pays Ksh3,400/year as tax for County Council. Also he said, he pays Ksh400 for health inspection. He opened his workshop in 1996. He is form-4 leaver and after he failed the exam (KCSE), he went to Busia Youth Polytechnic. He holds grade 3 certificate for carpentry and joinery. After he worked for another Jua Kali, he decided to open the workshop. There are 2 students in his workshop now. They will learn carpentry work in his workshop for 2 years. One student has been here for 1 year and another one is almost 2 years. He has taught for more than 10 (less than 20) students. Some failed to complete 2 years, but others are now working elsewhere as carpentry. He charges school fees at Ksh500/month. But sometimes they fail to pay. After learning here, they can enroll to have grade test to get certificate. He says that if your workmanship is good, you can win the competition. He makes furniture by order.

2.1.5 Safety Net

There is a tradition of cooperation called *harambee* to raise fund for communal activities and recently a method of merry-go-round (collect money from the group members and the member uses the money by turn) is prevalent. However, these methods are for a kind of development activity. For security or emergency cases, community people just rely on relatives or neighbors. Table 2.1.7 summarizes a result of interviews to 31 persons on what to do when they need money. Those who answered, "borrow from neighbors" exceeded a little the answer to borrow from relatives. Another remark is that 36% answered get self-employment or work as labor. It may indicate that they do not easily rely on others.

Table 2.1.7 What will you do when you do not have money but you need it

Item	L/Nyakach	Homa Bay	Total
borrow from relatives	3 (14%)	3 (33%)	6 (19%)
borrow money from neighbours	4 (18%)	3 (33%)	7 (23%)
borrow from fellow Christian	1 (5%)	1 (11%)	2 (6%)
borrow from our women group	1 (5%)	(0%)	1 (3%)
self-employ(weaving baskets/sials, burn charcoal, sell poultly etc.)	7 (32%)	1 (11%)	8 (26%)
work as labourer in peoples farms (2)	3 (14%)	(0%)	3 (10%)
leave for God intervention (2)	2 (9%)	1 (11%)	3 (10%)
Other	1 (5%)	(0%)	1 (3%)
Total	22	9	31

2.2 Salient Features of the Divisions

Following tables summarizes the feature of each division of each district: Distinctive features in each division are sugarcane in the north side of Nyando district (Miwani and Muhoroni) and also east side of Homa Bay District (Rangwe, Riana, Ndhiwa and Nyarongi), rice along Nyando River basin in Nyando District (Miwani, Nyando and Lower Nyakach), dairy cattle in Lower Nyakach, forestry and horticulture in Upper Nyakach, pineapples in Rangwe in Homa Bay. Living conditions such as water, firewood, etc. do not make much significant difference among the divisions.

Table 2.2.1 Characteristics by Division: Nyando District

Division	Nyando	Miwani	L / Nyakach	U / Nyakach	Muhoroni
Natural condition	Plain / flood prone	Plain / flood prone	Hilly area / plain	Plateau	Hilly area
Significant crop /livestock	Rice	Sugarcane Rice	Rice Dairy cattle	Onions Coffee Tea	Sugarcane Coffee
Income source	Handcraft Jua Kali in Ahero town Fishery	Handcraft	Papyrus mat Handcraft Fishery Charcoal making	Brick making Ballast making Wood lot	Casual farm labor
Water for domestic use	Water is contaminated by flood.	Water is contaminated by flood.	In hilly area, drilling well is difficult.	Pipeline system has been installed.	Fair
Energy	Firewood is most scarce.	Firewood is relatively scarce	Some people make charcoal to sell	Firewood is relatively well off.	Firewood is relatively scarce
Other	Flood prone area Also weather is dry for maize crop.	Flood prone area	Migrant work outside the district is many.	Forestry is advanced due to favorable weather	Cattle raiding from Nandi hills various settlers reside..

Table 2.2.2 Characteristics by Division: Homa Bay District

Division	Asego	Rangwe	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama
Major crop	Maize Beans Groundnuts	Pineapples Sugarcane Sweet potato Groundnuts	Sugarcane Maize Beans Groundnuts	Maize Beans Groundnuts Sugarcane	Maize Beans Groundnuts Sugarcane Tobacco	Maize Beans Groundnuts Soybeans
Income source	Job in Homa Bay town Fish processing	Trading / wholesale of pineapples Fishery Jaggary	Jaggary Handcraft	Jaggary Handcraft	Livestock Handcraft	No significant sources
Water	Relatively harder to secure water than Nyando due to hilly topography (women have to climb up and down the hill to get water)					
Energy	No significant difference among the divisions (generally scarce)					
Other	HIV/ AIDS prone area Fishery along the coast	Fishery along the coast Pineapples are expanding.	Jaggary is popular	Jaggary is popular	SONY sugar started contracting with out growers from 2004.	Animals suffer from tsetse fly coming from National park.

2.3 Activities of the Local Administration and Community Organization

2.3.1 Home Economics as Focused Administrations Relative to Livelihood Security

All the sectors are related to improve livelihood security such as:

- 1) Income Generation: Agriculture, Livestock, Home Economics, Social Services
- 2) Living Conditions: Water, Home Economics, Health, Social Services
- 3) Social Security: Mainly Communities (Social Services)

In this Appendix focuses on the activity of Home Economic Officers, who are engaged in improving living conditions of the people at household level. All the divisions of the two District posted a woman home economic officer each. Currently they are utilizing NALEP program with agriculture and livestock officers of the divisions. They also collaborate with NGOs, as well. Following are the major activities of home economics.

Table 2.3.1 Activities of Home Economics

Food and Nutrition	Nutrition education / Meal preparation and planning / Food preservation / Food hygiene / Recipe formation / Kitchen gardening
Home Management	Environmental sanitation / First Aid / Child care / Home sanitation and family hygiene
Appropriate technology	Dish rack construction / Solar cooker / Tea cozy sets / Improved bathroom / Improved latrine / Improved Jiko / Food warmer etc.
Group Activities	Youth Program / Animal / Crop projects

Food and Nutrition

Encouraging community for kitchen gardening is the priority extension activities. Home economics officers are promoting to grow local and exotic vegetables like amaranth, spider grass, cowpeas, black night shed, koliander, kale, onions, papayas etc, which are considered nutritious and can also be a cash crop. In Homa Bay, nutrition aspects are tackled by promoting vitamin A rich sweet potatoes.

Appropriate technology

Several appropriate technology items have been promoted by the home economics that are improved jiko, particularly Upesi jiko, solar cooker, fireless cooker (food warmer) (those are for energy saving), dish rack to keep hygiene conditon, improved pit latrine in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. Issues to promote these items are availability of materials and cost, e.g. to make fireless cooker (pottery to keep food warm), materials to put inside the basket for insulation can be found mostly in Kisumu and therefore total cost of fireless cooker in case of Homa Bay District reaches at Ksh800.

For Upesi jiko, there are CBOs in Miwani Division and Rachuonyo District who are producing Upesi jiko. There is also a NGO called ITDG in Kisumu making upesi jiko. It is a income generation activity for them but the cost hinderes the extension of the jiko, which can cost from Ksh180 to Ksh250. Table 2.3.2 shows how the items can be obtained in case of Miwani Division in Nyando.

Table 2.3.2 Promotion of Appropriate Technology: Case in Miwani Division, Nyando

Promotion	Price	No. of user	Remarks
Upeshi jiko	Ksh180	150 HHs	Kabar Center Upeshi Group was taken to see jiko in Kisumu disrict and now making it.
Fireless cooker (Food warmer)	Ksh450	75 HHs	Home Economics Officer is ready to make it if people bring materials. (Ksh450 is cost of materials only)
Solar cooker	Ksh500	15 HHs	Nyakoda (CBO) is making it.

Table 2.3.3 Activity Achievement of Home Economics in 2004

Table 2.3.3 shows the annual target and achievement of demonstration by home economics officers in each district in 2004. The target indicates that both the districts give priority to kitchen gardening, while Nyando emphasizes on appropriate technology promotion and Homa Bay

District	Activities	No. of Demonstration		
		Target	Achieved	(%)
Nyando	Kitchen garden	312	208	67
	Food Processing	160	76	48
	Promotion of underutilized foods	235	106	45
	Food Preservation	208	90	43
	Appropriate technology	500	323	65
	Home management	45	15	33
	Overall activities	1,460	818	56
Homa Bay	Kitchen garden	373	287	77
	Food Processing	20	4	20
	Promotion of underutilized foods	46	22	48
	Food Preservation	-	-	-
	Appropriate technology	111	74	67
	Home management	550	362	66
	Overall activities	1,100	749	68

Source: District Agriculture Office Annual Report 2004, Nyando and Homa Bay Districts

emphasizes on home management. The overall achievement of the activities in Nyando and Homa Bay is 56% and 68% respectively. The extension activities are supported by NALEP and other donors like NGOs and Catholic Diocese that may have helped considerably to get the achievement, though the rate considered still moderate.

2.3.2 Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

There are so called Community Based organizations (CBO) registered to the Social Services. Registration of the organization to the Department of Social Services gives them governmental recognition to be a candidate for subsidy receiver. Therefore, there are so many CBOs registered but most of them have no substantial activities (according to officers of divisional social services, there are over 400 registration in Lower Nyakach and 369 in Muhoroni in Nyando and around 3,000 in Rangwe in Homa Bay).

Registration of the group to Social Services Department

For the registration, the group must be 1) group with not less than 10 members, 2) must have activity, 3) must have constitution (by-law), must have minutes of meeting to show they had discussion for the group organization, and 5) from their application of registration, the Division will monitor their activities for three months. Then if they are qualified, the Division recommends the District Social development Office to register the group.

But of course, there are groups having substantial activities and making effort to improve their living standard. Box below shows some active organizations interviewed:

South West Kano Irrigation Scheme

History: The construction of the Irrigation Scheme was commenced in 1991 and completed in 1992. The scheme was officially opened in 1993. Total area is 3,700 acres and total membership (families) is 4,700. Before the scheme, some farmers were still used to grow rice, but randomly and other majority was growing sorghum. When the irrigation scheme project came, people in the area were negative because of the experience of NIB. Mr. A, a member of the scheme said, NIB was built by force. Many farmers were removed from their area with little compensation and some of them could not get farm plot in NIB. Upon the project, farmers and PIU (Provincial Irrigation Unit) had several meetings and agreed to implement the project and the management of the scheme was given to the farmer organization from the beginning. But for activating the scheme, the government dispatched a NGO (probably established for the scheme) called SISO (Smallholder Irrigation Scheme Organization). They were in charge of O&M as well as collecting water charge, which was Ksh1,500/acre/season. But SISO failed due to no transparency. SISO was no more active in 1998 and officially de-registered in 2002. Since then farmers organization is managing the scheme. They collect water charge as the same rate before. They are also trying to establish Water Users Association. They got Assistance from German Agency for capacity building. BOD members (13) of the organization were trained.

Structure of the Association: The South West Kano irrigation scheme is divided into 3 clusters (or 6 by sub-dividing a cluster into upper and lower). Under the cluster there are 30 sub-schemes (secondary level). There are 6 sub-schemes in the upper cluster 1, 8 in the lower cluster 1, 6 in the cluster 2, 3 in the upper cluster 3, and 7 in the lower cluster 3. Under the sub-scheme, there are 4 groups each (blocks: tertiary level).

