

APPENDIX-V
WORKSHOP RECORDS

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CHAPTER 1 ANALYTICAL AND PLANNING WORKSHOPS, NYANDO DISTRICT

1.1 Introduction and Purpose

1.1.1 Rationale

Nyanza Province where Nyando district and Homa Bay District are located carries population of around 4.5 million accounting for 15.3 % of the national population. It represents a densely populated area in Kenya with a density of about 360 persons per square kilometer. The province is bestowed with relatively favorable natural conditions such as productive soils and mild climate, and owing to these it is referred to as an area with “high potential for agricultural productivity”. Nevertheless, the production of such major cash crop in the province as cotton, sugarcane and paddy has been stagnant due to drop of market prices and halting function of the infrastructures, etc.

As a result, many of the provincial population have been leaving their home villages, seeking for new income opportunities and means of livelihood, resulting in lingering demographic migration of manpower and labor force out of the province. At the same time, a sharp decline of productive stratum of population caused by prevalent epidemic of HIV/AIDS has become a heavy burden to the regional economy. In addition, frequent floods fostered by deforestation and random felling of forest resources have brought the population serious damages. Thus, as many people recognize, such economic recession and increased disasters have converted Nyanza Province into one of the poorest regions in Kenya.

With a view to reversing gloomy trend of regional recession, a nationwide campaign has been deployed trying to activate economy through the promotion of decentralization and privatization of public enterprises. However, grave financial crisis in state economy has made it practically difficult to put regional development plans into implementation. Meanwhile, no significant improvement in poverty-stricken local communities has been made in many local communities where administrative assistances are hardly available. Though many measures have so far been taken to cope with HIV/AIDS and in fact the prevalence rate already started declining, still economy cannot be said to have started reversing the downward trend. In this regard, immediate measures are acutely sought for coping with these serious situations faced by these districts.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Kenya (GOK) made a request to Japan of the assistance of implementing “The Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya”, envisaging that once a threshold can be tapped in order to bring stability on the lives of the population and therefore bring about economic development, it will reverse the present downwards trend and also be diffusible to other areas facing to similar issues. Accepting the request, JICA dispatched a preparatory study mission to Kenya in November 2004 to consult the Scope of the Works and the framework of the Study with the relevant GOK officers.

The Minutes of the Meetings on the Scope of Work were agreed and signed on December 1, 2004 between the two governments, and Sanyu Consultants Inc. of Japan was contracted by JICA in July 2005 to carry out the Study. The Study Team first arrived at Kenya on June 29, 2005 and proceeded to the subsequent field survey, and has carried out a series of participatory workshops. The participatory workshops started at district level kick-off, going through divisional level and community level analytical workshops, and then backing to the division and district for planning purposes. The series of workshops were held from July 2005 to October 2005, which are now all completed with great assistances from the concerned officers, hence presenting this Proceedings.

1.1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Proceedings

The overall objective of the Study is to contribute to poverty alleviation of the population in the districts concerned. The Study aims at designing a programme to comprehensively promote area-wise multi-sectoral development focusing on the districts concerned. In this connection, the programme to be designed here comprises a host of action plans to be pursued by the communities and counterpart authorities in order to find solutions of the compound issues hindering area development. The whole process of the Study centers on the following which themselves are the objectives of the Study agreed upon in the SW:

- 1) To formulate a Development Programme for sustainable development for each of the two Districts; Nyando and Homa Bay,
- 2) To improve the planning process at the district, division, location and community levels based upon bottom-up approach, and
- 3) To enhance the capacity of the counterparts to promote and lead the development, assuring the ownership of the Government in the process of the programme implementation.

In line with above, the Study is divided into two phases; namely, Phase I carried out in the latter part of year 2005 and Phase II from the first quarter of year 2006 to the end of this Study, which is scheduled at the second quarter of year 2007. Phase I produces the draft development programme, which should come from what the people of the districts need with the relevant priorities. To achieve this, following workshops were held in this District, whose results are recorded in this Proceedings.

- District level Analytical Workshop, also works as kick-off workshop (2 days x 1 batch),
- Divisional level Analytical Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)
- Community level Analytical Workshop (1 day x 1 representative community in each division),
- Divisional Level Planning Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)
- District Level Planning Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)

1.2 District Level Analytical Workshop

1.2.1 Objectives and Programme

Based upon an agreement made on 1st December 2004 between the GOK and the Government of Japan for a study for regional development programmes of Nyando and Homa-bay districts, a study team was dispatched by JICA, the responsible agency for Japanese Technical Cooperation, hence the commencement of the Study. The Study now calls a kick-off workshop at district level with the following specific objectives:

Objectives:

At the end of the Workshop, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. Know about the JICA Study, and internalize the concept of endogenous development,
2. Know about the mid-term progress of the current District Development Plan (2002-2008),
3. Have a common understanding of development opportunities & constraints for the District,
4. Know and share development pitfalls and successes for the District, and
5. Identify right direction toward district overall development.

Venue:

Multi-purpose Training Centre, Ahero

Programme:

Day 1 (21 July 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 10:30	Introduction to the JICA Study
10:30 – 10:45	Tea Break
10:45 – 12:00	Review of the current District Development Plan (2002-2008)
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 17:00	Situation Analysis

Day 2 (22 July 2005):

8:30 – 12:00	Situation Analysis, continued
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 15:30	Appreciative Inquiry (success stories)
15:30 – 15:45	Invitation to the Next Workshop (divisional level workshop)
15:45 – 16:00	Closing
16:00 –	Home Sweet Home

Invitees:

District Officers
Divisional Officers
Council Officers
NGOs

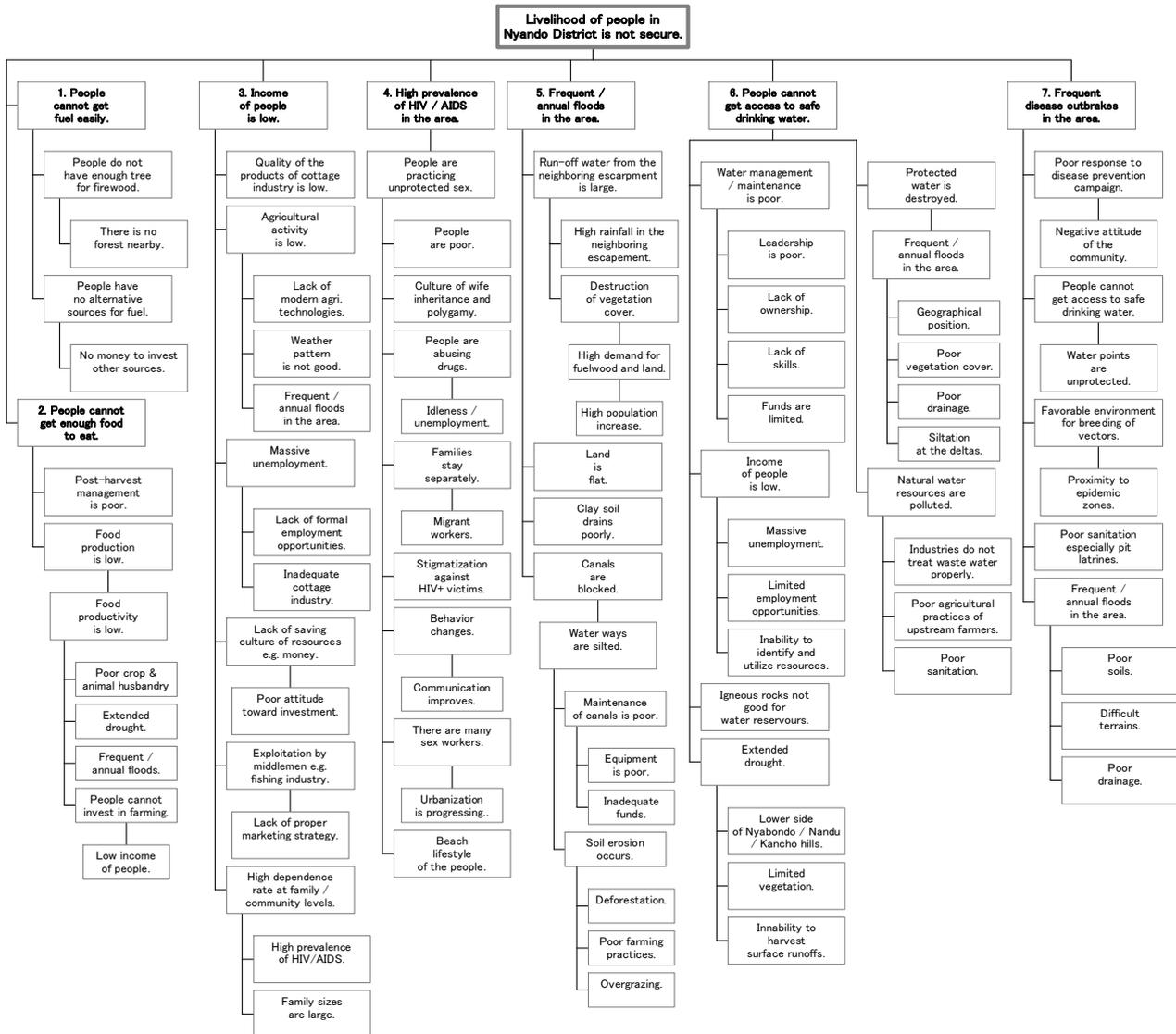
1.2.2 Situation Analysis of the District

In the two-day workshop at district level on 21-22 July 2005, the situation of Nyando District was analyzed by division. Table 2.1 shows the characteristics of Nyando District by division and Figure 2.1 is the result of problem analysis of the District.

Table 1.2.1 Characteristics of Nyando District by Division (21 July 2005)

General situations and issues	Nyando Division		Lower Nyakach Division		Miwani Division		Muhoroni Division		Upper Nyakach Division	
	Score	Narrative Summary	Score	Narrative Summary	Score	Narrative Summary	Score	Narrative Summary	Score	Narrative Summary
1. Food security	2	Mixed farming Horticultural farming Sugarcane farming Fisheseries Irrigated rice farming	1	Mixed farming Irrigated rice Horticultural produce Maize/sorghum Livestock production (indigenous)	2	Sugar cane farming Irrigated rice farming Poultry farming Horticultural farming Mixed farming	4	Mixed farming Large sugar cane farming Horticultural farming Dairy farming	3	Mixed farming Cotton Dairy farming Brick making Coffee
2. Environmental degradation	3	Waste Management Pollution Low forest cover Gullies Overgrazing Charcoal burning	1	Gullies Very low tree covering Over grazing Charcoal burning Sand harvesting	3	River Pollution Siltation Gully formation Over grazing	3	Charcoal burning Industrial pollution Quarrying Waste Management Very low tree covering	3	Charcoal burning Brick making Quarrying Gullies Sand harvesting Wetland encroachment
3. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	3	Communication network Urban sanitation Poverty Culture Commercial sex workers	1	Urbanization Culture Beach influence Poverty Unemployment Commercial sex workers	1	Poverty Culture Migrant labor	3	Urbanization Culture Poverty Migrant labor	2	Beach life style Culture Urbanization
4. Floods	1	Land terrain Siltation Poor drainage Vegetation cover Low tree cover	1	Land terrain Siltation Poor drainage Tree cover Low tree cover	1	Land terrain Siltation Poor drainage Tree cover Low tree cover	5	Good drainage Good vegetation cover	3	Siltation Back flow of lake Fair drainage Poor vegetation cover
5. Access to safe water	2	Industrial pollution Few water points Poor maintenance of wells General pollution (industries) Inadequate water harvesting facility	2	Poor maintenance of well Irrigation facilities Irregular / inadequate water supply Inadequate water harvesting facility Unprotected water sources Flooding	1	Industrial pollution General pollution (industries) Poor maintenance of well Inadequate water harvesting Unprotected water sources	1	Industrial pollution General pollution Poor maintenance of well Inadequate water harvesting facilities Unprotected water sources	3	Irregular and low capacity of water system Poor maintenance of piped water Inadequate water harvesting facility Unprotected water sources Flooding. General pollution
6. Rainfall pattern	2	Erratic rainfall Unreliable 2nd rainfall Poor distribution Intensity during April only	1	Erratic rainfall Poor distribution Intensity during April Unreliable second rainfall	2	Unreliable 2nd rainfall Intensity during April Proximity to the Nandi escarpment Erratic rainfall	4	Higher intensity of rain Proximity to the high lands Absolute amount is higher Modal rainfall (Second reliable rainfall)	3	Varied rainfall pattern between Lower & Upper Bi modal with greater reliability - upper side of the second rain Distribution is very good on the upper side
7. Livestock productivity	3	Large No. of local poultry Local sheep & goats Free grazing/leathering system Disease cases prevalent Traditions are improved Productivity low Total production fair Local cattle, goats, sheep Prevalence of pests and diseases	2	Large No. of local poultry Limited transhumance Problem of pests / diseases Local sheep and cows Free grazing / tethering system Productivity low Total productivity fair	3	Better grazing land Livestock type improved Large tracks of land Disease cases (ticks) prevalent Traditions are improved Productivity low Total production fair Local cattle, goats, sheep	4	Livestock type improved (Dairy) Local & improved poultry Local sheep & goats Pigs well managed Bee in the higher parts Ranching system zero grazing & free Better productivity Disease cases prevalent Total production in milk	3	Better grazing land Traditions are improved Disease cases prevalent in lower zone and less than other divisions Major livestock routes
8. Sanitation	2	Poor drainage Poor waste management Poor soil type Low latrine coverage Urbanization Water sources polluted	2	Lack of drainage systems Poor sanitation at beaches Poor waste management Poor soil type Low latrine coverage Urbanization Water sources polluted	1	Lack of drainage systems Poor waste management Poor soil type Low latrine coverage Urbanization Water sources polluted	2	Urbanization Poor urban planning Poor waste management Poor attitude Industrial & municipal waste waste management	3	Poor drainage Poverty
9. Road network	3	Fair road network Seasonal road due to rains Has major highway	2	High level of erosion Has a highway Poor road network	1	Poor road network Poor soil type Poor maintenance due to collapse of sugar industry	3	Good road net work Fairly maintained Soils a little bit better	2	Poor road network Poor maintenance Difficult terrain
10. Orphans & other vulnerable groups	2	High prevalence of orphans Unemployment More widows Child abuse/labor School drop out Breakdown of traditional system	2	High prevalence of orphans Unemployment More widows Child abuse/abuse School drop out Breakdown of traditional system	1	More total orphans Closed homes More widows Unemployed youths Child labor Child abuse	3	High prevalence of orphans Squatters Child abuse	3	School drop out Child abuse More widows
11. Literacy level	3	School drop out Child abuse/labor Church influence	3	School drop out Child abuse/labor Church influence	2	Fewer schools Collapse of sugar mill Child abuse/labor, school drop out	3	Few schools Child abuse/labor Higher level income	4	Church influence More schools Attitude
12. Human disease prevalence	3	Unfavorable environment (floods) Accessibility for Nyando is good	3	Unfavorable environment (floods) Accessibility for Nyando is good	1	School drop out Poor accessibility Prevalence very high Inadequate health facility	3	Prevalence is high Accessibility good environment Neighboring malaria epidemic zones	3	Prevalence of malaria Neighboring malaria epidemic zones
Advantages opportunity and potential		Potential natural resources Livestock, water Well & resources Land (agri, quarrying, fish, roads) Infrastructure Proximity to a large market (Kisumu) Irrigated Agriculture Fish processing Cottage industries Human resource – trained prevalence persons / community members Existing facilities Existing institutions such as NGO, CBO, MOH, schools etc.	(same as in Nyando) Land Agriculture Sand harvesting Mat making Fishing Sun for solar harvesting Wind power Poverty	Natural Land Agriculture Livestock Brick making Pottery Forestry Wet land resources Human resources Proximity to large market in Kisumu Cottage industries		Industrial based Land horticulture Livestock Quarry Forestry Cottage industry Human resources Fair road net work Eco-tourism Flori culture		Eco-tourism Human resource Livestock Land –fishing Agriculture Quarries Cottage industry		
Development direction		Improve irrigation Flood control Road net work Water and sanitation Electrification Reafforestation HIV/AIDS prevention Community mobilization/capacity Eco tourism Irrigation Development Solar harvesting Institutionalize and partnership for minimal use of resources Quality and marketing	Institutionalize and partnership for minimal use of resources Quality and marketing Electrification Reafforestation HIV/AIDS Prevention Community mobilization/capacity Capacity building Solar harvesting Eco-tourism Irrigation development Flood control Road net work	Development Health facilities Schools Roads Afforestation Capacity building industrialization Irrigation development Flood control		Improved efficiency & production Social amenity Afforestation Promotion of clean industrial technology Improved livestock production		Tertiary education		

Figure 1.2.1 Problem Analysis of Nyando District (22 July 2005)



1.3 Divisional Level Analytical Workshop

1.3.1 Objectives and Programme

The study for regional development programmes of Nyando and Homa Bay districts was commenced with a district level analytical workshop as described in Chapter 2. The workshop identified district level development pitfalls and successes, following which the Study further explores divisional level analytical workshop, hence this invitation calling practitioners and/or frontline officers working at the development forefront.

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. Know and share about the past development activities,
2. Know and share situation prevailing at the divisions,
3. Know and share development pitfalls and successes at the divisions, and
4. See right direction toward divisional overall development.

Venue:

Multi-purpose Training Centre, Ahero

Programme:

Day 1 (8 August 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 12:00	Review of Development Activities
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 17:00	Situation Analysis
	Mapping, Rich – Poor Profile, Problem Analysis

Day 2 (9 August 2005):

8:30 – 12:00	Situation Analysis, continued
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 15:45	Appreciative Inquiry
15:45 – 16:00	Closing

1.3.2 Situation Analysis of the Divisions

In the two-day workshop at divisional level on 8-9 August 2005, the situation of each division of Nyando District was analyzed. Figures 3.1-10 show the mappings and problem analyses of each division. After the analysis, communities (workshop sites) which represent each and every division were selected by the respective participants. The communities chosen were (1) Kakola Village (Siany CC1 and Giko Schemes) for Nyando Division, (2) Kamgwa Village for Lower Nyakach Division, (3) Komolo Village for Miwani Division, (4) Ruke Village for Muhoroni Division and (5) Bwanga Village for Upper Nyakach Division. One participant from each division was asked to contact Chief and Assistant Chief of each community and arrange the workshop.

Figure 1.3.1 Mapping of Nyando Division (8 August 2005)

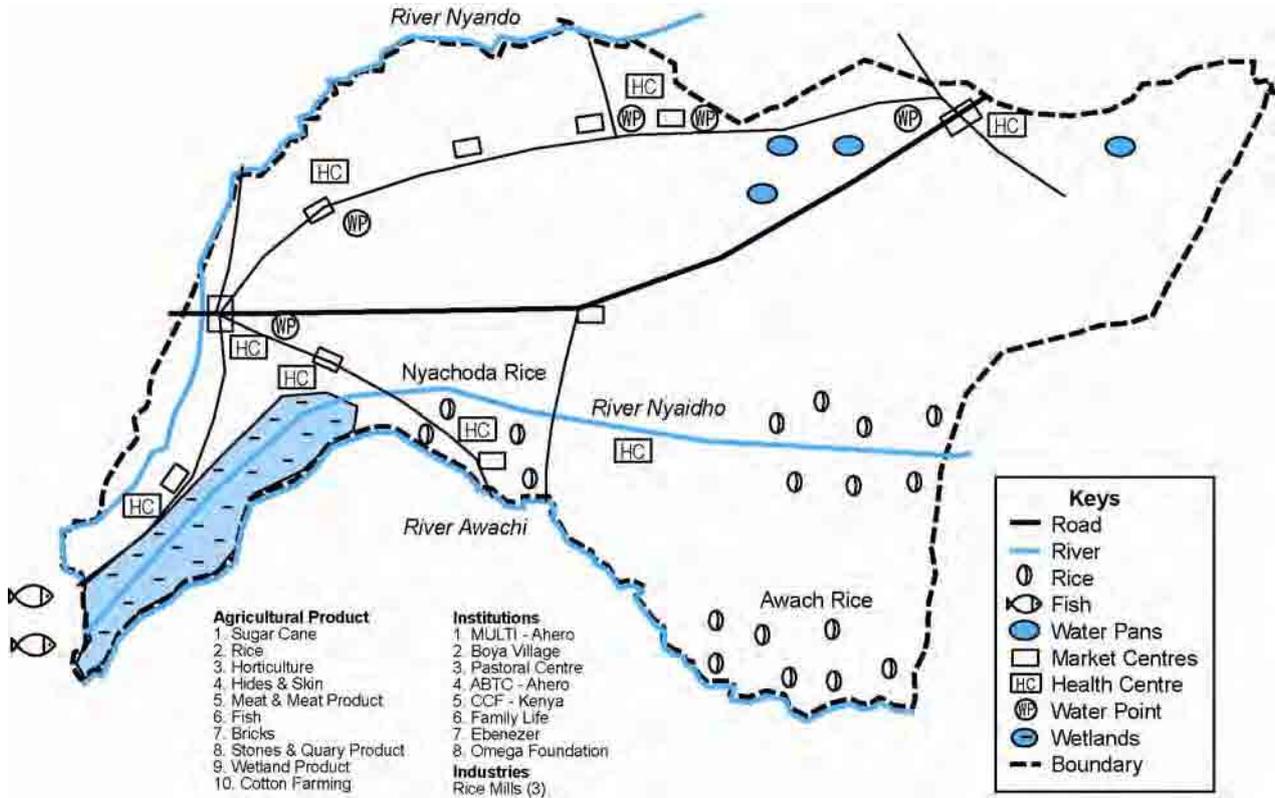


Figure 1.3.2 Problem Analysis of Nyando Division (9 August 2005)

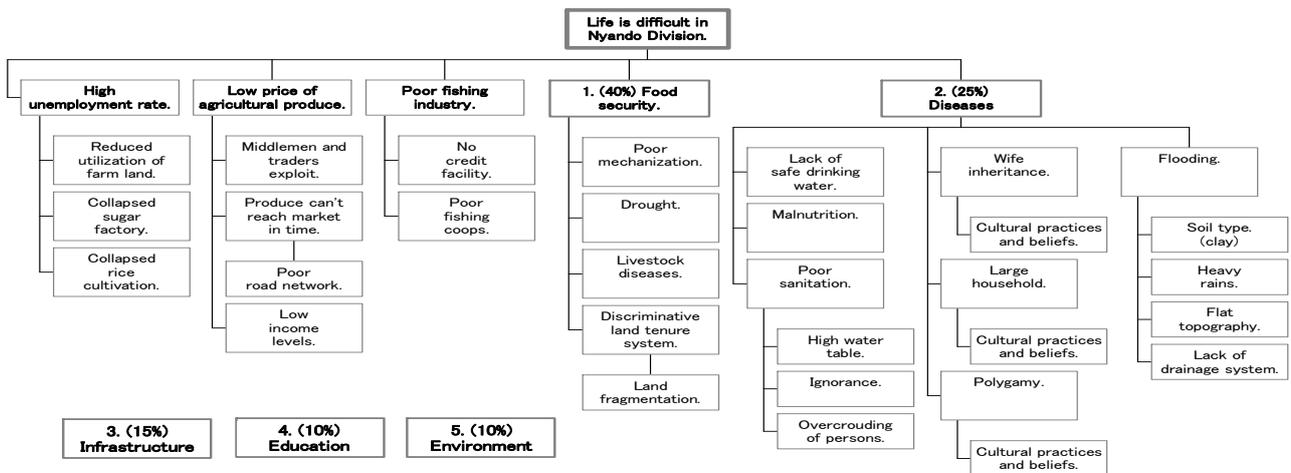


Figure 1.3.3 Mapping of Lower Nyakach Division (8 August 2005)

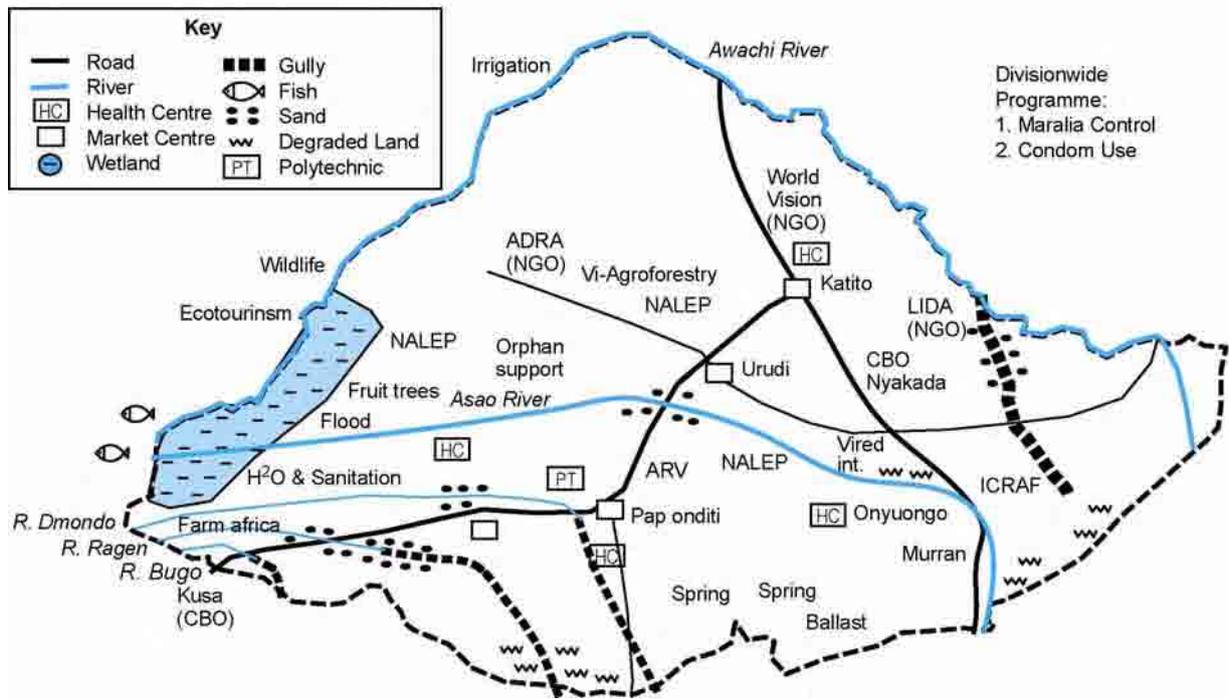


Figure 1.3.4 Problem Analysis of Lower Nyakach Division (9 August 2005)

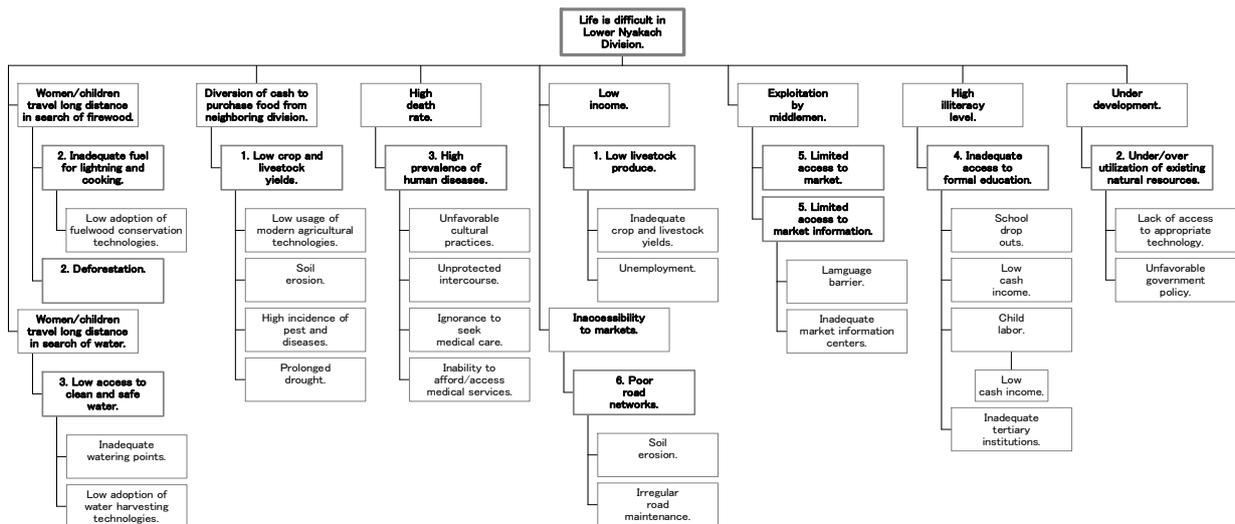


Figure 1.3.5 Mapping of Miwani Division (8 August 2005)

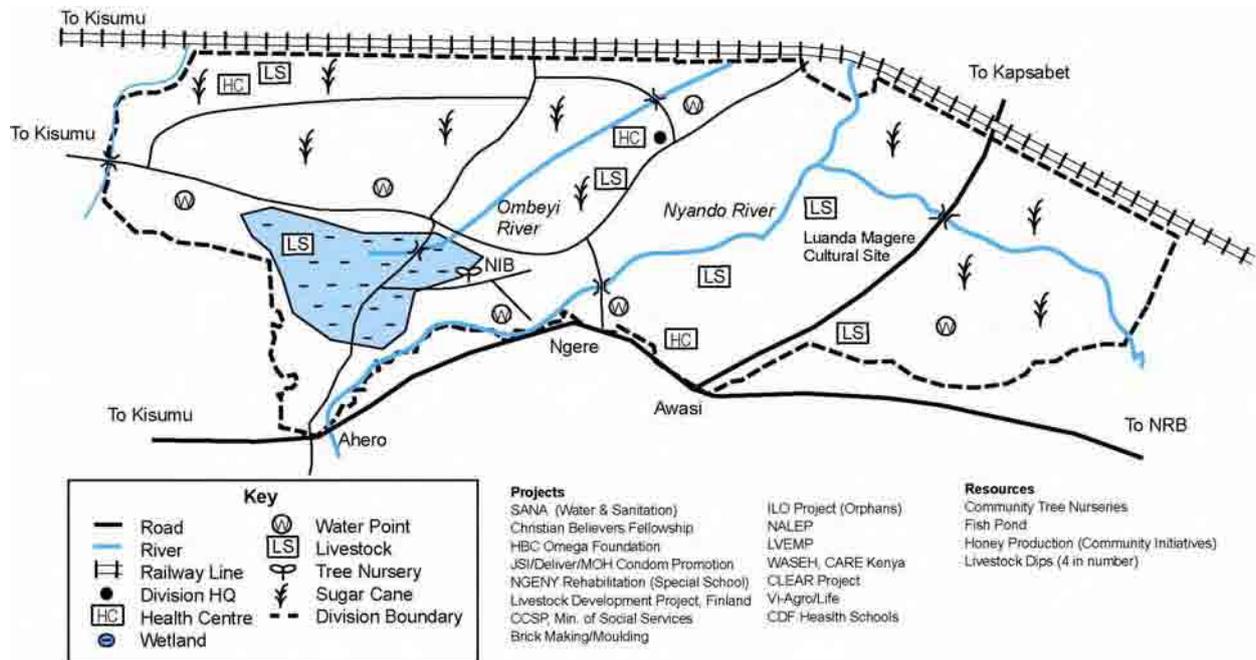
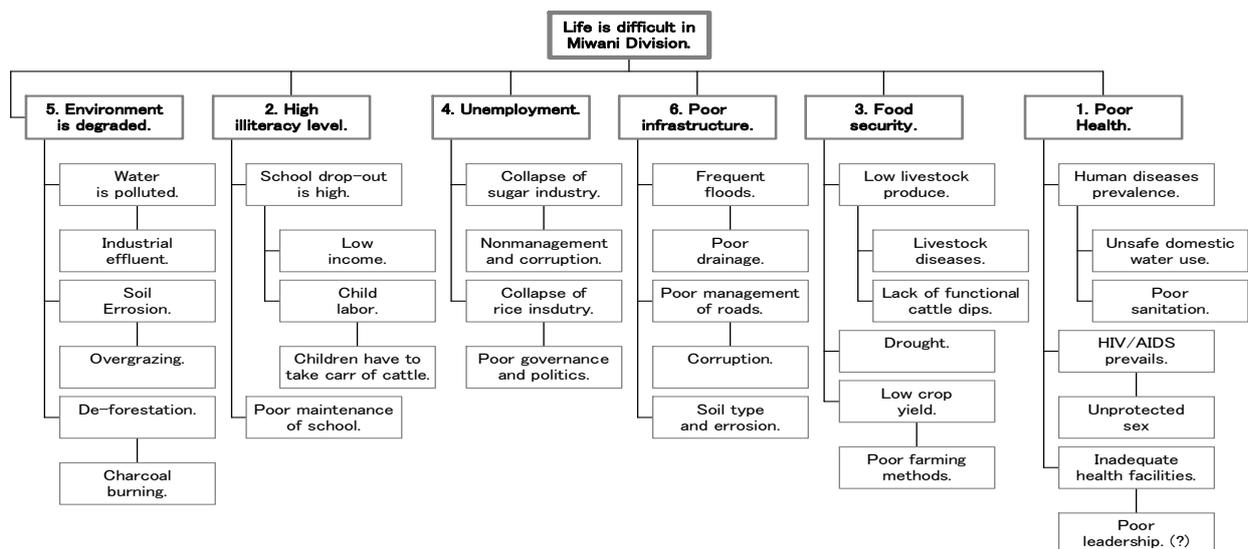


Figure 1.3.6 Problem Analysis of Miwani Division (9 August 2005)



* Immorality was also mentioned, but not placed in the tree.

Figure 1.3.7 Mapping of Muhoroni Division (8 August 2005)

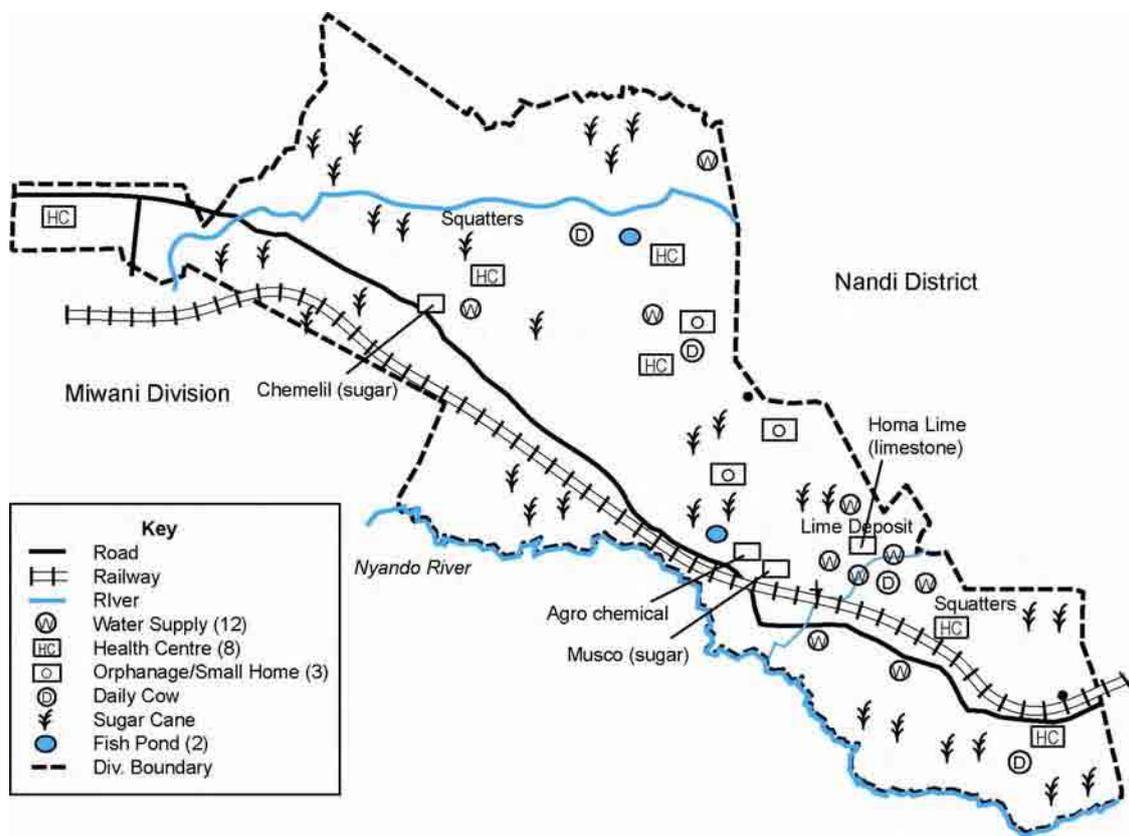


Figure 1.3.8 Problem Analysis of Muhoroni Division (9 August 2005)

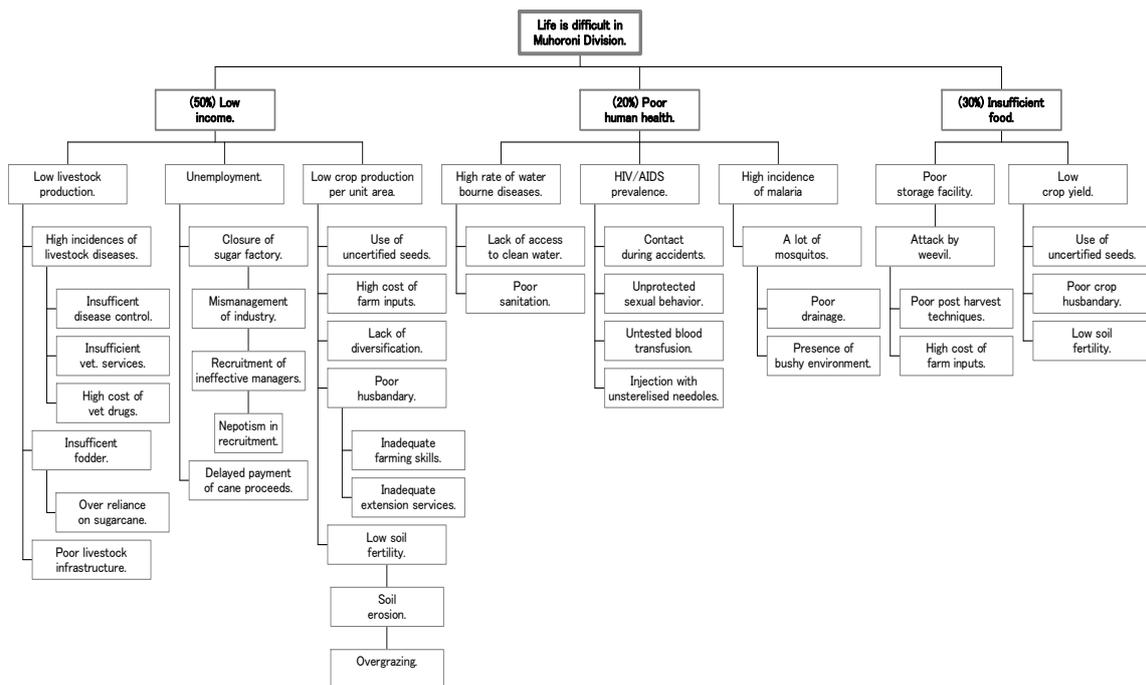


Figure 1.3.9 Mapping of Upper Nyakach Division (8 August 2005)

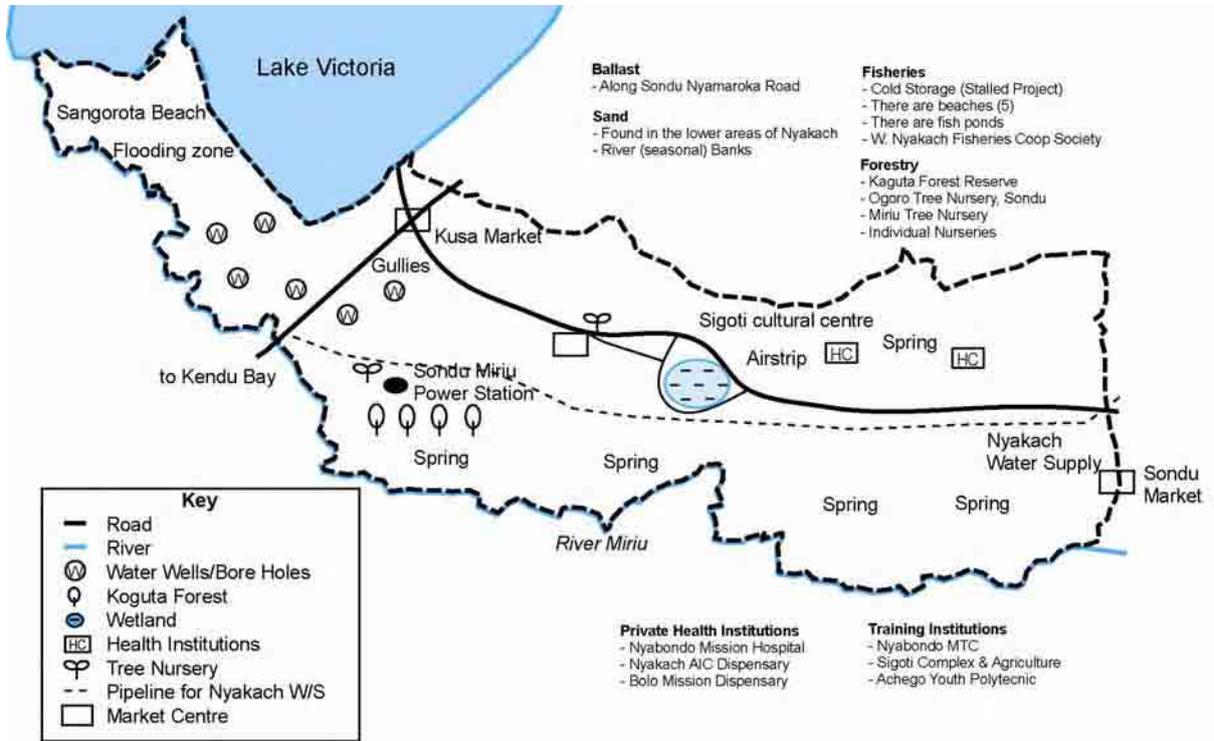
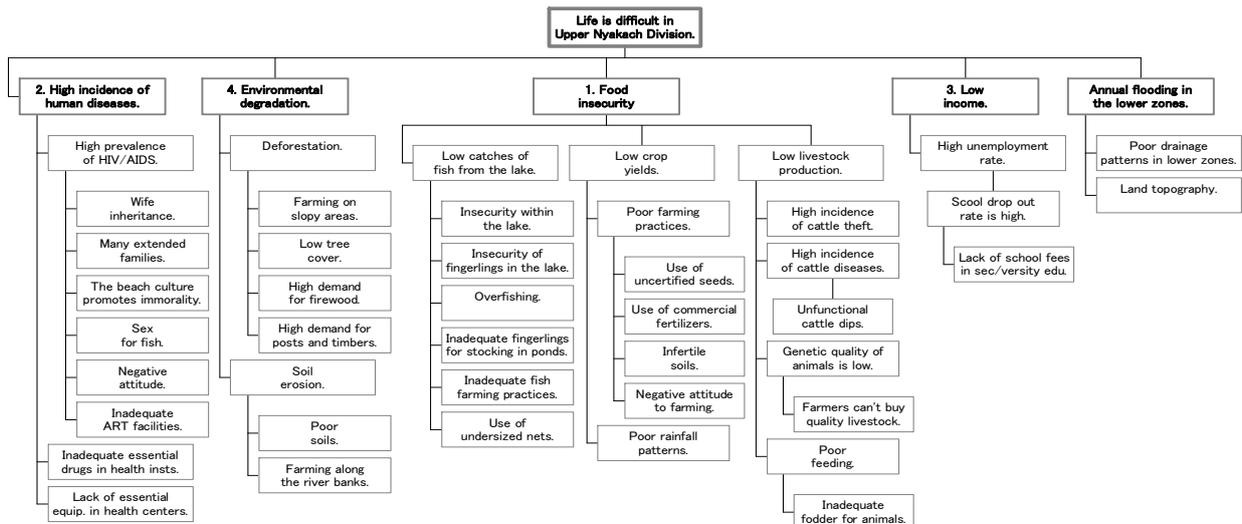


Figure 1.3.10 Problem Analysis of Upper Nyakach Division (9 August 2005)



1.4 COMMUNITY LEVEL WORKSHOPS

1.4.1 Objectives and Programme

Following the district level analytical workshop and divisional level workshop as described in Chapter 2 and 3, a series of interviews and community level workshops were carried out. Since it is impossible to have community level workshops or interviews in each and every community of the district, the representative communities were chosen through situation analyses at district level and then division level.