Institutional Structure: Each Group has 4 committee members (Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Water guard): Each Sub-scheme has 8 committee members (Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Water guard, and 3 Committee members), Each Cluster has 2 representatives (and 3 water guard). This 2 representatives x 6 clusters (upper and lower) = 12 members + 1 administration: Total 13 forms BOD. Administration is DO of either Kisumu or Nyando (They both can attend to the meeting of BOD). There must be 3 ladies in BOD. BOD is the decision making body. There is no General Assembly. District Irrigation Officer (former DAEO) is a supervisor. There is a sub-committee under BOD, which is Water Management Committee. The members are 12. The chairman becomes the Trustee of the Committee.

Issues of the Scheme: Mr. A says that the design of the irrigation system was wrong. The design meant to drain irrigation water into Nyatini stream, which is a drain of NIB Ahero. But the elevation of the Nyatini stream is higher than the irrigation canal so the irrigation water cannot drain out of the field leaving inundated area. Because of this, they cannot force farmers who suffer from drain problem to pay for their water charge. Now their target collection efficiency of the water charge is 70%, but actual efficiency is 50%. Nyatini stream is then used as irrigation canal in the subsequent sub-schemes. They constructed division gates to distribute Nyatini stream water into several schemes. The design underestimated silting capacity from Nyando river. De-silting of the tunnel at the first part of the canal is so heavy workload. There should be a filter structure to flush silt away. Labor shortage is a constraint. Transplanting cannot catch up. Tilling delays.

Upper Nyakch Tea growers

The group was established in 2002 and registered to Social Services. Before they started planting tea, there was no tea in this area. In 2 years they started harvesting tealeaves. When the group was established, total member was 10. Now the total membership is 80 and farmers who actually planted tea are 20. Total acreage is 5 acres. The chairman / founder cultivates around 0.5 acre, while the biggest farmer plants tea for 2 acres. Role of the group is to advise each other and get seedlings as a group. Otherwise, members grow tea individually and sell them individually.

The chairman / founder, Mr. O was working for Mumias Sugar. After his retirement in 1997, he came back to his home in Upper Nyakach and started thinking what he can do in this area. Because coffee (it was popular in Upper Nyakach) was getting low profit, he thought of another alternatives. He started consulting and had meetings with villagers. Then they (10 people) agreed to sell their assets to raise fund. They collected Ksh145,000. With this money they rent vehicle to get seedlings and bought seedlings (Ksh7-8/seedling) from private farmers in Kericho. He has started seedlings at his house, so that people can buy them cheaper. Now they are going to sell tea leaves to Chabella (on the way to Kisii), 10km from the village. Chabella is the nearest collection point of tea. Tea is taken to Salangani Tea Factory in Nyamera District. If the number of tea farmers and acreage of tea planting increase, the factory come to collect tea to their village. Therefore, they are trying to expand tea area. Whenever he harvest tealeaves, he has to take them to the collection point as fresh. Otherwise the factory will not take it. So every 9 days, he has to go to collection point by bicycle. Local leader who introduce me to Mr. O said, "we have to sweat to earn."

HOMA BAY KINDA Women Group

Mrs. A is the coordinator of the women group and also a nurse by her profession. She works in a hospital in Rachounyo district, but born in the place and married there, making her attached to the women group. When she is off duty, she comes back her home and assists the women group. None of the members of the WG probably can speak English, but she commands very well, and does the coordination with stakeholders and also administer proper advices and counseling for their health, which drugs on what symptom, how to live with HIV, etc. Her dedication must have contributed a lot to make the group success.

There are 25 active members. The women group produces sweet potato bread, about 200 to 500/800 upon prior order, especially on Wed. and Fri. Their activity started with merry-go-around in 1998, and the group was registered in 2001. They established sweet potato and groundnut farm in 2002. The sweet potato and groundnut was already in the market at the time, and CMAD (Community Mobilization Against Desertification) came to assist the group. The CMAD office is located in Rongo. They provided 75% of the fund to purchase equipment such as grinder of 25,000Ksh, humid fire plover of 20,000Ksh, and oven of 45,000Ksh inclusive of tray for bread, cake and biscuit. The group was given 3 months to raise the 25% of the equipment cost. They contributed and did fund raising. They received the machines in 2003, upon paying the 25%.

Small bread is sold at 10Ksh and big one is at 20Ksh. To provide the bread to institutions such as school, requirement by the Bureau of Standard is a package showing the producer and date of expiry. They order the plastic package for big bread only to a factory in Nairobi, 12,000Ksh for 6,000 packages (2Ksh per package). There are 4 institutions, which give them order periodically. Demand is obviously higher than what they can supply now. Net profit is now about 2,000Ksh per month after all the reduction including labor. There are 4 employed persons with 2 bicycles who deliver the bread to the institutions. The women group pays 1,800 Ksh for renting the shop building, and another 1,000ksh for store renting. Cafeteria makes profit to pay the rents.

There is a group living with HIV. Consisting of 15 members, out of whom 7 are on ART (one passed away, and now 6). 3 HIV positives out of the 15 are within the KINDA WG. The KINDA WG has another account, called treatment account, served for buying drugs. Example is: a member provided sweet potato with 200Ksh, out of which 80 Ksh goes to the member and 120ksh is retained in the account for providing drug in case falling in ill for any member. About a max. of 120ksh is needed for 2 months drugs.

A group was curved out from the KINDA WG, called Nyalamba Self-help group consisting of 18 members. This was registered in 2004. They buy drugs in Kisumu and Oyugis, and top up some prices and sell at the chemist. They have been registered with the Social Dep., and not yet got the license from the Public Health Office for selling the drugs (but about to get), because iron sheet roof does not comply with the standard of selling drugs. 'Nyalamba' means those who live across the Lake, which means when people are suffering, a help comes from far away place. This chemist is operated in a rental house with two beds. To construct a small building here, about 300,000ksh without roofing and another 200,000ksh for the roofing.

2.4 Development Challenges and Opportunities

Following are the summaries of development challenges and opportunities considered based on the filed survey on livelihood security.

2.4.1 Challenges

- Traditions of Luo community such as wife inheritance or respecting elders on cropping order are somehow threatened by the change of situation: wife inheritance would have accelerated HIV/AIDS prevalence. Respecting elders stabilizes the community, but delay of cropping by the younger caused by the tradition of waiting elders to plant damages maize, which is not as dry weather tolerant as traditional crop like sorghum.
- Land per capita is shrinking as per population growth and sub-division of land by the inheritance. Improving productivity per land is necessary for the future, but farmers hardly apply chemical fertilizers due to expensiveness of them.
- Securing clean water is of crucial concern in most of the communities. The Study Districts are endowed with relatively much rainfall in Kenya and the run-off water can be cultivated for domestic use using pan etc. However, the people's standard for clean water is higher than the level cultivating run-off water by primitive way. It needs high investment cost to supply clean water which meets the demand of the people.
- Firewood is not abundant in all over the districts. Women have to spend much time to fetch firewood and one-third of interviewed families are purchasing firewood so often. That will increase household expenditure, as well.
- HIV/AIDS is an overwhelming threat to the community. HIV/AIDS possibly augmented the number of orphans.
- Flood frequently occurring in the plain along Nando River causes significant damages to the community in Nyando and Miwani Divisions in Nyando District.
- Relying too much on cash crops which needs to deal with large-scale companies like sugarcane, coffee, cotton, and rice for NIB gives risk to farmers delay of payment and influence of international market price. Especially for sugar industry, sugar trading is going to be liberalized in 2008, which is a great threat for sugar industry in Kenya.
- Many women are engaged in trading vegetables, fruits, fish, etc., but their profit is very low. Apart from the issue of market, one reason for it could be the mobility of women. Women normally walk to do anything. That will limit the movement and capacity of load for a trip for women. Bicycle is a popular vehicle in the rural area, but women cannot easily ride on it due to its design as well as cost to purchase it.

2.4.2 Opportunities

- Extension staff of the government posted in each division is an opportunity. Homeeconomics officers are posted in each division, too. This will enable extension activities in all the areas of the Study Area, though their mobility is considered a challenge.
- People's awareness for clean water is high as 75% of interviewed treat water even it is from tap. Water borne diseases could be tackled efficiently at household level and other awareness for sanitation issues could be absorbed by the community without much hindrances.
- Relatively high coverage of wells can contribute to reducing the burden of women and that would give more time for women to engage in other activities like income generation.
- There are potential of commercializing fruits in the Study Area. There are mangoes, avocados, and wild guava, which are not really commercialized. With introduction of improved varieties as it has been already picking up for mangoes, fruits can be promoted as an income source of the rural community. Even these fruits can be products to export outside the district.
- Crop productivity in the Study Area is still low. But it can mean that there still potential to

increase productivity of crop production. Observed on paddy cultivation, there are stull rooms to improve productivity without relying on intensive inputs but with technical improvement only. So could be for other crops.

- There are resource persons in the Study Area, who are practicing advanced agriculture or making use of bicycle into other use like grinding by improvising it. If network in the community is strengthened, the knowledge of these resource persons can be disseminated to the community people to improve living comndition.

CHAPTER 3 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.1 Conceptual Development Tactics

Development approach and strategies are discussed and identified at the participatory workshops for both two districts. Based on the approaches and strategies, this appendix suggests conceptual development tactics to materialize the strategies as efficiently and capably as possible in the context of the Study Area. The conceptual tactics suggested are: 1) do something without spending, 2) improvisation of toward improvement, 3) skill / technology upgrading, and 4) creation of domestic market.

3.1.1 Do Something without Spending

Home economics officers in the Department of Agriculture are promoting several tools for energy saving such as Upsi jiko, solar cooker, and fireless cooker. However, these tools have not been rooted on people's daily life in the Study Area. As it has been mentioned, a reason of the stagnant extension of these tools is expensiveness for the local population. Though the price could be say not much as absolute value, but people are still not willing to pay for it. Another reason is difficulty to find the tools. The providers are still few. Few providers and little adoption correlate each other. To get out of such situation, it is suggested to think about something that the local people can do without spending.

3.1.2 Improvisation toward Improvement

There are convenient and very efficient, tools, devices, machines etc. in the world and if you can utilize such things, it should give you better quality life. However, often told by the local population is that they could not afford for them. Or even if donors provide sophisticated things, they would be scraped after they broke due to no spare parts etc. There is a way prior to unmanageable investment, which is so called improvisation. There is a man in a market grinding a panga by using a grinder improvised from a bicycle. He turns the whetstone by pedaling. This man gives a crew to do improvisation toward improvement.

3.1.3 Skill / Technique Upgrading

The major industry of the Study Area is agriculture and 75% and 80% of the district population live in rural area in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts. Agriculture development is crucial in this area. However, population increase has given pressure to the expansion of the land and the pressure will get higher toward the future. As it has been mentioned, the subdivision of the land by inheritance is a threat for the rural population to live on and therefore the productivity improvement is required. Majority of the farmers in the Study Area, however, do not apply chemical fertilizers very much to their crop. In Homa Bay, majority of the farmers are relying on local seeds of maize, whose yielded is lower than hybrid.

Considering the poverty incidence in the Study Area, which is 61% in Nyando and 71% in Homa Bay, increasing inputs to improve productivity only is not really reliable measure. Trough the field survey, it has been observed that the there are still rooms to improve the skill for growing crops like rice (ways of nursery bed for paddy and its transplanting, or its drying) and fruits (mango husbandry like pruning and thinning). Skill or technology upgrading will be a key to improve productivity with less cost.

3.1.4 Creation of Domestic Market

Increase of transactions and trading will activate regional economy and markets could be found within the locality. Women can utilize a small portion of the homestead yard and grow some local vegetables. They are not only for home consumption but also for products to sell. Handcrafts especially made of papyrus have been produced a lot in the Study Area. There are number of small scale and large scale swamps with papyrus grown in the Study Area especially in Nyando. Papyrus made handcrafts particularly papyrus mats are intensively produced by women and even sold to middlemen who collect the mats by truck.

However, during the workshops and field interviews, very often heard is lack of market. The lack of market means that the demand is lower than the supply and also they do not know where to sell their products. A measure to cope with marketing issues would improve accessibility of the people to market information and the important information should be about customers; what they need, what they like, what they can afford etc. Through such inquiry, people could find a new demand among the customers and create new market for it, e.g. to utilize papyrus mat other than laying on the floor (see below). People do not have to wait for customers to come but there could be a momentum from supply side to create new market in their locality by observing the people's livelihood.

3.2 Components to Be Built into Development Programmes

Based on the conceptual tactics above, some measures for improving the livelihood of the local population in the Study Area are suggested. These suggestions are aimed at building, as subcomponents, into the development programs of the two districts to be formulated by this Study.

3.2.1 Specific Components

1) Improved Jiko: (do something without spending)

As mentioned in Chapter 2, 2.1.3, firewood collection is a heavy burden for the rural women who spend 1 to 2 hours for it. The more forest is being exploited, the heavier the women have to bear for firewood collection. At the same time, the field interviews revealed that one-third out of 33 women answered that they purchase firewood frequently. Maintaining energy source has been a crucial issue in the rural areas.

Improved stove (jiko) has been a recommended measure to improve living environment of the rural livelihood in Kenya. It enables to save firewood by increasing heat efficiency, thus contributing to reducing the burden of women as well as natural forest conservation. There are some types of improved jiko and the one which has been tried to promote in the Study Area is Upesi jiko. Upesi jiko used to be called Mandereo jiko (development in Kisuwahili). But the name was changed to Upesi meaning "fast" easy for users to understand the concept of the jiko (Muchiri et al. 2003).

Upesi jiko is a potter's ware, which needs to burn the suitable soil. A kiln is also required to burn the jiko. To make Upesi jiko needs such skill and equipment and therefore, the extension of Upesi jiko is meant not to be home made but to include business promotion for women groups. As it is observed during the field survey, women's spending money for firewood could connote a potential incentive for them to use improved jiko since they would have incentive to save money (Muchiri et al. 2003). However, actually on the ground the adoption of improved jiko, particularly Upesi jiko is very low.

According to the result of the interviews to 33 women in the Study Area, 60% of the women know about Upesi jiko in Lower Nyakach, and also 60% of interviewed women in Homa Bay know about it. Figure shows how they knew about Upesi jiko. More than 25% of them knew it from radio and NGO/CBO. Even the case to get information from neighbors counts more than 20%. Nobody got

information on the jiko from the government, though the government is one of the advocators of the jiko (Figure 3.2.1).

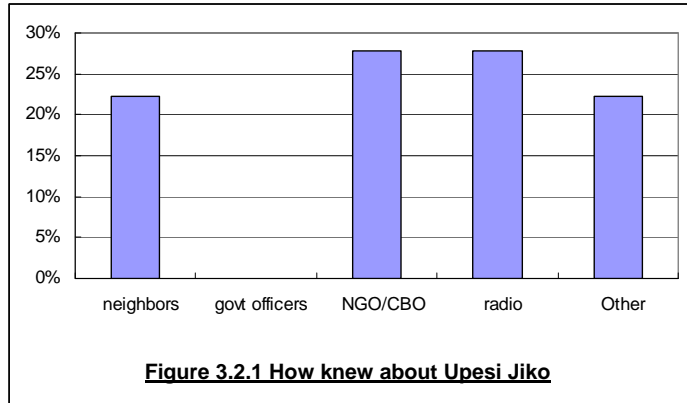


Figure 3.2.1 How knew about Upesi Jiko

Although 60% of women know about Upesi jiko, nobody interviewed uses Upesi jiko. Figure shows the reason of not using the jiko. More than 60% of the interviewees answered that the jiko is expensive and 10% answered that they do not know where to buy. In a interview, a

lady told that she thinks the jiko might not fit with the the size of the pan they use, since they use a big pan to serve all the extended family in the homestead. Price of Upesi jiko is around Ksh180 to Ksh250 depending on location. The price seems not too expensive even for the rural population, but it still indicates that the price is beyond the willingness to pay for rural women (Figure 3.2.2).

Considering the importance and effectiveness, it is still recommended to promote improved jiko to the rural population of the Study Area and the countermeasure to be taken against current situation would be “do something without spending”. There is a type of jiko called “Enzaro” (name of a village where the jiko was promoted first). A Japanese expert introduced the improved jiko to make water easy to boil at house for preventing children from contracting water borne diseases. Enzaro jiko is designed with three holes for outlet and a hole for inlet, so that three dishes (or two dishes and a boiling water) can be cooked simultaneously. The photos below shows examples of Upesii jiko and Enzaro Jiko.

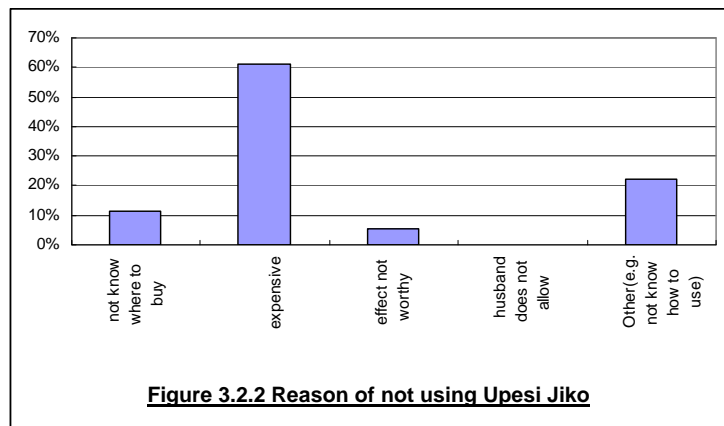


Figure 3.2.2 Reason of not using Upesi Jiko

Enzaro jiko is made of locally available materials: mud and stones only. Therefore, once you learn how to make Enzaro jiko, it can be made without spending any cash. This type of improved jiko is recommended to promote to the rural households in the Study Area. One remark is the soil condition of the Study Area. Black cotton soil prevalent in he Study Area is difficult to plaster and therefore, not suitable to make jiko. People in the Study Area would have to inquire the suitable soils elsewhere. Still with such constraint, Enzaro jiko promotion would be worthy to try out.



2) Improvisation of Existing tools: bicycle

Another concept, which would not need much external input, but technical advice is improvisation. Improvising things already existing in the Study Area is a step to improvement. Improvisation could be translated as intermediary technologies or appropriate technologies. That would reduce risks of losing investment since the concept implies cheap investment cost. Since improvisation can be practiced as an immediate action to every body, we could find people actually do it. The photos below show grinders improvised from bicycle. The photo on the left hand is at Ndhiwa market in Homa Bay and the one in right hand at Ahero market in Nyando. The way of improvisation of the bicycle differs between them, but the concept is same. This can be defined as a step toward electrification of grinding work.



Bicycle is a common means for transport in the rural area as well as urban area. Kenyan people have developed and created transport services by bicycle called *bodaboda*. They improvised the carrier of bicycle to a seat for customer. *Bodaboda* has been indeed popular and women are majority of the customers since they do not normally ride on bicycle themselves.

One of the constraints that women do not use bicycle is the design of the bicycle popular in Kenya. The bicycles in Kenya come mainly from India and China and their designs are normally with one or two bars between saddle and handle at the highest part of the frame, which discourages women to ride on the bicycle because it disturbs women in skirt to ride on it.

Here it is suggested that improvisation of the bicycle for women friendly way should be sought. The photo on right hand shows an example of improvisation. Women can easily ride on the bicycle by lowering the bar at the top. This bicycle can be called Gender free bicycle. Bicycle is in actual situation a vehicle for men. But if women can use bicycle with more comfortably, it will help them

do easier life. This kind of improvisation will be possible at jua kali workshops. One issue is that although women can spend money at their discretion as long as they earn themselves, but normally the amount that women can earn is too little to buy bicycle. If husbands consider the use of bicycle by their wives, the access to bicycle for women could be high.



3) Improvisation of Existing tools: Phosho mill

Another possible improvisation to suggest here is to utilize motor engine of phosho mill (maize milling facility). There are a lot of phosho mills in the rural areas of the Study Area, both in Nyando and Homa Bay. Motor engine for phosho mill is currently solely used for milling purpose. But it is considered that the motor engine is a resource of power in the Study Area. Candidate uses of the motor engine are combining with fodder cutting machine, lifting groundwater, sugarcane crusher for jaggary etc.

4) Elevated house

Kano plain, especially the area along the Nyando River has been suffering from flood. About a time in three years, flood occurs to affect the livelihood of the people living in especially Nyando and Miwani Divisions in Nyando District.

There is a person living in Nyando Division whose house has elevated floor to avoid damages from flood. He is a retired officer of the Ministry of Livestock Development. He told that whenever he came home from the place he was posted, he found the house damaged by flood and his assets kept inside the house were washed away. He saw an elevated house in abroad and decided to build the elevated one for himself.

So far his relatives have followed him to build the elevated house. There are in total five houses elevated in two homestead of the Division. However, other neighbors have not followed it. To build elevated house requires considerable amount of investment cost and therefore, the ideas of elevated house would be beyond the improvisation concept. However, considering the enormous damage by flood, the investment could be worthy. This idea of elevating floor provides an option to mitigate flood damages.



5) Fruits Commercialization and Skill Upgrading

Fruit production could be the potential to develop in the Study Area as mentioned above. Local mango trees are found everywhere within the homesteads in the Study Area and there are also avocados intensively found in Upper Nyakach Division in Nyando. In Ndhiwa Division in Homa Bay, wild guavas are found. In Rangwe Division in Homa Bay, a farmer brought a pineapple sucker and the pineapple cultivation has grown up by farmer to farmer extension and there are still enough rooms to expand the pineapples there and enough market in and outside the District.

As mentioned above, some fruits are still mainly for home consumption, though they can be commercialized. A farmer in Nyarongi Division found that passion fruits are suitable to grow in his farm and managed to sell them at the local market. He just started it last year 2004 (see box below). Fruits in the Study Area can be commercialized with technical assistance and introduction of improved varieties from the government (the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI) etc.).