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants including the Team are expected to be able to:

- 1 Know and share about the past development activities in the community,
- 2 Know and share situation prevailing in the community,
- 3 Know and share development pitfalls and successes in the community, and
- 4 See right direction toward community's overall development.

Programme and methods:

Day 1 and 2 (Interviews in the community):

1. Priorities to ordinary villagers, not leaders.
2. Semi-structured interviews, no specific questions except fundamental ones.
3. Get general ideas of the community to prepare for the workshop.

Day 3 (Participatory workshop):

1. Introduction by the Team; outline and direction of the Study based on endogenous development philosophy.
2. Situation analysis of the community; history of the community, trend-analysis of key issues, (resource) mapping, rich-poor profile and success stories (best practices) in the community.
3. Problem analysis of the community using "Life of the villagers is not easy" as the core problem, and prioritization of the major issues (usually direct causes of the problem tree) / solutions.
4. Selection of a representative who presents the results of the community level workshop at the divisional level participatory planning workshop. He or she also attends the district level participatory planning workshop.

1.4.2 Community-level Workshop at Kakola Village (Siany CC1 and Giko Schemes), Nyando Division (12 August 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Kakola (Siany CC1 & Giko Schemes)	Kakola	Nyando	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 10:25 am	To 5:30 pm	Total: 65 (Male: 39, Female: 26)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Dominic K. Odera		George Osika and Jashua Oding	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Kakola Village			
The first group settled in Kakola (Kasiwindi, Kabonyo) and Kanyipola villages in 1860s, and then the second group to Karateng in 1880s. People were farming millet, sweet potato, finger millet and sesame, and fishing in the streams. The National Irrigation Board started in 1970.			
2) Trend Analysis of Kakola Village			
For the last 10 years, floods, population and diseases have increased due to poor drainage, high birth rate and Malaria & HIV/AIDS respectively. Harvest, livestock and fish catch have gone down due to floods, livestock diseases and because fishermen became farmers.			
3) Mapping of Kakola Village			
Rivers, streams, canals, and also a health center,, a few farms for horticulture, where clans who have no land in the schemes live, a health center were shown on the maps of Siany CC1 Scheme and Giko Schemes.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Kakola Village			
5% of the villagers are considered rich, 15% are in the middle class, and 80% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Kakola Village			
Oyma Sister Women Group is practicing horticulture and poultry farming. Ragen Owino Women Group is doing 25 acre of rice farming and 2 acre of vegetable growing for assisting orphans to pay school fees and Bunde Primary School to repair.			
6) Problem Analysis of Kakola Village (Siany CC1 and Giko Schemes)			
"1. Harvest of rice is not proper." is the top problem caused by diseases and pests, poor tools / inputs, water stagnation and drainage problem. The second is "2. Farmers have no market to sell." and then "3. Crops (maize, sorghum and beans) production is low.", "4. Middlemen take advantage in rice contracts.", "5. Farmers plant no or just a little subsistence food." follow.			
Observations			
It was observed that men were not happy with women's participation in history sub-group. The male participants looked to feel that women did not know much about the history of the schemes.			

1) History of Kakola Village

The first settlement was in 1860's

- Due to the war between Nyakach and Kano.
- The first group - Kakola (Kasiwindi, Kabonyo) and Kanyipola villages
- The second group - Karateng in 1880's

Farming on crops

- Millet
- Sweet potato
- Finger millet
- Simsim (Sesame)

Fishing in Streams

- Kadhuno
- Ngandi
- Nyamanacha

Livestock keeping

- How they help the Community

- When flooded there are lots of fish

During rainy seasons the streams affect the area with flood

Famine

- Ongere in 1918
- Nyagweso in 1932
- Went to other neighboring communities including Kalenjii.
- Kisuma = to go out asking for food

Irrigation board (NIB) started in 1970. It brought the cultivation of the rice

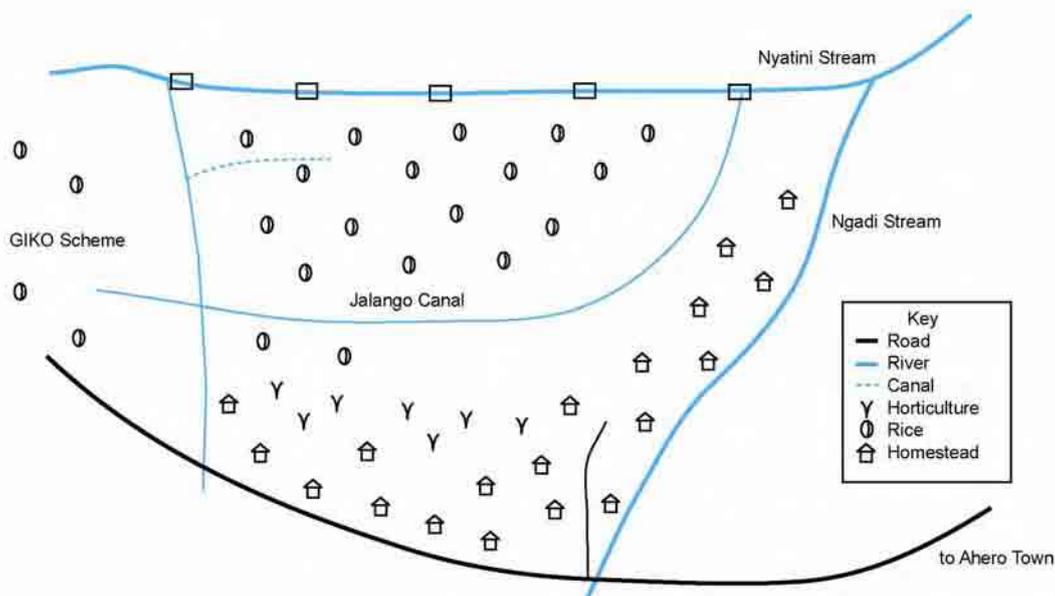
- Nyatini is the main source of water that helps the growth of the two schemes.

2) Trend Analysis of Kakola Village

No.	Wach	10yrs ago	6yrs ago	3yrs ago	1yr ago	Current	Reasons
1.	Flood	x	xxx	xxxxxx	xx	xxxxxxx	Poor drainage
2	Harvesting	xxxxx	xxxx	x	xxxxxx	-	Floods
3	Population (farmers)	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxxxx	High birth rate
4	Farm Tools	Jembe	Jembe	Ox-plough	Tractor/ Ox-plough	-	New technology
5	Livestock	xxxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	A lot of water diseases & little farm
6	Fishing	xxxxxx	xxxxx	xxx	xx	x	Fishermen became farmers
7	Diseases	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	Malaria & HIV

Key: x – numbers

3) Mapping of Kakola Village



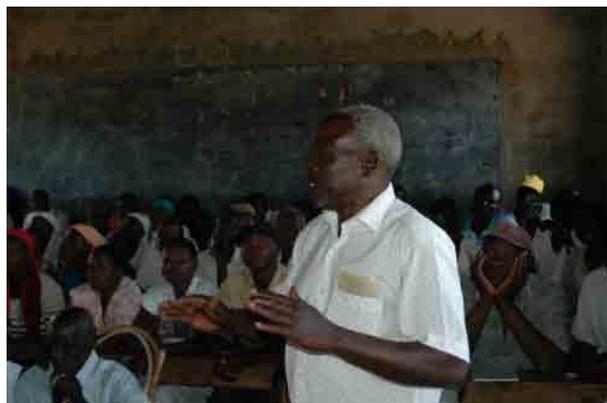
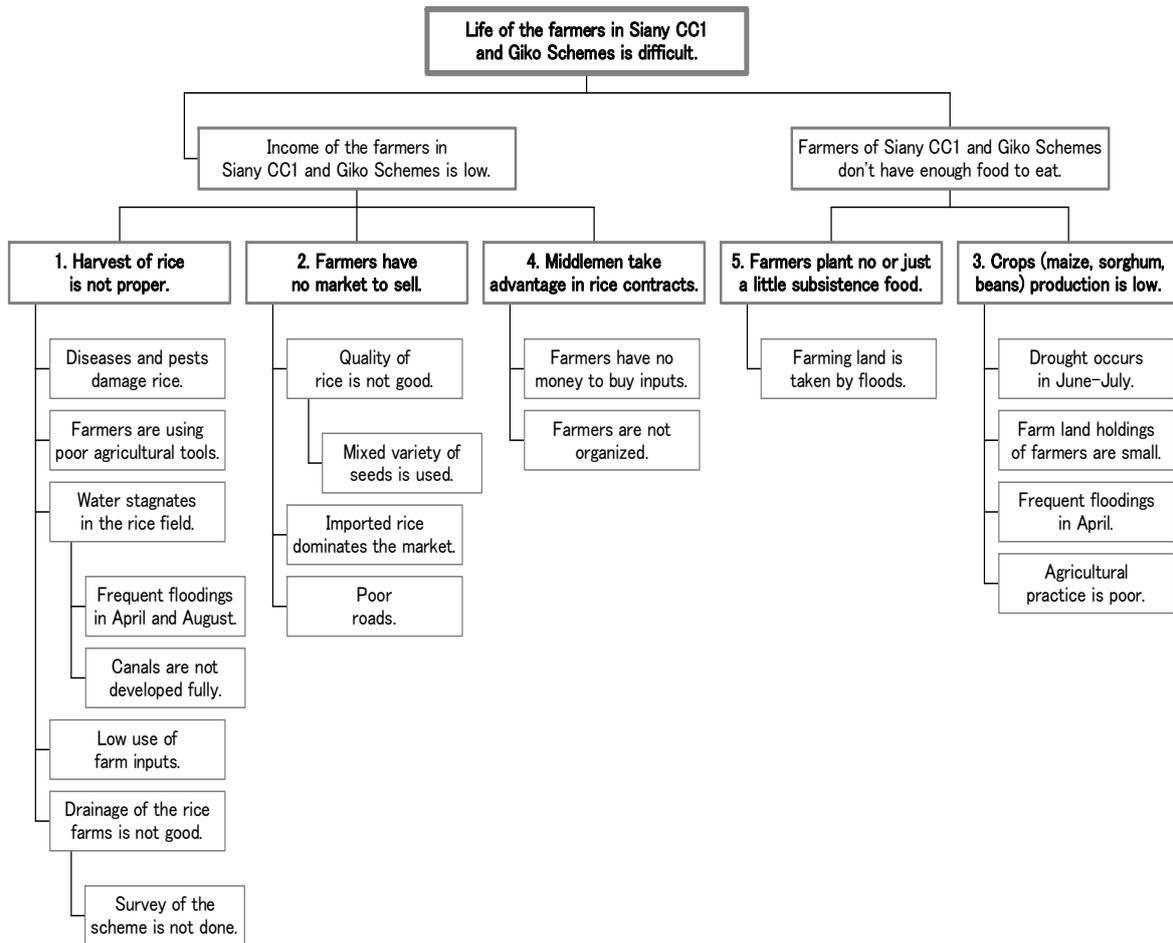
4) Rich–Poor Profile of Kakola Village

	Rich (5%)	Middle Class (15%)	Poor (80%)
1	Those who have many cattle (over 50).	Those with a few cattle.	Those who can not afford proper basic needs/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Shelter • Clothing
2	Those with permanent houses.	Those who can use his/her strength to obtain.	Those who can not educate his children.
3	Those with a vehicle.	Those who lives in a well built house not necessarily a permanent house.	Unhealthy family as a result of proper medication and inadequate food
4	Those who have educated their children (up to higher education).	Those who operate a small business.	Those who can not operate any business because of lack of capital.
5	Those who operate a big business.	Those with a little money.	Those who depend on others for support.
6	Those with a lot of money (more than 2 acres).	Those who can meet basic need, i.e. clothes, construct a bore hole in their homestead.	Those who are looked down upon in the community.
7	Those who employ other people to work for them.	Those who can educate their children, i.e. form four.	Those who can be assigned to do low income activities.
8	Those who lead luxurious life.		
9	Those who have healthy family.		

5) Success Stories of Kakola Village

Oywa Sisters Women Group	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticultural farming • Poultry farming <p>Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized group started by ladies from Nyakach in Kano • Started a successful poultry farming which is admired by many people from around • Transparency and accountability in the management • Have good future plans to strengthen the group
Kodongo Widows and Orphans	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring • Horticultural farming
Muga Women Group	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming
David Association	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Pulling resources together in times of need (i.e. funeral etc.)
Ragen Owino Women Group	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice farming 25 acres • Vegetable growing 2acres • Assisting orphans in school fees • Assisting in smearing of classrooms in Bunde Primary School <p>Idea Source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Joshwa Odhing, Chairman <p>Ideas Worth Coping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reliance in rice growing • Strong organization is good • Unity is the strength

6) Problem Analysis of Kakola Village (Siany CC1 and Giko Schemes)



1.4.3 Community-level Workshop at Kamgwa Village, Lower Nyakach Division (16 August 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Kamgwa	Pop Onditi	Lower Nyakach	Nyando
Time:			Attendants:
From 10:30 am	To 4:30 pm	Total: 68 (Male: 33, Female: 35)	
Organizer:			Representative for Planning Workshops:
Chief Willis Oremo			Enok Oloo Omundo
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Kamgwa Village			
Four grand children of Migwa came from Kusa in 1901. There were well known drought and famine in 1916, 1932, 1943 and 1980. There were conflicts between Kalenjins in 1939, 1960 and 1992.			
2) Trend Analysis of Kamgwa Village			
While stones and diseases are showing an increasing trend, sand, trees sisal, livestock and crops are going downward.			
3) Mapping of Kamgwa Village			
The map does not have much information about the village except the location of the village, three galleys and two water tanks are shown.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Kamgwa Village			
12% of the villagers are considered rich, 18% are in the middle class, and 70% are poor.			
5) Situation Analysis and Wish Lists of Kamgwa Village			
Apart from the agenda, have-nots and wishes were discussed during workshop.			
6) Success Stories of Kamgwa Village			
Guya Nyowi is a group doing farming and livestock keeping for helping widows and orphans. Kamgwa Welfare Development is for mobile dip and a dam and Kinda Kabol Welfare Group and Odiyo Wange Women Group are merry-go-round groups.			
7) Problem Analysis of Kamgwa Village			
"1. Income of the villagers is low," was the most serious problem caused by few job opportunities, death of livestock, poor marketing of sisal baskets and ropes, and no cotton ginneries. "2. Villagers do not have enough food" mainly due to "Villagers cannot get good yield" and "3. Children and adults get sick" mainly because of "Villagers cannot drink safe water" follow.			
Observations			
Women participated more than men in Kamgwa Village. It was observed that females are very active, however, they were not allowed to air their views sometimes.			

1) History of Kamgwa Village

Kamgwa village came first in the year 1901 coming from Kusa

Those who led the way were the grand sons to Migwa who was left in Seme

Migwa had four sons:

- Odikre Nyambune
- Were Odum
- Otieno Obunge
- Obange Ogada

Ogal Kinda who came from the great Kabodho family in Nyakach

While Odikre Nyambune and Otieno Obunge walked in earlier in 1901, Ogal Kinda of Kabodho, Were Odum and Obaje Ogada of Migwa came in later in the year 1910

During those days there was drought and famine.

The well known were named:

- Ongere which was in the year 1916
- Nyangweso which was in the year 1932
- Otonglo which was in the year 1943

- Gorogoro which was in the year 1980

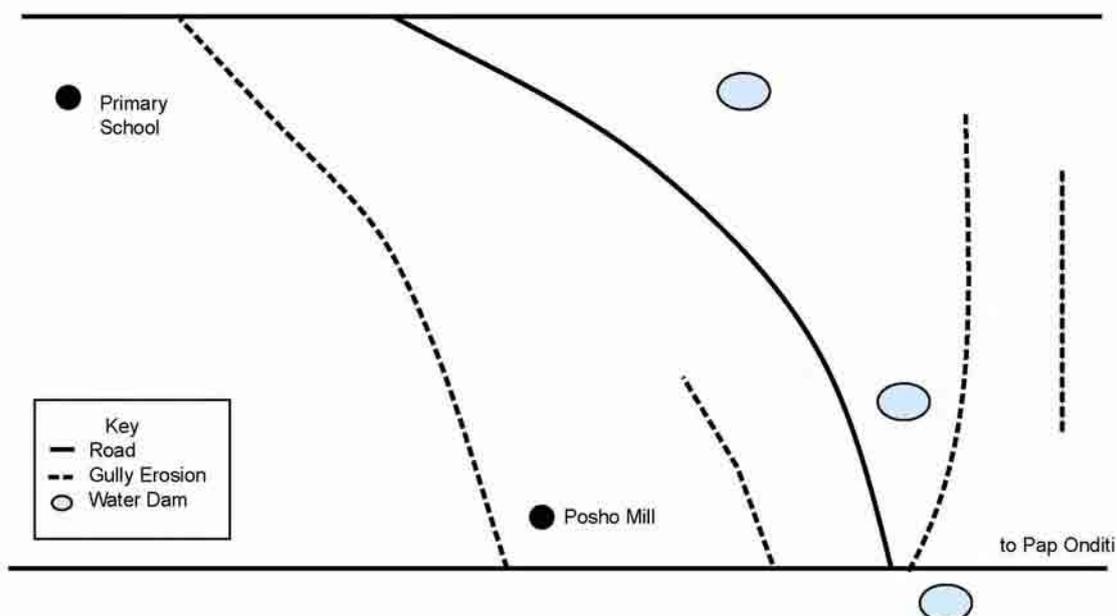
Theft between the Kamgwa and the Kalenjins

- 1939 led to the closer of Kitwamba market and instead Sondu market was opened
- 1960 the war continued because the Kalenjins stole Cows from the Luos
- 1992 another war came up because of tribalism and the Luos and Kalenjins fought when one of the Kalenjins was killed in Luo land.

2) Trend Analysis of Kamgwa Village

RESOURCES	1995 10years	2001 6years	2004 3years	2005 Now/Reasons
STONES	Construction Construction of walls	Soil swept Soil erosion	Farms are eroded Soil infertility	Stones are many
SAND	Construction Sand selling	Soil erosion	Soil infertility	Sand is low
TREES	Construction Fire wood Prevention of wind	Trees are less Rain is less Wind is too much	Trees are over Lack of water	Trees are over
SISAL	Construction Ropes Sisal bags Prevention of soil erosion	Has decreased	Its over	Sisal is over
LIVESTOCK	Were many Milk was in plenty Farming	Livestock dying Less milk Lack of farming No meat	Livestock is over No milk	dead
CLEAN WATER	Pond Water was available Farming was fine Grazing land was in plenty Trees were many	Less water No farming Famine	Less water Famine Trees are drying up	No water
CROPS	There was plenty Millet, maize, Groundnut, cassava, potatoes	Low crop production Less rain Less farming	Famine	Famine
DISEASES	Diseases were less Famine brought diseases	Deaths are rampant No drugs	Death on the high	Death
WEALTH	People were rich The poor were few	Riches are low	Poverty on the raise	All are poor

3) Mapping of Kamgwa Village



4) Rich–Poor Profile of Kamgwa Village

	Rich (12%)	Middle (18%)	Poor (70%)
1	Those who have wealth.	Those who are not so rich.	Those who have nothing.
2	Those who have cows, goats, sheep, & chicken.	Those who have just enough to sustain them.	Those who are only being helped.
3	Those who have a lot of money.	Those who got at least one cow, goat, sheep, and a chicken.	Those who are always begging to eat.
4	Those who can make everything the way who feel right.	Those who get a little help from other sources.	Those whose children can not even support them.
5	Those who have healthy family.	Those who have just an average land to keep them going/	Those who are always here and there begging from one to the other.
6	Those who can build nice permanent houses for rent.		Those who can not teach their children to help them in future.
7			Those who have no source of income.
8			Those who marry but their wives always run back to their parents.

5) Situation Analysis and Wish Lists of Kamgwa Village

Kodum Lower (Contract jobs)

What we can do

- We can plant cotton but we have no ginneries
- We have stone for building but we have got no quarry
- We plant maize and groundnuts but we have no factory to take them
- We have animals but we have no market to sell them

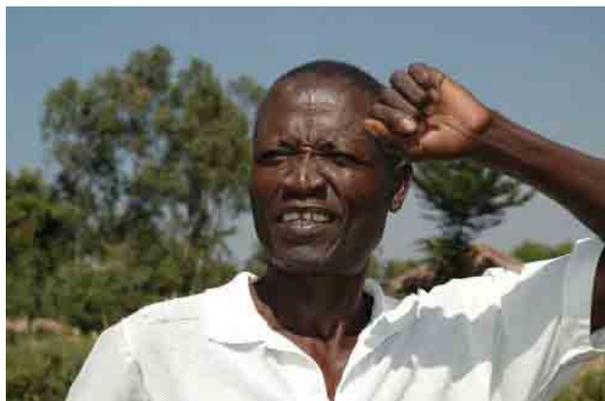
- We have piped water taps but with no water
- We big farms but we do not have enough machines plough
- We have manure from cows but we do not have seeds
- We can dig and weed our farms but with only less produce
- We have animals but there is no enough water for them to drink
- We have mobile dips but with no drugs for the dips

What we cannot get

- No ginneries
- No market near by
- No quarries
- No factory
- No piped water
- No enough machine to plough
- No good seeds
- No drugs for our dips

Assistance We Want

- Ginneries
- Quarries
- Factories
- Clean safe water
- A market near by
- A pharmacy for our dips



Kogada Central (Stones)

What we can do

- We can gather stones and crush the using big and small hammers
- We also sell stones to help groups
- And this stones help in building

What we cannot get

- Tractors to carry stones to the crushing spot
- Machines to crush stones
- Quarries to take the stones
- Roads through the hills
- And means of transport to the marketing

Assistance we want

- Tractors
- Quarries
- Machines
- Roads through the hills
- A market near by

Kinda Kabol (Cotton)

What we can do

- We can plant cotton but there are no markets

- We try carrying them to the ginneries but much is wasted
- Cotton do good when planted
- Make clothes out of cotton

What we cannot do

- Build ginneries
- Bring means of transport to collect cotton to the market
- Buy good seeds
- Pesticides to spray cotton for snow white variety

Assistance we want

- Ginneries
- A market near by
- A pharmacy for drugs

Kogada Lower (Ropes and Baskets)

What we can do

- Weaving of ropes and baskets
- We buy sisal and make ropes and sacks
- We buy reeds to weave baskets
- We can dig canals along roads

What we cannot do

- We can not tarmac roads
- Buy enough sisal and reeds to weave
- We can not carry much of our products to market for the markets are far away
- Build markets
- Lack of enough capital to start up factories

Assistance we want

- A cooperative for our women to weave clothes, baskets and sacks
- Means of reaching market in good time, roads, and transport
- Market for our produce
- International markets
- To create job opportunity

Kodum Upper (Harvesting/water)

What we can do

- We can harvest our produce
- Plough our farms
- Use locally produced fertilizer for our cattle
- Dig trenches for water pipes
- Dig bore holes and wells
- Build tanks

What we cannot do

- We cannot carry our produce to the market so easily
- We cannot plough our farms so easily for we only use jembes

- We lack adequate fertilizer
- Buy pipes for water
- Buy driller for digging bore holes
- Buy bigger tanks for serving the whole village

Assistance we want

- Cereal board near by
- Machineries for ploughing and harvesting
- Buy adequate fertilizer
- Pipes for water
- Driller to dig bore holes and wells
- A big tank for serving the whole village with safe clean water

6) Success Stories of Kamgwa Village

Guya Nyowi

Started as a family association

Original idea

- John Kwanya Oseso
- Jechonia Ocholla
- And many others

Activities

- Farming
- Livestock keeping

What they do

- Plant maize, sorghum, groundnuts, peanuts, green gram, vegetables, onions, tomatoes, millet and cotton
- Keep both local and graded goats
- Help the widows
- And orphans

Activity worth copying

- Their plantation of groundnuts and the goats keeping

Kamgwa Welfare Development

Activities

- Mobile Dips (Crush Pen)
- Ligusa Dam Project

What they do

- Help the poor
- Widows and orphans

Activity worth copying

- The Mobile Dips (Crush Pen)
- The Dam Project

Kinda Kabol Welfare group

Started as with a group of ten people

Activity

- Planting of cotton

What they do

- Sell and get money to assist one another

Activity worth copying

- Mary go round

Odiyo Wange Women Group

Original idea was from

- Beatrice Akal

Activity

- Digging
- Mary go round
- Stone crushing

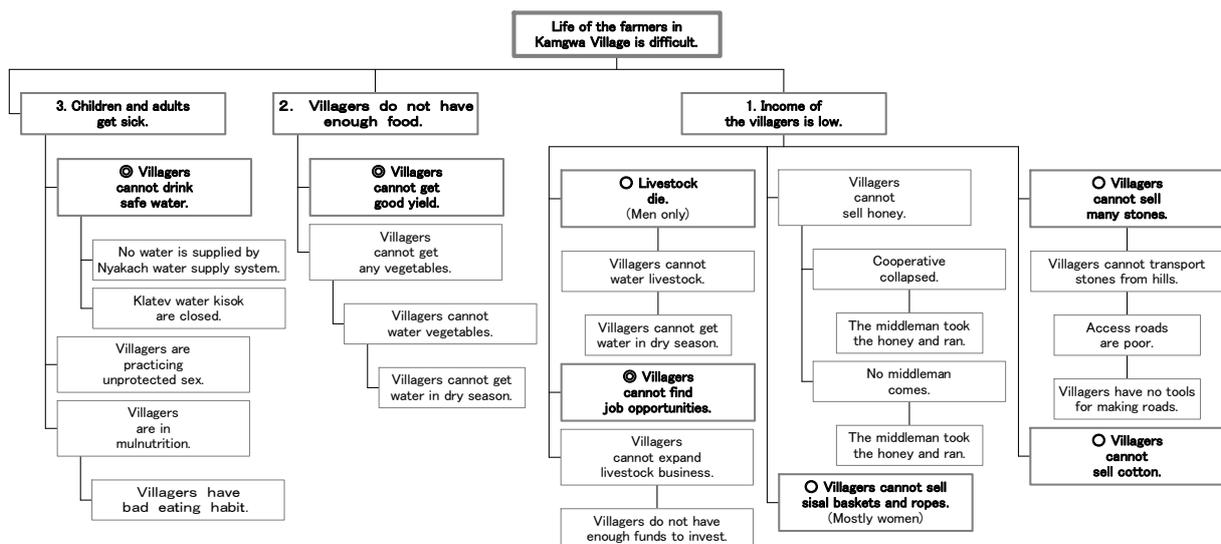
What they do

- Buying selling of goats
- Giving group members money from their contribution

Activity worth copying

- Mary go round of giving group members goats

7) Problem Analysis of Kamgwa Village



1.4.4 Community-level Workshop at Komolo Village, Miwani Division (23 August 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Komolo	North East Kano	Miwani	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 10:50 am	To 4:10 pm	Total: 135 (Male: 77, Female: 58)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Jason M. Maseno		Willis Odaa	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Komolo Village			
Omolo came from Aemobo in 1990 with five sons because of diseases, famine and wars. The family finally settled here having moved from the foot of Nandi Hills to make way for the construction of the railway line in 1990.			
2) Trend Analysis of Komolo Village			
Land, animals and food crops have shown a downward trend because big land was taken by Government for settlement, also because of livestock diseases, too much sugarcane plantations, and food crop diseases. Education and pottery have showed a very steady increase due to large number of primary schools and knowledge on how to generate money. Sugarcane falls suddenly due to the collapse of Miwani Sugar Factory. Forest was decreasing, but started to increase from 20 years ago. People understand the importance and plant trees.			
3) Mapping of Kamolo Village			
Quite a large area is covered by sugarcane plantations. Rice farms along Oroba River and brick making, a broken bridge and a sand mining are also indicated in some parts of the village.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Kamolo Village			
10% of the villagers are considered rich, 35% are in the middle class, and 55% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Kamolo Village			
Komolo Self-help Group is the largest with 350 members started with the sole purpose of eradicating poverty. They assist members' children to go up to university level, and constructed Nyakoko Secondary School among others.			
6) Problem Analysis of Kamolo Village			
For the core problem of "Life of the villagers in Komolo Village is difficult," "1.Our income is low" accounts for 60%, "2.We have little food" for 25% and "3.There are many human diseases" for 10% as the direct causes.			
Observations			
Several women came very late in the afternoon. Some participants seemed like coming for food.			

1) History of Komolo Village**Komollo Aundo**

- Omolo came from Asembo in the year 1800.
- He had five sons and they were:
 - Mema
 - Orwenje
 - Okech
 - Obua
 - Obela

What made him migrate were:

- He wanted to live in a new place.
- Diseases like small pox, chicken pox, measles, and etc.
- Famine.
- War with neighbors.
- They knew the word of God and they praised him as Obongo Nyakalaga.

When they left Asembo, they went all the way to:

- Mbita.
- Karachuonyo.
- And then came to Siwiny at the foot of Nandi Hills.

- I. 1900 When the white men were constructing the railway line they were moved to their present place now.
- II. And at present they are in Kabar North East Kano.

How they live:

- They keep domestic animals
- Farming of food crops like maize, millet, finger millet, sorghum, vegetables, potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, onions and etc.
- They plant cash crops like sugar cane, rice, and cotton.
- They make bricks.
- They harvest sand from river Oroba.
- They plant trees.

The members of History sub-group:

Salina Ojwang Okumu James Ochome Dickson Juma
 Christina Asewe Zechariah Aluoch Okuoga xxxxxxxxxxxx
 Aluoch Ayub Kongo Boaz Were Okelo Helida Owiti
 Washington Gogo Okuoga Charles Ongwe Penina Owiti Akech
 Hesbon Atieno Ogundha Willis Obuya OdahJapheth Omundo Kira

2) Trend Analysis of Komolo Village

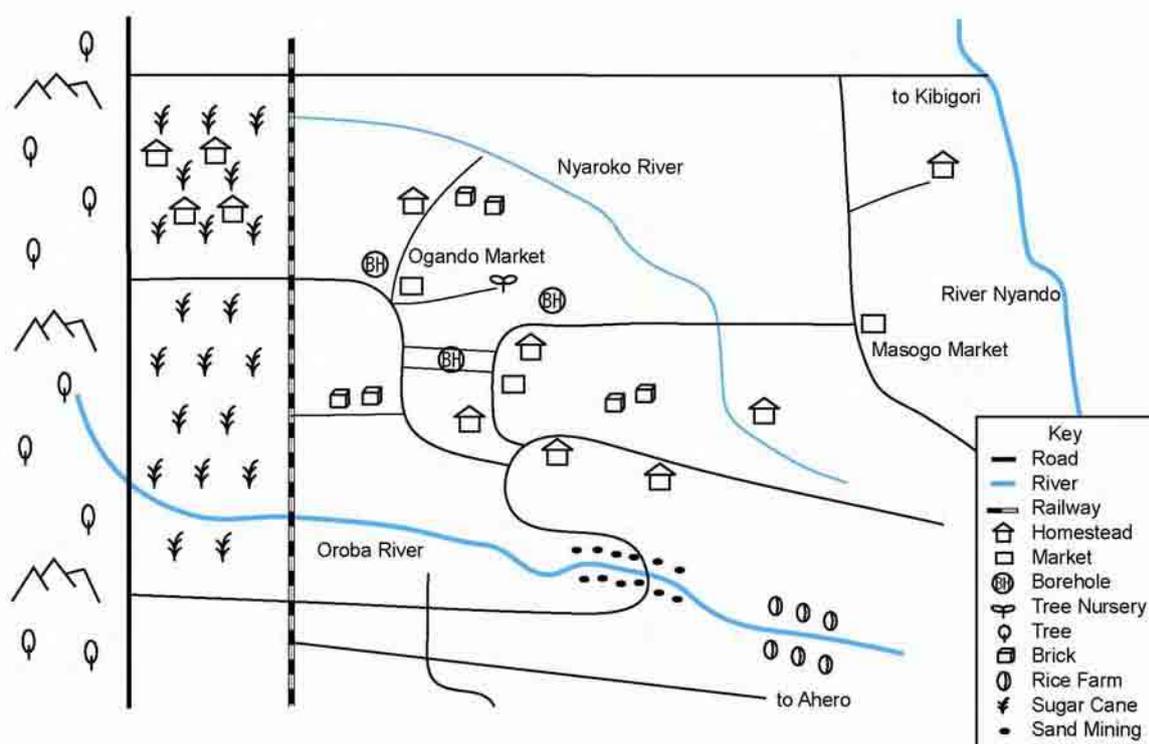
Resources	50 yrs ago	20 yrs ago	10 yrs ago	5 yrs ago	2 yrs ago	1 yr ago	Now	Reasons
Land	*** ***	*** *	***	**	*	*	*	- Less population - Big land/land taken by Government for settlement e.g. Apidi & Siwiny
Animal	*** ***	*** *	**	*	*	*	-	- Cattle rustling - Scarcity of land - Cattle diseases
Education	*	**	***	*** *	*** **	*** **	*** *** *** *	- Knowledge of God - Many primary schools - Knowing of education value
Forest	*****	**	***	****	*****	*****	***** **	- Impotence of trees - Education from Ministry of Agriculture -Vi-Agro forestry
Pottery/ Sand/brick	*	**	***	****	*****	*****	***** *	- Knowledge of impotence
Sugar cane	*	*****	***	***	**	*	*	- Collapse of Miwani factory - Poor management by farmers/millers
Horticulture	-	*	**	***	****	****	*****	- Increased food value
Food crops	*** **	*** *	***	**	*	*	*	- Involvement in cash crop (sugarcane) - Floods - Food crop diseases - Land infertility

Key* Represents 1000

The members of Trend Analysis sub-group:

Barrack Ouma Risper Okoth Millicent Okoth Phelesia Kwach
 Henry Kowiti Gordon Agumba Wilson Abok Margaret Obunga
 Hezron Aboka Turphena Ongong Wilson Opap Beatrice Oyunga
 Justus Aboka Gaudencia Ochieng Catherine Otieno Ruth Akinyi
 Rose Juma Julia Atieno Moses Juma

3) Mapping of Komolo Village



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Komolo Village

	Rich (10%)	Middle (35%)	Poor (55%)
1.	Those who have many animals.	Those who have just moderately enough.	Those who have leaking grass thatched houses that can fall any time.
2.	Those who have vehicles.	Those who can not miss a meal.	Those who have no cattle or chicken.
3.	Those who have employed servants.	Those who got few cattle.	Those who don't have farms to plough.
4.	Those who have big farms.	Those who can take their children to school.	Those who can not afford to take their children to school.
5.	Those who have permanent houses.	Those who have got bicycles.	Those who have no proper clothes to wear.
6.	Those who can take their children to higher levels of schools.		Those who can eat their meals with problem and can even go to bed with no food.
7.	Those who can eat anything they want at any time.		Those who do not have sources of income.

The members of Rich-Poor Profile sub-group:

Arthur Ombara	Willis Otieno	Joseph Riat	KwachDishon Juma
Francis Okoth	Moses Owing	Maurice Omondi	Everline Otieno
Margaret Obuya	Samuel Obunga	Judith Odira	Oguok Osoo
Lydia Ondiek	James Asedi	John Orero	Eliud Ochieng
Hibraim Andiwo	Johanna Opere	Joel Ragwang	Janet Akoth
Lydia Atieno	Benter Aluoch		

5) Success Stories of Komolo Village

The Names of CBOs in Komolo Village:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Oroba Maendeleo Group, | 2. Nyikwa Okelo Group, | 3. Korwenje Goup, |
| 4. Kamema Group, | 5. Kagolo Group, | 6. Kobwa Group, |
| 7. Kokwa Self-help Group, | 8. Onyier Self-help Group, | 9. Oroba Widows Group, |
| 10. Nyakoko Group, | 11. Wangneno Group, | 12. Komolo Self-help Group, |
| 13. Aboge Women Group | | |

Success Stories of Komolo Self-help Group

Komolo Self-help Group

- Which have 350 members

Activities

- Pay school fees to students
- Secondary
- Colleges
- University

Construction

- Harambee Nyakoko Secondary School
- Churches

Collaborating with

- Vi-Agro forestry
- Agriculture
- Initiated sugar cane development

Reasons for starting the group

- Poverty eradication

Why it is doing well

- Cooperation Good advisory Good coordination
- Transparency Unity of the group Love for one another
- Good leader ship Determination Hard working

What people should copy?

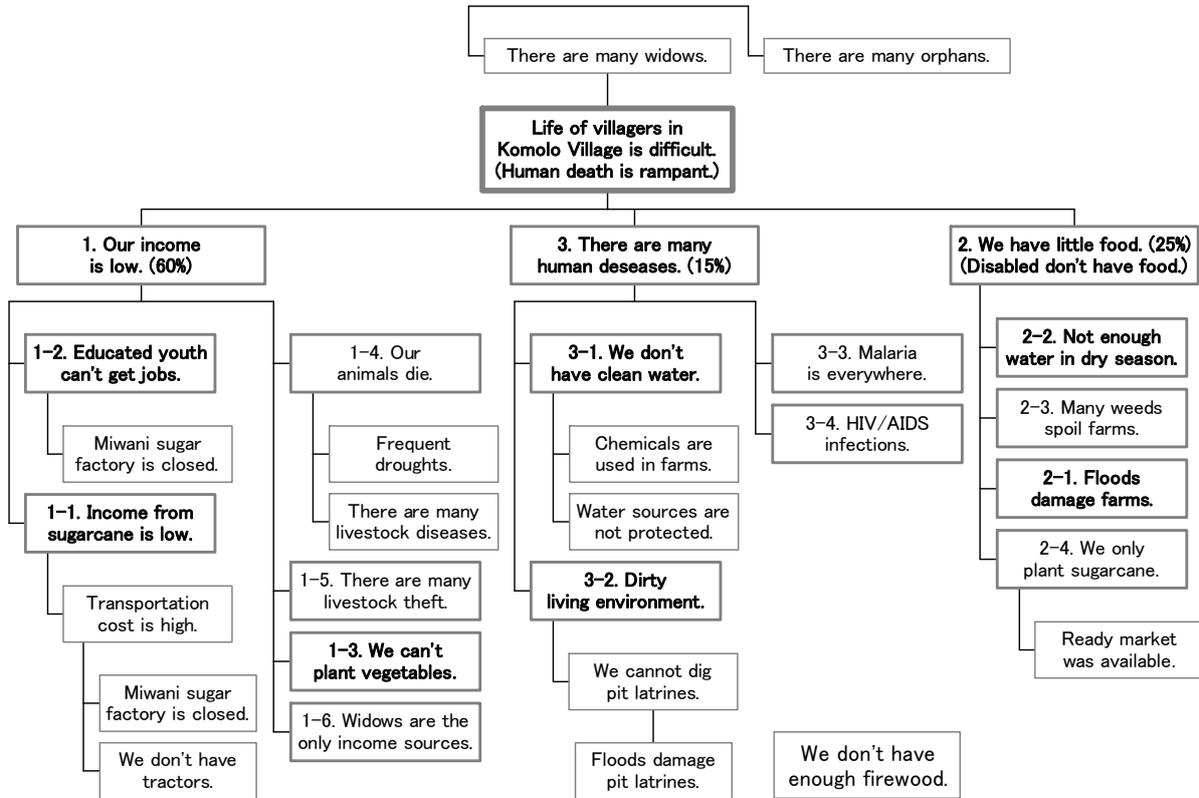
- Love unity and faithfulness

The members of Success Stories sub-group

Tom Omondi Owiti	Patroba Denyo	Mark Oguya Oloto	Pamela Sikuku
Lucas Odhiambo	Caleb Juma	George Onyango	Mary Okoth
Charles Ochieng	John Otieno	James Osoro	Jane Bonyo
Bernard Aluoch	Helida Awuor	Hezron Obura	Catherine Onyango
Kennedy Awuor	Petro Otieno	Judith Odhiambo	Judith Otieno
Jenipher Onyango	Matilda Adongo	Lucy Achieng	Eunice Jalango
Masela Akinyi			



6) Problem Analysis of Komolo Village



1.4.5 Community-level workshops at Ruke Village, Muhoroni Division (19 August 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Ruke	Muhoroni	Muhorodni	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 11.25 am	To 4:25 pm	Total: 88 (Male: 38, Female: 50)	
Organizers:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Joshua Otieno Alal, Assisant Chief Owaga Sub Location and Village Elder James Omondi		Catherine Obuya	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Ruke Village			
People settled here first in 1964 soon after independence when they bought 10 (sugarcane farmers) or 60 to 120 (dairy farmers) acre of land at a fixed rate of Kshs.120 from the Government by a settlement scheme. The Government provided dairy farmers with 10 dairy cattle and preparation of land.			
2) Trend Analysis of Ruke Village			
Sugarcane, crops (maize / beans / millet) and livestock production is showing a downward trend due to poor leadership, poor payment, destruction by wild animals particularly monkeys, and lack of proper grazing land, few veterinary officers and increase in livestock diseases. Human diseases, widows and orphans have shown a rapid increase.			
3) Mapping of Ruke Village			
Sugarcane plantations, maize farms, houses, Ngaria River and Okik Spring are clearly shown on the map. The area is safe with a police post in the middle, near the school.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Ruke Village			
5% of the villagers are considered rich, 25% are in the middle class, and 70% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Ruke Village			
KE Women Group plants tree nersery, operates a posho mill, does a sugarcane plantation, and supports widows and orphans. The origin of the group is Mzee Yonah Maganda, which was established in 1982. They built a posho mill to serve the villagers and started a sunflower plantation.			
6) Problem Analysis of Ruke Village			
"1.Income of Ruke villagers is low" because "We cannot cultivate sugarcane", "It is difficult to carry sugarcane to factory", "Villagers cannot grow vegetables" and "We cannot have white-collar jobs." Other direct causes are "2.There are many diseases", "3.We cannot have enough harvest" and "We are over-crowded." "Mtwala farms are small (1/4 acre)" was specified by the "squatters".			
Observations			
There were quite a number of "squatters" in the workshop. (The registration list showed 10 attendants who have no land at all and 22 attendants who have 1/4 acre of land.			

1) History of Ruke Village

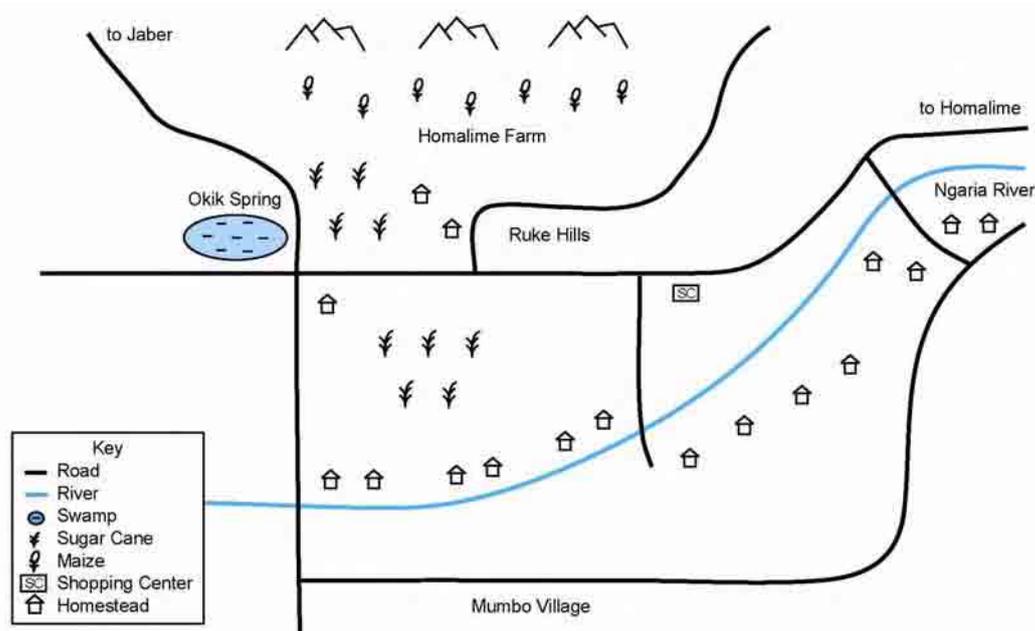
The stories of Muhoroni started in the year 1964

- What we can do when the Government announced on the media that there were plots in Mohoroni for sale.
- People turned up for the lands and the Government took their names.
- The plots were sold at Ksh. 120.
- Plots were divided for the settlers
- The Government provided tractors to dig for the settlers.
- They were given two cows for milk.
- After ten years the Government stepped aside and left us.
- Then came the East Africa Sugar Industry started working with us.
- 1984 Ten years later the company started pay less money to the workers.
- And all of a sudden farming went down.
- The few cane, which remained, were taken to the factory and the pay was very little.
- Then theft erupted, where the thieves stole from cattle to household items. In the year
- 1991 clashes started until 1997.
- From then on the riches faded away due to fire being started in every sugar plantation.
- And that is why there is famine in the land.

2) Trend Analysis of Ruke Village

Resources	10years	6years	3years	Now	Reasons
Sugar cane	xxxx	x	xx	xx	- Poor leadership - Poor payment - High labor cost, poor income
Maize/Beans/Millet	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	- Destruction by warthog, monkey, antelopes, porcupines, - Lack of skills in seed selection - Lack of cash for farming - Soil in fertility
Livestock	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	- Cattle rustling - Lack of skills in livestock keeping - Lack cattle dips - Lack of grazing lands - High cost of livestock drugs - Veterinary officer are few - Increase in livestock diseases
Diseases	xx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx	- Lack of money - Inadequate hospitals - Poor transport network - Lack of clean water - Prostitution leading to HIV/AIDS
Market/Schools	x	xx	xx	xx	- Few schools and marketing centers - Lack of school fees to educate orphans
Widows & Orphans	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	- HIV/AIDS - Malaria - Deaths
Roads	xxx	xx	xx	x	- Poor roads
Clean water	xxxx	xx	x	x	- Lack of clean water

3) Mapping of Ruke Village



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Ruke Village

No.	Rich (5%)	Middle class (25%)	Poor class (70%)
1	Those who have 10 acres and above of land.	Those who have 5 acres and above of land.	Those whose life is hard.
2	Those who have grade cattle.	Those who have local cattle.	Those who do not have a plot to dig.
3	Those who educate their children to higher levels.	Those whose children walk along way to school.	Those who have thatched house.
4	Those who have permanent house with water and electricity.	Those who have moderately healthy family.	Those who cannot even get enough food for the family.
5	Those who maintain their plots well.	Those whose houses are semi-permanent with no electricity.	Those who cannot teach their children to higher level or afford their uniform.
6	Those who have food always.	Those who have just enough food for their family.	Those who cannot treat themselves if they fall sick.
7	Those who got enough money for hospital and a goods account.	Those who cannot maintain all of their land.	Those who always need assistance from the community.
8	Those who get they income from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Their salary, ▪ From the farms ▪ Rental houses. 	Those whose sources of income not flowing so well.	Those who only have washed and worn dress. Those who do not have clothes.
9			Those who cannot join other group to work with them.
10			Those who cannot afford clean water.

5) Success Stories of Ruke Village

KE Women Group

Activities

- Planting of tree Nursery
- Posho mill
- Sugar cane plantations
- Widows and orphans

Origin

The group came from Mzee Yonah Maganda in 1982

- Members paid Ksh.50 by then as members fee
- What groups do
- They built a posho mill to serve the community
- They do Horticulture
- They give the community a Community Based Care
- They have a Sunflower plantation

Problems

- Getting market for the tree nursery
- Poor road network
- Transport for sugar
- Orphans and widows on the increase and school fees is a problem, uniforms, books, transport, sickness no hospital, shelters, wild beasts e.g. monkey and wild pigs

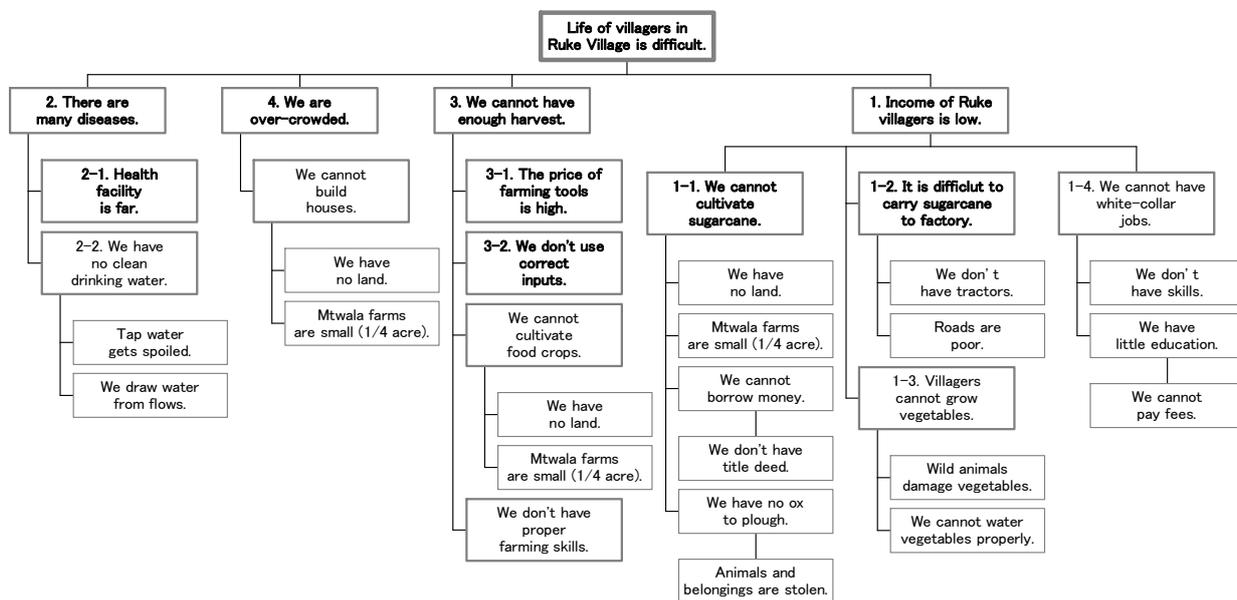
- Fuel shortage for the posho mill

Reasons for success

- Unity
- To rid themselves of poverty
- Group cohesion
- Good leadership
- Sacrifice
- Tolerance
- Commitment



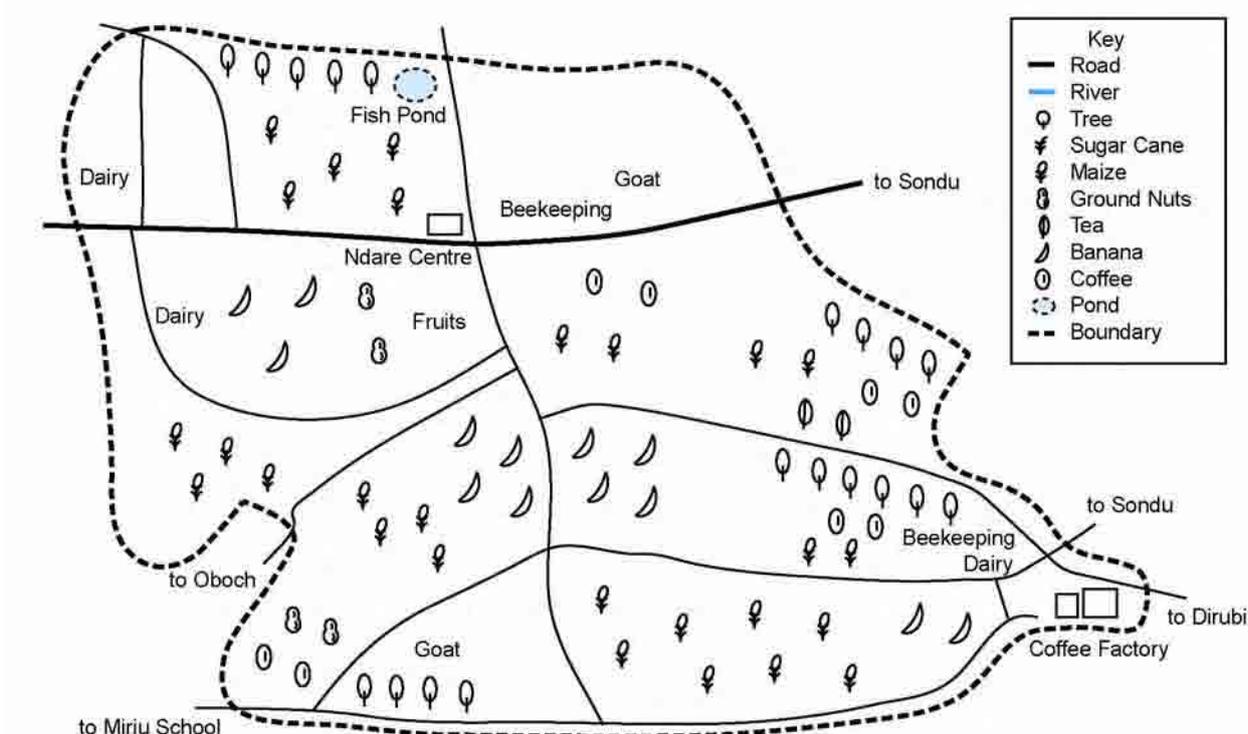
6) Problem Analysis of Ruke Village



2) Trend Analysis of Bwanga Village

What we have made	10Yr	6Yr	3Yr	Now	Reasons
Farm sizes	80%	50%	20%	0.5%	- High population density
Yields	90%	60%	10%	0.2%	- Increase in population - Soil infertility - Lack of farm inputs
Animal farming	80%	50%	20%	0.5%	- No grazing land - Animal treatment is hard - Poor economy
Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Cancer, Measles, Coughing	5%	50%	80%	90%	- Poor economy - Emergence of HIV/AIDS - Lack of hospitals - Lack of safe clean water
Deaths	5%	10%	20%	25%	- Malnutrition - Lack of enough money - Lack of hospitals HIV/AIDS
Education	10%	20%	20%	50%	- Politics - Poor economy - Ignorance
Coffee farming	xxxxxxx	xxx	xx	x	- Poor economy - Dalliance of payment
Brick making	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxx	xx	- Farms are now small - Lack of trees
Those who are fed	5%	20%	70%	90%	- HIV/AIDS - Poor economy - Lack of adequate land

3) Mapping of Bwanga Village



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Bwanga Village

	Rich (10%)	Middle class (20%)	Poor (70%)
Land	Those who have 5acres of land going up wards.	Those who have 2acres of land going up.	Those who have 1/4 acre of land or none.
Housing	Those whose houses are permanent.	Those who have semi permanent houses.	Those who have grass thatched houses.
Water	Those who have piped water & roof catchments bore holes.	Those who have shallow wells..	Those who are using community well or pond.
Education	Those who are the university degree holders, college principals, company managers, and doctors. Those who can afford school fees in high school and colleges. Those who have good income.	Those who are not so much educated. Those who go up to 'O' and 'A' levels can afford fees to some extent in low cost schools.	Those who have low education or none. Those who can not afford educating even a child up to low cost schools.
Clothing	Those who can afford expensive clothes and beddings.	Those who can afford 2 nd hand clothing and bedding.	Those who can only put on rugs as clothing.
Wealth	They have wealth, dairy cows, dairy goats, vehicles, high cost food etc.	Those who have local breeds of animals, motorcycles, bicycles, hand carts, donkey etc.	Those who can have few animals or none.

5) Success Stories of Bwanga Village

Groups chosen:

1. Brulag
2. Ndare Women Group

Brulag

- Brulag is an abbreviation for the community name
- The name simply is :
 - **B** Bwanga
 - **Ru** Rural
 - **L** Livelihood
 - **A** Action
 - **G** Group
- Brulag consist of many other small groups
 - It started as 20 members sat.

Original idea and why

- Was started with 3 people who sat down thought over
 - Poverty level within the community
 - Milk deficit within the community
 - Low income within the community
 - Lack of employment opportunity
 - Inadequate wood for fuel

How far the group has gone

- Opened an account
- Registered with socials
- Poverty eradication
- Poultry units
- They started a forestation plots
- Fishpond
- Buck scheme

Reasons for the success

- Unity
- Consolidation among members
- Self-reliance
- Ready to learn
- Regular meeting
- What others can learn from the group

Activities can be felt and learned

- Support the development of schools like Siany and St. Peters
- They have started a library for the community school going students
- Are planning to build another school on the 19-acre piece of land

Ndare Women Group

Activities

- They started

Ndare community center

- Poultry
- Bee Keeping
- Horticulture
- Dairy
- Reasons
- Started by the community women
- Self-reliance
- Improve their women economy

How far they have gone

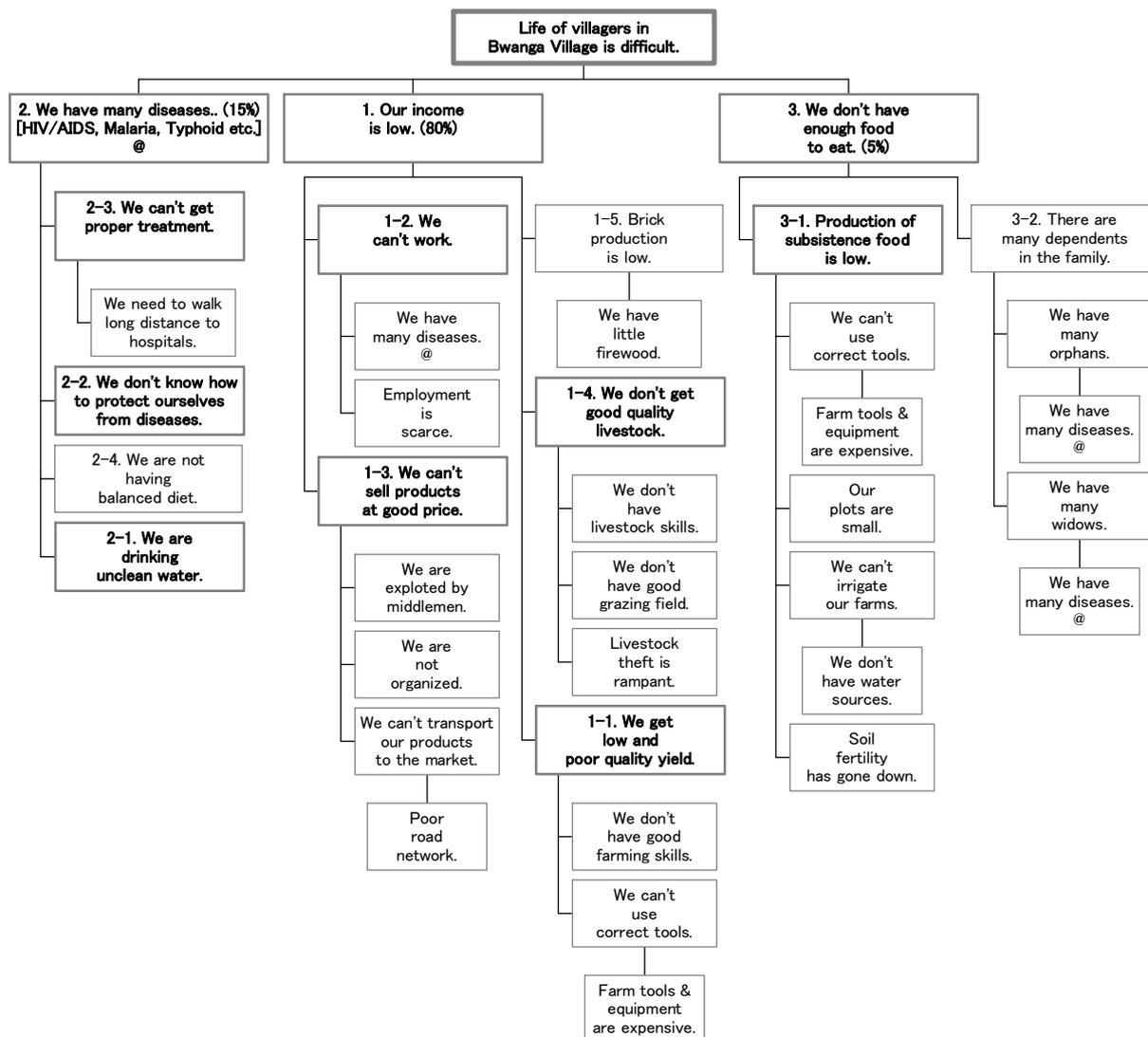
- Registered
- Stable account
- Constructed zero grazing and poultry unit
- Brick making machine
- Oxen cart
- Reason for success
- Cohesiveness

What they learn

- Unity

- Transparency between members
- Hard working
- They are also contributing support to
- Siany Primary School and St. Peters

6) Problem Analysis of Bwanga Village



1.5 Divisional Level Planning Workshop

1.5.1 Objectives and Programme

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants are expected to be able to

1. share development constraints, opportunities, and priorities amongst divisions, and
2. come up with development plans at their divisional level.

Venue:

Multi-purpose Training Centre, Ahero

Programme:

Day 1 (1 September 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 13:00	Presentation of Community Level Workshop
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 17:00	Presentation from the JICA Study Team

Day 2 (2 September 2005):

8:30 – 10:00	Recapitulation, and Development Direction
10:00 – 12:00	Development Strategies and Prioritization by Division
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 16:00	Development Planning by Division
16:00 – 16:20	Arrangement for the District Planning WS
16:20 – 16:30	Closing

1.5.2 Planning Priority Approaches, Strategies and Programmes of the Divisions

Based on the results of community level participatory workshops, the participants of the divisional analytical workshops, representatives from the community level workshops, and concerned Chiefs gathered on 1-2 September 2005 to identify prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes for each division.

The procedure is as follows:

- (1) Presentation of the results of the community level workshop by a representative of each community.
- (2) Refining the common objectives tree (See Figure 5.1) prepared by the Team synthesizing all the community level problem trees to cover each and every issue shown in the problem trees at community, divisional and district level workshops.
- (3) Prioritizing approaches, and strategies under each approach by division.(See Table 5.1-5)
- (4) Identifying priority programmes / projects for priority strategies by division.
- (5) Giving an outline of the action plans for priority programmes / projects.(See Table 5.6-10)

Figure 1.5.1 Common Objectives Tree of Nyando District (1 September 2005)

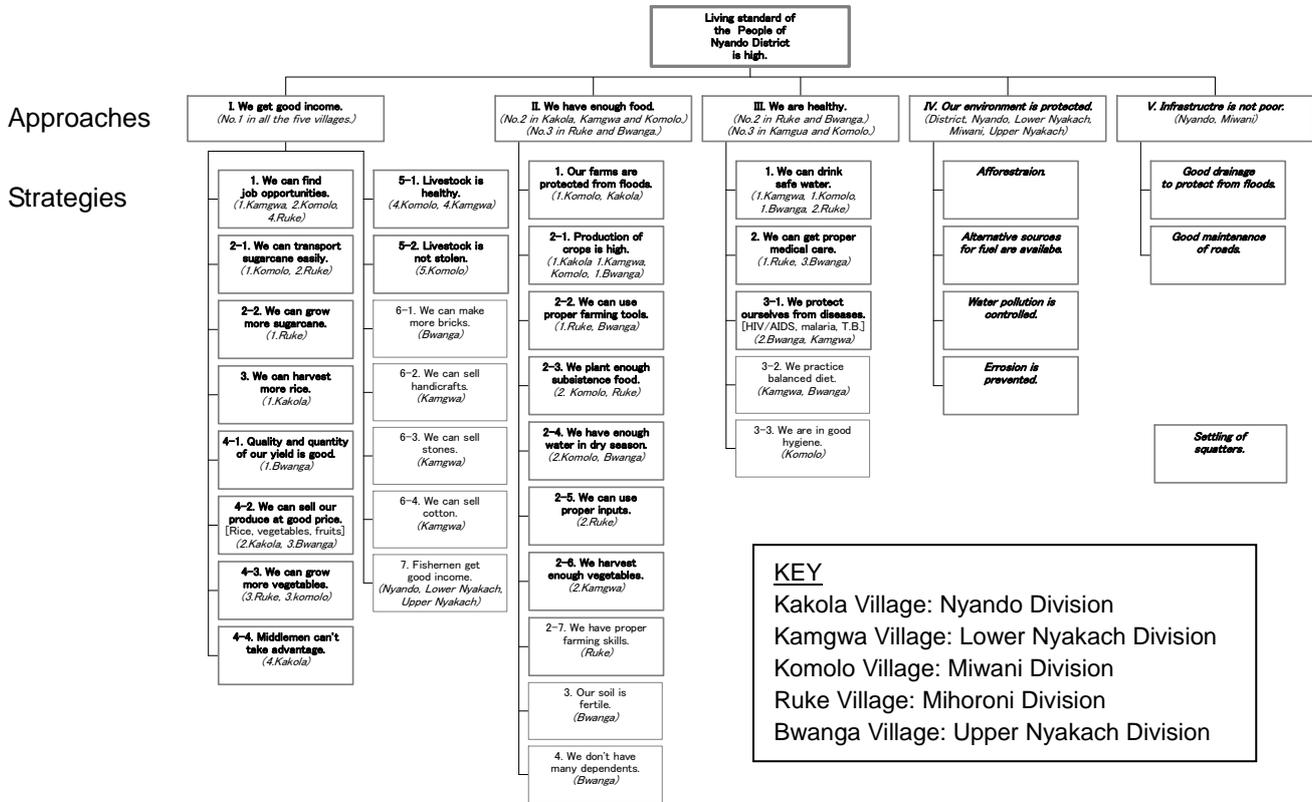


Table 1.5.1 Approaches and Strategies of Nyando Division (2 September 2005)

Approach	1. Income Generation	2. Food Security	3. Infrastructure	4. Good Health	5. Institution Strengthening	6. Environment
Strategy	a. Improvement of rice irrigation b. Improved marketing of agro products c. Improve horticulture d. Ceramics e. Cotton industry f. Improve livestock production g. Fishing industry h. Improve sugarcane production ↓	a. Improve food production b. Mitigate effect of floods ↓	a. Improve infrastructure ↓	a. Improve Medicare b. Mitigate Impacts of HIV/AIDS, malaria and T.B. ↓	a. Strengthen capacities of institutions b. Town planning c. Improve service delivery d. Develop intermediate technology e. Strengthen rural banking ↓	a. Forestry b. Wetlands c. Pollution control and land degradation ↓
Priority Programs	a. 1-1. Improve drainage irrigation canals a. 1-2. Strengthen WYASA capacities b. 1-3. Grow marketable varieties b. 1-4. Form and strengthen marketing groups c. 1-5. Grow tolerant crops / varieties c. 1-6. Strengthen extension service delivery d. 1-7. Improved technologies d. 1-8. Marketing innovations e. 1-9. Seed banking e. 1-10. Home based cottage industry e. 1-11. Strengthening marketing f. 1-12. Upgrading indigenous stock f. 1-13. Modern hives (Longstroth) f. 1-14. Disease control g. 1-15. Train on modern fishing techniques (ponds) g. 1-16. Form and strengthen fishing organizations h. 1-17. Improved cane varieties (early maturing) h. 1-18. Improve roads h. 1-19. Avail credit facility	a. 2-1. Diversify crop production and livestock a. 2-2. Improve farming techniques b. 2-3. Strengthen disaster preparedness b. 2-4. Improving drainage systems b. 2-5. Water harvesting technologies	a. 3-1. Improve rural access roads	a. 4-1. Availability of essential drugs a. 4-2. Strengthen primary health care programs a. 4-3. Strengthen water sanitation b. 4-4. Strengthen orphans & OVC programs b. 4-5. Strengthen advocacy programs b. 4-6. Strengthen HBC programs b. 4-7. Strengthen malaria control programs & T.B.	a. 5-1. Intensify trainings a. 5-2. Strengthen networking & stakeholder linkages b. 5-3. Involve stakeholders c. 5-4. Sensitization programs d. 5-5. Village Polytechnics d. 5-6. Create local markets e. 5-7. Opening FOSA	a. 6-1. Re-afforestation program b. 6-2. Conservation b. 6-3. Sustainable utilization c. 6-4. Strengthen regulatory systems

Group Members: 1. Joe Orlale-Ebenezer, 2. Kalaminde-Swop, 3. Joash Othambo-CREAM, 4. James Wakianga-VRED, 5. Dornic Kuga-Chief (Kakola), 6. Amos Adika-Health Dept., 7. Maurice Ouma-Vet Dept., 8. George Oskia-Rep. Giko Scheme, 9. Joshua Odhing-Rep. Siany CC1 Scheme

Table 1.5.2 Approaches and Strategies of Lower Nyakach Division (2 September 2005)

Approach Strategy	1. Income Generation	2. Good Health	3. Food Security	4. Institution Strengthening	5. Infrastructure	6. Environment
	a. Improvement of rice farming b. Horticulture c. Agro forestry d. Handicraft technical training e. Improve dairy farming f. Improve beef farming g. Improve sand and stone harvesting h. Improve poultry production and marketing i. Improve cotton production and marketing j. Improve bee keeping ↓	a. Securing safe clean water b. Improvement of sanitary facility c. Mitigate impact of HIV/AIDS d. Mitigate impact of malaria ↓	a. Improvement of food security ↓	a. Strengthen institutional capacity b. Improve service delivery ↓	a. Improvement of infrastructure ↓	a. Improve farm forestry b. Gully rehabilitation ↓
Priority Programs	1-1. Micro scale gravity irrigation for rice & Horticulture 1-2. Cottage industry 1-3. Eco Tourism 1-4. Livestock improvement program 1-5. Revitalization of the cotton industry 1-6. Agro forestry extension 1-7. Sustainable utilization of wetland resources, sand & stones 1-8. Soil conservation and water harvesting	2-1. Water Sanitation 2-2. Health Education	3-1. Extension on diversification of crop enterprises	4-1. Institutional support	5-1. Rural access Roads	6-1. Agro forestry extension 6-2. Sustainable utilization of wetland resources, sand & stones 6-3. Promotion of flood tolerant trees species 6-4. Enhancement of energy saving techniques

Group Members: 1. Everlyne Achieng-Div PHO, 2. Alice A Odingo Comm-CBO Member, 3. Pamela Abila, 4. Jane Obede, 5. Silas Deya-DAEO, 6. Zedekiah Kasuku-Vet, 7. Denis Wambura, 8. Willis O. Oremo-Chief

Table 1.5.3 Approaches and Strategies of Miwani Division (2 September 2005)

Approach Strategy	1. Good Health	2. Income Generation	3. Food Security	4. Environmental Protection	5. Infrastructure	6. High Literacy Level
(1) Malaria	a. Use of treated nets b. Clear mosquito breeding places c. Treatment of Malaria	a. Encourage micro financial b. Promote generating activities c. Introduce fast maturing sugarcanes d. Improve on Cooperative management e. Promote horticulture f. Promote bee keeping g. Promote quality rice production h. Promotion of improved mangoes i. Promote and upgrade indigenous livestock j. Establishment of commercial tree nursery k. Encourage fish farming	a. Promotion of drought resistance varieties e.g. cassava, sweet potato techniques b. Training on modern farming techniques c. On firm soil & water conservation & management d. Encouragement of kitchen gardens for vegetable production e. Promote diversification of farm practices	a. Afforestation & reafforestation b. Conservation of wet lands c. River bank protection d. Campaign against industrial effluent pollution e. Promotion of energy conservation Jikos f. On farm forestry	a. Grading and maintaining weather roads b. Construction of drainage canal c. Provision of social amenities	a. Stopping child labor b. Promotion of adults education ECD c. Structural improvement in school d. Addressing child teacher ratio
(2) Mitigation of impact of HIV/AIDS	a. Capacity building of active community b. Provision of ARV c. Commodity promotion and distribution d. Creation of VCT centers e. Nutritional support to the affected					
(3) T.B Prevalence	a. Screening and treating cases of TB b. Provision of TB drugs					
(4) Water and Sanitation	a. Protecting existing wells b. Domestic water treatment c. Sinking of wells/B hole d. Expand existing schemes e. Use of trapezium bricks to line latrines f. Encourage construction of dish racks and refuse pits.					
Priority Programs	1-1. School health program 1-2. Home based care 1-3. Drop in centers OVC 1-4. School feeding program 1-5. Water & sanitation 1-6. Primary health care program 1-7. Malaria prevention program 1-8. Community distribution and promotion	2-1. Provision of seed money 2-2. Micro irrigation program 2-3. Sugarcane & rice research development program 2-4. indigenous livestock upgrading program	3-1. Rapid cassava and potato multiplication program	4-1. Support of CAPIs (Community action plan) on forestry 4-2. Village commercial tree planting 4-3. Energy conservation devices 4-4. Production and circulation devices 4-5. Sustainable utilization of wetland products 4-6. Education on environment at village level primary schools	5-1. Rural and access program	6-1. Capacity building program

Group Members: 1. Rosemary Ogada, 2. Jared Otieno, 3. John Okwelo, 4. Theudeus Ouko, 5. Job Wasonga, 6. Pascal Makhatsea, 7. Jashon Mbuor, 8. Charles Kakuku, 9. Willis Odaa, 10. Justus Ambogo

Table 1.5.4 Approaches and Strategies of Muhoroni Division (2 September 2005)

Approach	1. Income Generation	2. Food Security	3. Good Health	4. Setting of Squatters	5. Infrastructure
Strategy	a. Grow more sugarcane	a. Good storage facility	a. Drinking safe water	a. GOK settle landless	a. Good road maintenance
	b. Diversification	b. Increased food crop production	b. Proper medical care		b. Improvement of water and sanitation
	c. Creation of job opportunity	c. Use of proper farm inputs	c. Balanced diet		c. Good maintenance of health facilities
	d. Making good use of sugarcane by-products	d. Use of proper farming techniques	d. Protect ourselves from diseases (Malaria / HIV)		
	↓	↓	e. Improvement of water and sanitation	↓	↓
			f. Good maintenance of health facilities		
			↓		
Priority Programs	1-1. Diversification of horticulture	2-1. Control of larger grain borer (Osama)	3-1. Spring protection	4-1. Landless settling	5-1. Use of LATF, CESS, CDF
	1-2. Diversification of livestock	2-2. Capacity building Training	3-2. Roof catchment		5-2. Good road maintenance
	1-3. Improved infrastructure	2-3. Women group (community farming)	3-3. Sinking boreholes and wells		
	1-4. Use of sugarcane by-products	2-4. Use of certified seeds and soil fertility improvement	3-4. Boiling and water treating		
	1-5. Improved management and farming techniques	2-5. Credit facility	3-5. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduction (condom promotion)		
	1-6. Tree farming promotion (mango, avocado)		3-6. Behavior change		
	1-7. Strengthening marketing power (mango, avocado, vegetable products)		3-7. Malaria control program (nets, slashing bushes, drainage)		
	1-8. Dairy improvement (dairy goat, dairy cow)		3-8. Capacity building of women and youth groups on balanced diet		
	1-9. Bee keeping, honey processing and marketing				
	1-10. Poultry improvement				
	1-11. Pig rearing				
	1-12. Beef production management				

Table 1.5.5 Approaches and Strategies of Upper Nyakach Division (2 September 2005)

Approach	1. Income Generation	2. Food Security	3. Good Health	4. Institution Strengthening	5. Infrastructure	6. Environment
Strategy	a. Brick Industry Improvement b. Improved Horticulture c. Livestock improvement d. Handicraft technical training e. Sand ballast harvesting f. Commercial wood lots (Timber) g. Fish pond development ↓	a. Improvement of food production b. Improvement of livestock production ↓	a. Health education intensified b. Securing Clean water c. Mitigate impact of HIV/AIDS ↓	a. Strengthen institutional capacity b. Capacity building CEOs and WIUAs c. Improve services ↓	a. Improve infrastructure ↓	a. Land management b. Forestry energy saving c. Wetland management ↓
Priority Programs	a. 1-1. Adopt improved brick making a. 1-2. Review/Strengthen brick cooperative society a. 1-3. Capacity building of the brick making group a. 1-4. Market production for external market a. 1-5. Diversify the final product of ceramic b. 1-6. Horticulture extension (onion, tomato and mango) c. 1-7. Livestock extension (dairy, poultry) d. 1-8. Mat making e. 1-98. Formation of Sand Ballast cooperatives f. 1-10. Establishment of commercial tree nursery g. 1-11. Fish pond market improvement	a. 2-1. Food crop extension (cassava, bananas, sweet potato, beans etc.) b. 2-2. Upgrading of livestock (poultry, goats, cattle, etc.) b. 2-3. Livestock disease pest control	a. 3-1. Behavior change and communication program a. 3-2. Primary health a. 3-3. School health a. 3-4. Home based care b. 3-5. Water and sanitation c. 3-6. Improve health centers and OVCs	a. b. 4-1. Promote and strengthen farmers institution c. 4-2. Improve divisional officers	a. 5-1. Improve road, power supply and telephone services	a. 6-1. Afforestation around gully erosions a. b. c. 6-2. Environmental education at primary schools b. 6-3. High quality charcoal production b. 6-4. Improved jikos b. 6-5. Household forestry c. 6-6. Catchment afforestation c. 6-7. Promotion of food tolerant trees

Table 1.5.6 Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (2 September 2005)

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Rice Scheme
Goal: Income Generation or Villagers
Objective: Increase Rice Productivity

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Sensitization and mobilization	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	Committee, O.P., DAEOs	Farmers, O.P., DAEOs, Irrigation Officer
2. Train group leaders on agronomy and by laws	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	DSDO, DAEOs, committee	Farmers, WUAs
3. Survey on infrastructures	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	Dept. of Irrigation, Committee, NIB	Farmers
4. Design and construct structures	Stationary, sub allowance and building material	Dept. of Irrigation, Ministry of water, NIB	Farmers
5. Desiltation of drains	Jembes, spades, pangas and excavator	Committee	Farmers and villagers
7. Rice Input Acquisition	Fertilizers, seeds certified, insecticide and fungicide	Ministry of Agriculture, financial institution (RECA), agro chemical companies	Farmers, agro vets, DAEOs
8. Form and strengthen marketing groups	None	Marketing groups, RECA, NIB	Farmers, transporters, middlemen

Project Title: Improve Water and Sanitation
Goal: Good Health of Villagers
Objective: Reduction of Water borne Diseases

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Sensitization and mobilization	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	PHO, community, Dept. of Water and Irrigation (DWI)	PHO, community, DWI
2. Formation of committee	None	DSDO, community, DWI	DSDO, community, DWI
3. Capacity building of groups	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	PHO, community, DWI	PHO, groups, DWI
4. Baseline survey of available water	Transport, stationary and sub allowance	DWI, groups, O.P.	DWI, PHO
5. Construction of VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine)	Building hardware, sub allowance and transport	PHO, community	PHO, community
6. Construction of wells	Building hardwares, sub allowance and transport	DWI, community	DWI, community

Table 1.5.7 Priority Programmes / Projects of Lower Nyakach Division (2 September 2005)

Project Title: Horticultural Development Project**Goal: Villagers Have a Good Income****Objective: Maximize Profit per Unit Area and Diversification of Crop Enterprise**

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors	Remarks
1. Capacity building (group dynamics and agronomy)	Technical personnel	Community, farmers, DSDO's office	Villagers	
2. Formation of horticultural growers marketing society	Hoes, fertilizers, manure and technical personnel	Community, farmers, DSDO's office	Villagers	
3. Documentation and determination of marketing information	Human resource, charts	NGOs, farmers	Villagers, NGO	
4. Acquisition of seeds	Funds, community-labor, inputs	DWO, DAEO, NGO, farmers	Villagers, NGO, DAEO	
5. Field preparation	Oxen plough, jembes and tractors	Community	Villagers	
7. Nursery management	Watering cans, pipes, water pump and insecticide	Community, NGO	DAEO, villagers, NGO	
8. Field management	Hoes, fertilizer and labor	DWO, DAEO, community	DWO, DAEO, community	
9. Marketing	Transport to markets, and packaging material	Farmers marketing group	NGO, villagers	

Project Title: Improvement of Latrine Coverage**Goal: Villagers Are Healthy****Objective: Villagers are Free from Faecal Matter Related Infections e.g. Typhoid and Hookworm**

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors	Remarks
1. Community sensitization / mobilization	None	Assistant Chief	Villagers, PHO / PHT, Chief	
2. Pit digging	Jembes, spade and mattock	Villagers, Assistant Chief	Villagers, PHO / PHT, Chief	
3. Pit lining	Bricks, stones, cement and sand	Villagers, Assistant Chief	Villagers, PHO / PHT, Chief, artisans, JICA	
4. Slab construction	Sand, ballast, cement, water and reinforcement material	Villagers, Assistant Chief	Villagers, artisans, PHO / PHT, JICA	Villagers can use local material.
5. Construction of the super-structures	Mud, iron-sheets, vent pipe, screaming material and polls	Villagers, Assistant Chief	Villagers, artisans, PHO / PHT, JICA	Villagers can use local material.