Among the fruits, mangoes could be one of the prospective fruits to sell. In Kisumu city mangoes are sold at the supermarkets as well as public markets, but the supply seems still less and at the supermarkets, the price of mango is as high as Ksh60/kg for ngowe and Ksh80/kg for apple. The Agriculture department of the District has been promoting improved varieties of mangoes. These varieties are gradually adopted by the farmers especially in Muhoroni and Miwani Divisions in Nyando District.

Since the local mango trees are just left out without husbandry, the trees have become too big to control. A farmer in Miwani Division told that mangoes are good but the tree occupies so big space. But if you grow mangoes as commercial basis, more care of the trees such as height control (pruning), thinning to make bigger fruits (see the photo below), pest control etc. should be carried out. Also to utilize local mango trees, grafting branch on the local mango tree can also be tried out. Introduction of new variety mangoes should go with technical assistance for skill upgrading.

Passion Fruit farmer in Homa Bay Nyarongi

Mr. O told that he started growing passion fruits last year (2004) in Nyarongi and he is the only one growing passion fruits in Nyarongi Division. He says that passion fruits can be promising fruits in the area (passions fruits are grown a lot in Thika). He started with 110 trees (it is actually a vine) last year and got harvest of 10 crates. He could sell them at the local market at Ksh2,500/crate.

He decided to grow passion fruits because many people grow some popular crops like tomatoes and price goes down. He wanted to grow something different. There was an organization of Christian (Ondong Christian Mission) in Migoli who was promoting passion fruits. He registered to the organization. He paid Ksh250 for enrollment and Ksh50 for registration. That was all he paid and got 110 seedlings. They were supposed to buy the fruits from him but they failed to come to buy them to his farm, so that he had to sell them at local market.

Spacing of the tree is 6 feet x 4 feet. He used organic manure and a pesticide (Copper ox croride, Ksh280/500g). Farmers around him are talking about to start growing passion fruits. Issue is to procure poles and wires. First harvest of passion fruits is 3 months after planting and the vine can keep bearing fruits for 5 years.



Combining rainwater harvesting with fruit tree planting is effective in the hilly area. Also using fruit tree for agro-forestry is also a way. Especially in hilly area, run off of rain water causes soil erosion and also utilization of the run off water is an issue for the hilly area especially in Lower Nyakach, where the crop production is poor due to degraded environment. Figure 3.3.3 below shows a

measure to combine rain water harvesting technique with fruit tree planting. Hollow places called semi-circular bund are made to plant the tree in side. The bunds are aligned as the bunds located lower points can catch the water over flown from the bunds at upper points.

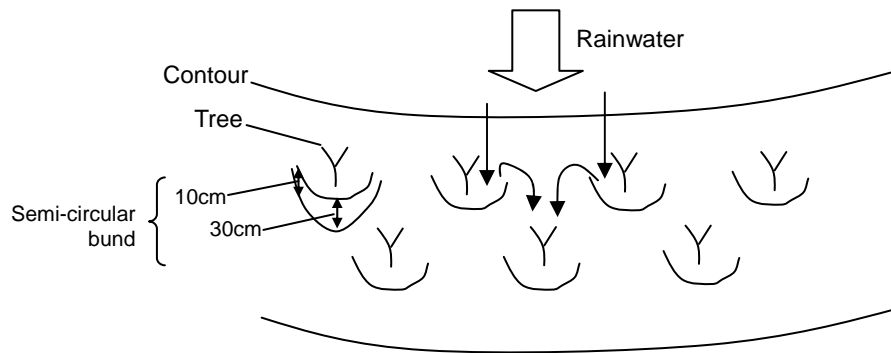


Figure 3.3.3 Rain Water Harvesting with Fruit Tree Planting

6) Agro-processing

Agro-processing will be a potential field for value addition and creating job opportunity within the rural area. Value addition of the products is one of the priority targets of the government, as well. In Homa Bay District, processing groundnuts to peanut batter and sweetpotatoes to bread and crisps have been picking up with assistances from NGOs and home economics officers especially in Rangwe and Riana Divisions.

Agro-processing should be examined with various agriculture products in the Study Area. For instance, fruits can be processed to jam, juice and dried fruits. Agro-processing at cottage industry level (without highly qualified plant) would still be difficult to sell to outside the district, hence, the product marketing should target local markets at the beginning stage. Box below shows an example of how a women group found market and stable customers. For fruit processing, dried fruits like dried mango can be made with relatively simpler process and it can be preserved for a long time. The products to sell outside the district would better start with dried products rather than juice or jam.

How they got customers (KINDA Women Group in Rangwe Division, Homa Bay District)

With the assistance of C-MAD, KINDA women group (also refer to the box in 2.3.2) established the bakery in 2003. At the beginning, they went to local market to sell the bread, then they visited some shops, too. Community also helped for advertisement. In 2004 with the help of community, they got a space in Kisumu exhibition. Through this event, the bakery got known to public. Once a customer from Nairobi even came to buy bread to the bakery. Ombogo secondary school, one of the major institution customers, was introduced through the MP of the constituency.

They have 4 institutional customers, who are 1) Asmbe Complex (a missionary running secondary, primary schools and hospital), 2) Rangwe Academy, 3) Ombogo secondary school, and 4) Omboga secondary school. As for Omboga, since the bridge to the location fell, they have not delivered any bread for long time. Major customers are 2) and 3). They regularly deliver bread every Wednesday and Friday. On normal day they bake 200 loaves per day, but for Wednesday and Friday, they start baking from early morning and make 500-800 loaves. Their capacity is already maximum. To increase production, they need to expand the capacity of the oven.

7) Paddy Cultivation Skill Upgrading

Kilimanjaro Agriculture Training Center (KATC) in Tanzania is the regional center of promoting paddy cultivation assisted by JICA. KATC have been conducting a series of trainings for paddy cultivation improvement to the government extension officers and farmers in the vicinity countries. Farmers who belong to the South West Kano Irrigation Scheme have also been invited to KATC to attend the training course. 13 farmers with 2 extension officers went for the training to Tanzania

KATI for 2 weeks in 2003. They are identified as Key farmers of the scheme. It was meant that each key farmer teaches five farmers and the five farmers teach three farmers each and the three farmers teach three each and so on.

The staff from KATC also came to the scheme. They have come for 4 times so far (Nov. 2003, May 2004, Nov. 2004, and June 2005). They stayed for 5 days per time (evaluation and training). They will come again in Dec 2005, and that will be the last visit.



One of the key farmers interviewed has adopted nursery improvement, line transplanting, manual weeding tool (Push Weeder), etc. With the nursery improvement, use of seeds reduced. He used to use 70kg of seeds per acre, but it reduced to 8.3kg per acre after adopting the new skill for nursery. His yield was 24bags (1.2t)/acre and last year he got double (48 bags or 2.4t/acre) after he adopted the new skills. Although he goes to NIB Ahero to train farmers there, the extension of these new skills are not yet taken off.

There is a potential to increase rice productivity in Kano plain if these new skills are extended throughout the irrigation schemes in the plain.

Including the six sub-schemes of the South West Kano Irrigation Scheme, there are 19 irrigation paddy irrigation schemes identified in Miwani, Nyando and Lower Nyakach Divisions in Nyando District (see Table 3.2.1) apart from NIB Ahero with irrigation service area of 867ha. Extension programmes utilizing those key farmers in the South West Kano Irrigation Scheme should be taken into account.

Table 3.2.1 Irrigation Scheme in Nyando District (exclude NIB)

	Scheme	Division	Irrigable Area (ha)	Area Under Irrigation	No. of Farmers	Canal Status	Drain Station
1	Gem Nam	L/Nyakach	200	50	150	Poor	Poor
2	Kopudo		50	-	120	Fair	Poor
3	Wasare	L/Nyakach	1,000	400	1,020	Fair	Poor
4	Gem Rae	L/Nyakach	90	90	400	Fair	Poor
5	Nyachoda	Nyando	55	50	75	Poor	Poor
6	Arombo	Nyando	22	22	95	Good	Fair
7	Alara	Nyando	40	36	200	Good	Poor
8	Nyabondo	Nyando	27	21	120	Poor	Poor
9	Siany CCI	Nyando	33	33	120	Poor	Poor
10	Giko	Nyando	49	30	210	Poor	Poor
11	Yweyo	Nyando	15	10	50	Good	Fair
12	Awach Kano		200	70	280	Good	Fair
13	Masune	Nyando	540	10	450	Poor	Poor
14	Asunda	Miwani	23	23	45	Fair	Fair
15	Alungo A	Miwani	40	35	80	Fair	Poor
16	Alungo B	Miwani	100	70	250	Fair	Poor
17	Abwao	Miwani	45	35	100	Poor	Poor
18	Kore	Miwani	200	104	300	Fair	Poor
19	Kasiru Kolal	Miwani	100	80	200	Fair	Poor
	Total		2,829	1,169	4,265		

* 6-11 belong to South West Kano Irrigation Scheme

Source: Nyando District Water Office

8) Creation of Domestic Market: Papyrus Mat

Creating domestic market is, as mentioned, a way to activate regional economy. Here we describe an option to create domestic market: papyrus mat produced a lot in the study Area. Papyrus mat is made locally in low land of Nyando and Homa Bay District. Swamps in the areas are the nursery of papyrus. Local people especially women are utilizing the papyrus to make handcrafts. Most popular way to utilize papyrus is mat making. Papyrus mat making is especially intensive in Lower Nyakach Division in Nyando District. Even middlemen come to collect the mats by truck. Women come to roadside with papyrus mats to sell middlemen.

There are some people who use the mat as a ceiling of the house. Mat ceiling is very often found in restaurants in town. However, the ordinary houses with iron roof are rarely equipped with ceiling. One reason could be the fact that they use the beams of the ceiling to put house utensils. Also people interviewed say they did not enough money to make ceiling. House with iron sheet made roof and without ceiling gives heat inside house. Also iron roof is noisy when rain falls. If there were a ceiling in the house, the housing amenity would be more comfortable. As practiced by a few population, papyrus mat could be a cheap and good materials for ceiling. Since most of the ordinary houses have no ceiling, if people start adopting the papyrus mat as ceiling, that would create a huge market for papyrus mat.



It is, therefore, recommended to encourage existing women groups who make papyrus mat or handcrafts to initiate a marketing activity to sell the mat for ceiling use. Here suggested is to introduce a door-to-door sales. Women group can go around door to door and ask if they like to install papyrus mat to the ceiling of the house. Such market channel could contribute to realizing the new market for papyrus mat.

9) Nutrition improvement: soybeans

In late 1990's GTZ intervened to promote soybeans as nutrition improvement in Homa Bay District, but the soybean production is not growing much as mentioned in 2.1.3 due to difficulty of marketing and the fact that people are not used to soybean flavor. According to home economic officer in Kobama Division in Homa Bay, it needs to boil soybean one by one for 15 minutes to get rid of the flavor. That troublesome job with consumption of firewood further discourages people to have soybeans.