Table 1.5.8 Priority Programmes / Projects of Miwani Division (2 September 2005)

Project Title: Horticulture Production Through Micro Irrigation
Goal: Villagers Have Enough Food and Get Good Income
Objective: Improve Quality and Quantity of Horticulture

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Election of Project Management committee (PMC)	None	Chief, villagers	DAEO, Chief, villagers
2. Nursery establishment	Jembes, plough, pangas and wheel burrow	PMC Chairman	DAEO, Chief, villagers
3. Land preparation	Oxen plough	PMC Chairman	DAEO, Chief, villagers
4. Transplanting	Water pump & accessories, and labor	PMC Chairman	DAEO, Chief, villagers
5. Pests and disease control	Pesticide, spraying pumps and labor	PMC Chairman	DAEO, Chief, villagers
6. Harvesting and marketing	crates, weighing scales, labor and transport	PMC Chairman	DAEO, Chief, villagers

Project Title: Improvement of Human Health
Goal: Villagers Are Healthy
Objective: Control of Human and Livestock Diseases

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Health education (HIV awareness counselling)	None	Chief	DWO, DPHO
2. Identification of unprotected shallow wells	None	Chairman, DWO	Villagers
3. Construction of pit latrines	Cement, ballast, sand, nails, rails, cedar posts and trapezium bricks and blocks	Chairman, DWO	Villagers
4. Installation of water hand pumps	Water hand pumps	Chairman, Livestock Disease Control Committee	Concerned CBOs

Table 1.5.9 Priority Programmes / Projects of Muhoroni Division (2 September 2005)

Project Title: Upgrading Local Goats for Milk Production
Goal: Improve income and Good Health of Villagers
Objective: Community to Have Adequate Milk and Income Generation

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors	Remarks
1. Formation of managing group	None	Assistant Chief, SDA	Village farmers, livestock officer	Group to collect money for purchasing dairy bucks
2. Buck house construction	Iron sheet, timber and off cut nails	Buck keeper / custodian, committee	Villagers, committee, livestock officer	
3. Purchase of dairy buck	Capital	Committee, livestock officer	Villagers, custodian, livestock officer	

Project Title: Fruit Tree Production
Goal: Improve income and Good Health of Villagers
Objective: Provide Alternative Income Source

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors	Remarks
1. Formation of groups for nurseries (trees)	None	Assistant Chief, SDA, DAEO	Farmers, DAEO	
2. Raising seedlings in the nursery / site selection	Grafting knife, seeds, jembeas, poly tubes, mother block and fertilizer	Committee, Chairman, DAEO, nursery attendant	Farmers, DAEO	The seeds should be sown early to facilitate grafting in time
3. Potting of root stock	Tubes, soil and manure / fertilizer	Committee, Chairman, DAEO, nursery attendant	Farmers, DAEO, nursery attendant	Watering should be continuous
4. Grafting	scions, grafting, grafting tape and fungicide	DAEO, nursery attendant	Farmers	Continuous watering, desucking spouts from root stock

Table 1.5.10 Priority Programmes / Projects of Upper Nyakach Division (2 September 2005)

Project Title: Local Poultry Improvement
Goal: Income Generation of Villagers
Objective: Villagers Income Level Increasing Through Sale of Poultry Products

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Community mobilization	Stationery	Provincial administration, livestock officers	DLEO, community, SDA
2. Formation of groups	Stationery	SDA, Provincial administration	Community, SDA
3. Election of office bearers	Stationery	Group Chairman	SDA, Provincial administration, community, DLEO
4. Capacity building of the groups	Stationery and lunch	Group Chairman, JICA	Community, DLEO, V.O.
5. Construction of poultry Unit	Iron sheets, nails, timber, etc.	Group leaders (Chairman)	Community, DLEO
6. Breed selection (local)	None	Group Chairman	Community, DLEO
7. Vaccination and other disease control	Vaccines, etc.	Group Chairman	V.O., community
8. Introduction of grade cock	Grade cockerel	Group Chairman	DLEO, community
9. Routine feeding	Feeds and troughs	Group Chairman	Community
10. Marketing	Transport and lunch allowances	Group Chairman, JICA	Community

Project Title: Maize / Beans Production
Goal: Villagers have enough food.
Objective: Adequate Food Production

Activities	Material / Tools	Who is responsible	Actors
1. Community mobilization	Posters, transport and subsistence	O.P. (Office of the President), community leaders, DAEO, JICA	Community, DAEO
2. Group formation	Stationery	SDA (Social Development Assistant), Provincial administration	Community, SDA
3. Election of officials	Stationery	DSDO, community leaders	Community, SDA, DAEO
4. Capacity building of farmers	Stationery, venue / lunches and facilitators	DAEO, community, JICA	DAEO, community
5. Farm preparation (land)	Jembes and ox-plough	Community	Community
6. Acquisition of certified seed and fertilizer	Money	Community	Community
7. Planting / weeding, disease and pest control	Pesticides and jembes	Community, DAEO	Community
8. Post harvest preservation and storage	Pesticides and gunny bags	Community, DAEO	Community
9. Project monitoring and evaluation	Stationery, transport and subsistence	DAEO, community, JICA	DAEO, community, JICA

1.6 District Level Planning Workshop

1.6.1 Objectives and Programme

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants shall be able to:

1. share development direction and priorities for the district, and
2. come up with the development programmes for the district.

Venue:

Multi-pirpose Training Centre, Ahero

Programme:

Day 1 (8 September 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 12:00	Review/ Refining of the District Development Approaches/ Strategies
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 14:00	Input from the JICA Study Team
14:00 – 17:00	Identification of Priority Strategies by Division Prioritization of Strategies by Approach for the District Prioritization of Approaches for the District

Day 2 (9 September 2005):

8:30 – 9:30	Recapitulation
9:30 – 12:00	Identification of Development Programmes/ Projects under the Strategies
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 16:00	Preparation of the Summary for the Priority Programmes/ Projects
16:00 – 16:30	Way Forward and Closing

1.6.2 Planning Priority Approaches, Strategies and Programmes of Nyando District

The participants of the district analytical workshops, representing divisional officers of each division and the representatives from the community level workshops gathered on 8-9 September 2005 to review prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes of each division and to identify prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes of Nyando District.

The procedure is as follows:

- (1) Presentation of the results of the divisional level workshop by a representative of each division.
- (2) Prioritizing approaches, and strategies under each approach as the district. (See Table 6.1)
- (3) Identifying priority programmes / projects for priority strategies as the district. (see Table 6.2)
- (4) Brief description of priority programmes / projects; major activities, rough schedule, who implement, major inputs, and selling points. (See Table 6.3)

Table 1.6.1 Approaches and Strategies of Nyando Division (8-9 September 2005)

		Living standard of the people of Nyando District is high.																			
		I. We get good income.					II. We have enough and nutritious food.					III. We are healthy.					IV. We control and manage cases of HIV/AIDS.				
		NY	LN	MH	UN	NY	LN	MH	UN	NY	LN	MH	UN	NY	LN	MH	UN	NY	LN	MH	UN
Approaches I-IV	I-1. We can grow more sugarcane, sugarcane easily.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				●
	I-2. We can harvest more rice.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				○
	I-3. We can grow more horticulture.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				●
	I-4. We keep healthy and productive livestock.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙
	I-5. We can do IG.A.s.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙
	I-5-1. We can make and sell more bricks.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙
	I-5-2. We can grow and sell more cotton.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙
	I-5-3. We practice commercial fish farming.				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙				⊙
	I-6. We can find job opportunities.				●				○				○				○				○
	I-7. Quality and quantity of our yield is good.				○				○				○				○				○
I-7-1. We can sell our produce at good price.				○				○				○				○				○	
I-8. Livestock is not stolen.				○				○				○				○				○	
I-9. We get more income from fish.				○				○				○				○				○	
Strategies																					
Approaches V-VIII	V-1. We do afforestation and reforestation.				⊙				○				○				○				○
	V-2. We control floods.				○				○				○				○				○
	V-3. We can manage solid and liquid waste.				⊙				○				○				○				○
	V-3-1. Water pollution is controlled.				○				○				○				○				○
	V-4. Alternative sources for fuel are available.				○				○				○				○				○
	V-5. Erosion is prevented.				⊙				○				○				○				○
	V-6. We manage air pollution.				○				○				○				○				○
	V-7. Environmental policies are enforced.				○				○				○				○				○
	V-8. We are aware of environmental protection.				○				○				○				○				○
Approaches VI-VIII	VI-1. Good drainage to protect from floods.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-2. We have more access roads and foot bridges.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-3. We have good housing.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-4. Squatters are settled.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-5. Electricity network is good.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-6. Telephone network is good.				○				○				○				○				○
	VI-7. IT infrastructure is good.				○				○				○				○				○
Approaches VII-VIII	VII-1. We can get good formal education.				○				○				○				○				○
	VII-2. We can get good informal education.				○				○				○				○				○
	VII-2-1. We are trained on appropriate skills.				○				○				○				○				○
	VII-2-2. We have adult education sessions.				○				○				○				○				○
Approaches VIII-VIII	VIII-1. Good security.				○				○				○				○				○
	VIII-2. Good project management.				○				○				○				○				○
	VIII-3. We form our own community based development groups.				○				○				○				○				○
	VIII-4. We have political will.				○				○				○				○				○

KEY
 Top priority strategies: ●
 High priority strategies: ⊙
 Priority strategies: ○

NY: Nyando Division, LN: Lower Nyakach Division, MI: Mkwani Division, MH: Mhoroni Division, UN: Upper Nyakach Division

Table 1.6.2 (1/2) Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Living standard of the people of Nyando District is high.

Approaches /W	I. We get good income.	II. We have enough and nutritious food.	III. We are healthy.	IV. We control and manage cases of HIV/AIDS.
	<p>107/486 (23.0%)</p> <p>109/471 (23.1%)</p>	<p>97/486 (20.0%)</p> <p>95/471 (19.5%)</p>	<p>92/486 (18.9%)</p> <p>93/471 (19.7%)</p>	<p>57/486 (11.7%)</p> <p>59/471 (12.5%)</p>
	<p>1 I-1. We can grow more sugarcane growers institutions.</p> <p>2 I-2. We can harvest more rice.</p> <p>3 I-3. We can grow more horticulture.</p> <p>4 I-4. We keep healthy and productive livestock.</p> <p>5 I-5. We can do I.G.A.s.</p> <p>I-6. We can find job opportunities.</p> <p>I-7. Quality and quantity of our yield is good.</p> <p>I-8. Livestock is not stolen.</p> <p>I-9. We get more income from fish.</p>	<p>1 II-1. We plant enough and diversified subsistence crops.</p> <p>2 II-2. Our farms are protected from floods.</p> <p>3 II-3. Our production of crops is high.</p> <p>4 II-4. Post harvest management is good.</p> <p>5 II-5. We don't have many dependants.</p> <p>6 II-6. Our soil is fertile.</p>	<p>1 III-1. We can drink safe water.</p> <p>2 III-2. We have good sanitation system.</p> <p>3 III-3. We protect ourselves from diseases.</p> <p>4 III-4. We can get proper medical care.</p> <p>5 III-5. We practice balanced diet.</p>	<p>1 IV-1. We are aware of and protect ourselves from HIV and AIDS centers.</p> <p>2 IV-2. We can easily access VCT services.</p> <p>3 IV-3. We have enough equipped patient support centers.</p> <p>4 IV-4. We have quality home based care facilities.</p>
Strategies	<p>Rehabilitation of sugar factories</p> <p>Strengthening of sugar out growers institutions.</p> <p>Improvement of road infrastructure/</p> <p>● Rehabilitation and expansion of rice schemes</p> <p>● Bulking of high value rice varieties.</p> <p>Strengthening water user associations.</p> <p>Integrated aqua-agriculture.</p> <p>● Strengthen individual / groups hort. irrigators.</p> <p>Diversity on high value hort. Varieties.</p> <p>Post harvesting hort. Handling.</p> <p>Vaccination.</p> <p>Vector control.</p> <p>● Promotion of cottage industry</p> <p>Promotion of cotton cultivation.</p> <p>Strengthen micro-financial institutions.</p> <p>Promotion of home-based quarry (stonesand) industry.</p> <p>Strengthen ceramic industry.</p> <p>● Strengthen small-scale trade (e.g. boda boda).</p> <p>Formation of groups & register.</p> <p>Introduction of appropriate technology.</p> <p>Community policing.</p> <p>Cattle branding.</p> <p>Fish farming.</p> <p>Capture fishing.</p> <p>Post harvest handling.</p>	<p>● Seed banking (cassava, sweet potato, groundnuts).</p> <p>● Fruit nursery promotion and development.</p> <p>Flood control (drainage, building dams, river bank protection).</p> <p>Credit support.</p> <p>Land reclamation (wetlands).</p> <p>● Farming skills improvement.</p> <p>● Livestock upgrading</p> <p>● Livestock disease control</p> <p>Post harvest handling and storage improvement.</p> <p>Post harvest processing (value addition, preservation)</p> <p>—</p> <p>Community cereal bank.</p> <p>● Soil fertility improvement (organic farming, composting, improved fallow, soil conservation on farming).</p>	<p>Hygiene promotion (combination of III-1 and 2).</p> <p>● Provision of safe water using appropriate tech.</p> <p>Provision of appropriate sanitation.</p> <p>● Primary health care.</p> <p>● Provision of quality health services.</p> <p>Food and nutrition.</p> <p>Provision of appropriate social amenities.</p>	<p>● Promotion of behavior change & communication.</p> <p>Scaling up of VCT / PMCT services.</p> <p>Scaling up of patient support services.</p> <p>● Provision of integrated quality home-based care services.</p> <p>Scaling up of home-based care services.</p>

Table 1.6.2 (2/2) Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

		Living standard of the people of Nyando District is high.		
Approaches V-III	V. Our environment is protected. ● 70/486 (0.4%) ● 72/471 (0.5%)	VI. Infrastructure is improved. ● 20/486 (5.3%) ● 15/471 (3.2%)	VII. We get quality education. ● 37/486 (7.6%) ● 31/471 (6.6%)	VIII. Good governance.
	Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community tree planting ● Establishment of tree nurseries. ● Improvement of existing tree nurseries. ● Farmers' training. ● Tree management. ● Promotion of fast growing exotic species for commercial purposes. ● Agro-forestry. ● Flood control. ● Promotion of indigenous and flood tolerant species. ● Early warning system. ● Desilting of canals. ● Upstream damming. ● Afforestation. ● Disaster management unit. ● Waste collection and disposal facilities. ● Promotion of alternative sources of energy. ● Solar energy. ● Wind energy. ● Biogas energy. ● Hydro-power. ● Soil and water conservation. ● Agro-forestry. ● Soil conservation measures. ● Water conservation measures. ● Promotion of cleaner technologies. ● Awareness creation of new Forest Policy and Bill and EMCA, 199 ● Training of community and technical officers on environmental protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of water pans. ● Rehabilitation of drainage system. ● Construction and maintenance of access roads / bridges. ● Planning and construction of affordable houses. ● Rural electrification. ● Expand telephone network. ● Improve existing network. ● Installation of IT infrastructure. ● Training of trainers and users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procurement & improvement of teaching / learning materials. ● Initiating functional literacy programs and learning centers. ● Opening up technical institutions. ● Set up sensitization programs.
	1 V-1. We do afforestation and reforestation.	1 VI-1. Good drainage to protect from floods. 2 VI-2. We have more access roads and foot bridges. 3 VI-3. We have good housing. 4 VI-4. Squatters are settled. 5 VI-5. Electricity network is good. VI-6. Telephone network is good. VI-7. IT infrastructure is good.	1 VII-1. We can get good formal education. VII-2. We can get good informal education. 2 VII-2-1. We are trained on appropriate skills. VII-2-2. We have adult education sessions.	1 VIII-1. Good security. 2 VIII-2. Good project management. 3 VIII-3. We form our own community based development groups. 4 VIII-4. We have political will.

Table 1.6.3 (1/5) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Approach I: We get good income				
Strategy I-2: We can harvest more rice.				
Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Rehabilitation and expansion of rice schemes. (Nyando, Miwani and Lower Nyakach)	Income generation Creation of employment Food security	Farmers of rice Rice millers Poultry Farmers	Survey Designs&Construction, Capacity Building	Yr 2 Imp Yr 5 Follow-up Yr 10
GOK Input: Technical Staff, limited Recurrent expenditure				
Sale Points: Rice Already Cash crop; project on Going				
Strategy I-3: We can grow more horticulture.				
Priority Project / Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Strengthen individual / group horticulture irrigators (Nyando, Muhoroni and Miwani)	Income generation Enhance nutritional states	Horticulture farmers Community	Train on Pump operation, Post harvest handling Train on husbandry Irrigation technology Sourcing of high valued seed varieties Strengthen groups	Yr 2 Imp Yr 5 Follow-up Yr 10
GOK Input: Technical staff, minimal recurrent expenditure, and CDF.				
Justification: Project on going on very small scale, and district in net importer of horticulture products.				
Strategy I-5: We can do I.G.A.s.				
Priority Project / Program 3.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Promotion of Cottage Industry. (Lower Nyakach, Muhoroni, Nyando and Upper Nyakach)	Promotion of income generation. Acquiring of new technologies & skills. Employment creation.	Community Youth groups Women groups Persons with disability Self-help groups	Cultivation Avaling raw materials (cotton, Sisal Papyrus etc.) Capacity building Marketing strengthening	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
GOK Input: Technical staff, cotton sector revival funds and CDF				
Justification: On going activities, some materials locally available, some technology already available, markets are available.				
Strategy I-6: We can find job opportunities.				
Priority Project / Program 4.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Strengthen small scale trade (Muhoroni, Nyando, Lower Nyakach, Upper Nyakach and Miwani)	Income generation Job creation Uplift living standard for community to handle	Boda boda transporters Hawkers Sand harvesters Brick makers	Capacity building Sourcing for funds Upscalling initiatives	Yr 2 Imp Yr 5 Follow-up Yr 10
GOK Input: Small enterprise loans/ Grants, poverty eradication funds				
Justification: On going activities and innovations in place, markets are easily available.				

Table 1.6.3 (2/5) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Approach II. We have enough and nutritious food.

Strategy II-1: We plant enough and diversified subsistence food.

Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation		
				Yr 2	Yr 5	Yr 10
Seed bulking. (Lower Nyakach, Miwani and Upper Nyakach)	To enable community have enough planting material. (high quality)	Farming community Vulnerable group	To promote new improved varieties (e.g. cassava- mm, ss4, mijera, sweet potato-spk, groundnuts)	Bring new varieties	Community planting new variety	
GOK Input:	GOK can supply the seed through development fund. Individual groups can be funded by CDF if proposals are written.					
Sale Points:	Crop disease free seeds; high yield; early maturity; contribution to food security; sustainability is high because multiplication is faster and easy for community to handle; can generate income (buying of seeds).					

Strategy: We keep healthy and productive livestock. (Strategy I-4)

Priority Project / Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation		
				Yr 2	Yr 5	Yr 10
Small livestock improvement. (Nyando, Lower Nyakach, Muhoroni, Upper Nyakach, Miwani)	To enable the community get enough adequate food in both quality and quantity.	Farming community Vulnerable group	Promoting more production of milk, honey, eggs, meat etc.	Sexing-breeding stock, test, processing & disease control program	Breeding control, disease control, processing, marketing	breeding control, disease control, processing, marketing
GOK Input:	GOK can secure the breeding stock (start Up), vector and tick control (FICO) through developing fund, and groups can be funded by CDF.					
Sale Points:	Cheap program; can be attained within short time; can be practiced by the vulnerable.					

Strategy II-6: Our soil is fertile.

Priority Project / Program 3.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation		
				Yr 2	Yr 5	Yr 10
Soil fertility improvement. (Upper Nyakach, Muhoroni, Miwani and Lower Nyakach)	To enable the community get high production per unity area.	Farming community	Soil conservation Improved fallow technologies Compositing technology	Planting or fallow trees, orn farm soil conservation, and compositing	Planting or fallow trees, orn farm soil conservation, compositing	Planting or fallow trees, orn farm soil conservation, compositing
GOK Input:	Technical assistance and supply of improved fallow seeds by GOK startup.					
Sale Points:	Long lasting effect; can use locally available materials.					

Table 1.6.3 (3/5) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Approach III. We are healthy.				
Strategy III-1: We can drink safe water.				
Priority Project /Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Provision of safe water using appropriate technologies. (Miwani, Nyakach and Upper Nyakach)	To make safe water accessible to all.	Man and livestock	Spring protection, sinking of shallow wells, bore hole drilling, extension of gravity water supply from Kibgori water supply, excavation of water pans, roof catchment water harvesting, pit lining	Implementation, operation, monitoring and evaluation (mid-term and final). Short-term program: water and sanitation 2 years
GOK Input:	District safe water is only 36%.			
Strategy III-3: We protect ourselves from diseases.				
Priority Project /Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
To strengthen PHC programme (Lower Nyakach and Miwani)	To reduce incidences and prevalence of diseases.	Nyando community	Strengthening of PHC elements e.g. health education, immunization, essential drug supply etc.	5 years implementation, operation, follow up, and M&E; Scaling up of patient support services 2 years.
GOK Input:	High prevalence of human diseases.			
Strategy III-4: We can get proper medical care.				
Priority Project /Program 3.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Provision of quality health services.	To reduce morbidity and mortality rates.	Vulnerable groups	Supply of essential drugs, adequate medical staff and other non pharmaceutical supplies.	5 years implementation, operation, follow up, and M&E;
GOK Input:	Inadequate health facilities & supplies			
Approach IV. We control and manage cases of HIV/AIDS.				
Strategy IV-1: We are aware of and protect ourselves from HIV/AIDS.				
Priority Project /Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Promotion of behavior change and communication. (Muhoroni and Nyando)	To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Nyando population	Enhanced behavior change activities; community promotion and IEC distribution.	5 years implementation, operation, follow up, and M&E;
GOK Input:	Nyando HIV/AIDS prevalence rate stands at 27% four times the National rate of 7%.			
Strategy IV-3: We have enough equipped patient support centers.				
Priority Project /Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Scaling up of patient support services. (Nyando and Upper Nyakach)	To increase accessibility and acceptability of services	Affected and infected people	Capacity building; Provision of ARVs, drugs for OIs, CD-4, count machines and non pharmaceuticals	5 years implementation, operation, follow up, and M&E;
GOK Input:	Nyando HIV/AIDS prevalence rate stands at 27% four times the National rate of 7%.			

Table 1.6.3 (4/5) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Approach V: Our environment is protected.				
Strategy V-1: We do afforestation and reforestation.				
Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Afforestation and reforestation	Increase tree coverage, Medicinal, wood & timber	Community	Establishments of nurseries, Establishment of wood lot, Training promotion of fast growing trees; Tree management; Rehabilitation of degraded catchment sites; Tree planting	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
What and How, Funds: Establishment of tree nursery, technical assistance and demonstration sites				
Sale Points: Man Power locally available; Under utilised land available, Already existing nurseries; Both skilled and unskilled labour available; Income generation from sale of				
Strategy V-3: We can manage solid and liquid waste.				
Priority Project / Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Waste collection and disposal facilities. (Munoroni and urban centers)	Keep environment clean; Manage our wastes effectively; Utilize wastes commercially.	Community	Establish community dumping sites; Provide improvised waste collection facility to house hold; Community contracting in waste collection and disposal; Recycling of wastes.	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
What and How, Funds: Establishment of disposal sites; Manpower skilled and unskilled.				
Sale Points: Improved waste collection facilities; Community empowerment.				
Approach VI: Infrastructure is improved.				
Strategy VI-2: We have more access roads and foot bridges.				
Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Access roads and foot bridges. (Nyando, Lower Nyakach and Miwani)	Easy and quick means of transportation; Creation of employment.	Community Sugarcane farmers Trgansport Sector	Survey works; Maintenance of existing roads and bridges; Contraction of culverts; Drainage pass ways for water	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
What and How, Funds: Construction of Culverts/ Murraming of bypass road; Casual labor payment; Graveling.				
Sale Points: Roads improvement; Community empowerment.				

Table 1.6.3 (5/5) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Nyando Division (9 September 2005)

Approach VII: We get quality education.				
Strategy VII-1: We can get good formal education.				
Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Procurement and improvement of teaching / learning. Materials (Lower Nyakach and Miwani)	To improve the education standards in primary / secondary schools	Community	Improve physical facilities, provide furniture and equipments.	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
GOK Input:	Many secondary schools lack well equipped laboratories; Many primary schools lack adequate class rooms.			
Strategy VII-2: We can get good informal education.				
Priority Project / Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Initiating functional literacy programme and learning centers. (Nyando and Lower Nyakach)	To promote the communities knowledge and skills.	Farmers Women groups Youths	Establish community resource center; Promote field days; Exchange visits.	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
GOK Input:	To improve self reliance among members of community.			
Approach VIII: Good governance.				
Strategy VIII-2: Good project management.				
Priority Project / Program 1.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Capacity building of project implementers.	To improve the management skills of the project managers	Project managers Community	Workshops; Study tour; Exchange visits; Training	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
GOK Input:	To improve project management skills.			
Strategy VIII-3: We form our own community based development groups.				
Priority Project / Program 2.	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of Activities	Implementation
Capacity building of community based development groups.	To spear head community development.	Members of the community	Sensitization of community members; Form community groups; Membership drive.	Yr 2 Yr 5 Yr 10
GOK Input:	To improve community based development group.			

CHAPTER 2 ANALYTICAL AND PLANNING WORKSHOPS, HOMA BAY DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction and Purpose

2.1.1 Rationale

Nyanza Province where Nyando district and Homa Bay District are located carries population of around 4.5 million accounting for 15.3 % of the national population. It represents a densely populated area in Kenya with a density of about 360 persons per square kilometer. The province is bestowed with relatively favorable natural conditions such as productive soils and mild climate, and owing to these it is referred to as an area with “high potential for agricultural productivity”. Nevertheless, the production of such major cash crop in the province as cotton, sugarcane and paddy has been stagnant due to drop of market prices and halting function of the infrastructures, etc.

As a result, many of the provincial population have been leaving their home villages, seeking for new income opportunities and means of livelihood, resulting in lingering demographic migration of manpower and labor force out of the province. At the same time, a sharp decline of productive stratum of population caused by prevalent epidemic of HIV/AIDS has become a heavy burden to the regional economy. In addition, frequent floods fostered by deforestation and random felling of forest resources have brought the population serious damages. Thus, as many people recognize, such economic recession and increased disasters have converted Nyanza Province into one of the poorest regions in Kenya.

With a view to reversing gloomy trend of regional recession, a nationwide campaign has been deployed trying to activate economy through the promotion of decentralization and privatization of public enterprises. However, grave financial crisis in state economy has made it practically difficult to put regional development plans into implementation. Meanwhile, no significant improvement in poverty-stricken local communities has been made in many local communities where administrative assistances are hardly available. Though many measures have so far been taken to cope with HIV/AIDS and in fact the prevalence rate already started declining, still economy cannot be said to have started reversing the downward trend. In this regard, immediate measures are acutely sought for coping with these serious situations faced by these districts.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Kenya (GOK) made a request to Japan of the assistance of implementing “The Development Study for Regional Development Programme in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts in the Republic of Kenya”, envisaging that once a threshold can be tapped in order to bring stability on the lives of the population and therefore bring about economic development, it will reverse the present downwards trend and also be diffusible to other areas facing to similar issues. Accepting the request, JICA dispatched a preparatory study mission to Kenya in November 2004 to consult the Scope of the Works and the framework of the Study with the relevant GOK officers.

The Minutes of the Meetings on the Scope of Work were agreed and signed on December 1, 2004 between the two governments, and Sanyu Consultants Inc. of Japan was contracted by JICA in July 2005 to carry out the Study. The Study Team first arrived at Kenya on June 29, 2005 and proceeded to the subsequent field survey, and has carried out a series of participatory workshops. The participatory workshops started at district level kick-off, going through divisional level and community level analytical workshops, and then backing to the division and district for planning purposes. The series of workshops were held from July 2005 to October 2005, which are now all completed with great assistances from the concerned officers, hence presenting this Proceedings.

2.1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Proceedings

The overall objective of the Study is to contribute to poverty alleviation of the population in the districts concerned. The Study aims at designing a programme to comprehensively promote area-wise multi-sectoral development focusing on the districts concerned. In this connection, the programme to be designed here comprises a host of action plans to be pursued by the communities and counterpart authorities in order to find solutions of the compound issues hindering area development. The whole process of the Study centers on the following which themselves are the objectives of the Study agreed upon in the SW:

- 1) To formulate a Development Programme for sustainable development for each of the two Districts; Nyando and Homa Bay,
- 2) To improve the planning process at the district, division, location and community levels based upon bottom-up approach, and
- 3) To enhance the capacity of the counterparts to promote and lead the development, assuring the ownership of the Government in the process of the programme implementation.

In line with above, the Study is divided into two phases; namely, Phase I carried out in the latter part of year 2005 and Phase II from the first quarter of year 2006 to the end of this Study, which is scheduled at the second quarter of year 2007. Phase I produces the draft development programme, which should come from what the people of the districts need with the relevant priorities. To achieve this, following workshops were held in this District, whose results are recorded in this Proceedings.

- District level Analytical Workshop, also works as kick-off workshop (2 days x 1 batch),
- Divisional level Analytical Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)
- Community level Analytical Workshop (1 day x 1 representative community in each division),
- Divisional Level Planning Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)
- District Level Planning Workshop (2 days x 1 batch)

2.2 District Level Analytical Workshop

2.2.1 Objectives and Programme

Based upon an agreement made on 1st December 2004 between the GOK and the Government of Japan for a study for regional development programmes of Nyando and Homa-bay districts, a study team was dispatched by JICA, the responsible agency for Japanese Technical Cooperation, hence the commencement of the Study. The Study now calls a kick-off workshop at district level with the following specific objectives:

Objectives:

At the end of the Workshop, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. Know about the JICA Study, and internalize the concept of endogenous development,
2. Know about the mid-term progress of the current District Development Plan (2002-2008),
3. Have a common understanding of development opportunities & constraints for the District,
4. Know and share development pitfalls and successes for the District, and
5. Identify right direction toward district overall development.

Venue:

Farmers Training Centre, Homa Bay

Programme:

Day 1 (28 September 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 10:30	Introduction to the JICA Study
10:30 – 10:45	Tea Break
10:45 – 12:00	Review of the current District Development Plan (2002-2008)
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 17:00	Situation Analysis

Day 2 (29 September 2005):

8:30 – 12:00	Situation Analysis, continued
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 15:30	Appreciative Inquiry (success stories)
15:30 – 15:45	Invitation to the Next Workshop (divisional level workshop)
15:45 – 16:00	Closing
16:00 –	Home Sweet Home

Invitees:

District Officers
Divisional Officers
Council Officers
NGOs

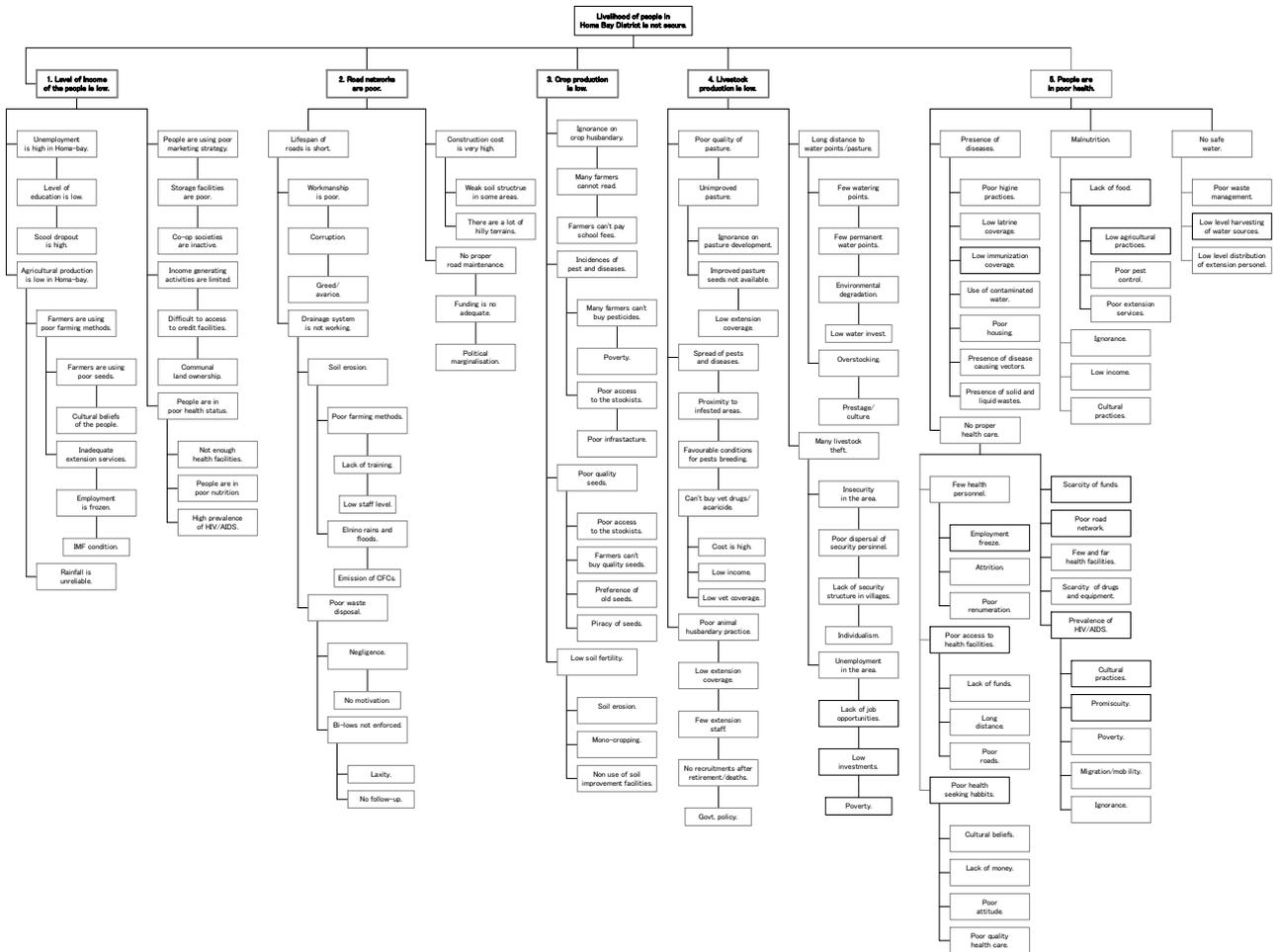
2.2.2 Situation Analysis of the District

In the two-day workshop at district level on 28-29 July 2005, the situation of Homa Bay District was analyzed by division. Table 2.1 shows the characteristics of Homa Bay District by division, and Figure 2.1 is the result of problem analysis of the District.