Here is to suggest a way of eating soybean, that is called in Japan, "*edamame*". Japanese are traditionally so much familiar with soybean dishes. Japanese have developed various ways of cooking soybeans. One of the simple way to eat soybeans is to harvest soybeans while they are still green on the farm and just boil with salt. That is called *edamame*. *Edamame* maintains the nutrition contents of soybeans: protein and vitamin A and B. The taste of *edamame* is also simpler and very easy to cook, so that it may fit to Kenyan's taste. It is suggested to demonstrate harvesting soybean before dried and matured on the farm and boil to eat to soybean growers through home economic officers.

3.2.2 System for Implementation

Following two suggestions are rather on how to implement the development activities, namely system for implementation in terms of seeking endogenous and sustainable way:

1) Contest to Collect Intelligence Scattered in the Study Area

As it has been seen on the ground, there are people who improvise existing things and get income with it. There must be knowledge and inventions among the local communities to make better livelihood. Extension activities do not always have to bring new ideas from outside the region but also should be the way to dig up ideas, knowledge of the local population scattered in the region and disseminate to the other areas of the region.

Ways to disseminate the local knowledge to the whole area is study tour and field day that have been carried out elsewhere, but how to dig up the local knowledge have been heavily depending on the ability of extension workers. To increase the capability of collecting local knowledge from the disseminator side, it is suggested to introduce a contest style information collection. For instance, Agriculture department invite community members to present their ideas on a contest and the department awards the excellent ideas. At the same time the excellent ideas are drawn on the poster and the poster is put up divisional offices, chief offices health centers etc. to disseminate the ideas to the other areas. The contest can be held with a certain theme like how to utilize motor engine of phosho mill, or how to improvise bicycle. Invitations are sent to the community through divisional officers or chiefs.

2) Shares to Get Capital

Very often heard on the ground from the groups or individuals is lack of capital. There are also suggestions during the Divisional and District Level workshops to establish a credit scheme. Faced with outsiders sent from foreign agencies, people would rather think of aid as a form of inputs. Yet, still the lack of capital would be an important issue for local population. There are public and private institutions to lend money, but usually they demand collateral to the borrowers. That makes them to borrow money.

There are traditional ways of collecting money from community in Kenya, which is called “*Harambee*”. But normally harambee is conducted to collect money for some public spending like building school or giving scholarship to an excellent student in the community, but not for business. Recently practiced among the community in Kenya is Merry-go-round. This is a kind of fund collected from the member of the group and the member of the group in turn utilize the fund for his or her own use. This system, however, usually deals with a little amount money.

There is a self-help group organized with disabled people in Nyarongi Division in Homa Bay called South-Kubura Community Based Rehabilitation Self-help Group. They operate carpentry, shoe repairing and tailoring. They collect money from the members. The contribution from the members are called share. The members can withdraw their share anytime. This way is rather different arrangement from traditional ways of the community.

Applying their idea, here suggests another alternative of accumulating capital by issuing a kind of shares to community members. In the capitalism world, private companies collect capital by issuing their shares to the shares market and in turn the shares owners can receive share of profit resulted from the business activities of the companies. In the context of endogenous development, introducing the whole concept of the shares should be risky, e.g. if a CBO issues shares and an investor outside the community may occupy all the shares to take over the CBO’s business. Therefore, the shares issuance suggested here is with certain conditions.

CBO who wish to start business like food processing but do not have enough capital is to issue a kind of shares only to community members to which the CBO belong. Amount of shares one person



can have is limited to a certain level. Then the shares owners of the community can get certain percent of the profit the CBO makes. The community people are neither lending money to the CBO, nor giving money as gift. It could be said that people are investing in the prospects of the business.

ATTACHMENT 1 Production Cost of Crops

1) Production Cost of Rice (Source: NIB Ahero and a farmer in South West Kano Irrigation Scheme)

Item	NIB (Basmati)	SW Kano (IR)
Seeds	Ksh57/kg(treated), Ksh52/kg(untreated) Ksh57*25kg = Ksh1,425/acre	Ksh52/kg Ksh52*15kg = Ksh780
Land Preparation	Tractor rent: Ksh2,500/acre (cash) Ksh3,000/acre (credit)	Ox cart rent: Ksh2,000/acre
Transplanting	Hired Labor: Ksh1,200/acre (Ksh30/line(100m) x 40line(40m))	(ksh1,200/acre)
Fertilizing	1bag (N21%, 50kg)/acre: Ksh1,600/bag NIB land was idle for 5 years makes low inputs	2bag (DAP, CAN) Ksh1,800 x 2bag =ksh3,600
Weeding	Hired: labor Ksh800/acre	(Ksh800/acre)
Pesticide Application	Vasmati requires FarmKen (Cost: Ksh150)	Karati (ksh150/500mil)
Harvesting	Hired labor: Ksh1,400/acre (cutting Ksh800, threshing Ksh600)	(Ksh1,400/acre)
Water charge (O&M of major facilities)	Ksh3,100/acre (Ksh1,500/acres for ratoon crop and other secondary crop)	Ksh1,500/acre
Total Cost	Ksh12,675	Ksh11,430
Gross Income (paddy at farm gate price)	25bag x Ksh2,240 = Ksh56,000	30bag x Ksh1,500 = Ksh45,000
Net Income	Ksh43,325	Ksh33,570
Net Income ratio(%)	77%	75%
Gross Income (grain at whole sale price)	25bag x Ksh2,740 = Ksh68,500	30bag x Ksh1,670 = Ksh50,100
Net Income	Ksh55,825	Ksh38,670
Net Income ratio(%)	81%	77%

2) Production Cost of Some Crops (Source: Muhoroni Division Agriculture Department)

COMMERCIAL TOMATO GROWING**Basic Requirements**

Well drained fertile soil and well timed market.

Cost of Establishments (1.0 acre)

Take spacing : 90cmx60cm; seeds rate = 70gm

Inputs	Cost
Land preparation(1st & 2nd)	5,500.00
Seed acquisition (100gm)	780.00
Fertilizers DAP + CAN (50kg)	2,500.00
Miliaz/Risomil/Antracol	1,400.00
Damadin/Karate	2,600.00
Nursery Establishment	500.00
Transplanting @ 100.00x18mds	1,800.00
Weeding	3,500.00
Spraying Labour	1,500.00
Crates (big sizes)	4,000.00
Harvesting/grading	2,500.00
Transportation	10,000.00
Total	36,580.00
Expected out put	100,000.00
Profit	63,420.00
Production period	3-4 months

CASSAVA PRODUCTION**Production cost: (1.0 acre)**

Take spacing : 1mx1m (4000 cuttings)

Inputs	Cost
Land preparation (1st + 2nd)	5,500.00
Planting Materials @ 2.00x4000	8,000.00
Planting Labour @ 100.00x8	800.00
Weeding (twice)	4,500.00
Harvesting /Grading	1,000.00
Transportation	3,000.00
Total	22,800.00
Expected out put (yield)	
8 tonnes (8000 kgs)	
Sales @ 20.00 per kg	160,000.00
Profit	137,200.00
Production period	1-12 months

COMMERCIAL ONION PRODUCTION

Inputs	Costs
Land preparation	6,500.00
Seeds 1kg (HCDA)	1,710.00
Nursery MGT	1,200.00
Fertilizers (DAP 75 kg, CAN 75kg)	4,500.00
Applying Labour	800.00
Transplanting	1,800.00
Weeding (afalon or farmuron)	2,000.00
Fungicide (Ridomil Acrobat 2kg)	2,800.00
Insecticides 1.5 ltrs	2,400.00
Spraying labour	2,000.00
Harvesting/grading	4,000.00
Nets (350 @ 20.00 each)	7,000.00
Transport 5tonnes	5,750.00
Miscellaneous 10%	4,240.00
TVC	46,700.00
Out put 20.00 x 5 tonnes	100,000.00
Yield per acre	5 tonnes
Production cost per kg	9.35
Minimum Profit margin/PDN cost unit	3.10
Minimum selling price per kg	12.40
Gross Minimum Profit	53,400.00

KALES PRODUCTION

Kales 1 acre

Inputs	Costs
1st land preparation ox plough	2,500.00
2nd land preparation 15mds@ x 100	1,500.00
Planting 12mdsx100	1,200.00
Seeds 120gm	240.00
Fertilizer DAP 50kg	1,500.00
CAN 50kg	1,300.00
Weeding	4,000.00
Nursery Preparation	500.00
Dithane 3kg	2,700.00
Dimethoate 2lts	1,000.00
Spraying Labour 6mdsx100.00	600.00
Transportation	3,000.00
Total Variable Costs	20,040.00
Expected yield stons @ 10.00 a kg	80,000.00
Gross Minimum	59,960.00

COMMERCIAL MANGO PRODUCTION**Basic Requirements**

Fertile deep well drained soils and market

Cost of Establishment (0.25 acre plot)

Take spacing : 10mx8m (12 seedlings)

Inputs	Cost
Land preparation	750.00
Hole making @ 30.00 x 12	360.00
Seedlings @ 100.00 each	1,200.00
Manure 2 debes/hole @ 40.00	480.00
DAP 100gms	30.00
Furadan 500gms	180.00
Planting @ 10.00per seedling	120.00
Maintainance	300.00
CAN	30.00
Chemicals	100.00
Total	3,550.00
Production Cost: Year in Production is 3rd year	
Maintainance (weeding etc)	600.00
CAN 2kg	60.00
Chemicals (fungicide & insecticide)	1,000.00
Labour-fertilizer/CAN application	200.00
Total	1,860.00
Expected Income	
300 fruits per a tree @ 15 x 12	54,000.00
Net Income per year	52,140.00

COMMERCIAL BANANA PRODUCTION**Basic Requirements**

Deep fertilizer well drained soils

Establishment cost: (0.25 acre plot)

Take spacing 4mx3m (83 suckers)

Inputs	Costs
Land preparation	750.00
Holes making @ 20.00x83	1,660.00
Suckers @ 30.00x83	2,490.00
Manure 2 Debes/hole @ 40.00	3,320.00
DAP 2kg @ 35.00	70.00
Furadan 500gms	180.00
Planting Labour @ 10.00x83	830.00
Total	9,300.00
Production Cost:	
Year in Production is 2nd years	
Maintenance (weeding etc)	600.00
CAN 20kg @ 30.00	600.00
Total	1,200.00
Expected out put	
83 bunches @ 150.00	12,450.00
Net Income 1st Harvest	11,250.00
Production period 8-10 years	

COMMERCIAL POULTRY (Chicken Production)

Average Cost and Revenue of a flock of 100 commercial layers

Inputs	Cost
Rearing cost of 100 pullets to point of lay	
Day old chicks: 110 chicks x 70.00	7,700.00
Feed chick mash 2.5kgsx17.00x410	4,675.00
Growers Mash 7.5kgsx13x104	10,140.00
Transport cost 15bagsx10.00	150.00
Miscellaneous cost 5%	
Total	22,665.00
Production cost	
Hybrid hen at a point of laying	240.00

Variable cost of 12 months laying period of 95 average present hens

Inputs	Cost
Cost of hens (100): 100x240.00	24,000.00
Feed14x365x0.13kgsx95	63,108.00
Feed transport 64bagsx10.00	640.00
Miscellaneous cost	
Total	87,748.00
Revenue	
Sale of eggs 90x260x600	14,040.00
Sale of culls 85hensx200.00	1,700.00
Sale of gunny bags 79x40.00	3,160.00
Sale of Manure 20kgx100.00	2,000.00
Sale of revenue	162,560.00
Variable cost	87,748.00
Gross revenue (gross margin)	72,812.00

ATTACHMENT 2 **Socio-economic Framework**

1. Socio-economic Framework

This Study builds up a socio-economic framework for the Study District to give basis for clarifying the priority development alternatives. Socio-economic framework is defined as to describe the socio-economic situation of the target area in the target year by using several indicators⁴. Population projection consists of the basis of the socio-economic framework. Based on the projected population and available data, gross regional income per capita is projected from 2004 to the target year of 2019 (15 years). To achieve positive growth per capita, the production increment in economic term should at least be equal to the population growth. Positive increase of income per capita is observed from the share of expenditure for basic food to the income as well as the degree of income increase. Some development scenarios are examined in the course of building the framework.