Table 2.2.1 Characteristics of Homa Bay District by Division (28 July 2005)

	Range Division	Asego Division	Riana Division	Ndhiwa Division	Kobama Division	Nyarongi Division	
	score	score	score	score	score	score	
	Narrative Summary	Narrative Summary	Narrative Summary	Narrative Summary	Narrative Summary	Narrative Summary	
General situations and issues	1. Roads Network (8 votes) GROUP 2: 1. George Deyo, 2. Shadrack Mwangi, 3. Vincent Opiung, 4. Joseph Ombiga, 5. Emmanuel Yalo	5 Stable soil Major roads passing through it Borders 3 districts Politics	5 Served by major roads Under Municipality Also covered by County council	1 Poor soils Major rivers High rainfall Far from the District HQ	3 Poor drainage Poor soil High rainfall	2 Poor soil No roads Low economic activities	2 Poor soil No roads Low economic activities
	2. HIV/AIDS and O.V.C.s (7 votes) GROUP 1: 1. Philip Osewe, 2. Daniel Ouma, 3. Judith A. Ondiek, 4. Bruce Ndago, 5. Jacob	4 Borders the beach Social mobility Finances Institutional interaction Poverty (including Markets)	1 Social Mobility: Higher population Borders the lakeshore Financial Flow Prostitution	3 No major commercials centers in Riana Land locked No side population	2 Social mobility Migration Local bees Poverty Economic activities are high Idle population	2 Poverty Wife inheritance Idle population Negligence	2 Poverty Wife inheritance Idle population Negligence
	3. Health including immunization coverage, infant mortality rate and facilities (6 vote) GROUP 1: 1. Philip Osewe, 2. Daniel Ouma, 3. Judith A. Ondiek, 4. Bruce Ndago, 5. Jacob	4 Social cultural beliefs High level of awareness Irregular supply of drugs Low net coverage Low latrine coverage Poor market sanitation and hygiene Lack of transport for capacity building (facility yes, but not fully utilized)	5 Good health facility Good road network Awareness well created	3 Poor road network Awareness not sufficient Poor water quality (only 2 Health facilities)	4 Poor water supply Area is quit big for only one health facility	2 Poverty levels high Awareness not sufficient Proximity to Health facility low We have health centre but no facility.	1 Has no health facility Poverty Awareness on health issues is low Poor infrastructure
	4. Water & Sanitation (6 votes) GROUP 2: 1. George Deyo, 2. Shadrack Mwangi, 3. Vincent Opiung, 4. Joseph Ombiga, 5. Emmanuel Yalo	2 Distance to clean water sources Poor quality of water Unstable soil Negative attitude Poverty	2 Unstable soil Pollution from economic activities Negative Attitude Poverty Distance to water source 2 km	2 Poor soil Poor quality of water Poverty Negative attitude on sanitation	2 Poor soil formation Drying well High construction costs (soil) Negative attitude	1 Poor soil Distance from water source Poor water quality Negative attitude Poverty	1 Poor soil Distance from water source Poor water quality Negative attitude on sanitation Poverty
	5. Food security (5 votes) GROUP 3: 1. James Omoladi, 2. Michael Abior, 3. Henry Ojwo, 4. Francis Kamuba, 5. Michael Ogunji	3 Good soil Ample land Average rainfall Better communication	1 Unreliable rainfall Inadequate land High population density Poor agricultural practices	5 High soil fertility Ample land Poor access to markets	3 Good soil but poor drainage Ample land Average rainfall	2 High soil fertility Livestock production competes learning activities Low storage	2 Poor soil Poor technology Poor transportation Poor crop diversity
	6. Education including literacy rate and classrooms (4 votes) GROUP 4: 1. Chora S. Muthambi, 2. Solomon Ogdla, 3. Christopher Omollo	4 Nearness to urban division Served well with institution of learning (missionary efforts) Low construction costs Higher levels of income	5 Home of Urban Centers Presence of many learning institutions well built Teacher population high Economic activities	3 Fewer learning institutions High construction costs (soil) Agricultural Activities competes learning activities Teachers shun those areas	2 Fewer learning institutions High construction costs (soil) Agricultural Activities competes learning activities Teachers shun those areas	2 Poverty levels Livestock production competes learning activities Previously considered remote areas High drop out rate	2 Poverty levels Livestock production competes learning activities Previously considered remote areas High drop out rate
	7. Livestock (3 votes) GROUP 5: 1. Dr. W. B. Kanga, 2. Ole Nkoyo, 3. Juma Ahooh, 4. F. Oryang Mru, 5. James Otwenga	3 Ticks No dips High cost of Acaricide Low income	5 Tsetse flies No dips High cost of Acaricide Poor knowledge on Animal husbandry	4 Tsetse flies Poor roads Low income Inadequate extension staff High cost of Acaricide Poor knowledge on Animal husbandry	1 No cattle dips Poor road network High cost of Acaricide Tsetse fly menace Ticks	2 Tsetse flies Low income of farmers Proximity to Riana Tsetse fly menace Ticks	4 Tsetse flies Low income No extension staff
	8. Poverty (2 votes) GROUP 6: 1. Naboth O. Odato, 2. Joseph Okemwa, 3. J.B. Ojwang, 4. Kenneth Okoyo	3 Harsh climate conditions Inadequate credit facilities High HIV/AIDS prevalence Idle land Collapse of cotton Poor Infrastructure 71% (3.38) below poverty	3 Poor roads High HIV/AIDS prevalence High literacy Poor Infrastructure Idle land Collapse of cotton Poor Infrastructure 69% (5.97) below poverty	5 Harsh climate conditions Inadequate credit facilities High HIV/AIDS prevalence Idle land Collapse of cotton Poor Infrastructure 69% (5.97) below poverty	4 Poor road network HIV/AIDS prevalence High literacy No replacement 70% (4.73) below poverty	1 Poor climatic conditions Poor infrastructure High literacy level 72% (4.50) below poverty	2 Poor climatic conditions Poor infrastructure High mortality rate (HIV) High Adult literacy 72 (4.50) below poverty
	9. Insecurity (1 vote) GROUP 7: 1. Victor K. Kisachi, 2. Josephat K. Biwott, 3. Tom Mongare, 4. Luke Gagn, 5. Elcher Mwarumbe, 6. Leonard Mugate	3 Bordering 3 districts Good road network Vast without police station Idle land High poverty levels	3 Cosmopolitan High population High unemployment rate Good road network High financial flow	4 No side population due to agricultural activities No police post nearby	3 Good road network Idle population Cosmopolitan High financial flow	4 Poor road network with only one major highway Cohesive society (one clan) Only borders 2 districts High poverty level	3 No police station Bordering Migori district through Awend - Riat road so thugs access the division Idle population
	10. Agro forestry including multi-purpose trees for income / consumption (1 vote) GROUP 8: 1. Ockido, 2. Kihina, 3. Oryando, 4. C. Obiero	3 Charcoal burning Controlled grazing Poor replacement of trees	1 Town influence and coverage Smoking fish (fuel wood) No Replacement Free range grazing system	3 Charcoal burning Controlled grazing Poor replacement of trees	4 Adequate rainfall Able to establish free nurseries due to rivers Limited charcoal burning Free range grazing system	2 Charcoal burning Free range grazing system No replacement Free range nurseries	2 Low rainfall in some parts Charcoal burning Free range grazing system No replacement of trees Few nurseries
	11. Access to credit (1 vote) GROUP 9: 1. Ken Otieno, 2. Kasuku Lase, 3. Ogo Alfred	1 Accessibility to other lending institutions e.g. fish societies Land demarcation is finalized with title deeds (e.g. security) There is some degree of awareness	3 Banking institutions are centrally located in the division Other lending institutions are easily accessible e.g. Fisheries SACCOs Aware of existence of loaning facilities is high Availability of loaning facility security e.g. title deeds	1 Lack of accessibility to financial institutions High interest rates offered of financial institution General fear for loan	1 Lack of accessibility to financial institutions High interest rates offered by financial institution Incomplete sub division of land hence lack of collateral	1 Incomplete sub division of land hence lack of collateral Lack of accessibility to financial institutions High interest rates offered by financial institution General fear for loan	1 Low incidence of livestock diseases Availability of land
	12. Fisheries Production (1 vote) GROUP 10: 1. R.J. Kobiers, 2. Simon Awino, 3. Lilian Aluoch	2 Border the lake Has few rivers Fishmongers from soil Homa Bay high	3 Border the lake Good road network Well served with health facilities Has lake as a major source of water Has good Educational facilities Access to livestock disease control services Proximity to security apparatus Access to credit facilities Fish production center Skilled personnel	1 Has river inlets exchange (Bater)	1 Favorable road Proximity to Sori and Homa Bay	1 No Rivers Far from the lake	1 No rivers Far from the lake No proper market
Strengths	Accessible roads Availability of Health facilities Strong agricultural base due to high rainfall in upper parts of Range Available technical personnel Available labor Availability of water source lake at lower side of Range Availability of market centers Availability of learning institutions Availability of other development agencies (collaboration) CBOs, NGOs Presence of Co-operative societies e.g. Ndori Coffee, Range Dairy society Availability of materials Access to external markets e.g. Kisii, Rachuonyo	Good road network Well served with health facilities Has lake as a major source of water Has good Educational facilities Access to livestock disease control services Proximity to security apparatus Access to credit facilities Fish production center Skilled personnel	Fertile land Reliable Rainfall Ample land for Agricultural production Human Resources available Development structures available Political goodwill	Good agricultural soil Reliable rainfall Enough land Adequate labor Availability of market for livestock and farm produce Served by a major road Available health facilities Availability of electric power	Good security Electricity availability Health facilities available Animal population (zebu) Land availability One major highway Human resources Water and sanitation Education	Low incidence of livestock diseases Availability of land	
Opportunities	Land for agricultural production Fisheries production Suitable soil for brick making Agro-forestry Horizontal production (By irrigation) Livestock production Tobacco production Sugar cane production Cold storage for fish and horticultural products Cottage industries for groundnuts, pineapples and sweet potatoes	Irrigation Development Improved health status of population Improved (increased) investment Horticultural crop products Improved milk products Agricultural land Safe water supply	Markets for various products available Technical expertise available Education and Training opportunities available Hides and skins Development structures to be fully exploited Value adding to natural products Accessibility to credit facilities (e.g. banks) Health seeking behavior	Agro-forestry Bee keeping industry Fish farming Hides and skins Meat processing Development of ground water sources Brick and blast production Light industry Sugar industry Development of dams Sugarcane production	The people have not become a problem to themselves - community policing Expand to rural areas Create jobs through cottage industries Preventive and promotive health (Primary health care) Up grading of the zebu Past control Half of the land infertile, fertility should be improved Used modern techniques Irrigation through surface dams Open up feeder roads Train mumpower/labor Creation of employment Sink boreholes Construct surface dams and earth pans Improve on drop-out rate Expand facilities Improved quality	Pasture improvement Extension services Up grading better breeds Step up Tsetse control Improve marketing strategy for milk products Road network improvement Intervention strategies for HIV/AIDS	
Future Image	Food security Healthy community Improved infrastructure Adequate clean water environment Strong economy Access to credit Improve security Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	HIV/AIDS free division Malaria free division Food secure division Livestock disease free division Well secured division Afforested division Economically empowered All weather roads network Safe water supply	Economically endowed society Healthy society Educated and informed society Socio-economically empowered society Secured society Industrialized society Leader in food production in the district Environmentally friendly society Food secured society	Honey exporting division Food secure Healthy division Employment secure Good market for farm produce Available clean and safe water Improved infrastructure (Road Networks)	Safe plan to live in and to invest Economic empowered leading to a healthy society Reduced HIV/AIDS infections and STDs Reduced infant mortality rates Reduced maternal mortality rate Increased milk production Increased meat production Improved nutrition Improved economic standards Enough food and surplus Facilities can be expanded e.g. school health facilities Improved accessibility (roads) Self motivated people and no idle population Available water for irrigation and livestock use Reduced water borne diseases Elite society Compete in job market Will be in touch with government policy Productive	Economically empowered community through livestock production Adult education stepped up to take advantage of extension services Health status of community improved Livestock community usage Expanded extension coverage in terms of diversity Better road network for marketing A tsetse free Nyarongi division	

Figure 2.2.1 Problem Analysis of Homa Bay District (29 July 2005)



2.3 DIVISIONAL LEVEL ANALYTICAL WORKSHOP

2.3.1 Objectives and Programme

The study for regional development programmes of Nyando and Homa Bay districts was commenced with a district level analytical workshop as described in Chapter 2. The workshop identified district level development pitfalls and successes, following which the Study further explores divisional level analytical workshop, hence this invitation calling practitioners and/or frontline officers working at the development forefront.

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants are expected to be able to:

1. Know and share about the past development activities,
2. Know and share situation prevailing at the divisions,
3. Know and share development pitfalls and successes at the divisions, and
4. See right direction toward divisional overall development.

Venue:

Farmers Training Centre, Homa Bay

Programme:

Day 1 (12 September 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 12:00	Review of Development Activities
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 17:00	Situation Analysis Mapping, Rich – Poor Profile, Problem Analysis

Day 2 (13 September 2005):

8:30 – 12:00	Situation Analysis, continued
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 15:45	Appreciative Inquiry
15:45 – 16:00	Closing

2.3.2 Situation Analysis of the Divisions

In the two-day workshop at divisional level on 12-13 September 2005, the situation of each division of Homa Bay District was analyzed. Figures 3.1-12 show the mapping and problem analyses of each division. After the analysis, communities (workshop sites) which represent each and every division were selected by the respective participants. The communities chosen were (1) Ngegu Beach for Rangwe Division, (2) Kogelo Kalanya Village for Asego Division, (3) Murram Village for Diana Division, (4) Okok Village for Ndhiwa Division, (5) Oriang Village for Kobama Division and (6) Otange Village for Nyarongi Division. One participant from each division was asked to contact Chief and Assistant Chief of each community and arrange the workshop.

Figure 2.3.1 Mapping of Rangwe Division (12 September 2005)

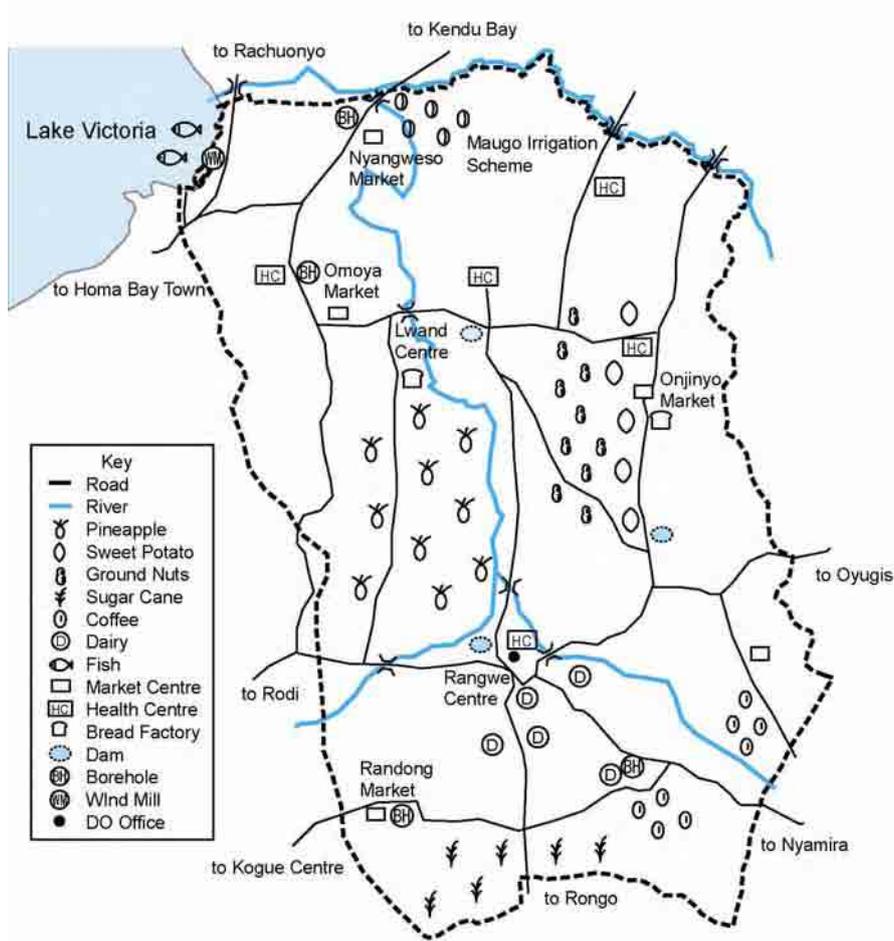


Figure 2.3.2 Problem Analysis of Rangwe Division (13 September 2005)

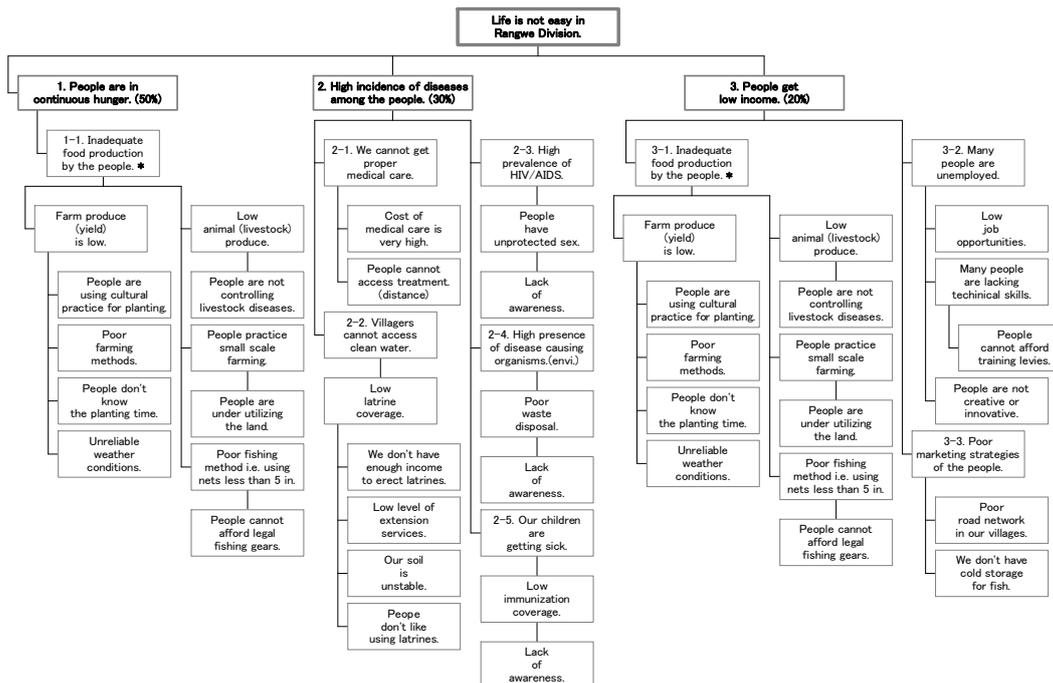


Figure 2.3.3 Mapping of Asego Division (12 September 2005)

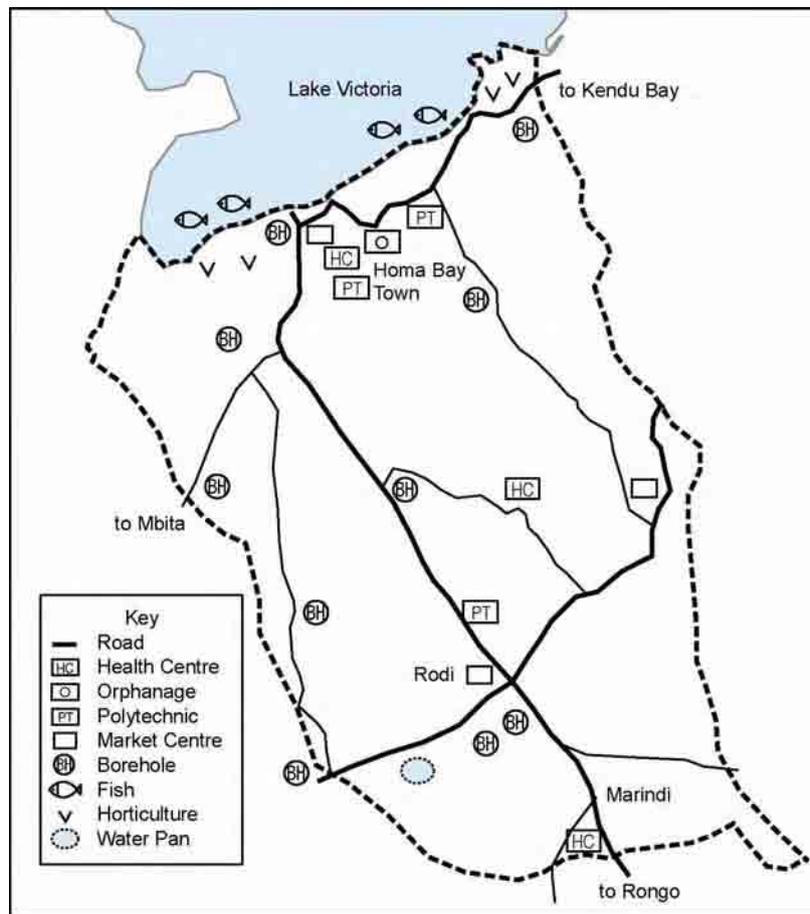


Figure 2.3.4 Problem Analysis of Asego Division (13 September 2005)

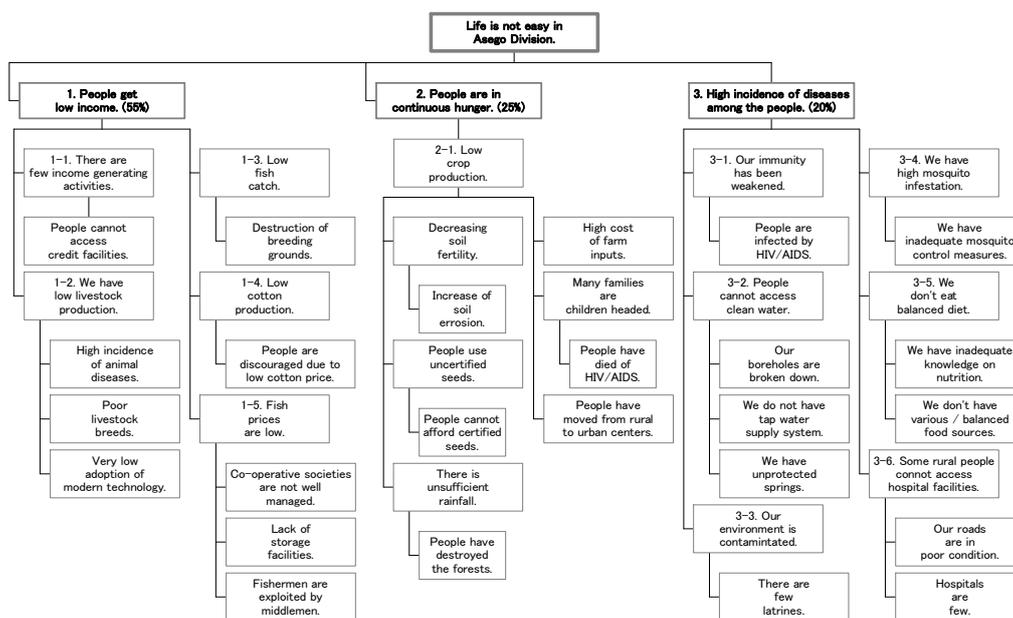


Figure 2.3.5 Mapping of Riana Division (12 September 2005)

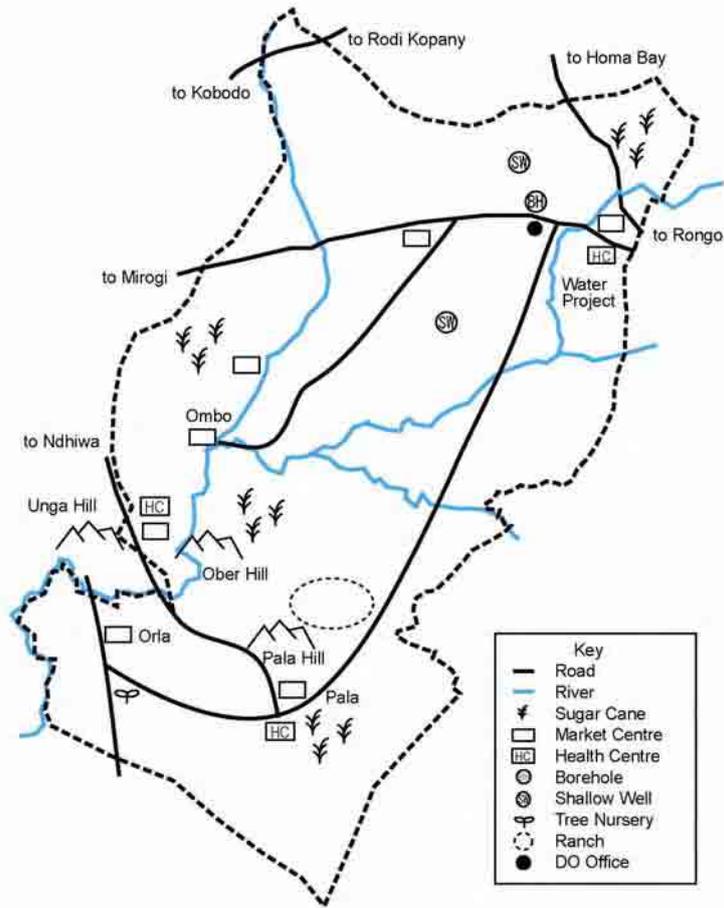


Figure 2.3.6 Problem Analysis of Riana Division (13 September 2005)

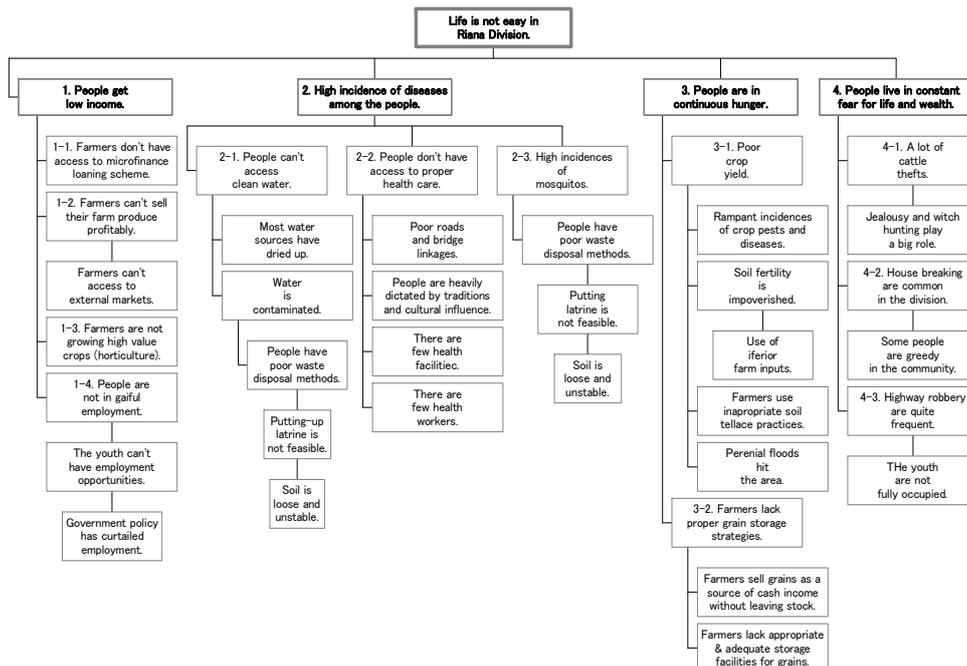


Figure 2.3.7 Mapping of Ndhwa Division (12 September 2005)

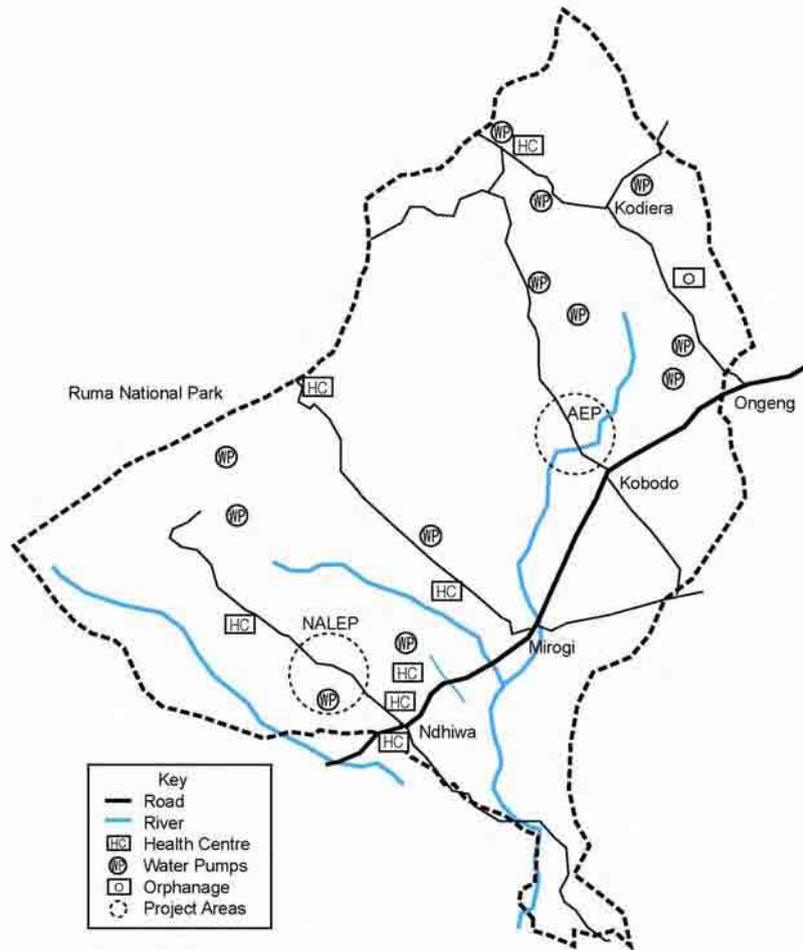


Figure 2.3.8 Problem Analysis of Ndhwa Division (13 September 2005)

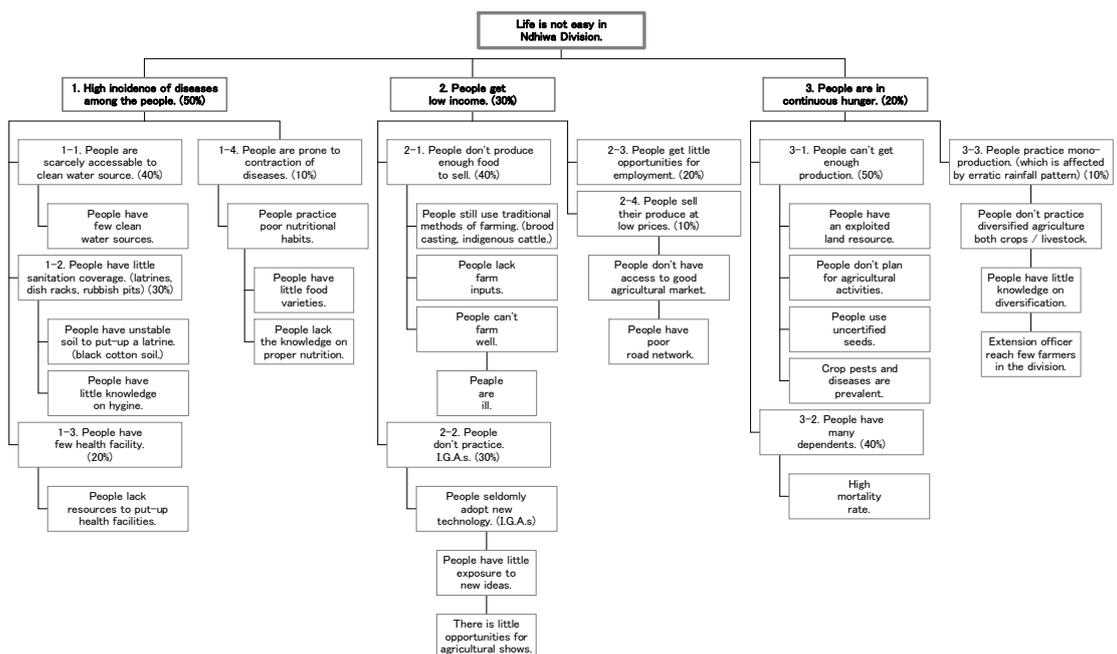


Figure 2.3.9 Mapping of Kobama Division (12 September 2005)

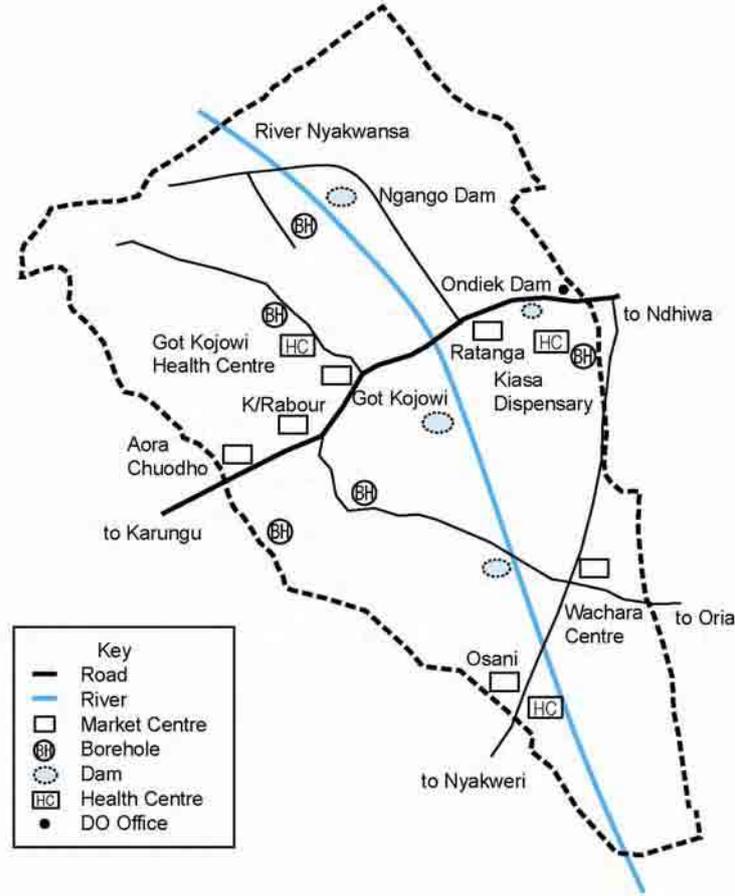


Figure 2.3.10 Problem Analysis of Kobama Division (13 September 2005)

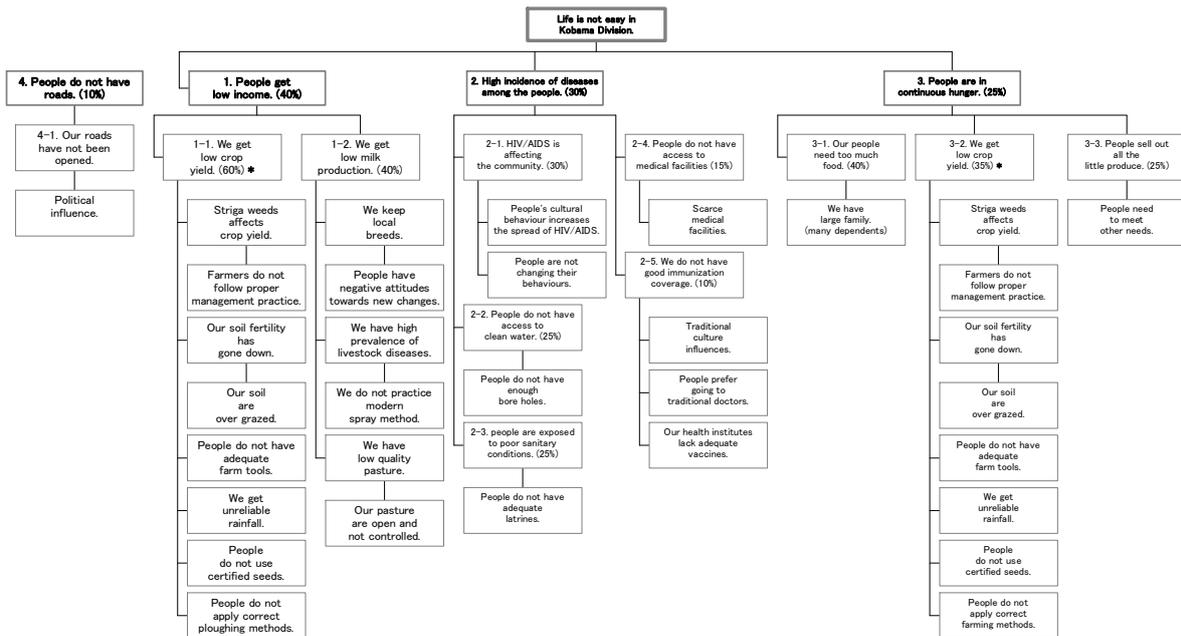


Figure 2.3.11 Mapping of Nyarongi Division (12 September 2005)

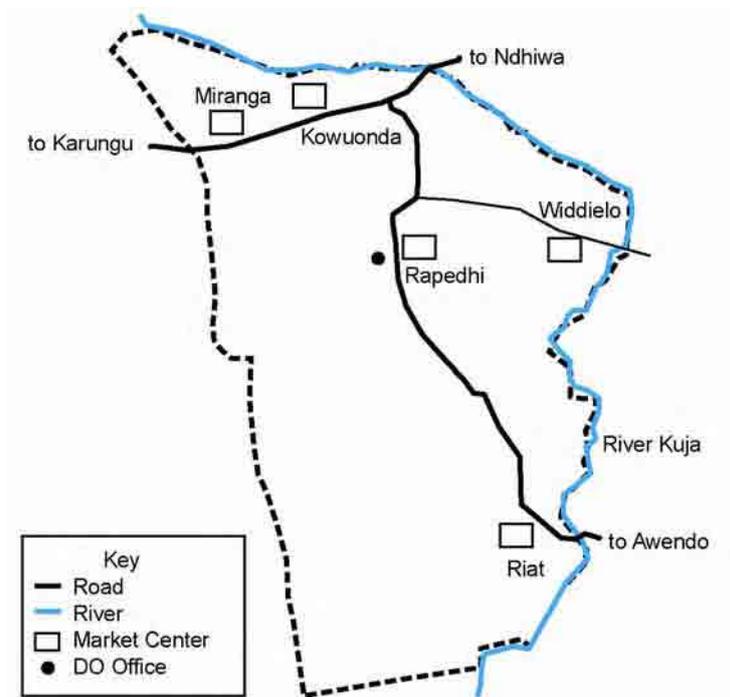
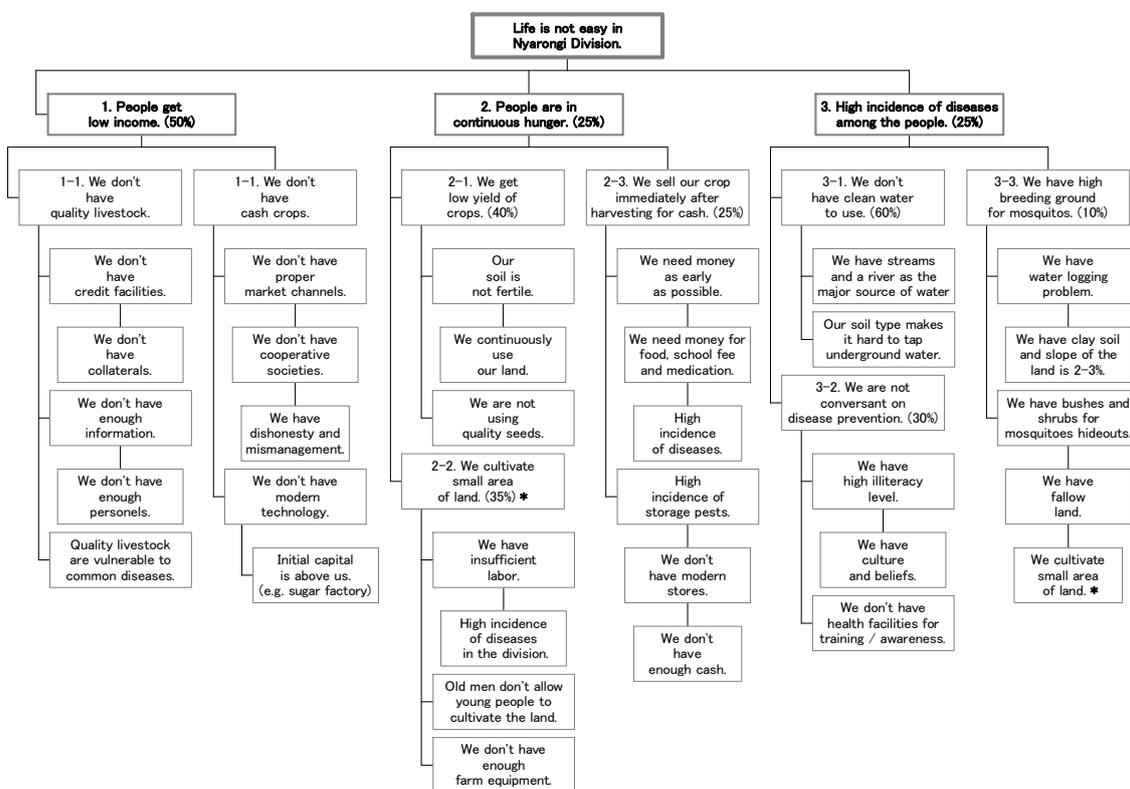


Figure 2.3.12 Problem Analysis of Nyarongi Division (13 September 2005)



2.4 Community Level Workshops

2.4.1 Objectives and Programme

Following the district level analytical workshop and divisional level workshop as described in Chapter 2 and 3, a series of interviews and community level workshops were carried out. Since it is impossible to have community level workshops or interviews in each and every community of the district, the representative communities were chosen through situation analyses at district level and then division level.