2. Data and Procedure

2.1 Data to Be Used

Following are the available basic data used for the socio-economic framework:

- 1) 1999 Population Census (used for population projection, basis of population by age group and sex)
- 2) Annual Reports of District Agriculture and Livestock Offices
- 3) The District Development Plan (2002 –2008) (fact sheet gives household income by sector, population by rural and urban etc.)

2.2 Procedure to Estimate Gross Regional Income per capita

With the availability of the data as presented above, the following procedure is taken to build up the socio-economic framework:

- 1st Step: Project future population of the District to make the pre-condition of the framework
- 2nd Step: Estimate production and value of the crop for basic food to be required by the district population
- 3rd Step: Estimate current production and gross value of crops, livestock products and fish
- 4th Step: Estimate agriculture income using net income ratio of each product
- 5th Step: Estimate gross regional income by using the contribution ratio of sectors to the household income shown in the District Development Plan
- 6th Step: Estimate gross income per capita by rural and urban areas using the data of rural and urban populations and estimate percentage of income to be spent for required basic food.
- 7th Step: Establish development scenarios based on the current status estimated above. Options of the development scenarios would be increase of area, increase of productivity, value adding, structural change of sectors etc. Arable land in the District and the population constrain the scenario setting.

⁴ T. Hashimoto (2004), "Competitive Edge for Development Consultants", Engineering and Consulting Firms Association, Japan (ECFA)

2.3 Computation of the Data

2.3.1 Population Projection

Based on the latest census of 1999, Analytical Report Volume VII made population projections taking into account past trend of mortality and fertility plus the effect of HIV/AIDS. The Report estimated the population up to year 2010. At the time of year 2010, the population growth ratio was estimated at 2.001 percent per year. With this population growth ratio, following table projects the population of Nyando District and by division. The projected population is to increase to 473,032 in year 2019 which is the end year of the Programme. This means the population is to increase by 24 percent from the onset year of the Plan which is 2008 (or 35% from the year 2004 for which most of the production data are available, and hence forms the base year of the future production discussed in latter parts). As per population density, it is estimated at 326 persons per km² as at year 2008, and this is to increase to 405 persons per km² as at the end year of 2019.

Table 2.3.1 Population Projection in Nyando District over the Plan Period

Year		2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
District	Population	349,419	357,393	380,279	388,002	395,767	403,687	411,766	420,007	428,412	436,986	445,731	454,652	463,751	473,032	
	Density	299	306	325	332	339	346	352	359	367	374	381	389	397	405	
	Increment ag/2004	1.00	1.02	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.35	
Division	Population	Nyando	75,155	76,871	81,793	83,454	85,124	86,828	88,566	90,338	92,146	93,990	95,871	97,790	99,747	101,743
		L/ Nyakach	57,373	58,682	62,440	63,708	64,983	66,283	67,610	68,963	70,343	71,751	73,187	74,652	76,146	77,669
		Miwani	67,604	69,147	73,575	75,069	76,571	78,103	79,667	81,261	82,887	84,546	86,238	87,964	89,724	91,520
		Muhoroni	73,919	75,606	80,448	82,082	83,724	85,400	87,109	88,852	90,630	92,444	94,294	96,181	98,106	100,070
		U/ Nyakach	75,367	77,087	82,024	83,690	85,364	87,073	88,815	90,593	92,406	94,255	96,141	98,066	100,028	102,030
	Density	Nyando	301	308	328	335	341	348	355	362	370	377	385	392	400	408
		L/ Nyakach	314	321	342	349	356	363	370	378	385	393	401	409	417	425
		Miwani	300	306	326	333	339	346	353	360	367	375	382	390	398	405
		Muhoroni	221	226	240	245	250	255	260	265	271	276	282	287	293	299
		U/ Nyakach	428	438	466	476	485	495	505	515	525	536	546	557	568	580

Source: JICA Study Team based on Analytical Report Volume VII of Census 1999

Following table projects the population of Homa Bay District and by division. The projected population is to increase to 407,673 in year 2019, which is the end year of the Programme. This means the population is to increase by 17 percent from the onset year of the Plan, which is 2008 (or 25% from the year 2004 for which most of the production data are available, and hence forms the base year of the future production discussed in latter parts). As per population density, it is estimated at 299 persons per km² as at year 2008, and this is to increase to 351 persons per km² as at the end year of 2019.

Table 2.3.2 Population Projection in Homa Bay District over the Plan Period

Year		2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
District	Population	326,534	332,079	347,503	352,653	357,803	363,028	368,330	373,709	379,166	384,703	390,321	396,021	401,805	407,673	413,626	
	Density	281	286	299	304	308	313	317	322	327	332	336	341	346	351	356	
	Increment ag/2004	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.27	
Division	Population	Rangwe	89,700	91,223	95,460	96,875	98,290	99,725	101,182	102,659	104,158	105,679	107,223	108,789	110,377	111,989	113,625
		Asego	86,888	88,363	92,468	93,838	95,208	96,599	98,009	99,441	100,893	102,366	103,861	105,378	106,917	108,478	110,062
		Riana	54,284	55,206	57,770	58,626	59,483	60,351	61,233	62,127	63,034	63,955	64,889	65,836	66,798	67,773	68,763
		Ndhiwa	48,924	49,754	52,065	52,837	53,608	54,391	55,186	55,992	56,809	57,639	58,481	59,335	60,201	61,080	61,972
		Kobama	27,438	27,903	29,199	29,632	30,065	30,504	30,949	31,401	31,860	32,325	32,797	33,276	33,762	34,255	34,756
	Density	Nyarongi	19,301	19,628	20,540	20,845	21,149	21,458	21,771	22,089	22,412	22,739	23,071	23,408	23,750	24,097	24,449
		Rangwe	336	341	357	362	368	373	379	384	390	395	401	407	413	419	425
		Asego	472	480	502	510	517	525	532	540	548	556	564	572	581	589	598
		Riana	232	236	247	251	255	258	262	266	270	274	278	282	286	290	294
		Ndhiwa	206	210	219	223	226	229	233	236	239	243	246	250	254	257	261
Kobama	195	198	208	211	214	217	220	223	227	230	233	237	240	244	247		
Nyarongi	198	201	211	214	217	220	223	227	230	233	237	240	244	247	251		

Source: JICA Study Team based on Analytical Report Volume VII of Census 1999

2.3.2 Required Food Value

- Required annual amount of basic staple food (cereal: maize, sorghum, millet) is assumed at 240kg for adult man, 0,8 of adult man for adult woman, 0,7 of adult man for youth (age 5 –14) and 0.4 of adult man for infant (under 5 years old). Population by age group and sex in the 1999

Population Census can be utilized to estimate the annual required amount of cereals per capita.

- 2) Basic food apart from cereals (maize, sorghum, millet) are legume, root crops, vegetables and fruits. Required amount of basic food per capita except for cereals are calculated using the data of Nyando District Annual Report for Agriculture Department.
- 3) Conversion of amount of the required basic food per capita into monetary value is conducted using the formula below:

If the production of basic food in the district is over the required amount;

$$\text{Value} = \text{Required amount} \times \text{Farm-gate price}$$

If the production of the basic food in the district is below the required amount;

$$\text{Value} = \text{Production in the district} \times \text{Farm-gate price} + (\text{Required amount} - \text{Production in the district}) \times \text{Retail price}$$

2.3.3 Gross Regional Income per Capita

As the starting point of the framework, the gross regional income per capita in 2004 is estimated.

- 1) The gross production values of agricultural products are estimated. The agriculture products include cereals, legume, root crops, vegetables, fruits, cash crops such as rice, sugarcane, groundnuts, cotton, livestock products such as meat, eggs, honey, hide and skin, and fish.
- 2) The net income of the agriculture production is estimated multiplying the gross value of each product by net income ratio. The net income ratio of each product is estimated based on the field survey of the Study Team.
- 3) The data on contribution to household income appeared on the District Development Plan is used to estimate the incomes of other categories or sectors defined as agriculture, rural self-employment, wage employment, urban self-employment and other.
- 4) The gross income per capita is estimated by dividing the total household income by the rural and urban population.

3. Development Scenarios

The increase of gross regional income is projected and targeted to improve the living standard of the district population as well as to keep up with the population growth. Here we define two primary cases: 1) the Target Case and 2) the double growth of the Target Case; called 2 x Target Case. The Target Case sets the growth per capita almost equal to the highest experiences of national level per capita growth ratio. As

the Figure 3.1.1 indicates, the optimal annual growth of GDP per capita in Kenya for the last two and half decades is around 2 %. Therefore our target for the Target Case sets the annual growth per capita at 2 percent. This translates into about 4 percent growth per annum of gross regional product

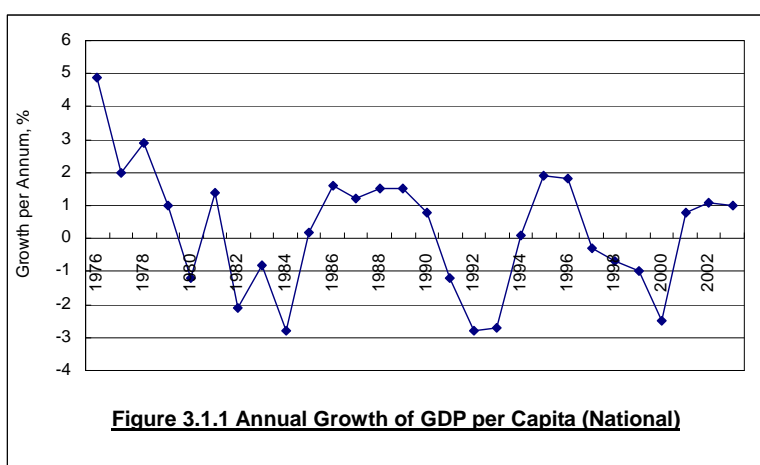


Figure 3.1.1 Annual Growth of GDP per Capita (National)

as the population growth rate is now projected at about 2 percent per annum.

2 x Target Case is actually a reference towards challenging the achievement of the MDGs. As the Table 3.3.2 indicates, the incomes for the Target Case at the target year 2019 are Ksh 1,239 and Ksh 2,274 for rural and urban respectively. The income for rural is more or less equal to the poverty line, and the income for urban is still far below the urban poverty line, which means that even in year 2019 after the districts have grown up at a pace of 2 percent per annum per capita, more than half of the district people would remain below poverty line. The 2 percent of the growth per capita applied under the Target Case is far from the achievement of the MDGs, though even this 2 percent is referring to the optimal growth attained for the last two and half decades in Kenya. Therefore, the double growth case, which is 4 percent growth per capita per annum, is also included in the simulation.

3.1 Assumptions for Scenario Settings

There could be various development scenarios to achieve the level of the target income per capita by the target year 2019. Considering the fact that in the district majority of the population live in rural area and agriculture and the agriculture related sector are still considered potential area of the development, following three scenarios for each primary case are examined upon the conditions below:

Conditions:

- 1) Growth of cropping area for basic crops is equivalent to population growth (increase of area is limited to the arable land of the district).
- 2) Some strategic crops like cotton increases the area over the population growth rate.
- 3) Unit prices of the products are consistent with the prices in 2004.
- 4) Growth of livestock production is equivalent to population growth.
- 5) Fish production maintains current level of 2004.

Development Scenarios

Primary Case	Scenarios	
Target Case	Case 1	Productivity development of agriculture sector (unit yield increase of crops)
	Case 2	Productivity development + increase of rural self-employment (value adding of the products)
	Case 3	Urban sector development without agricultural productivity development
2 x Target Case	Case 1	Productivity development of agriculture sector (unit yield increase of crops)
	Case 2	Productivity development + increase of rural self-employment (value adding of the products)
	Case 3	Urban sector development without agricultural productivity development

3.2 Examination of Development Scenarios

3.2.1 Nyando District

Above six scenarios are simulated and Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.1 below show the results of the simulation. Scenario 1 of Target Case and 2 x Target Case need the regional annual growth rate of 4.3% and 5.3% respectively. To achieve the target, 1.5 to 2 times of yield increase in 15 years are required for the Target Case and 1.5 to 2.5 times of yield increase for the 2 x Target Case. Such increase under the Target Case might be attainable since the current yield level is very low, but still seems very difficult without strong supports to the agriculture sector. For the 2 x Target Case, it shows difficulty to achieve the target income even though assuming the very ambitious yield increase of 1.5 to 2 times more than the 2004 level. As Table 3.3.5 shows, the 2 x Target Case can only achieve 88% of the

target income with the scenario.

Scenario 2 focuses on intensive development of value adding activities in the rural area (on the sheet categorized as rural self-employment). With less ambitious yield increase such as 1.3 to 1.5 times for the Target Case, the target income could be achieved though the annual growth rates of rural self-employment are set at as high as 8.8%. For the 2 x Target Case, the target income could be achieved with 1.5 to 2 times increase of the crop yield which looks ambitious, and also the annual growth rate of rural self-employment should reach 12.4% which also looks very difficult to achieve without strong supports to the sector. Since the initial share of rural self-employment is low, these high growth rates have been accrued in the course of the simulation.

Scenario 3 defines an extreme case that the improvement of neither agriculture productivity nor quality (value adding) takes place but the intensive development in urban sector is assumed. Contribution of urban sector to income increases from 38% to 58% or annual growth rate of 7.7% for the Target Case and from 38% to 67% or annual growth rate of 10.8% for the 2 x Target Case. Annual growth of agriculture sector is 1.6%, which is less than the population growth rate. That means regional food self-sufficiency gets lowered. In this scenario, it is assumed that 24% and 37% of the rural populations for the Target Case and 2 x Target Case respectively need to migrate to urban areas to make rural and urban income achievement equal level to the target⁵.

Table 3.2.1 Development Scenarios: Change of Socio-economic Structure

Case	Target	Scenario 1			Scenario 2			Scenario 3		
Target Case	2% Increase of Annual Gross Regional Income per Capita	Crop productivity increase: Yield Increase: 1.5 - 2.0 times in 2019			Crop productivity increase: Yield Increase: 1.3 - 1.5 times in 2019 Significant growth of rural self-employment: (213% of agri. sector)			Without crop productivity increase: Significant growth of urban sector: (227% of the growth of agri. sector) 24% of rural population migrate to urban area		
		Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))		
			2004	2019		2004	2019		2004	2019
		Agriculture	52	52 (4.3)	Agriculture	52	44 (3.2)	Agriculture	52	35 (1.6)
		Rural self-employment	10	10 (4.3)	Rural self-employment	10	18 (8.8)	Rural self-employment	10	7 (1.9)
			Urban sector	38	38 (4.4)	Urban sector	38	58 (7.7)		
2 x Target Case	4% Increase of Annual Gross Regional Income per Capita	Crop productivity increase: Yield increase: 1.5 - 2.5 times in 2019 (maximum increase)			Crop productivity increase: Yield increase: 1.5 - 2.0 times in 2019 Significant growth of rural self-employment: (286% of agr sector)			Without crop productivity increase: Significant growth of urban sector: (333% of the growth of agri. sector) 37% of rural population migrate to urban area		
		Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))		
			2004	2019		2004	2019		2004	2019
		Agriculture	52	52 (5.3)	Agriculture	52	40 (4.3)	Agriculture	52	27.5 (1.6)
		Rural self-employment	10	10 (5.3)	Rural self-employment	10	22 (12.4)	Rural self-employment	10	5.5 (1.9)
			Urban sector	38	38 (6.3)	Urban sector	38	67 (10.8)		

Urban areas in the district are not the cities but just small centers, where small-scale retailers and jua-kali artisans are earning their living.

Table 3.2.2 Projected Monthly Gross Income per Capita

Case	Target (2019)	Projection (Ksh/month/capita)			Achievement Rate			
		S 1	S 2	S 3	S 1	S 2	S 3	
Target Case	Total	1,496	1,488	1,496	1,509	99%	100%	101%
	Rural	1,237	1,230	1,237	1,112	99%	100%	90%
	Urban	2,274	2,262	2,274	2,036	99%	100%	90%
2 x Target Case	Total	1,924	1,701	1,935	1,921	88%	101%	100%
	Rural	1,590	1,406	1,599	1,349	88%	101%	85%
	Urban	2,924	2,585	2,941	2,428	88%	101%	83%

It would be impractical to prioritize the urban development in the district development programme. The resources of the district mainly lie in the rural area. Therefore, emphasis should be put on agriculture and rural sector development. As the scenario 1 of Target

⁵ Table 3.2.1 indicates that if making balance in achievement for rural and urban income, both sectors cannot reach the target (90% of achievement for rural and urban incomes, while district total achieves 100% of the target). It indicates movement of population would narrow the income gap between rural and urban areas. This could be due to the gap between labor supply and job opportunity. Migration from rural area increases labor productivity i.e. rural income per capita, but over migration results in unemployment in urban area leading to low urban income per capita. It should also be remarked that the result is subject to the constraint of the simulation: correlation between rural population and agriculture productivity is not considered.

Case shows, solely targeting increase of productivity would face the limit to development. Therefore, quality development (value adding activities) together with productivity increase would have to be prioritized as in scenario 2, especially under the situation that the agriculture sector in Nyando District is oriented more on crop for cash. As a result of the examination, socio-economic framework for formulating development programme is set based on scenario 2 under the Target Case.

Table 3.2.3 Socio-economic Framework of Nyando District (Target Case: Scenario 2)

Year	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
District														
Population	349,419	357,393	380,279	388,002	395,767	403,687	411,766	420,007	428,412	436,986	445,731	454,652	463,751	473,032
Annual growth rate	1.00	2.28	6.40	2.03	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Increment ag/2004	1.00	1.02	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.35
Household Income (Ksh000)														
Crop	1,813,514	1,890,711	2,019,001	2,097,873	2,177,544	2,258,454	2,340,488	2,423,816	2,508,326	2,594,177	2,681,456	2,769,960	2,859,930	2,951,394
Livestock	537,255	549,519	584,704	596,579	608,518	620,696	633,119	645,790	658,712	671,896	685,341	699,057	713,047	727,318
Fishery	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478	58,478
Agriculture Total	2,409,247	2,498,708	2,662,183	2,752,930	2,844,540	2,937,628	3,032,085	3,128,084	3,225,516	3,324,551	3,425,275	3,527,495	3,631,455	3,737,190
Rural-self employment	463,317	510,384	638,740	694,977	754,642	818,632	887,217	960,771	1,039,613	1,124,180	1,214,922	1,312,228	1,416,683	1,528,850
Wage	1,158,292	1,213,344	1,331,017	1,390,285	1,451,283	1,514,621	1,580,364	1,648,732	1,719,810	1,793,843	1,871,047	1,951,501	2,035,539	2,123,403
Urban self employment	463,317	485,337	532,407	556,114	580,513	605,848	632,146	659,493	687,924	717,537	748,419	780,600	814,216	849,361
Other	138,995	145,601	159,722	166,834	174,154	181,755	189,644	197,848	206,377	215,261	224,526	234,180	244,265	254,808
Total	4,633,168	4,853,374	5,324,069	5,561,140	5,805,132	6,058,484	6,321,456	6,594,928	6,879,240	7,175,372	7,484,189	7,806,004	8,142,158	8,493,612
% of Food expenditure	65%	63%	61%	60%	58%	57%	55%	54%	53%	52%	50%	49%	48%	47%
Annual income/capita (Ksh)	13,260	13,580	14,000	14,333	14,668	15,008	15,352	15,702	16,058	16,420	16,791	17,169	17,557	17,956
Monthly income/capita (Ksh)	1,105	1,132	1,167	1,194	1,222	1,251	1,279	1,308	1,338	1,368	1,399	1,431	1,463	1,496
Rural Population (75%)	262,064	268,045	285,209	291,002	296,825	302,766	308,825	315,005	321,309	327,740	334,299	340,989	347,813	354,774
Urban Population (25%)	87,355	89,348	95,070	97,000	98,942	100,921	102,941	105,002	107,103	109,246	111,432	113,663	115,938	118,258
% of food expenditure (Rural)	78%	77%	74%	72%	70%	69%	67%	65%	64%	62%	61%	60%	58%	57%
% of food expenditure (Urban)	43%	42%	40%	39%	38%	37%	36%	36%	35%	34%	33%	32%	32%	31%
Annual rural Income/capita(Ksh)	10,961	11,226	11,574	11,848	12,126	12,406	12,691	12,980	13,274	13,574	13,880	14,193	14,514	14,843
Annual urban Income/capita(Ksh)	20,155	20,642	21,281	21,786	22,295	22,812	23,335	23,867	24,407	24,959	25,522	26,097	26,687	27,293
Monthly rural Income/capita(Ksh)	913	936	964	987	1,010	1,034	1,058	1,082	1,106	1,131	1,157	1,183	1,209	1,237
Monthly urban Income/capita(Ksh)	1,680	1,720	1,773	1,815	1,858	1,901	1,945	1,989	2,034	2,080	2,127	2,175	2,224	2,274
Household Income Share (%) (2002-2008 District Development Plan)														
Agriculture	52	51	50	50	49	48	48	47	47	46	46	45	45	44
Rural-self employment	10	11	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18
Wage	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Urban self employment	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Annual Growth Rate (%)														
Agriculture		3.71	6.54	3.41	3.33	3.27	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.98	2.95	2.91
Rural-self employment		10.16	25.15	8.80	8.59	8.48	8.38	8.29	8.21	8.13	8.07	8.01	7.96	7.92
Wage		4.75	9.70	4.45	4.39	4.36	4.34	4.33	4.31	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.31	4.32
Urban self employment		4.75	9.70	4.45	4.39	4.36	4.34	4.33	4.31	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.31	4.32
Other		4.75	9.70	4.45	4.39	4.36	4.34	4.33	4.31	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.31	4.32
Total		4.75	9.70	4.45	4.39	4.36	4.34	4.33	4.31	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.31	4.32

3.2.2 Homa Bay District

Above six scenarios are simulated and Tables 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 below show the results of the simulation. Scenario 1 of Target Case and 2 x Target Case need the regional annual growth rate of 3.7% and 4.7% respectively. To achieve the target, 1.0 to 1.5 times of yield increase in 15 years are required for the Target Case and 1.5 to 3.0 times of yield increase for the 2 x Target Case. Such increase under the Target Case may be attainable since the current yield level is very low, but still seems very difficult without strong supports to the agriculture sector. For the 2 x Target Case, it shows difficulty to achieve the target income even though assuming the very ambitious yield increase of 1.5 to 3 times more than the 2004 level. As Table 3.2.5 shows, the 2 x Target Case can only achieve 89% of the target income with the scenario.