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants including the Team are expected to be able to:

1. Know and share about the past development activities in the community,
2. Know and share situation prevailing in the community,
3. Know and share development pitfalls and successes in the community, and
4. See right direction toward community's overall development.

Programme and methods:

Day 1 and 2 (Interviews in the community):

1. Priorities to ordinary villagers, not leaders.
2. Semi-structured interviews, no specific questions except fundamental ones.
3. Get general ideas of the community to prepare for the workshop.

Day 3 (Participatory workshop):

1. Introduction by the Team; outline and direction of the Study based on endogenous development philosophy.
2. Situation analysis of the community; history of the community, trend-analysis of key issues, (resource) mapping, rich-poor profile and success stories (best practices) in the community.
3. Problem analysis of the community using "Life of the villagers is not easy" as the core problem, and prioritization of the major issues (usually direct causes of the problem tree) / solutions.
4. Selection of a representative who presents the results of the community level workshop at the divisional level participatory planning workshop. He or she also attends the district level participatory planning workshop.

2. Fish Banda started in 1970.
3. Beach was gazetted in 1970.
4. Kochia Water Project in 1972.
5. Jandito Women Group Water Project 1982.
6. Ngegu Beach electricity Power 2002.
7. Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Macro Projects from 1999 to date.
8. Research for water Hyacinth insects 2004.

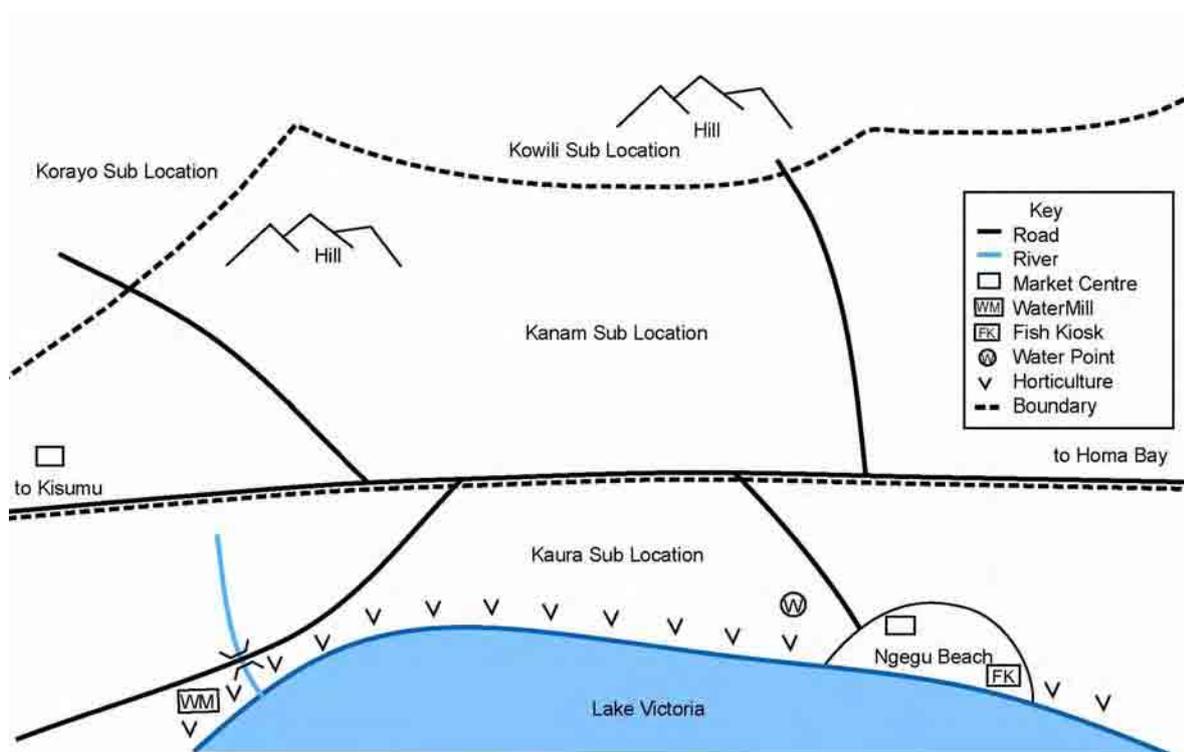
(The most needed assistance)

- Cold storage
- Fishing nets
- Boats for fishing

2) Trend Analysis of Ngegu Beach

Resource	10 years ago	6 years ago	3 years ago	Now	Reasons why
Lakeshore	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Water hyacinth • Draught • Reeds (mats)
Land	DDDD	DDD	DD	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over population • Soil erosion • Poor farming methods • Deforestation • Draught
Fish	yyyy	yyy	yy	y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over fishing • Mbita course way • Wrong gears • Lack of capital • Lack of GOK support • Storage facilities (poor) • Transport • Lack of markets
Livestock	cccc	ccc	cc	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draught • Animal diseases • Over stocking
Wild animals	BBBB	BBBB	BBBB	BBBB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reeds • Lack of feeds
Trees	kkkk	kkk	kk	k	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation • No a forestation
Electricity	-	-	-	w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facilities • Entertainment • Jua kali sector
Diseases	z	zz	zzz	zzzz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty drinking water • Lack of latrines (sanitation) • HIV/AIDS

3) Mapping of Ngegu Beach



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Ngegu Beach

	Rich (1%)	Middle Class (6%)	Poor (93%)
1	Those with many boats.	Those with at least one boat.	Those who go fishing for other people.
2	Those with many fishing nets	With at least some few fishing nets.	
3	Those with many cattle.	With some few cattle.	With not even cattle.
4	Those with good business.	With some small business.	With out any business.
5	A good farmer.	With a small farm.	With no farms.
6	Those with permanent houses.	With semi permanent houses.	With no good houses. With grass thatch houses.
7	Those with electricity and water in their compounds.	With no electricity of water in his compound.	
8	Those with rental houses.		With no any source of income. With totally nothing to sell to get income.
9	Those who employ maids to help.		The widows. The disables. Those who begs at the beach.

5) Success Stories of Ngegu Beach

Ngegu Cooperative Society

What has been done

- The group has given benefit to the members.
- This group, in connection with Ngegu Fishing Group, donated money for building Ngegu Health Centre.
- The group built up tanks for clean water and good latrines at the beach.

Original Idea

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▪ The late Samuel Ndonga | The Late Wanleso Odhiambo |
| ▪ Elisha Muok | Joseph Anyango Ogwang |
| ▪ Aloyce Abila | Elisha Auma |
| ▪ Charles Okoth | Malachi Ojwango |
| ▪ Joshua Odongo | Isaac Ligawa |

Why it was started

- It was started to help loan the fishermen and the women who buy and sell at the beach whenever they would be broke.
- For the fishermen also to be encouraged.
- Leadership and how they work.
- They group kept on the elections after every year on the posts of the executives (Chairman, Secretary, and the Treasurer).
- Decision-making was brought forth with the members of the management committee.

Achievements

- It gives profit the members.
- The leadership has been transparent.
- Members have been working without murmur and in one a code (unity).
- The group also helped the members when they were in trouble.

Lessons learnt

- Unity is strength.
- Unity brings out ideas and helps us in decision making.
- And without unity we can do nothing and no progress.

Ngegu Fishing Group

What has been done

- It has helped the fishermen and the villagers with building up of the Health Centre.
- It has brought about job opportunity to the villagers.

Those who started it

- The fishermen like:
 - The late Aloyce Abila Angila
 - John Osala
 - William Otigo
 - Malachi Ogwango

Why it was started

- It was started for the villagers and the surrounding to get proper and efficient medical treatment nearby.
- They started it in order to get loans and to help the needy.
- It was started in order for those who had already tired of fishing could get some opportunities.
- Leadership and how they work.
- Election of leaders is held after every three years.
- Unless one is a fisherman and group member that is when you can be elected as a leader.
- For those whose works were seen well can always go back to their leadership.

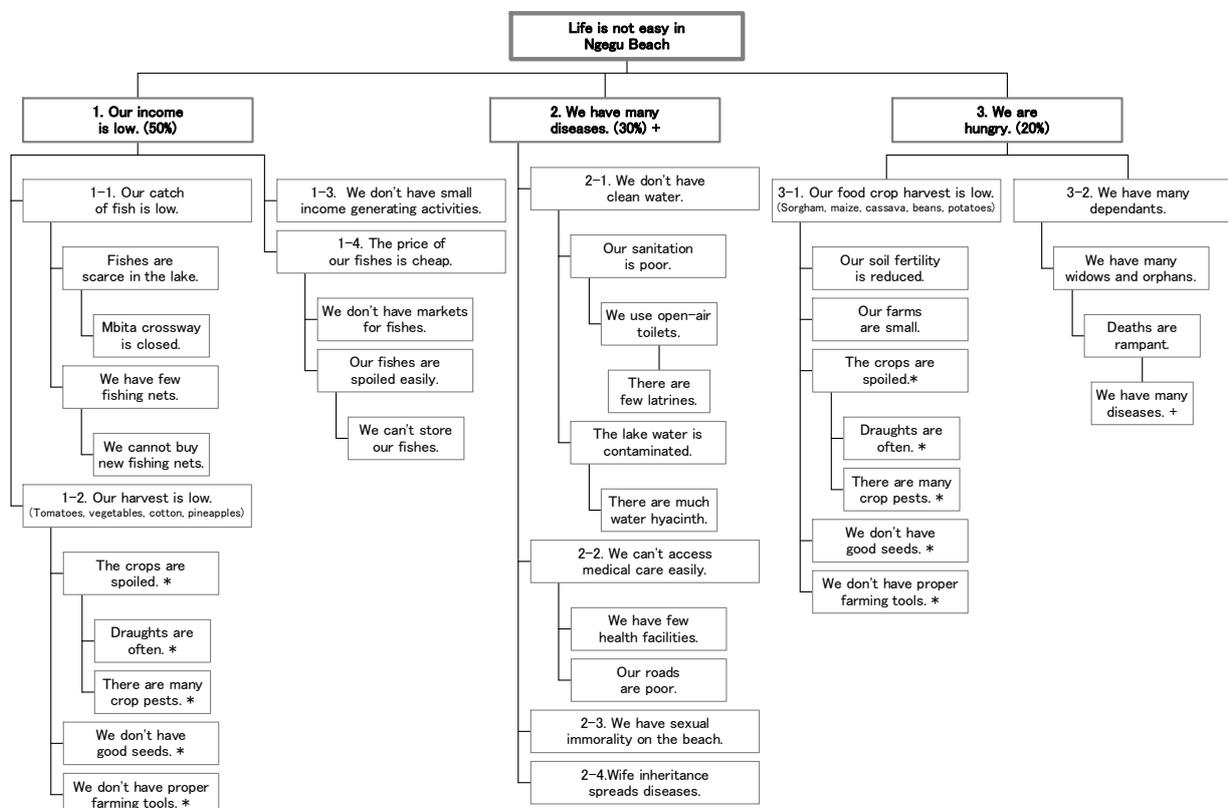
Achievements

- Building of the Health Centre and fencing of its surrounding.
- Bringing in health officers who come and go back twice in a week.
- Brought the bicycles to the lame.
- Having truthfull leaders.
- And in a way of loaning the fishermen.

Lessons learnt

- Unity is strength.
- When in unity we can make big things.
- When with bad leadership, we can make nothing.

6) Problem Analysis of Ngegu Beach



2.4.3 Community level Workshop at Kogelo Kalanya Village, Asego Division (4 October 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Kogelo Kalanya	Town	Asego	Homa Bay
Time:		Attendants:	
From 10.00 am	To 5:10 pm	Total: 96 (Male: 38, Female: 58)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Joshua C. Ochogo		Leonard Ojenge	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
Kogelo, who was the grandchild of Nyada, settled here in the early 18 th century. When they came, Waswa people who were here went back to their original land in Tanzania.			
2) Trend Analysis of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
Fishes showed a decline, but recovered a little bit from three years ago. Harvest and trees are constantly decreasing. Education gets better by free primary education. Because of HIV/AIDS, orphans, widows and widowers are increasing rapidly.			
3) Mapping of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
Farms along River Rangwena, ballasts at the foot of Asego hills, a shopping center and a posho mill are shown on the map.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
No more than 0% of the villagers are considered rich, 28% are in the middle class, and 72% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
Waudha Women Group started and registered in 1990 after they realized there are many deaths from HIV/AIDS, and widows and orphans are suffering. They do income generating activities such as cultivating cash crops, and pay school fees for orphaned children. Kogelo Widows Group was registered in 1995 and has 35 members. They do vegetable and tomato cultivation, bee keeping, small business and help educating orphans.			
6) Problem Analysis of Kogelo Kalanya Village			
"1.Our income is low" was the top problem with 50%, "2.We have a lot of famine" got 30% and "3.We have many deaths" 20%. Major causes for low income are "We have few job opportunities", "We have few business activities", "Our harvest is low", "We sell our cash crops cheaply" and "Our fish catch is small".			
Observations			
.The presenter of success stories caused chaos when he expressed the two groups as his and he started alone. An elderly man demanded his registration money back because his name was omitted from the list of pioneers. He withdrew his demand when his name was included. A number of participants asked to include more success stories, but only the best two success stories were taken.			

1) History of Kogelo Kalanya Village

The people of Kogelo Kalanya came to this area in the early 18th century, Kogelo was the grand son of Nyada. Nyada came from across the lake a place called Alego through the lake Lolwe (Now Victoria) just by walk and they did not use boats to cross the lake.

People who used to live here were called the Waswa (from Tanzania). When Nyada came here, Waswa people left on their own back to their land in Tanzania and even the name Asego was for Waswa. Nyada came here with his seven wives;

- Odhitha
- Nyadier
- Anyango
- Lanya
- Katuma
- Otieno
- Bala

Ogelo was a wife to Nyada who was brought by Lanya to her own husband Nyada.

In Ogelo's family, there were;

- Ogwawi.

- Kamlenya
- Kabetu
- Kolala
- Asembo
- Uhudha (these include others who came later)

Diseases

- Many diseases have killed people in the past they are diseases like Typhoid that was brought about by drinking of dirty water in the year 1922, when the hospital came to this area.
- Cholera killed People in the year 1972.
- AIDS has also killed people and is killing people now since 1978.

Famine

- In the year 1902, there was famine in the area, it was called (Ke piende).
- Another one came in the year 1944 and it was called (Ke Ladhri), many died.
- Last one came in the year 1980 and it was called (Ke Kube) or 'Gorogoro'

Development

- They were good fishermen and they were fishing using traditional equipment (oyusu) which was hand woven.
- They were cultivating using their hands.
- They also kept livestock.
- Schools were very far so we could not make it well academically.
- The first school in this area was in Sero in the year 1942
- Then they started Got Rabuor in the year 1952.
- To make it easier for us, they again started Kogelo Primary School, Makongeni Primary School and Rangwena Primary School.
- Churches have come up as part of Kogelo's development they are; Catholic, Legion, Last Call etc.
- Farming started and is still going on from the old to the new techniques. Tomatoes, vegetables and many others.

Problems

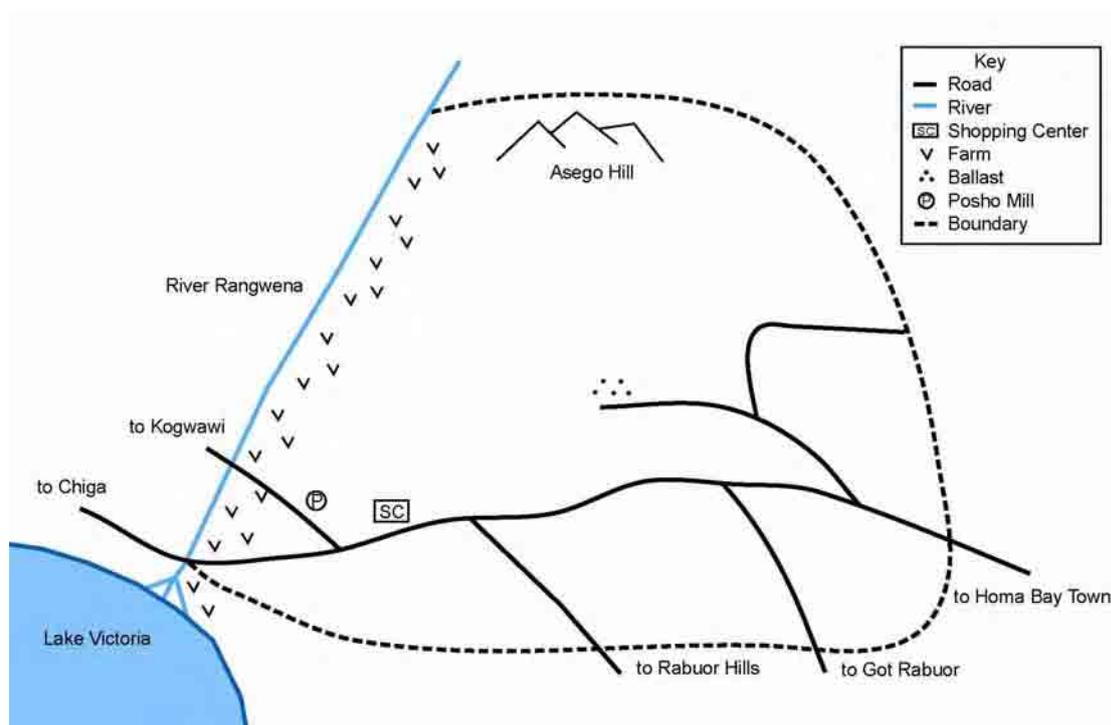
- Roads have been our biggest problem.
- We have not had clean water and we get diseases.
- Cultivation has not been very easy.
- We have not had electricity though its our interest.
- Deaths are rampant retarding our development.
- Unemployment has retarded our development within us and our children.
- Schools have not been constructed well because of our poverty.
- Orphans number has increased, many deaths in Kalanya of the youths, this gives a heavy burden to the grand parents to remain with the orphans.

2) Trend Analysis of Kogelo Kalanya

	10yrs ago (1995)	6yrs ago (1999)	3 yrs (2002)	Now	Reasons why
Fish	XXXXX	XXXX	XX	XXX	- Blocking of Mbita Channel
Harvest	XXXXX	XXXX	XXX	XX	- Rainfall has gone down - Improper seeds - Soil infertility - Old fashioned farming techniques
Trees	XXXXX	XXXX	XXX	X	- Charcoal burning - Deforestation - Low rainfall
Education	XXX	XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	- Free primary education
Orphans	XX	XXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	- HIV/ AIDS more orphans, widows and widowers
Roads	X	XX	XXX	XXX	- Roads are not good.



3) Mapping of Kogelo Kalanya



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Kogelo Kalanya Village

	A rich man (0%)	A middle man (28%)	A poor man (72%)
1	Someone who can meet his/her medical bills.	Someone who can try incase he/she has a health problem.	Someone who cannot afford his/her medical bills.
2	Someone who can educate his/her children up to university level.	Someone who can educate his/her children to secondary level.	Someone who cannot take children up to primary school.
3	Someone who can eat and drink well.	Someone who can get a little food.	Someone who cannot eat or drink without assistance.
4	Someone who can do all his/her things at any time he/she likes.	Someone who can try to do things on time, but cannot be on time.	Someone who cannot help himself/herself.
5	Someone who can cultivate his/her farm using a tractor.	Someone who can cultivate using oxen.	Someone who cultivates using his/her hands.
6	Someone who lives in a beautiful house with electricity, tap water, toilet and workers.	Someone who lives in a grass thatched roof but does not leak.	Someone who lives in a leaking grass thatched house.
7	Someone who keeps graded dairy cattle.	Someone who keeps sheep, goat and poultry.	Someone who does not keep any livestock.
8	Someone who can dress well and clean.	Someone who can put on any clothe.	Someone who wears damaged clothes.
9	Someone who drives own car / vehicle.	Someone who rides on a bicycle.	Someone who cannot even afford a bicycle.
10	Someone who does not beg.	Someone who can find at times.	Someone who begs.
11	Someone who lives in peace.	Someone with a little peace.	Someone who does not have peace.
12	Someone who lives near clean water.		
13	Someone who can make his/her own road.		
14	Someone who has a lot of money.		

5) Success Stories of Kogelo Kalanya Village

Waudha Women Group

Started in 1990 and registered in 1990.

Project

- Paying school fees for children
- Doing income generating activities
- Cultivating cash crops

How it started

- During to many death cases, we sat down and saw that it was good to have an association in the form of a group to help our school going children.

Those who started it were

- 1.Mary Atieno 2.Philip Odira 3.Rose Omogo 4.Phoebe Auma
5.Phleria Akinyi 6.Dalmas Onyango 7.Susan Ndege 8.Ogutu Nyamamba, etc.

Why it was started

Due to large cases of deaths, we started it so that we get a way to educate our orphaned children and to

help the widows in doing some income generating activity.

What it does

Due to unity, we have had strength to cultivate cash crops like tomatoes, Vegetables, Onions and small businesses like seeds.

What the group does alone

- Cash Crop farming.
- Educating orphaned children.
- Loaning the women with some money.

Any Assistance

We have never received any assistance from anywhere since we started this group.

Lessons to learn from this group

- Unity is strength
- Each contribution amounts to substantial funds which can solve a problem that you wouldn't solve if were left alone.

Kogelo Widows Group

Registered in 1995 and total members are 35.

Project:

- Vegetable and Tomato cultivation
- Bee keeping
- Business
- Educating orphans

How it started

After we were left widows, and orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS we thought it wise to start up a group.

It was started by

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1.Rusalina Odera | 2.Penina Busa | 3.Mary Atieno | 4.Nancy Awino |
| 5.Victoria Muga | 6.Anastasia Okumu | 7.Turfena Agutu | 8.Jesca Atieno |
| 9.Serfina Ajwang | 10.Alfred Ouma Mwando | 11.Otieno Oroba | 12.Dislaus Okumu |
| 13.Dorothy Atieno | 14.Rose Akinyi | 15.Pamela Obewa | 16.Dosila Amolo |
| 17.Mariko Ochieng | 18.Nyoiro Osingo | 19.Cathorina Nyoiro | |

What it does

- Due to our group work, we have had the strength to cultivate cash crops like tomatoes,
- Vegetables, Onions, and bee keeping.
- Educating the orphans and buying clothes and uniforms to them.
- Doing small scale businesses.

What the group has done well

It has helped every one to be self reliant

1. Educating orphans and buying them clothes.

2. We have midwives helping our pregnant women.
3. Feeding the needy children
4. Helping widows with money to start business.

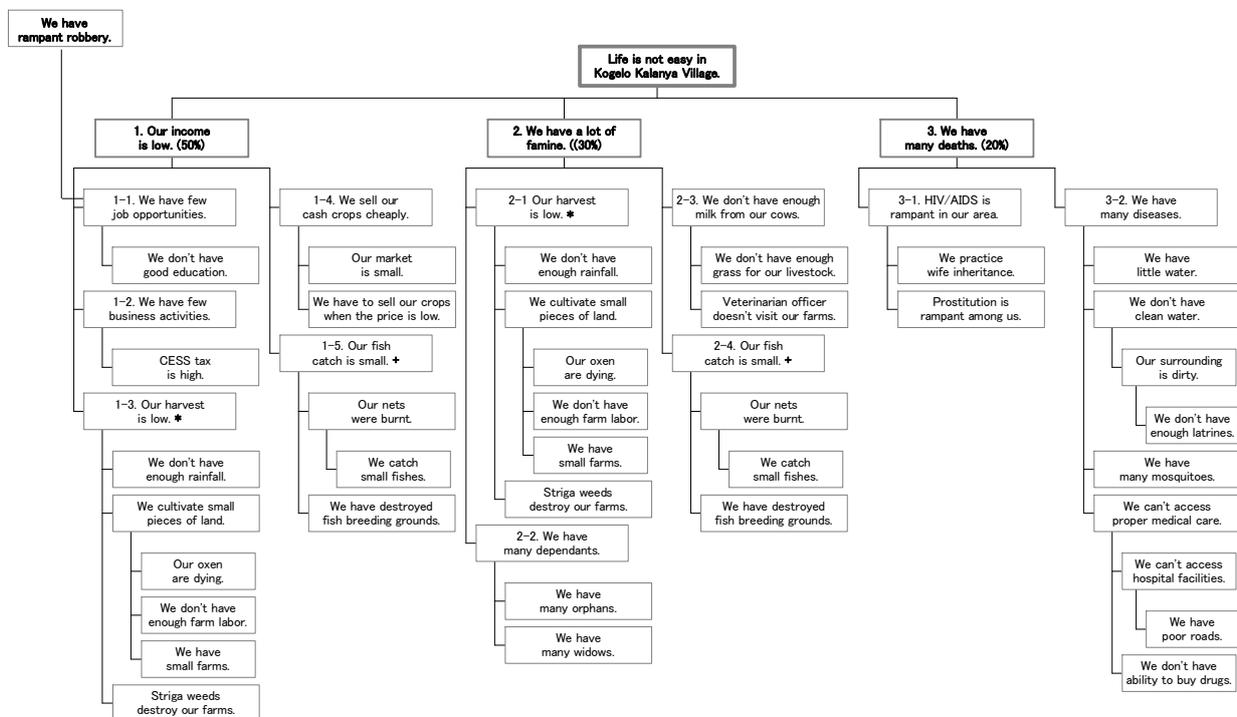
Assistance from outside

We have not received any assistance from outside

Lessons to learn

- We can make a decision together and we can get how to treat the sick and give them food, collect money for business because we are many.
- We have managed to educate 3 orphans up to university level and 4 students till standard 8 level

6) Problem Analysis of Kogelo Kalanya Village



2.4.4 Community-level Workshop at Murram Village, Riana Division (30 September 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Murram	Central Kabuoch	Riana	Homa Bay
Time:		Attendants:	
From 10.30 am	To 5:55 pm	Total: 53 (Male: 21, Female: 32)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Jared W. Nyajuendo		John Nyandire	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Murram Village			
Two clans Kajwang and Karita lost wars in their home areas and came to live together as Konyango in World War I. Nyange Opiyo with six wives was the first one to arrive. The place was previously called 'Oyengira', but because of the murram soil which was found during road construction in 1968, it became Murram Village.			
2) Trend Analysis of Murram Village			
Livestock, land, trees, rivers and fish are showing a decline due to ticks, over population, deforestation, silting and wrong agricultural practices along the riverbanks. Population is increasing because of improper birth control. Water / shallow wells show an increase thanks to CARE Kenya.			
3) Mapping of Murram Village			
Two shallow wells (boreholes) and a cattle dip were indicated on the map. Sugarcane plantations are the major farming activity and a major road to Rongo runs across the village. No school or health facility was shown on the map.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Murram Village			
No more than 0% of the villagers are considered rich, 28% are in the middle class, and 72% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Murram Village			
Konyango (BI) worked together with CARE Kenya digging boreholes. They also bring medicine and test people for HIV. Seka Widows (Women Group) started in 2003. They educate community health workers and farmers for home based care. They also grow potatoes.			
6) Problem Analysis of Murram Village			
"1.Our income is low" due to "We can't sell our harvest", "We sell our sugarcane cheaply", "We don't do adequate business" got as much as 70%. "2.We don't have enough food" got 20% and "3.We have many diseases (e.g. Malaria, Typhoid, T.B., pneumonia)" 10%.			
Observations			
.CARE Kenya cut down the water problem, helped Seka Widows by providing potato seedlings, also showed how to make safe pit latrines.			

1) History of Murram Village

The way Konyango came about: The Kajwang people as a Clan earlier on lived in Kuna – Kamagambo, the Karita people as the other clan lived in Kosir in Kisii. War broke out between Kajwang and Kamagambo and Karita also started a war with the Kisii. They both lost their fights and the two losers Kajwang and Karita came together and lived as one Konyango. All these took place during the World War I. The first great grand father to live here was Nyange Opiyo together with his 6 wives, the wives were:

- Amolo daughter of Pongo – 1st wife
- Nyagilo daughter of Odero – 2nd wife.
- Obunga Nyayal 3rd wife
- Adida daughter of Ogada – 4th
- Nyawere – 5th
- Omoro Daughter of Nyakinye – 6th

Kajwang and Karita settled on seven small hills now called Murram, Orembe, Kawidhi, Magina, Long'o, Wagasi, and Aluor all these make Kajwang. (Kajwang Sub Locaton).

Lwanda, Rayier, Nyametho, Nyimoro, all of these make Karita.

Earlier on, this place now called Maram, was called OYIENGIRA.

In the year 1968 when they were beginning to construct the tarmac road they found Murram here

then they named this place Murram.

Problems encountered in the past:

When they started living here, it was all forest with wild animals and a lot of diseases like sleeping sickness brought by Tsetse fly.

- They were protecting them selves using Spears, shields when fighting the wild animals and all other enemies. They cleared bush to eradicate tsetse fly.
- In the year 1944, Rhino killed an old man called Nyamambe.
- What is remembered most on that year was we had a bumper harvest of all time a harvest that has not been seen till today.

Development

- We did not have schools by then but the catholic mission came and started a school in Magina and a Church.
- Till today, we have 5 schools they are Magina Primary, Aluor and Longo Secondary, Magina Girls and Aluor mixed in Konyango.
- In the year 1998 CARE Kenya dug for us toilet and bore holes and people use them till today in total we now have 15 boreholes.
- People saw that God was good and they started praying and Churches increased till we now have 7 churches in the area. They are; Magina Catholic, Murram SDA, Murram Full Gospel, Murram, New Apostolic, Aluor Catholic, Rayier Legio Maria, Aluor Maranatha, Murram Roho Israel.

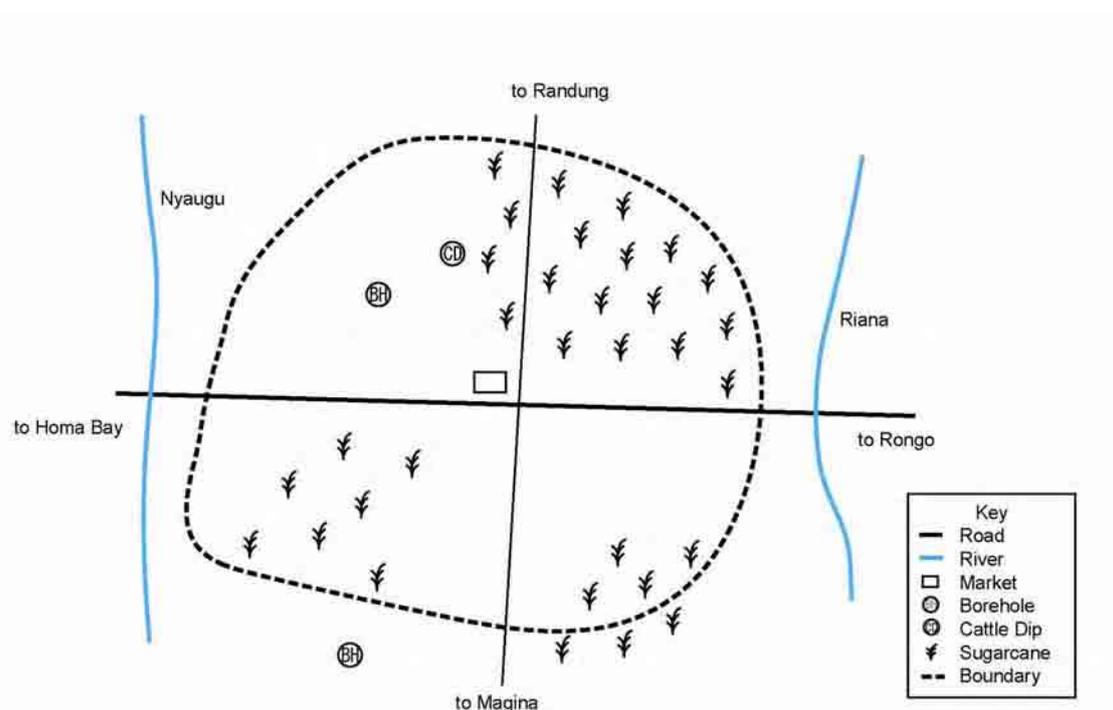
Conclusion

This is brief history of our people and how we live now in Murram as the main centre of Konyango Sub location.

2) Trend Analysis of Murram Village

	10 yrs ago (1995)	6 yrs ago (1999)	3 yrs ago (2002)	Now	Reason
Livestock	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Ticks. - Livestock diseases.
Land	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Population increase.
Trees	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Population increase. - De-forestation.
Rivers	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Population increase. - Cultivation of riverside. - Deforestation. - Silting.
Human being	XX	XXX	XXXX	XXXXX	- No birth control. - Better medical attention.
Fish	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Population increase. - Riverside cultivation. - Silting. - Tree cutting.
Hospitals	-	-	-	-	- No Government funds.
Primary schools	X	X	X	X	- Lack of funds.
Secondary schools	-	-	-	X	- Lack of funds.
Churches	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXXX	- Division of other churches.
Roads	-	-	-	-	- Cultivation of rural access roads. - Population increase.
Water / boreholes	-	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	- CARE (Kenya) 1998 project.

3) Mapping of Murram Village



4) Rich Poor Profile of Murram Village

	Rich Person (10%)	Middle person (30%)	Poor person (60%)
1	A person who has enough food.	A person who has food but not enough.	A person who does not have food.
2	A person who can educate his children up to university.	A person whose child might not even finish secondary.	A person whose child cannot go to secondary school.
3	A person who works and earns Salary.	A person who does not earn money monthly.	A person unemployed.
4	A person with Cows and Oxen (15).	A person with one milk cow or an ox .	A person without even one cow.
5	A person living in his permanent house and has rentals.	A person with a semi permanent house.	A person with a grass thatched leaking house.
6	A person whose children have gone to school and are working.	A person whose children have gone to school but don't work.	A person whose children have not gone to school and don't work.
7	A person with a large peace of land for cultivation (5 acres).	A person with a small land (2 acres).	A person with a small peace of land just for house construction.
8	A person owning a car.	A person owning a bicycle.	A person without even a bicycle.
9	A person who can afford medical bills in a private hospital.	A person who can afford to pay bill in a government hospital.	A person who if falls sick, must get assistance from a relative.

5) Success Stories of Murram Village

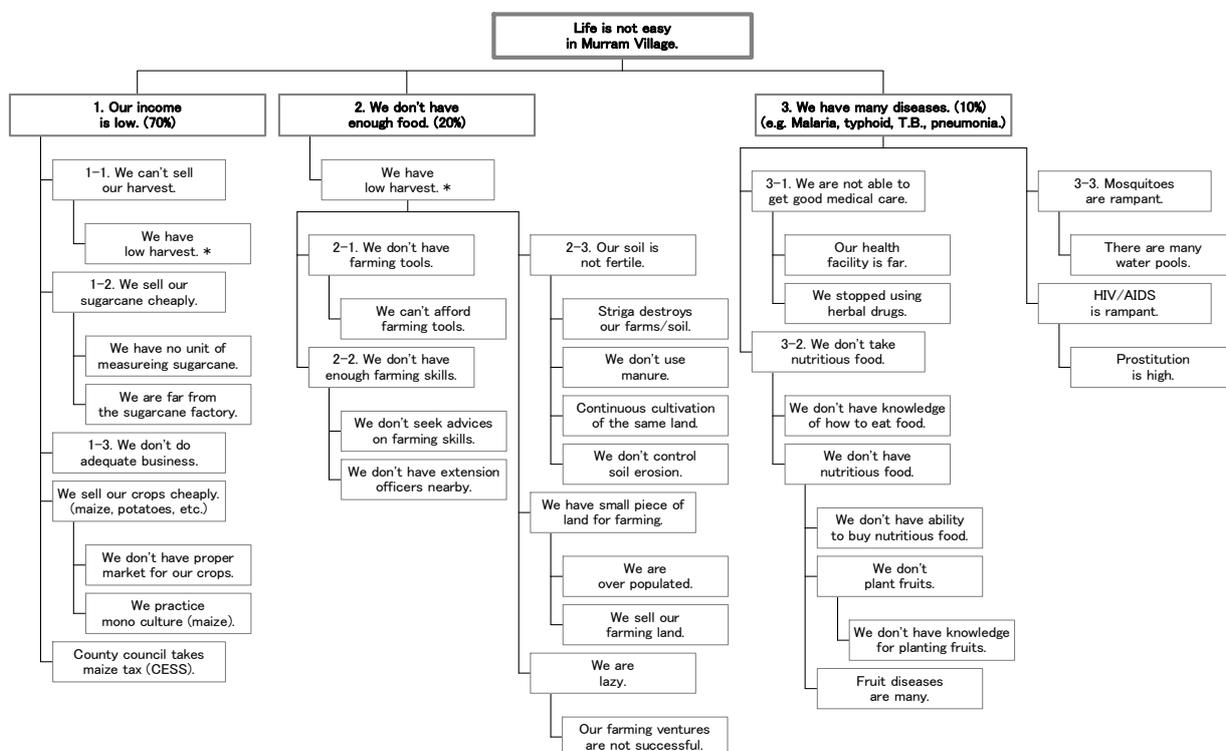
Konyango (BI)

- CARE Kenya Dug bore holes, Toilets and general cleanliness of our surrounding.
- It was started by CARE Kenya.
- It was started because there were a lot of diseases killing people (Cholera & Typhoid).
- It brought medicine to people and testing (HIV testing).
- What it has done is that it has brought medicines closer to the people and uniting people.
- Assistance from out side is the Water pump and its spares (CARE Kenya).
- What we can learn from the organization is gathering ideas and knowing one another.

Seka Widows (Women Group)

- It started in the year 2003.
- It's been educating community health workers and framers.
- The work of community health worker is to look after the sick, getting them medicine from the hospitals and giving them, they also look after sick animals.
- They have taught women how to play football.
- They have planted potatoes.
- The organization has brought Potato seedling and now we earn money.
- Assistance from outside is the Potato seedling from CARE Kenya.
- What we can learn from the group is gathering information and knowing one another.
- We have also learnt Poultry keeping.

6) Problem Analysis of Murram Village



2.4.5 Community-level Workshop at Okok Village, Ndhiwa Division (27 September 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Okok	South Kanyamwa	Ndhiwa	Homa Bay
Time:		Attendants:	
From 12.00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 75 (Male: 40, Female: 35)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Andrew O. Miren		Debora A. Ouma	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Okok Village			
People came from Uyoma in around 1780. The name came from a white bird existed on the hill. An old man from the village kept a white bull and dressed in white to symbolize the bird (okok).			
2) Trend Analysis of Okok Village			
Farming and education are on the increase for the last 10 years because of new seedling and new farming technologies, construction of primary schools and a day secondary school. Water, livestock and roads show a decline as a result of livestock diseases and decrease of grazing land, poor maintenance and erosion.			
3) Mapping of Okok Village			
Five water points are shown on the map. Farming is practiced on most parts of the village.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Okok Village			
No more than 2% of the villagers are considered rich, only 8% are in the middle class, and 90% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Okok Village			
Okok Primary Development Group worked together, received a donation from abroad, and built the primary and secondary schools. They also dug a shallow well in the school and do tree planting to prevent wind. Anti Famine Warriors Self Help Group has done cattle rearing (upgrading), groundnut cultivation, bee keeping and poultry keeping.			
6) Problem Analysis of Okok Village			
"1.Our income is low" got 50%, "2.We have little food" 30% and "3.We are not healthy" 20%. Major reasons for low income were "We have little harvest", "We don't have business", "We have few livestock" and "We sell our crops cheaply".			
Observations			
.The villagers were very late because it was the beginning of the short rain and everyone wanted to plant their beans. The Team had ask the assistant chief to go to call the people to come for the workshop.			

1) History of Okok Village

- (1) The name Okok came from some one in the village who lived in the hill of Okok, his name was Ogotu from Kanyikelo.
- (2) He kept a white bull and he used to put on a white hat when going for any ceremony in the village like funerals. The white colour is the colour of a white bird called 'Okok' in Luo language which was also common on this hill that eventually became the name of where we live now (Okok).
- (3) Initially, people from Kabuoch and Kanyikelo used to live here together, then the war that was predicted by our great grandfather Chwaya Ragwar of Kajok who said his children (Onyango Rabala and others) will multiply to many people and shall fight among themselves) did take place.
- (4) This people came from Uyoma (around 1780) then the settled in Lambwe then langi before finally coming here (Okok)
- (5) The war was fought and Kabuoch was forced out and Kanyamwa settled here till today.