Scenario 2 focuses on intensive development of value adding activities in the rural area (on the sheet categorized as rural self-employment). With less ambitious yield increase such as 1.0 to 1.3 times for the Target Case (except for cereals which are strategically targeted to increase the yield by 1.5 times), the target income could be achieved though the annual growth rate of rural self-employment is required at a rate of 5.2%. For the 2 x Target Case, the target income could be achieved with 1.0 to 1.5 times increase of the crop yield which looks still attainable, and also the annual growth rate of rural self-employment should reach 10.1% which looks difficult to achieve without strong supports to the sector. Since the initial share of rural self-employment is already 15% of total income, the

estimated growth rate for Target case comes up with fair degree in the simulation.

Scenario 3 defines an extreme case that the improvement of neither agriculture productivity nor quality (value adding) takes place but the intensive development in urban sector is assumed. Contribution of urban sector to income increases from 33% to 49.5% or annual growth rate of 6.8% for Target Case and from 33% to 60% or annual growth rate of 10.3% for 2 x Target Case. Annual growth of agriculture sector is 1.8% for both Target Case and 2 x Target Case, which is close to the population growth rate. Because urban development is concentrated, migration of rural population into urban area would have to be led for maintaining productivity per capita of the rural area. In the scenario, it is assumed that 16% and 29% for of rural population for Target case and 2 times of Target case respectively need to migrate to urban area to make rural and urban income achievement equal level to the target.

Table 3.2.4 Development Scenarios: Change of Socio-economic Structure

Case	Target	Scenario 1			Scenario 2			Scenario 3		
Target Case	2% Increase of Annual Gross Regional Income per Capita	Crop productivity increase: Yield Increase: 1.0 - 1.5 times in 2019			Crop productivity increase: 1.0 - 1.3 times in 2019 (1.5 times for cereals) Significant growth of rural self-employment: (142% of agri. Sector)			Without crop productivity increase: Significant growth of urban sector: (197% of the growth of agri. sector) 16% of rural population migrate to urban area		
		Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))		
			2004	2019		2004	2019		2004	2019
		Agriculture	52	52 (3.7)	Agriculture	52	48 (3.0)	Agriculture	52	39.5 (1.8)
		Rural self-employment	15	15 (3.7)	Rural self-employment	15	19 (5.2)	Rural self-employment	15	11 (1.5)
			Urban sector	33	33 (3.6)	Urban sector	33	49.5 (6.8)		
2 x Target Case	4% Increase of Annual Gross Regional Income per Capita	Crop productivity increase: Yield increase: 1.5 - 3.0 times in 2019 (maximum increase)			Crop productivity increase: Yield increase: 1.0 - 1.5 times in 2019 Significant growth of rural self-employment: (234% of agr sector)			Without crop productivity increase: Significant growth of urban sector: (305% of the growth of agri. sector) 29% of rural population migrate to urban area		
		Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))			Share of Income (ave. annual growth rate (%))		
			2004	2019		2004	2019		2004	2019
		Agriculture	52	52 (4.7)	Agriculture	52	40 (3.7)	Agriculture	52	31 (1.8)
		Rural self-employment	15	15 (4.7)	Rural self-employment	15	27 (10.1)	Rural self-employment	15	9 (1.8)
			Urban sector	33	33 (5.7)	Urban sector	33	60 (10.3)		

Urban areas in the district are not the cities but just small townships, where small-scale retailers and jua kali artisans are earning their

Table 3.2.5 Projected Monthly Gross Income per Capita

Case	Target (2019)	Projection (Ksh/month/capita)			Achievement Rate			
		S 1	S 2	S 3	S 1	S 2	S 3	
Target Case	Total	1,456	1,447	1,465	1,465	99%	101%	101%
	Rural	1,219	1,212	1,227	1,104	99%	101%	91%
	Urban	2,402	2,387	2,417	2,197	99%	101%	91%
2 x Target Case	Total	1,873	1,665	1,881	1,866	89%	100%	100%
	Rural	1,568	1,395	1,575	1,310	89%	100%	84%
	Urban	3,090	2,748	3,104	2,604	89%	100%	84%

living. Furthermore, Homa Bay town has lost its role to be the industrial center of the South Nyanza since the ferry transportation stopped its service. It would be impractical to prioritize the urban development for the district development program. Rather, Homa Bay District could take a role to export maize and sorghum to vicinity districts since the district has the potential to increase the food crops. The scenario 3 would discourage to cultivate such opportunity.

The resources of the district mainly lie in the rural area. Therefore, emphasis should be put on agriculture development. As the scenario 1 of 2 x Target Case shows, solely targeting increase of productivity would face the limit to development. Therefore, quality development (value adding activities) together with productivity increase would be more effective and better be prioritized as in scenario 2. As a result of the examination, socio-economic framework for formulating development program is set based on the scenario 2 under the Target Case. As per case of 2 x Target, though it seems difficult to achieve, still there is a possibility that can be achieved given strong supports in the agriculture sector increasing the production by 1 – 1.5 times with creation of rural self-employment at a rate of 10.1 percent per annum (In Nyando, scenario 2 under the 2 x Target Case requires production increase by 1.5 – 2.0 times with rural self-employment creation by 12.4 % per annum can hardly be

achieved).

Table 3.2.6 Socio-economic Framework of Homa Bay District (Target Case: Scenario 2)

Year	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
District															
Population	326,534	332,079	347,503	352,653	357,803	363,028	368,330	373,709	379,166	384,703	390,321	396,021	401,805	407,673	413,626
Density	281	286	299	304	308	313	317	322	327	332	336	341	346	351	356
Annual Growth rate	1.00	1.70	4.64	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Increment ag/2004	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.27
Household Income (Ksh000)															
Crop	1,859,596	1,936,920	2,082,060	2,159,606	2,249,058	2,329,052	2,410,082	2,492,345	2,575,733	2,660,633	2,746,139	2,832,865	2,920,607	3,009,771	3,099,931
Livestock	334,630	340,315	356,122	361,399	366,676	372,032	377,465	382,975	388,568	394,243	400,000	405,842	411,769	417,782	423,882
Fish	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148	12,148
Agriculture Total	2,206,374	2,289,383	2,450,330	2,533,153	2,627,882	2,713,232	2,799,695	2,887,468	2,976,449	3,067,024	3,158,287	3,250,855	3,344,524	3,439,701	3,535,961
Rural-self employment	636,454	675,988	770,862	813,589	861,483	907,949	956,438	1,007,103	1,060,000	1,115,365	1,172,970	1,233,140	1,295,908	1,361,548	1,430,016
Wage	127,291	132,778	144,232	149,854	156,240	162,142	168,185	174,384	180,737	187,271	193,937	200,776	207,781	214,981	222,357
Urban self employment	975,896	1,017,963	1,105,782	1,148,882	1,197,842	1,243,092	1,289,419	1,336,942	1,385,647	1,435,746	1,486,849	1,539,282	1,592,984	1,648,190	1,704,738
Other	297,012	309,815	336,542	349,660	364,561	378,332	392,432	406,895	421,719	436,966	452,519	468,477	484,821	501,623	518,833
Total	4,243,027	4,425,927	4,807,748	4,995,138	5,208,008	5,404,747	5,606,169	5,812,792	6,024,552	6,242,372	6,464,562	6,692,530	6,926,018	7,166,043	7,411,905
% of Food expenditure	58%	56%	54%	52%	51%	49%	48%	47%	46%	44%	43%	42%	42%	41%	40%
Annual income/capita (Ksh)	12,994	13,328	13,835	14,164	14,556	14,888	15,221	15,554	15,889	16,226	16,562	16,899	17,237	17,578	17,919
Monthly income/capita (Ksh)	1,083	1,111	1,153	1,180	1,213	1,241	1,268	1,296	1,324	1,352	1,380	1,408	1,436	1,465	1,493
Rural Population (80%)	261,227	265,663	278,002	282,122	286,242	290,423	294,664	298,967	303,333	307,763	312,257	316,817	321,444	326,138	330,901
Urban Population (20%)	65,307	66,416	69,501	70,531	71,561	72,605	73,666	74,742	75,833	76,940	78,064	79,204	80,361	81,535	82,725
% of food expenditure (Rural)	69%	67%	64%	62%	60%	59%	57%	56%	54%	53%	52%	51%	50%	49%	48%
% of food expenditure (Urban)	35%	34%	33%	32%	31%	30%	29%	28%	28%	27%	26%	26%	25%	25%	24%
Annual rural Income/capita(Ksh)	10,883	11,162	11,587	11,863	12,190	12,469	12,747	13,027	13,307	13,590	13,871	14,153	14,436	14,722	15,007
Annual urban Income/capita(Ksh)	21,440	21,991	22,828	23,371	24,016	24,565	25,114	25,665	26,217	26,774	27,328	27,884	28,442	29,004	29,567
Monthly rural Income/capita(Ksh)	907	930	966	989	1,016	1,039	1,062	1,086	1,109	1,132	1,156	1,179	1,203	1,227	1,251
Monthly urban Income/capita(Ksh)	1,787	1,833	1,902	1,948	2,001	2,047	2,093	2,139	2,185	2,231	2,277	2,324	2,370	2,417	2,464
Household Income Share (%) (2002-2008 District Development Plan)															
Agriculture	52	52	51	51	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	49	48	48	48
Rural-self employment	15	15	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	19
Wage	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Urban self employment	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Other	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Annual Growth Rate (%)															
Agriculture		3.8	7.0	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Rural-self employment		6.2	14.0	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Wage		4.3	8.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Urban self employment		4.3	8.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Other		4.3	8.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Total		4.3	8.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4

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