Diseases

- The human diseases were; jiggers, diarrhea, cholera, small pox and sleeping sickness caused by Tsetse flies.
- Cattle diseases were; rinderpest, anthrax, and tripanosomiasis (caused by Tsetse fly).

Wild animals

- The wild animals that were here are; elephants, buffalo, rhino, antelope, gazelles, warthog, hyena, leopard, lion, and rabbit.

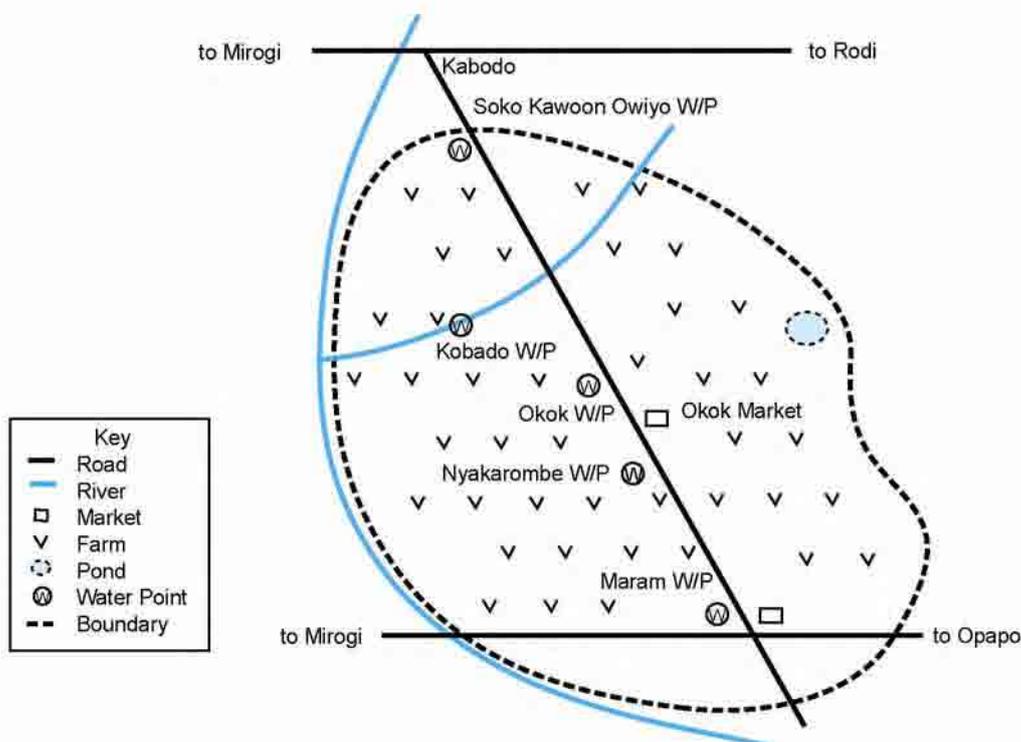
People living around Okok

- They are Oyombe and Miyoro Clans.

2) Trend Analysis of Okok Village

	10yrs ago	6yrs ago	3yrs ago	Now	Reason
Farming	XX	XX X	XXX	XXXX	- New seedling which have ready market - Living standard has gone up - New farming techniques together with AEP
Water	XXX	XXX	XX	X	- Silting has blocked our rivers - Shallow wells dry up.(They are above water level) - Increase in the population
Livestock	XXX	XX	X	X	- Livestock diseases. - Medicines are expensive. - School fees is high(we sell cattle) - Grazing land has gone down - Unavailability of clean water - Government used to treat our livestock now not.
Education	X	XX	XXX	XXXX	- Having a day secondary school - Increase in number of primary school closer. - Feeling like sky is the limit
Health	-	-	X	X	- Mobile clinic brought by Rotary Doctors in Homa Bay who come once a week.
Roads	XX	XX	X	-	- Its not maintained by the government. - Big stones have blocked the road. - Erosion has damaged it now it's impassible in the rainy season.

3) Mapping of Okok Village



4) Rich - Poor Profile of Okok Village

	A Rich Person (2%)	A middle person (8%)	A poor person (90 %)
1.	One who has 10 or more cattle.	One who has 4 oxen and a plough.	One who has children but cannot help them.
2.	One who educates his children till secondary school.		One who cannot educate his children even to primary school.
3.	One who has electric posho mill.		One left with orphans but cannot help them.
4.	One who has a big land,10 acres or more.	One who has land of 5 acres	One who has no land.
5.	One who has a permanent (stone house).	One who has a semi permanent house (iron sheet roof and clay walls).	
6.	A person owning a car.		One who does labour work for people to survive.

5) Success Stories of Okok Village**Okok Primary Development Group****Name of the project**

The project is called Okok Primary School Project

What they do

- Building primary and secondary schools
- Digging shallow well in the school.
- Tree planting

How did it start?

- The community realized the importance of education and the wind was constantly blowing away the school roof.
- There were no trees and there was no clean water also.
- The community came together and formed this group.
- They had received assistance from outside.

Why did it start?

- To help children get proper education.
- To help all people get informed.
- Helping people with trees.

What does it do?

- It plants trees.
- It protects the school and all that has been made in it.

Reasons for Success

- The community was working together and they are still working together.

What the group does by them selves

- They plant and protect trees.

Assistance from out side

- CDTF (Community Trust Development Fund).

Lessons to learn from this Group;

- Unity is strength to development.

Anti Famine Warriors Self Help Group

Project: Cultivation;

- Cattle rearing (upgrading)
- Ground nut cultivation
- Bee keeping
- Poultry keeping

How did it start?

- Community united and started the group

Who started it?

- Farmers

Why was it started?

- To alleviate poverty.
- To generate income to farmers.
- To unite people together in development work.

Who does it help?

- Crop farmers.
- Bee keepers.
- Cattle farmers.
- Poultry farmers.

What it does

- Crop farming.
- Bee keeping.
- Cattle keeping.
- Poultry keeping.



Why it is good

- Teaches members new farming skills.
- Encourages non members.
- Income generation to members.
- Takes good care of livestock health.

What the group does on its own

- They plan their work them selves
- They collect money and keep in the account.
- Teaching members to be self reliant on their farming skills.

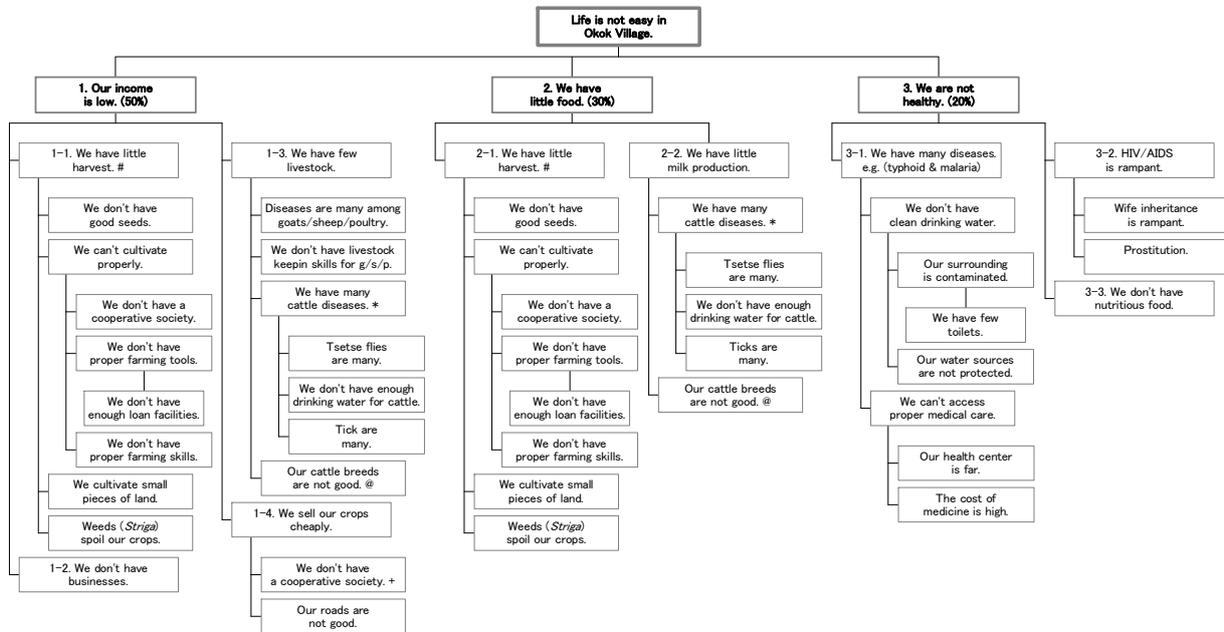
Assistance from outside

- Livestock development department gave a fencing wire to secure the mating bull, medication for the upgrading bull, and the up grading bull it self.

Lessons to learn from the group

- Unity is the strength to development.
- Groups give us different ideas which make us develop.

6) Problem Analysis of Okok Village



2.4.6 Community-level Workshop at Oriang Village, Kobama Division (20 September 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Oriang	East Kwabwai	Kobama	Homa Bay
Time:		Attendants:	
From 10:10 am	To 4:40 pm	Total: 88 (Male: 53, Female: 35)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Alfred A. Onditi		Charles Abonga	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Oriang Village			
The founders came from Got Ramogi in Imbo in 1818. They found thorn trees (oriang) here and so is the name of the village. Sleeping sickness caused by tsetse fly killed people and livestock until 1848, so that they decided to move out. They came back slowly by slowly in 1914.			
2) Trend Analysis of Oriang Village			
Cattle, cultivation, water and trees show a downward trend due to livestock diseases, improper seeds, improper market, silted water pans, drying rivers, deforestation, etc. Schools have increased, but roads and hospitals are not available ever since. Human deaths are getting higher due to malaria and dirty water.			
3) Mapping of Oriang Village			
A water pan (Oriang Dam) at the center of the village is the water source for both human and livestock. Seasonal rivers, scattered schools and a non functional dispensary are shown on the map. Road demarcates all round the village.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Oriang Village			
10% of the villagers are considered rich, 12% are in the middle class, and 78% are poor.			
5) Success Stories of Oriang Village			
Radhore Community Health Workers Group is creating awareness, advising patients and providing mosquito nets cheaply. The group collapsed when the nurses went to Homa Bay for jobs. Oriang Dam Self Help Group constructed a shallow well, which now help both people and livestock.			
6) Problem Analysis of Oriang Village			
"1.We have many diseases" was the largest direct cause with 50%, "2.Our income is low" 30% and "3.We have low harvest of food crops" with 20%. "Our water is not clean" and "We can't get proper medical care", "There are many mosquitoes" and "HIV/AIDS is killing us" were the main causes for diseases.			
Observations			
Women said there are many orphans in the village. Some latecomers were not registered and they thought they would be left out on aid. Wild animals are a major cause of poor harvest in the region and tsetse fly to both livestock and human.			

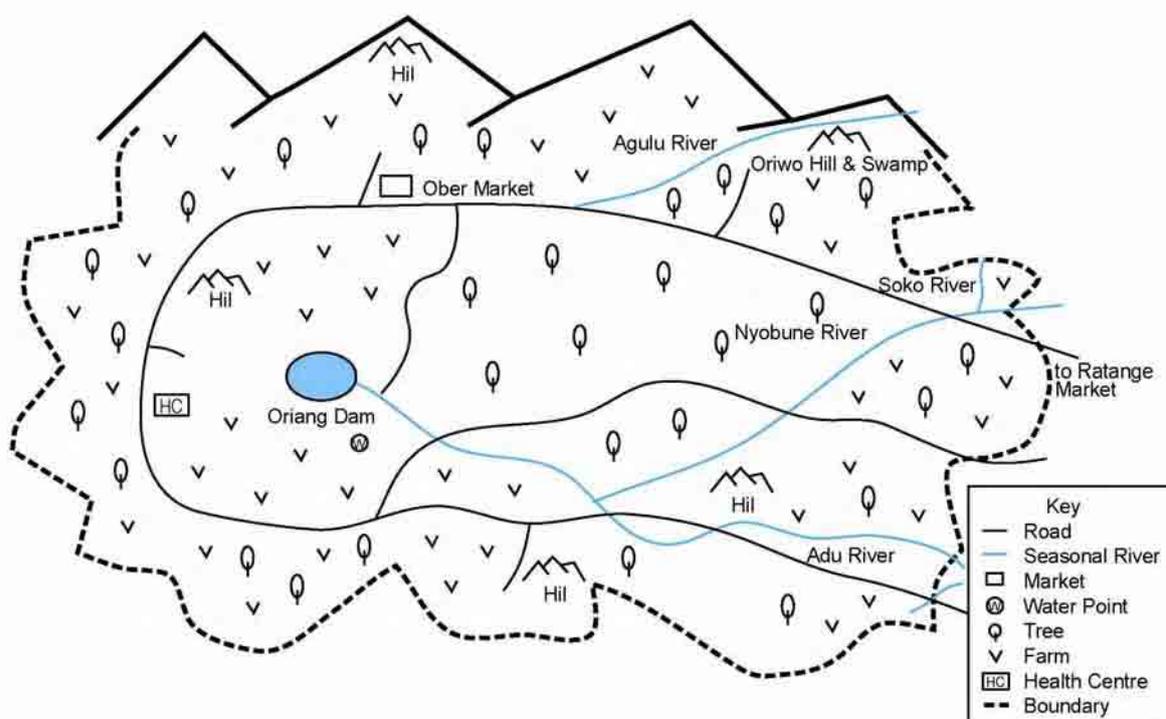
1) History of Oriang Village

- (1) The history of the area is that our grandfathers came to this village in 1818 from Got Ramogi in Imbo, they found there the thorn trees called Oriang in plenty then they named it Oriang. When they started living, they came with their Cows, Sheep, Goats and Chicken. After a short while a disease caused by TseTse fly started, killing both people and livestock. Wild animals were also a problem to the people (Buffalo, and many others).
- (2) People used to live together because there were many enemies, people lived clan by clan but the great grand father was one and he was called Chuth. He had many wives Namely: Nyamnyama, Makiri, Miguambo, Kawuor and Nyandega the clans that make Oriang.
 - Sleeping sickness caused by Tsetse fly killed people and livestock till 1848 when people decided to move out of this area to better places else where.
 - In 1914, they came back slowly by slowly.
 - Then they started clearing bushes from that time till now they still live here.
 - Water was scarce, they dug for us a shallow well.
 - As of now, it is silted and less water and diseases have increased as a result.
 - We have no roads from that time till now.
 - Hospitals are not available from that time till now.
 - We have 4 schools but they are not in good shape as they are made of Clay walls.

2) Trend Analysis of Oriang Village

	10 yrs ago	6 yrs ago	3 yrs ago	Now	Reasons why
Cattle	XXXX	XX	X	X	- Livestock diseases. - Ticks. - Tsetse fly. - Unclean water.
Human Deaths	X	XX	XXX	XXXX	- Malaria. - Dirty water.
Cultivation	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Soil infertility. - Improper seeds. - Improper rains. - Death of livestock (oxen). - Death of people. - Low income. - Improper market.
Water	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Insufficient water pan (silted). - Rivers have dried. - Streams have dried. - De-forestation.
Trees	XXXX	XXX	XX	X	- Tree cutting (Deforestation).
Roads	0	0	0	0	- Low income. - Government has not made.
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	- Less funds.
Schools	X	XX	XXX	XXXX	- Their construction is poor. - They are temporary.

3) Mapping of Oriang Village



4) Rich-Poor Profile of Oriang Village

	The rich (10%)	The middle class (12%)	The poor (78%)
1	Who has work (employed).	Less farming.	Who cultivates using own hands.
2	Who has livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, poultry).	Who has 5 cows and below.	Who does not have cattle.
3	Who has ox plough.	Who has ox plough.	Who does not have ox plough.
4	Who has land of 5 acres or more.	Who has land of 2 acres or more.	Who has land of 1 acre and below.
5	Who has children.	Who has children.	

5) Success Stories of Oriang Village**Radhore Community Health Workers Group****Name of the Project / Programme**

- Radhore Community Health Worker (Nyamrerwa)

What They Do / How They Help the People

- Creating awareness
- Giving for protection
- Telling Patients how to reach the hospital
- They gave out mosquito nets at cheap prices.

How Did the Group Start?

- There were many diseases affecting people of Oriang village.
- Knowing how to protect / prevent yourself from diseases.
- The distance to the hospital.
- Lack of roads to the hospital.
- Government officials worked together on health issues.
- They announced that villagers select people who could be trained on Health assistants.
- Health assistants came back to and made the group.

Leadership / Governance

- They elected the group leaders.
- They made arrangements on how to get medicines from Bamako Initiative.
- They opened a store for medicine at Radhore Community Dispensary.
- Home visits to the sick.
- The program collapsed because leaders (three nurses) left for white color jobs in towns.

Reasons Why It Has Been Successful

i) What They Do Alone

- Voluntary health assistant.
- Providing a place for construction of the dispensary.

ii) Assistance from Outside

- Good teaching
- Bicycles for going places for the nurses
- Medicines for a start

iii) Lessons to Learn

- Goodness in volunteer ¹
- It is good to be united in thoughts
- Good to stay connected to the people

Oriang Dam Self Help Group

Name of the Project / Programme

- Oriang Dam Shallow Well

What They Do / They Help the People.

- We get clean drinking water
- Its help to the people of Oriang and the livestock they keep.

How did It Start?

- The water pan was silted till the whole village lacked water.
- Our villagers decided to look for an alternative to the shortage

Why It Started

- Poverty and shortage of clean drinking water.

Leadership / Governance

- A water management committee was elected by water pump members.

Reasons Why the Group Has Done So Well

iv) What Practices they did alone

- Making food for the people working on the pan.
- Volunteering to work as casual laborers.
- Giving out land for digging the pan
- Collecting working tools.

v) External Assistance

- Pump came from MSF
- Cement, sand, culvert, gravel, barbed wire, fencing posts by MSF2
- MSF paid the contractor

¹ Radhore Community Health Workers Group collapsed when the nurses went for jobs in Homa Bay.

² The shallow well was dug by a fund which was paid by the community.

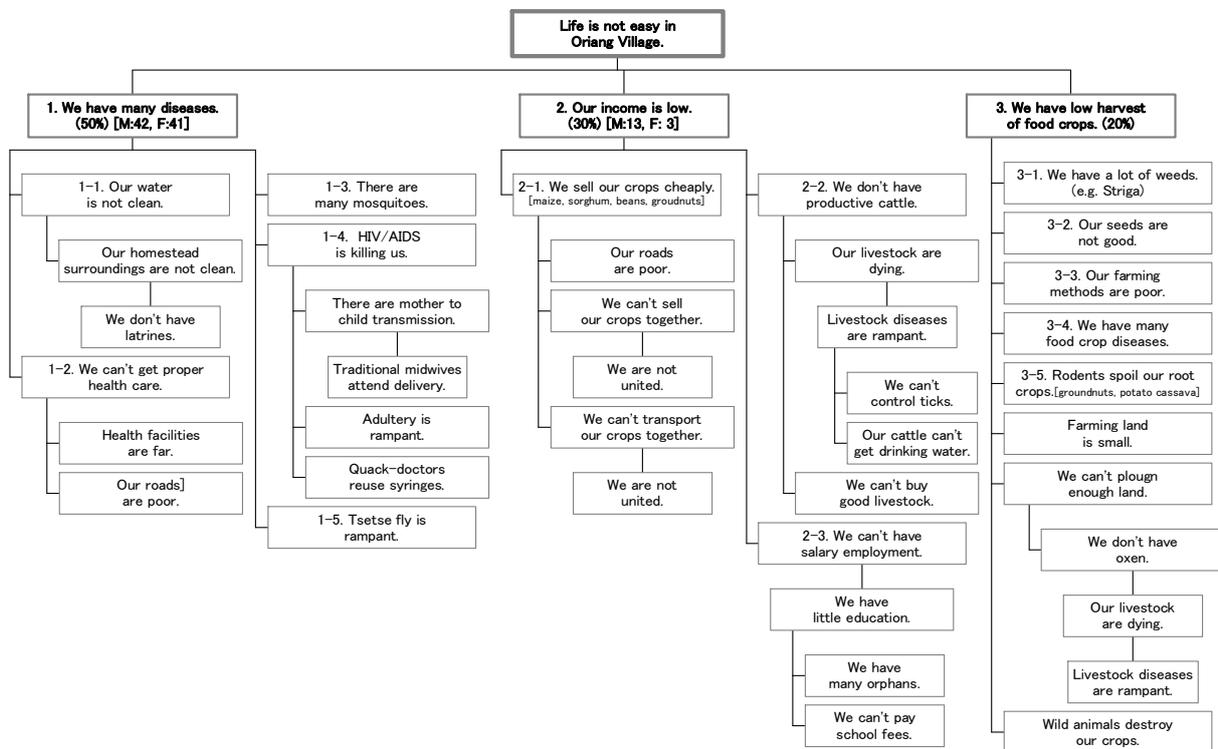
Lessons to Learn from the Group

- Making work easy
- Unity in decision making
- Help in poverty eradication.
- Help in deciding where to seek assistance.

Group Leadership

- Committee is elected every year.
- Members and other users pay Ksh10 every month for pump maintenance.
- Pump members are volunteers and they interchange.

6) Problem Analysis of Oriang Village



2.4.7 Community-level Workshop of Otange Village, Nyarongi Division (23 September 2005)

Village:	Location	Division	District
Otange	South Kanyikela	Nyarongi	Homa Bay
Time:		Attendants:	
From 9:45 am	To 4:50 pm	Total: 107 (Male: 52, Female: 55)	
Organizer:		Representative for Planning Workshops:	
Chief Meshack O. Owiti		Willis Orwe	
Summary of the Workshop			
1) History of Otange Village			
Otange is a short for of a Luo word 'Motangore' meaning open field. Plenty of wild animals lived here until 1920 when people from Minya not far from Otange started settling here. They built the first SDA church in the same year. Because of good grazing land near River Kuja, people kept livestock. They cleared the bush along River Kuja and started using nets to catch tsetse flies in 1933.			
2) Trend Analysis of Otange Village			
Roads have shown a sign of improvement due to sugarcane farming and the El-nino repair process. River Kuja is constant but overflows destroy crops. Hospital is a problem because the only one private hospital in the village closed down. Clean water is getting a problem and loose soil prevents them from making pans. Harvest, livestock and business are on the decline due to soil infertility, crop diseases, livestock diseases, improper market and unavailability of loans.			
3) Mapping of Otange Village			
Most areas are covered in grass and sugarcane plantations. Brick making is shown as a major activity also fishing from River Kuja, livestock keeping and horticulture along River Kuja.			
4) Rich-Poor Profile of Otange Village			
10% of the villagers are considered rich, 50% are in the middle class, and 40% are poor. This is the most well distributed figure among all the 11 communities where we had workshops.			
5) Success Stories of Otange Village			
Ngware Group (Boda Boda) started in 1995 by the Chairman Ogila Achieng to provide easy transport and communication to the remote part of the village. It also created employment to the youths. They raised funds to buy two bicycles at first, and now all the members have their own. Otange Widows and Orphans / AIDS Care Centre was established in 2002. They are successfully operating a nursery school. They also cultivate vegetables, do beekeeping and poultry keeping to sustain them.			
6) Problem Analysis of Otange Village			
"1.We suffer from many diseases", which are caused by inaccessibility to the hospital, unclean water and unbalanced diet, got 50%. "2.Our harvest is low" got 30%, and "3.Our income is low" 20%.			
Observations			
.The community is well balanced in terms of wealth. The orphanage runs so well and the support of maize flour and cooking oil from CARE Kenya has boosted their development.			

1) History of Otange Village

- (1) Otange is the short form of a Luo word 'Motangore' meaning open field, its name originated from this word. A lot of wild animals used to live here (good and bad) until 1920.
- (2) After 1920, people started settling here, the first was Mr. Mathayo Orwe and he started by keeping livestock like cattle, goats, sheep, because there was water around and good grass for grazing near River Kuja.
- (3) Many elderly men followed him with their livestock from a place called Minya, Thuongweno, and Nguku where they lived, there was a livestock disease called *Angonga* and many wild animals lived there like lion, leopard, hyena, warthog etc.

What has taken place

- (1) A school and SDA church were built in the year 1920 and it started to be called Otange.
- (2) A white colonialist called Aben tried to control sleeping sickness which was caused by Tsetsefly in the area and the government appointed its area chief Mr. Akech Adongo with village leaders together with security officers.
- (3) The first plane landed in this field Otange in the year 1928 and was welcomed by Mr Mathayo Orwe together with Mr. Josiah Okuna as a translator for the white colonialist.

- (4) The wild animals that destroyed crops like sorghum, finger millet, potatoes, cow peas and groundnuts were controlled by Mr. Ng'on Oyange, and he invited people using a traditional horn whenever they invaded the land to come and gave a chase and killed.
- (5) Local Native Council (LNC) gave out some money to clear the bush along River Kuja, together with those people who were catching Tsetseflies using nets from the year 1933.
- (6) They brought in a boat to be used for crossing River Kuja in 1941 and a Road from Kawuonda to Rapogi was done by prisoners of war from Italy during the world war II. The first people to sail across the river were Okelo Odero, Muga Ondenge, Anyango Okech and Mzee Shem Adede.

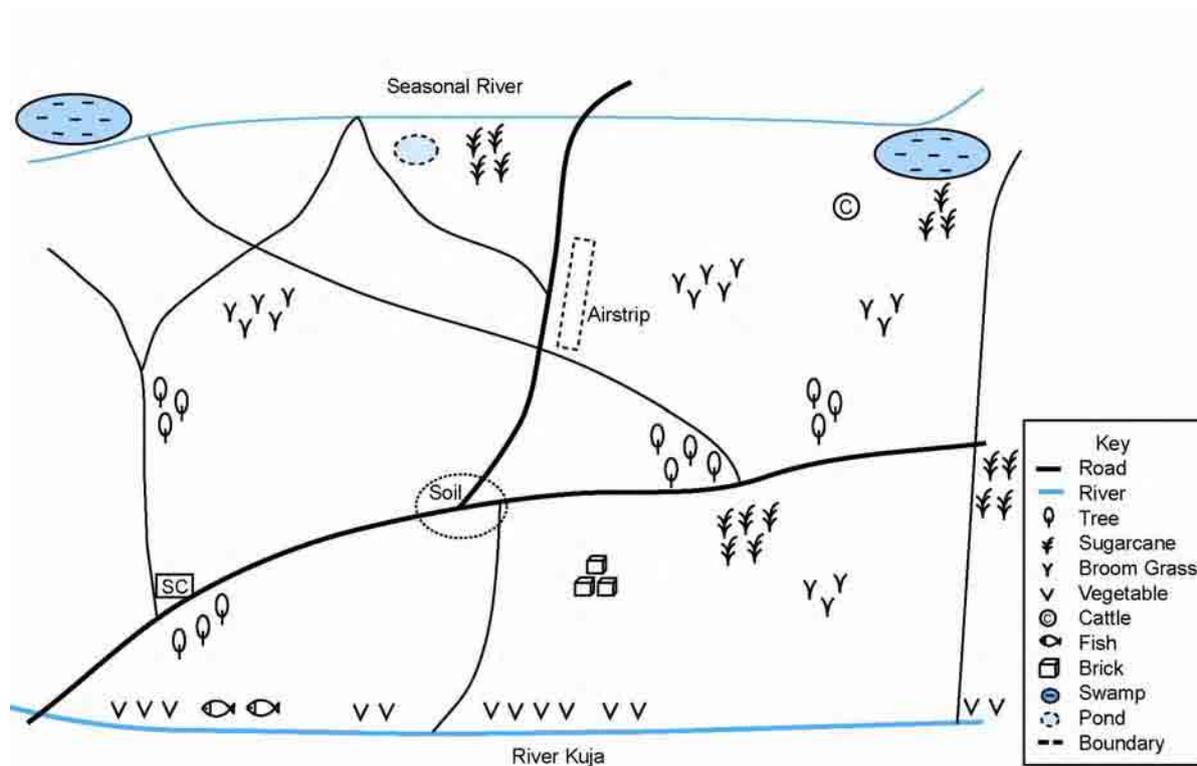
Development

- (1) Building of the Chiefs Camp (Otange) in 1956 together with assistant Chief's office Eliakim Kasera.
- (2) Otange intermediate school was a grass thatched house.
- (3) Rice cultivation, Tree planting and livestock keeping also was done.
- (4) Oria bridge was built in 1981.
- (5) KEFRI came in the year 1991.
- (6) ICIPE came in 1981.
- (7) Building of Otange Market by Mzee Ondeng'e
- (8) CARE Kenya 1999.
- (9) Sugarcane farming in 2004.
- (10) See the coming of JICA 2005.

2) Trend Analysis of Otange Village

	10 yrs ago	6 yrs ago	3 yrs ago	Now	Reason
Roads	X	X	XX	XXX	- Government made the road. - Sugarcane plantations - El Nino project.
Hospitals	-	X	-	-	- Government has not brought hospitals. - Insufficient funds
Clean Water	-	-	X	X	- Loose soil makes us not have pans - Insufficient funds
River Kuja	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	- It does not help us - It gives us diseases - It carries dangerous animals like crocodile, hippos. - It destroys our crops when flooded.
Schools	X	X	X	X	
Harvest	XX	XXX	X	-	- Soil infertility. - Crop diseases. - Famine all the time. - Over flowing River washes away our crops.
Livestock	XXX	XX	X	X	- Livestock diseases. - Tsetse fly. - Ticks. - Crocodile kills livestock and we don't have livestock doctor.
Business	XX	XX	X	X	- We have no market. - Security. - Poverty, unavailability of loans.
Groups	X	XX	XXX	X	- What brings profit are few. - No government support.
NGOs	-	XXX	X	-	- They went back. - What they promised they did not give.

3) Mapping of Otange Village



4) Rich - Poor Profile of Otange Village

	A rich person (10%)	A middle class person (50%)	A poor person (40%) someone who cannot do things on s / her own).
1.	- Who has big land of about five acres or more.	- Who has small peace of land (2 acres).	
2.	- Who has got good education and whose children can learn up to university / abroad and who drives a vehicle	- Who has little education like class eight or form four.	- Who cannot go to school nor send children to school. - Who cannot even afford uniform for whose children, fees for nursery.
3.	- Who keeps more that 10 livestock	- Who has few livestock – two oxen for cultivation.	
4.	- Who lives in a good house / and keeps good living.	- Who lives in a medium house (semi permanent).	- Who has a grass thatched house.
5.	- Who has money and a bank account.	- Who can do things half way but not in full.	
6.	- .Who employs people in the compound.	- Whose lifestyle is medium i.e. who can take whose children to hospital.	- Who cannot go to hospital and pay the bill.
7.		- Who eats lunch and supper etc.	- Who eats very poor food and probably once a day, mostly vegetables daily.

5) Success Stories of Otange Village

Ngware Group (Boda Boda)

It was started in the year 1995 by the chairman Ogila Achieng.

The main reason to establish the group was to provide easy transportation and communication to the remote parts of the area from the main road.

How did the Group Start

- It was started by the youths who finished school and had no employment.
- They raised funds and bought two bicycles which they started operating on.

Why it was started/Who does it Help

- They started it in order to improve their own living standard, It truly helps the unable (unemployed) youths

Leadership / Governance

We find that when we are united;

- We develop the community.
- Work becomes easier.
- Makes people interact with all sorts of people from all over.

Lessons to learn

- It has done well because of good leadership and good understanding among its members which has been existing.
- They buy bicycles all by themselves to members who don't have any.
- They have never received any external funding.

We have realized that when we are united, work becomes easier.

- We can learn from this group that we should not wait for external funding always.

Otange Widows and Orphans /AIDS Care Centr

Name of the project/Programme

- Otange Widows and Orphans /AIDS Care Centre.
- It started in the year 2002.

What they do/the people they help

- They operate a nursery school and they cultivate vegetables, bee keeping, poultry keeping and broom making.
- It was started by widows who had low income.
- Poultry: Each member brought in one hen to the group.
- Bee Keeping: They bought one bee hive. They received the next bee hive from an external donor.
- It helps orphans and the OVCs.

Why was it started?

- They started it in order to improve their life and the life of orphans.
- The orphans can now go to school just the same way other children who have parents go.

Leadership

- Good leadership
- Good understanding among members.
- They cultivate vegetables themselves.
- They also make brooms themselves.
- Poultry keeping all by themselves.
- Home based care.



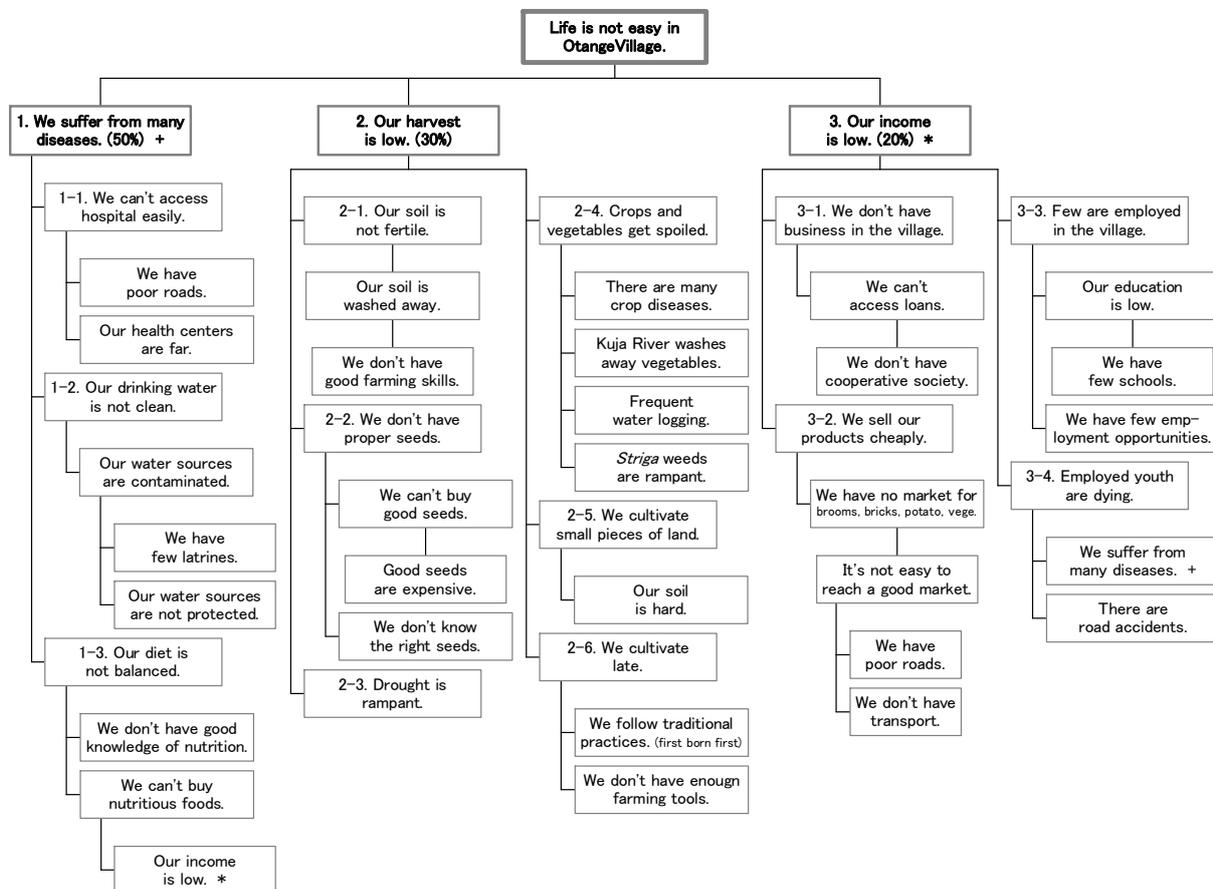
Any external funding

- CARE Kenya gives us food like maize floor and cooking oil.
- MECO gave us one bee hive.
- CLEAR PROJECT is training some 3 members on HIV/AIDS

Lessons to learn from the group

- Group work brings about good understanding between members and other NGOs/Gov.
- Hard work has made orphans now go to school.
- Hard work has made the living standard of members to go up.
- Malaria has gone down due to provision of nets

6) Problem Analysis of Otange Village



2.5 Divisional Level Planning Workshop

2.5.1 Objectives and Programme

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants are expected to be able to

1. share development constraints, opportunities, and priorities amongst divisions, and
2. come up with development plans at their divisional level.

Venue:

Farmers Training Centre, Homa Bay

Programme:

Day 1 (12 October 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 13:00	Presentation of Community Level Workshop
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 17:00	Presentation from the JICA Study Team

Day 2 (13 October 2005):

8:30 – 10:00	Recapitulation, and Development Direction
10:00 – 12:00	Development Strategies and Prioritization by Division
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 16:00	Development Planning by Division
16:00 – 16:20	Arrangement for the District Planning WS
16:20 – 16:30	Closing

2.5.2 Planning Priority Approaches, Strategies and Programmes of the Divisions

Based on the results of community level participatory workshops, the participants of the divisional analytical workshops, representatives from the community level workshops, and concerned Chiefs gathered on 12-13 October 2005 to identify prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes for each division

The procedure is as follows:

- (1) Presentation of the results of the community level workshop by a representative of each community.
- (2) Refining the common objectives tree (See Figure 5.1) prepared by the Team synthesizing all the community level problem trees to cover each and every issue shown in the problem trees at community, divisional and district level workshops.
- (3) Prioritizing approaches, and strategies under each approach by division.(See Table 5.1-6)
- (4) Identifying priority programmes / projects for priority strategies by division.

Figure 2.5.1 Common Objectives Tree of Homa Bay District (12 October 2005)

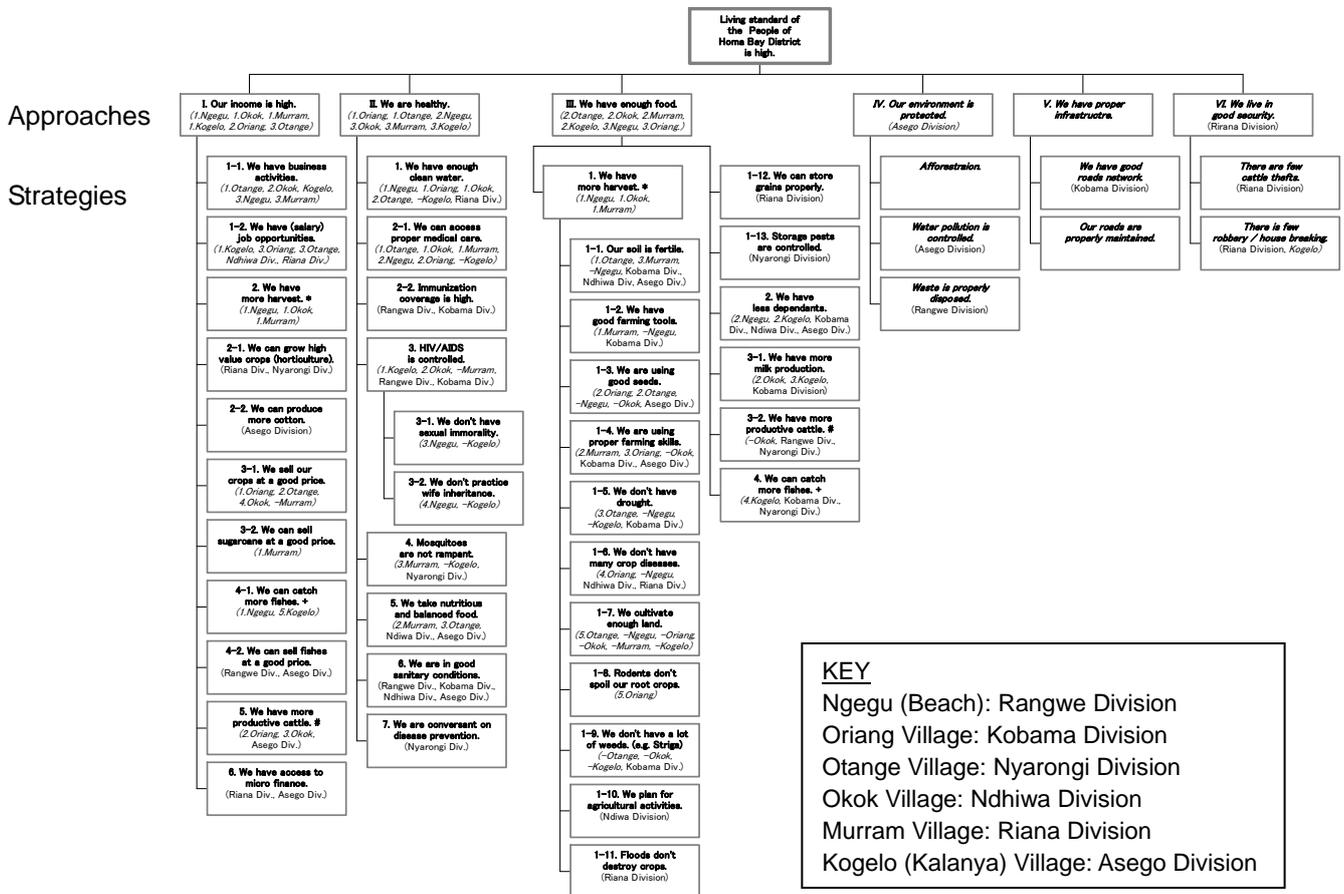


Table 2.5.1 Approaches and Strategies of Rangwe Division (13 October 2005)

Approach	3. We have enough food.	1. Our income is high.	2. We are healthy.	4. Our environment is protected.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	6. We live in good security.
Strategy	3-1. Our soil is fertile. 3-2. We have good farming tools. 3-3. We are using good seeds. 3-4. We don't have drought. 3-5. We don't have many crop diseases. 3-6. We cultivate enough land. 3-7. We have less dependants. 3-8. We have more productive cattle. (3-8. We have good tick control.) 3-9. We practice bee and poultry keeping.	1-1. We have business activities. (1-2. We have more harvest.) See 2. We have enough food. 1-3. We can catch more fishes. 1-4. We can sell fishes at a good price.	2-3. HIV/AIDS is controlled. 2-1. We have enough clean water. 2-4. Immunization coverage is high. 2-5. We are in good sanitary conditions. 2-2. We can access proper medical care.	4-3. Wastes is properly disposed. 4-2. Water pollution is controlled. 4-1. Afforestation 4-4. Our rivers are protected.	5-1. We have good roads network. 5-2. Our roads are properly maintained.	6-1. There are few cattle thefts. 6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking.
Priority Programs	3-1 (a) Promotion of good farming methods. 3-1 (b) Promotion of local farming tools. 3-3. N/A 3-4. Introduction of irrigation scheme. 3-5. Promotion of pests / disease control. 3-6. Promote proper use of land. 3-7 (a) Promotion of occupation therapy. 3-7 (b) Creation of job opportunities. 3-8 (a) Upgrading of Zebu using grade bull. (f) 3-8 (b) Promotion of cattle dips. (2) 3-8 (c) Promotion of non ruminant production.	1-1 (a) Promotion of sweet potatoes processing. (2) 1-1 (b) Promotion of peanut butter processing. (3) 1-1 (c) Promotion of pineapple juice processing. 1-1 (d) Promotion of fish product e.g. oil, filler etc. (f) 1-3. Implementations of fisheries management plan. 1-4. Promote the practice of fish preservation.	2-3 (a) Promotion of behaviour change. 2-3 (b) Accessing ART services. 2-1 (a) Promotion of water treatment. (f) 2-1 (b) Improve water catchment surface area. (2) 2-4 (a) Promotion of mobile clinic. 2-4 (b) Promotion of immunization campaign. 2-5 (a) Construction of pit latines. 2-5 (b) Promotion of proper waste management. 2-5 (c) Promotion of good personal hygiene. 2-2 (a) Promotion of mobile clinics. 2-2 (b) Sensitization of medical services offered.	4-3. Practice good waste disposal methods e.g. digging pits. 4-2. Encourage good environmental sanitation (bath rooms). 4-1. Encourage indigenous tree planting. 4-4 (a) Encourage the protection of river banks by planting reeds. 4-4 (b) Promote soil / water conservation.	5-1. Promotion of communities on the road network. 5-2. Encourage the community to participate in road repair.	6-1 (a) Promote contraction of cattle housing. 6-2. and 6-1 (b) Promotion of community policing.

Group Members: (1) Jacob Agira, (2) Shadrack Mauga, (3) Caroline Adomgo, (4) Rachael Onyango, (5) Antonina Zamzu, (6) Nancy Achieng, (7) Olois Raphael, (8) Thomas Omandi, (9) Bruce Ndege, (10) Douglas Otiemo, (11) Hellen Simwa

Table 2.5.2 Approaches and Strategies of Asego Division (13 October 2005)

Approach	1. Our income is high.	2. We are healthy.	3. We have enough food.	4. Our environment is protected.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	6. We live in good security.
Strategy	1-1. We have business activities. 1-10. We have access to micro finance. 1-9. We have more productive cattle. (1-3. We have more harvest). See 3. We have enough food. 1-2. We have (salary) job opportunities. 1-5. We sell our crops at a good price. 1-7. We can catch more fishes. 1-8. We can sell fishes at a good price. 1-4. We can produce more cotton. 1-6. We can sell sugarcane at a good price.	2-1. We have enough clean water. 2-6. We are in good sanitary conditions. 2-4. Mosquitoes are not rampant. 2-3. HIV/AIDS is controlled. 2-2. We can access proper medical care. 2-5. We take nutritious and balanced food.	3-1. Our soil is fertile. 3-6. We don't have a lot of weeds. (e.g. Striga) 3-3. We are using proper farming skills. 3-5. We cultivate enough land. 3-2. We are using good seeds. 3-8. We have more milk production. 3-9. We can catch more fishes. 3-4. We don't have drought. 3-7. We have less dependants.	4-1. Afforestation 4-2. Water pollution is controlled. 4-3. Waste is properly disposed.	5-1. We have good roads network. 5-2. Our roads are properly maintained. 5-3. We have electricity.	6-1. There are few cattle thefts. 6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking.
Priority Programs	1-1. (a) Initiate small cottage industry. 1-1. (b) Empower people on Agriculture business skills, introduction of high value crops e.g. Okra 1-1. (c) Establish Credit facilities. 1-10. Establish Credit facilities. 1-9. (a) Upgrade existing livestock breeds. 1-9. (b) Introduce exotic breeds 1-2. Strengthen Existing formal and informal institutions in Asego division. 1-5. Strengthen existing co-operative society and creation of new one where possible 1-7. Start fish farming in potential sites. 1-8. Establish cold storage plant at the beaches. 1-4. N/A 1-6. Initiate small cottage industries	2-1. (a) Establish and equip more health facility. 2-1. (b) Rain water harvesting at Home stead. 2-1. (c) Improvement of sanitation level. 2-6. Water and Sanitation programme. 2-4. Roll back Malaria Control 2-3. HIV/AIDS Programme. 2-2. (a) Establish and equip more health facility. 2-2. (b) Equip and staff existing health facility e.g. Nyamasi Iligere, Marmol and Wiga. 2-5. Community health programme.	3-1. & 3-6 (a) Capacity building on soil and water conservation. 3-1. & 3-6 (b) Capacity building on post harvest handling of farm produce. 3-3. N/A 3-5. N/A 3-2. N/A 3-8. Capacity building on livestock husbandry skills and disease control. 3-9. N/A 3-4. (a) Start irrigation at the lake shore and water harvest in rural areas. 3-4. (b) Afforestation programmes on hilltops and slopes e.g. Asego Hills. 3-7. See 2.2. and 2.3	4-1. (a) Agroforestry. 4-1. (b) Energy conservation measures. 4-1. (c) Use of solar & biogas. 4-2. (a) Water and sanitation programme 4-2. (b) Wetland conservation 4-3. (a) Solid waste management 4-3. (b) Water and sanitation programme.	5-1. & 5-2. Rural access road construction and rehabilitation centre. 5-3. Rural electrification programme	6-1. & 6-2. establish police post at Rodi. 6-2. See 1-1.

Group Members: (1) George Deya, (2) J. Kallech, (3) Grace Orando, (4) Jemima Nyangweso, (5) Judith Ondiek, (6) Joshua Ochoyo, (7) Teresa Swangi, (8) Jam Seka, (9) Jacob Otiemo Ongow, (10) Benson Okinyi, (11) Daniel Ouma, (12) Rugar, (13) Leonard Ojenge

Table 2.5.3 Approaches and Strategies of Riana Division (13 October 2005)

Approach	1. Our income is high.	2. We have enough food.	3. We are healthy.	4. Our environment is protected.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	6. We live in good security.
Strategy	1-1. We have business activities. 1-7. We have access to micro finance. 1-4. We can grow high value crops (horticulture). 1-6. We can sell sugarcane at a good price. 1-5. We sell our crops at a good price. (1-3. We have more harvest.) See 2. We have enough food. 1-2. We have (salary) job opportunities.	2-3. We are using proper farming skills. 2-8. We have more milk production. 2-6. We don't have many crop diseases. 2-10. We don't have many livestock diseases. 2-1. Our soil is fertile. 2-2. We have good farming tools. 2-9. We can store grains properly. 2-4. We cultivate enough land. 2-7. Floods don't destroy crops. 2-5. We don't have drought.	3-1. We have enough clean water. 3-2. We can access proper medical care. 3-3. HIV/AIDS is controlled. 3-5. We are in good sanitary conditions. 3-4. We take nutritious and balanced food.	4-1. Afforestation 4-3. Waste is properly disposed. 4-2. Water pollution is controlled.	5-1. We have good roads network. 5-2. Our roads are properly maintained.	6-1. There are few cattle thefts. 6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking.
Priority Programs	1-1 (a) Establishment of micro juggery factory. 1-1 (b) Establishment of micro finance scheme. 1-1 (c) Introduction of sweet potato processing plant. 1-1 (d) Introduction of cereal bulking (depot). 1-1 (e) Farm input supply scheme establishment. 1-1 (f) Welding, fabrication & expansion. 1-7 (a) Establishment of micro finance scheme. 1-7 (b) Co-operative society empowerment. 1-4 (a) Establish micro migration schemes. 1-4 (b) Introduction of horticultural production centre. 1-4 (c) Introduction of micro fruit processing plant. 1-6. Establishment of micro juggery factory. 1-5. Introduction of cereal bulking depot, introduction of horticultural production centre. 1-2. See 1-1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	2-3. Enhanced Agricultural extension programme. 2-8 (a) Enhanced Pests and Diseases control programme. 2-8 (b) Introduce cattle upgrading programme. 2-8 (c) Enhanced feeding programme. 2-6 (a) Enhanced crop protection practices. 2-6 (b) Promotion of disease resistant varieties crops. 2-10. N/A 2-1 (a) Enhancement of skills in compost making. 2-1 (b) Strengthen soil conservation programme. 2-2. Farm input supply scheme establishment. 2-9. Enhanced feeding programme. 2-4 (a) Enhanced acquisition of animal draft power. 2-4 (b) Creating awareness on farming as a business. 2-7 (a) Introduce River Bank protection programme. 2-7 (b) Strengthen soil conservation programme. 2-5. Creating awareness on timely operations.	3-1. (a) & 3-5 (a) Improved water and sanitation programme. 3-1 (b) Introduce water harvesting programme. 3-1 (c) & 3-5 (b) Environmental protection of water source. 3-1 (d) Improved supply of water sources (bore holes / dams) 3-1 (e) Provision of adequate pit latrines. 3-2 (a) Putting up of more medical facilities. 3-2 (b) Improved supply of drugs / other medical facilities (equipments). 3-2 (c) Enhance training of community health care workers. 3-3 (a) Creating awareness and behaviour change. 3-3 (b) Creating of more VCT / PMCT Centres. 3-3 (c) Creating of more home based care programme. 3-5 (a) Bush clearing habited areas. 3-5 (b) Drainage / Treatment of stagnate water. 3-5 (c) Spraying and use of mosquito nets. 3-4. Promotion of diversified food production and utilization.	4-1 (a) Establishment of tree nursery. 4-1 (b) Introduce forest conservation. 4-3. Solid / liquid waste management programme. 4-2 (a) Improving soil and water conservation programmes. 4-2 (b) Provision of adequate pit latrines.	5-1 (a) Improvement of road network and bridges. 5-1 (b) Opening of closed access roads. 5-2. Introduction of community road work.	6-1 (a) Enhancing community policing. 6-1 (b) Provision of police posts. 6-2. Enhancing income generating activities for employment.

Group Members: (1) John Nyandire, (2) Jared Ware Nyujuondo, (3) Joshua Ochola Got, (4) Isaac O. Aura, (5) Salmon Ogada, (6) Kawa Francis, (7) James Odit, (8) Joba Ochieng

Table 2.5.4 Approaches and Strategies of Ndiwa Division (13 October 2005)

Approach	1. Our income is high.	3. We are healthy.	2. We have enough food.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	4. Our environment is protected.	6. We live in good security.
Strategy	<p>(1-3. We have more harvest.) See 2. We have enough food.</p> <p>1-4. We sell our crops at a good price.</p> <p>(1-5. We have more productive cattle.) See 2. We have enough food.</p> <p>1-1. We have business activities.</p> <p>1-2. We have (salary) job opportunities.</p>	<p>3-1. We have enough clean water.</p> <p>3-5. We are in good sanitary conditions.</p> <p>3-4. We take nutritious and balanced food.</p> <p>3-3. HIV/AIDS is controlled.</p> <p>3-2. We can access proper medical care.</p>	<p>2-2. We are using proper farming skills.</p> <p>2-7. We plan for agricultural activities.</p> <p>2-4. We don't have a lot of weeds. (e.g. Striga)</p> <p>2-5. Our soil is fertile.</p> <p>2-3. We cultivate enough land.</p> <p>2-1. We are using good seeds.</p> <p>2-6. We don't have many crop diseases.</p> <p>2-9. We have more milk production.</p> <p>2-10. We have more productive cattle.</p> <p>2-8. We have less dependants.</p>	<p>5-1. We have good roads network.</p> <p>5-2. Our roads are properly maintained.</p> <p>4-2. Water pollution is controlled.</p>	<p>4-1. Afforestation</p> <p>4-3. Waste is properly disposed.</p> <p>4-2. Water pollution is controlled.</p>	<p>6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking.</p> <p>6-1. There are few cattle thefts.</p>
Priority Programs	<p>1-4. Improvement of marketing structures for farm practices (cooperative societies)</p> <p>1-1 (a) provision of credit facility (farmers, small scale small entrepreneurs, groups) (1)</p> <p>1-1 (b) Honey production improvement (processing and marketing) (Ndiwa and Kobobo centres) (3)</p> <p>1-1 (c) Ground nut production improvement (processing, marketing) (Southcentral kanyamba location) (2)</p> <p>1-2. Improvement of cottage industry (baggy / jukali artisans)</p>	<p>3-1 (a) Development of group water resources (spring of bore holes, protection of springs, digging of shallow wells) (1)</p> <p>3-1 (b) Development of rain water sources (roof catchment in institutions, digging of dams / pans) (2)</p> <p>3-5 (a) Improvement of waste management (construction of latines, latrines, capacity building on waste management)</p> <p>3-5 (b) Improvement of hygiene practices (dish rack construction, hygiene training)</p> <p>3-3. Promotion of HIV/AIDS control measures (establishment of VCT, behaviour change advocacy, provision of ARTS)</p> <p>3-2. Improvement of health facility (clinic outreach, dispensaries, health centres)</p>	<p>2-2. Promotion of farmers training (exchange visits, field day, demonstrations, livestock upgrading) (1)</p> <p>2-7. Improvement of planning for agricultural activities (timely operations, record keeping)</p> <p>2-4. Promotion of good agricultural practices (fencing, use of farm inputs (improved), compost manure making, crop rotation, organic farming)</p> <p>2-5. Soil fertility improvement (control of soil erosion, agro forestry, use of organic / inorganic fertilizer)</p> <p>2-3. Improved farm equipments (animal draft power, tractors)</p> <p>2-1. Promotion of stockist for farm inputs (certified seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)</p> <p>2-6. Promotion of proper crop husbandry (pests disease control, certified seeds use)</p> <p>2-9. & 2-10. Improvement of local cattle (upgrading, disease control)</p> <p>2-8. Empowering dependants caretakers (support to widows / widowers orphans and the vulnerable groups)</p>	<p>5-1. Improvement of road network (murfaming, opening up of access roads, farmstead)</p> <p>5-2. Promotion of roads maintenance (control and measures)</p>	<p>4-1. Afforestation improvement (see nursery, agro forestry)</p> <p>4-3. Improvement of environmental management (river bank protection, protection of surface water, proper management of human wastes).</p> <p>4-2. N/A</p>	<p>6-2. Improvement of general security (establishment of sub-peace post, community patrolling, fencing of homestead, dog keeping)</p> <p>6-1. Improvement of livestock security (community patrolling, fencing of cattle-bomas).</p>

Group Members: (1) David Oketch, (2) Deborah Ouma, (3) Rosemary Oloo, (4) Andrew Mirem, (5) Abano, (6) Otiemo Ombija

Table 2.5.5 Approaches and Strategies of Kobama Division (13 October 2005)

Approach Strategy	1. We are healthy.	2. Our income is high.	3. We have enough food.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	4. Our environment is protected.	6. We live in good security.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-1. We have enough clean water. 1-2. We can access proper medical care 1-3. Immunization coverage is high. 1-4. HIV/AIDS is controlled. 1-5. We are in good sanitary conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-3. We sell our crops at a good price. 2-4. We have more productive cattle. 2-5. We have access to micro finance 2-1. We have (salary) job opportunities. 2-2. We have more harvest. See 3. We have enough food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-4. We are using proper farming skills. 3-1. Our soil is fertile. 3-2. We have good farming tools. 3-3. We are using good seeds. 3-11. We have more milk production. 3-6. We don't have many crop diseases. 3-9. We don't have a lot of weeds (e.g. Striga) 3-7. We cultivate enough land. 3-5. We don't have drought. 3-13. We have more poultry meat and eggs. 3-10. We have less dependants. 3-11. We have enough food security crops (e.g. cassava and sweet potatoes) 3-15. We have enough fruit supplements (e.g. grafted mangoes, bananas, pineapples) 3-8. Rodents don't spoil our root crops. 3-12. We can catch more fishes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-1. We have good roads network. 5-2. Our roads are properly maintained 5-3. We have electricity for light industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4-3. Waste is properly disposed. 4-1. Afforestation 4-2. Water pollution is controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking. 6-1. There are few cattle thefts.
Priority Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-1 (a) Drilling of bore holes to provide clean water. (1) 1-1 (b) Excavation of water pans for livestock and health centres and villages. (2) 1-1 (c) Roof catchment for use in schools, churches, health centres and villages. (2) 1-1 (d) Protection of spring water sources. (4) 1-2 (a) Provision of proper medical care. (3) 1-2 (b) Establishment of medical facility at Randure (1) 1-2 (c) Provision of staff drug and equipment. (2) 1-3 (a) Provision of primary health care programmes is being done. 1-3 (b) Improved immunization programme (egg Palo, TB, Tetanus, Measles, Whooping cough etc) 1-3 (c) Treated mosquito nets in use. 1-3 (d) Control of top ten common disease in the area (malaria, berberia, measles, etc) 1-4 (a) There is awareness and behaviour change as people visit V.C.I. 1-4 (b) Infected people collect and use ART. 1-5. Improve house hold hygiene and use of toilets at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-3. Formation of common interest groups for marketing of farm produce e.g. maize, groundnut, sunflower and meat. 2-4 (a) Introduction of improved breeds for more milk and meat. 2-4 (b) Establishment spray crushies and veterinary services enhanced. 2-4 (c) Establishment for fodder and pasture for cattle. 2-5 (a) Establishment of micro finance scheme. 2-5 (b) Building capacity of women group, youth groups, self help groups to manage the loans. 2-5 (c) Individual entrepreneurs are capacity built to utilize the loan fund and repay effectively. 2-1 (a) Establishment of small scale enterprises micro enterprises. (1) 2-1 (b) Honey extraction processing facility. (2) 2-1 (c) Oil press machine for extraction of sun flower and Soya bean seeds. (3) 2-1 (d) Formation of animal feeds from sunflower by products for poultry and pigs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-4. Use of proper crop and animal husbandry. (1) 3-1 (a) Proper water and soil conservation practices. 3-1 (b) Farmers use manure and fertilizers. 3-1 (c) Practice of agro forest farming. 3-2 (a) Increase of oxen plough teams. 3-2 (b) Oxen teams trained for planting, weeding and harvesting. 3-3. Use of recommended seed varieties and clean propagation materials for planting by farmers. 3-11. See 2.4 (a), (b) and (c). 3-6. Proper farm management and spraying 3-9 (a) Farmers use Ua Kayongo hybrid seed and other cultural practices (to control Striga). 3-9 (b) Improvement of soil fertility intercropping with legumes and manure, fertilizer appliances. 3-7 (a) Diversification of crop production. 3-7 (b) Our farmers use oxen to plough in time 3-5. We grow crops around water pans through hand irrigation 3-13 (a) Routine vaccination of poultry. 3-13 (b) Upgrading of local poultry for egg production. 3-10. Engagement of dependant on income generating activities for self reliance. 3-14. Establishment of bulking plots for cassava and potatoes. 3-15. Establishment of agro nursery for grafted mangoes, bulking plots for pineapples. 3-8. Control of rodents by use of rodenticides and manual trapping. 3-12. Introduction of fish farming using local water pans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-1. Community roads are opened up and murramed. 5-2. Roads to be periodically maintained by the use of graders. 5-3. Access to electricity can influence establishment of industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1 (a) Establishment of Agro tree nursery and tree planting days. 4-1 (b) Training of youth groups, school pupils on tree nurseries establishments. 4-2 (a) Protection of water catchment areas. 4-2 (b) Farming and planting trees along the river banks. 4-3. N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-1 (a) People to be educated on practices of community policing. 6-2 (a) Police and provincial administration to enforce law and order. 6-2 (b) Construction of administration police line at Rehoru, Yachara and Rataranga.

Group Members: (1) Alfred Ogo, (2) J. B. Oiyang, (3) Alfred Ondit, (4) Charles Alunga

Table 2.5.6 Approaches and Strategies of Nyarongi Division (13 October 2005)

Approach	1. We are healthy.	2. We have enough food.	3. Our income is high.	5. We have proper infrastructure.	4. Our environment is protected.	6. We live in good security.
Strategy	<p>1-2. We can access proper medical care.</p> <p>1-4. Mosquitoes are not rampant.</p> <p>1-1. We have enough clean water.</p> <p>1-3. We take nutritious and balanced food.</p> <p>1-5. We are conversant on diseases prevention.</p>	<p>2-1. Our soil is fertile.</p> <p>2-5. We don't have a lot of weeds. (e.g. Striga)</p> <p>2-2. We are using good seeds.</p> <p>2-7. We have more productive cattle.</p> <p>2-6. Storage pests are controlled.</p> <p>2-3. We don't have drought.</p> <p>2-4. We cultivate enough land.</p> <p>2-8. We can catch more fishes.</p>	<p>3-1. We have business activities.</p> <p>3-4. We sell our crops at a good price.</p> <p>3-2. We have (salary) job opportunities.</p> <p>3-5. We can grow high value crops (horticulture)</p> <p>3-3. We have more harvest. See 2. We have enough food.</p>	<p>5-2. Our roads are properly maintained.</p> <p>5-1. We have good roads network.</p>	<p>4-1. Afforestation</p> <p>4-2. Water pollution is controlled.</p> <p>4-3. Waste is properly disposed.</p>	<p>6-1. There are few cattle thefts.</p> <p>6-2. There is few robbery / house breaking.</p>
Priority Programs	<p>1-2. Health services improvement (conservation, community dispensary, provision of personnel, provision of drugs, mobile outreach)</p> <p>1-4. Promote use of ITN and environment sanitation.</p> <p>1-1 (a) Rehabilitating four existing bore holes and installing bore holes within radius of 2 kms in the entire division.</p> <p>1-1 (b) Promote roof catchment within the 25 institutions.</p> <p>1-1 (c) Protection of existing 4 spring water sources.</p> <p>1-3 (a) create awareness on nutrition to locally organised groups.</p> <p>1-3 (b) Promote production of locally available food items.</p> <p>1-5. Refer 1-2. and 1-4.</p>	<p>2-1. Proper land management (conservation, farm planning, soil fertility, diversification, tool and their usage) (1)</p> <p>2-5. Refer 2-1.</p> <p>2-2. Promotion of use quality seeds (display by stockist, demonstration plots, use of correct varieties)</p> <p>2-7. Disease and pest control (spraying to control ticks and flies, deworming, vaccination) See 6-1 (b)</p> <p>2-6. Post harvest management (constructing recommended store structure, use of grain storage chemicals, harvesting and maturity stage, good sanitation around homestead)</p> <p>2-3. Water harvesting (designing water harvesting structures water pan, semi circular bunds, roof catchment)</p> <p>2-4. Farming as business (going for high valued crops)</p> <p>2-8. Fish farming (design and construction of ponds, introduction of hatcheries, training on feeding programmes, when to harvest and gear to use, protection of ponds against predators)</p>	<p>3-1. Creating good business environment (security structure in place, organise in bulk self learning system, proper marketing channels)</p> <p>3-4. Good marketing (improvement of road network, proper marketing)</p> <p>3-2. Employment creation (proper schooling, promote self-employment, farming livestock)</p> <p>3-5. Introduction of fruit trees (using water harvesting, lakes, bombas along Kuja River)</p> <p>3-3. Increased yield per unit area (using new technology, new varieties, pests and disease control)</p>	<p>5-2. Improve drainage work, periodic grading, bush clearance. See 5-1.</p> <p>5-1. Enhance communication (opening of roads, graveling existing / open roads)</p>	<p>4-1. Tree farming (establishing tree nurseries; promotion of wood lots, planting fast growing varieties for timber) (1)</p> <p>4-2. Protection of water sources (promote water hygiene, practice use of environment friendly chemicals, protection of water catchment area)</p> <p>4-3. Good wastes disposal (recycling used products, digging pits for waste collection, collection of burning waste (manure))</p>	<p>6-1. (a) encourage community policing (formation of vigilante groups, regular patrol)</p> <p>6-1. (b) Introduction of high value livestock (dairy cattle, dairy goats, establishment of fodder, socio-organizational, constitution, purchase of dairy cattle, training the beneficiaries)</p> <p>6-2. Refer to 6-1.</p>

Group Members: (1) Willis Owe, (2) Chora Midumbi, (3) Paul Oteno, (4) John Omotto, (5) Valentine Nyarem, (6) Patrick Ochieng, (7) Okumu Owhi

2.6 District Level Planning Workshop

2.6.1 Objectives and Programme

Objectives:

At the end of the workshop, the participants shall be able to:

1. share development direction and priorities for the district, and
2. come up with the development programmes for the district.

Venue:

Farmers Training Centre, Homa Bay

Programme:

Day 1 (17 October 2005):

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Introduction and Opening
9:30 – 12:00	Review/ Refining of the District Development Approaches/ Strategies
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 14:00	Input from the JICA Study Team
14:00 – 17:00	Identification of Priority Strategies by Division
	Prioritization of Strategies by Approach for the District
	Prioritization of Approaches for the District

Day 2 (18 October 2005):

8:30 – 9:30	Recapitulation
9:30 – 12:00	Identification of Development Programmes/ Projects under the Strategies
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break
13:00 – 16:00	Preparation of the Summary for the Priority Programmes/ Projects
16:00 – 16:30	Way Forward and Closing

2.6.2 Planning Priority Approaches, Strategies and Programmes of Homa Bay District

The participants of the district analytical workshops, representing divisional officers of each division and the representatives from the community level workshops gathered on 17-18 October 2005 to review prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes of each division and to identify prioritized approaches, strategies and programmes of Homa Bay District.

The procedure is as follows:

- (1) Presentation of the results of the divisional level workshop by a representative of each division.
- (2) Prioritizing approaches, and strategies under each approach as the district. (See Table 6.1)
- (3) Identifying priority programmes / projects for priority strategies as the district. (see Table 6.2)
- (4) Brief description of priority programmes / projects; major activities, rough schedule, who implement, major inputs, and selling points. (See Table 6.3)

Table 2.6.2(1/2) Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (17-18 October 2005)

Living standard of the people of Homa Bay District is high.		II. We are healthy.		III. We have enough food.	
		137/459 (68.9%)	131/459 (68.9%)	138/459 (69.4%)	159/459 (68.9%)
I. We get good income.	1	● (91215) I-2 (a) Credit funds to fish mongers and fisher folks ● (91215) I-2 (b) Credit funds to small scale horticulture I-2 (c) Credit funds to sugarcane farmers I-2 (d) Funds for Agro vet entrepreneurs I-2 (e) Funds for sweet potato processing plant I-2 (f) Funds for groundnut, pineapple, honey processing	● (91215) I-2 (a) Capacity building on the Community Own Resource Persons (CORPs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Community Health Workers (CHWs), and Training of Trainers (TOTs). Promotion of micro teaching outreach services	● (19215) I-3 (a) Technical start training I-3 (b) Farmers' training I-3 (c) Field demonstration I-3 (d) Staff and farmers' tour I-3 (e) Training of Community Own Resource Persons (CORPs) LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-1 (a) Soil and water practices I-1 (b) Soil fertility improvement (use of organic / inorganic manures) I-1 (c) Agro forestry nurseries I-6. Farm layout and planning	● (19215) I-3 (a) Technical start training I-3 (b) Farmers' training I-3 (c) Field demonstration I-3 (d) Staff and farmers' tour I-3 (e) Training of Community Own Resource Persons (CORPs) LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-1 (a) Soil and water practices I-1 (b) Soil fertility improvement (use of organic / inorganic manures) I-1 (c) Agro forestry nurseries I-6. Farm layout and planning
	2	I-1 (a) Empowerment of local entrepreneurs I-1 (b) Refer to I-2 (a)	● (94218) I-1. 3.2. Domestic water supply and sanitation programmes Drilling bore holes / Rain water harvesting / Protection of springs / Construction of latrines / Coiling of slabs / Construction of water pans / Higher quality analysis / Waste management / Health education and promotion	● (19215) I-3 (a) Technical start training I-3 (b) Farmers' training I-3 (c) Field demonstration I-3 (d) Staff and farmers' tour I-3 (e) Training of Community Own Resource Persons (CORPs) LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-1 (a) Soil and water practices I-1 (b) Soil fertility improvement (use of organic / inorganic manures) I-1 (c) Agro forestry nurseries I-6. Farm layout and planning	● (19215) I-3 (a) Technical start training I-3 (b) Farmers' training I-3 (c) Field demonstration I-3 (d) Staff and farmers' tour I-3 (e) Training of Community Own Resource Persons (CORPs) LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-1 (a) Soil and water practices I-1 (b) Soil fertility improvement (use of organic / inorganic manures) I-1 (c) Agro forestry nurseries I-6. Farm layout and planning
	3	I-9. & 10 (c) Construction of cold storage facility I-9. & 10 (b) Demarcation of protection of fish breeding areas I-9. & 10 (c) Enforcement of fishery management measures. I-9. & 10 (g) Production of fingerlings I-9. & 10 (c) Erection of omelette drying racks I-9. & 10 (f) Development of fish farms	● (36218) I-7. Immunization programme Carry out immunization during health day / health education / provision of family planning services	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-7 (a) Training of draught animal and handlers I-7 (b) Introduce modern farm implements O (62219) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION PROGRAMME (1/2) I-4 (a) Water harvesting for small scale irrigation I-4 (b) Abstraction of water from the lake or river for irrigation ● (74219) LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (1/3) I-11 (a) Rehabilitation of existing dips, crusties and use then I-11 (b) Vaccination treatment	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-7 (a) Training of draught animal and handlers I-7 (b) Introduce modern farm implements O (62219) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION PROGRAMME (1/2) I-4 (a) Water harvesting for small scale irrigation I-4 (b) Abstraction of water from the lake or river for irrigation ● (74219) LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (1/3) I-11 (a) Rehabilitation of existing dips, crusties and use then I-11 (b) Vaccination treatment
	4	● (89215) I-4 (a) Promotion of improved cultivars I-5 (b) Purchase of irrigation equipments I-5 (c) Enhancement of farmers skills	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-8 (a) Train farmers on safe and effective use of pesticides. I-8 (b) Train farmers on use of integrated pest / disease management	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-8 (a) Train farmers on safe and effective use of pesticides. I-8 (b) Train farmers on use of integrated pest / disease management
	5	I-4.5. We have more harvest	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-10 (a) Promotion of plough team LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-10 (b) Agricultural credits O (62219) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION PROGRAMME (2/2) I-10 (c) Proper drainage technique	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-10 (a) Promotion of plough team LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (1/2) I-10 (b) Agricultural credits O (62219) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION PROGRAMME (2/2) I-10 (c) Proper drainage technique
	6	I-3. We have more productive cattle.	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-11 (a) Promotion of improved cultivars I-11 (b) Purchase of irrigation equipments I-11 (c) Enhancement of farmers skills	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-11 (a) Promotion of improved cultivars I-11 (b) Purchase of irrigation equipments I-11 (c) Enhancement of farmers skills
	7	I-7. We can sell our crops at a good price.	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-12 (a) Upgrading of local breeds I-12 (b) Improved feeding programme I-12 (c) Improved pests and disease control	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-12 (a) Upgrading of local breeds I-12 (b) Improved feeding programme I-12 (c) Improved pests and disease control
	8	I-8. We can sell sugarcane at a good price.	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-13 (a) Train farm input stockists I-13 (b) Promotion of uses of recommended varieties	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-13 (a) Train farm input stockists I-13 (b) Promotion of uses of recommended varieties
	9	I-11. We can produce more cotton.	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-14. We have (salary) job opportunities.	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-14. We have (salary) job opportunities.
	10	I-4. We have (salary) job opportunities.	● (88218) I-5. Disease vector control programme Elimination of breeding grounds e.g. jacking floor / Environmental management / Spraying of mosquito breeding grounds / Insect use of insect Treated Nets (ITNs)	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-15. We have less dependants.	APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (2) I-15. We have less dependants.

Table 2.6.2(2/2) Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (17-18 October 2005)

		Living standard of the people of Homa Bay District is high.			
Approaches (A-U)	VI. We get good education.	● 23/439 (5.2%) ● 24/493 (5.2%)	● 21/439 (4.8%) ● 19/493 (4.1%)	● 15/439 (3.4%) ● 14/493 (3.1%)	● 5/439 (1.1%) ● 3/493 (0.7%)
	Strategies / Programmes	● (82/210) VI-2.(b) Polytechnics and Vocational support Programme VI-2.(b) Home Formal Education (NFE) VI-1-1 Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVCS) support programme on Free Primary Education (FPE) VI-3 Enhance functional adult literacy programme	● (70/210) V-1 Establishment of tree nurseries, wood lots, forest farming, agro forestry. V-4. Water catchment, wet lands and river bank protection V-2. Solid waste management programme.	O (52/210) IV-3. Rural electrification programme IV-1. Community based roads work programme N/A	VII. We live in good security. VII-1. Community policing VII-2. & 3. Disputes and conflicts resolution programme
	1 VI-2. We can acquire appropriate skills. 2 VI-1. We can get good formal education. 3 VI-3. All the adults can read and write.	1 V-1. Afforestation. 2 V-4. Our rivers are protected. 3 V-2. Waste is properly disposed. 4 V-3. Environmental pollution is controlled.	1 IV-3. Rural electrification. (Overstated) 2 IV-1. We have good road network. 3 IV-2. Our roads are properly maintained.	1 VII-1. There are few cattle and property thefts. 2 VII-2. There is few robbery / house breaking. 3 VII-3. There is minimum inter-personal and community conflicts.	

Table 2.6.3(1/4) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (18 October 2005)

Approach III: We have enough food. (⊙ 138/439 [31.4%], ⊙ 169/459 [36.8%])

● Strategy III-3: We are using proper crop husbandry practices. III-5: We can practice proper post harvest handling and storage.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
79/215	Crop Development Programme	Improve food security, increase income, create employment	Farming community, traders, youths, the vulnerable	Technical staff training Farmers training Field demonstration Staff and farmers tour Training of CORPs Soil & water Conservation Introduction of modern farming implements Promotion on use of metallic silos and modern storage structures Field days Farmer tour	↔	↔	↔
	Priority Division All divisions						
<p>Government contributions: Technical staff 100%, transport 10%, office accommodation 50%, funds 10% (GOK). Selling points: Enough and surplus food for sale, improved nutrition status, and employment created. Justification: Main source of livelihood in the district. Note: CORPs = Community Own Resource Persons</p>							

⊙ Strategy III-11: We have no livestock pests and diseases. III-13: We practice bee, poultry and small animals keeping. III-12: We have more livestock production. (milk, meat, eggs, etc.)

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
74/215	Livestock Improvement Programme	Improve food security, increase income, create employment	Farming community, traders, youths, the vulnerable	Rehabilitation of existing dips & crushes Vaccination/Treatment Training on proper animal husbandry practices Upgrading of local breeds Farmers / staff tour Demonstrations / field day	↔	↔	↔
	Priority Division All divisions						
<p>Government contributions: technical staff 100%, transport 10%, office accommodation 20%, funds 10%. Selling points: Improved production, improved income, and improved nutrition e.g. PLWAs. Justification: To fight hunger and extreme poverty. Note: PLWAs = People Living With HIV/AIDS</p>							

⊙ Strategy III-4: We have enough water for farming. III-10: We put more land under cultivation.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
62/215	Small Scale Irrigation Programme	Supplement in adequate and unreliable rainfall, reduce surface run off, increased horticultural	Farming community, traders, youths, the vulnerable	Survey and design Implementation of design Rehabilitate Maugo Rice Scheme Water Pan Construction	↔	↔	↔
	Priority Division All divisions						
<p>Government contributions: Technical staff 40%, Funds 20%. Selling points: Un reliability of rainfall is mitigated, income increased, employment created. Justification: Inadequate and unreliable rainfall in the district.</p>							

Table 2.6.3(2/4) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (18 October 2005)

Approach II: We are healthy. (2 125/439 [28.5%], 2 131/459 [28.5%])

- Strategy II-1: We have enough clean water. II-2: We are in good sanitary conditions.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
94/218	Domestic Water and Sanitation	To improve access to safe water in the house holds, to reduce water borne/related diseases, to reduce water fetching times/distance, to improve and increase sanitation coverage.	Community members	Capacity building of CORPs / technical staff on appropriate technology.	↔		
	Priority Division All Divisions			Drilling of boreholes and installation of equipment, rain water harvesting, construction of latrines, water quality analysis, casting of slabs and trapezium blocks, construction of water pans/well		↔	
Government contributions: Technical staff infrastructure and workable structure. 5% of total project costs.							
Selling points: Healthier community.							
Justification: Reduced poverty index.							

● Strategy II-6: Endemic diseases are controlled. II-5: HIV/AIDS is controlled.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
88/218	Control of Epidemic and Endemic Disease including HIV/AIDS Programme	To reduce AIDS related illnesses and control of opportunistic infection, to promote and prolong life through reduction of vector borne diseases, to control epidemic and endemic diseases not	Community members, the vulnerable, infected and affected	Increase ITNs (Insecticide Treated Nets) coverage Environmental management Capacity building for the officers, CORPs on fast technology (participatory transformation) Integrated disease surveillance Establishment of more VCT centres	↔		
	Priority Division All Divisions					↔	
Government contributions: Technical staff, medicine, structures, infrastructures, 5% of the total cost of the project..							
Selling points: Healthier active community.							
Justification: Reduced Morbidity/Mortality rate.							

○ Strategy II-7: Immunization coverage is high.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
36/218	MCH (Mothers and Children Health) / FP (Family Planning) Programme	To improve the immunization coverage of children under 1 year & expectant mothers, to access family planning service	Children, expectant mothers, clients	Carry out immunization during health days. Health education Provision of family planning services	↔		
	Priority Division All Divisions					↔	
Government contributions: Technical staff, vaccines, workable structures, and equipment. 5% of the total project cost.							
Selling points: Healthier children and mothers.							
Justification: reduced child mortality and improve maternal health.							

Table 2.6.3(3/4) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (18 October 2005)

Approach I: We get good income. (C 112/439 [25.5%], C 99/459 [22.6%])

● **Strategy I-2:** We have access to micro finance.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
91/215	Credit Funds to Fish Mongers & Fisher Folks	To improve the living standard of the target groups. To enhance the capital base of the target groups	Community members, Fish traders	Buying fishing gears Construction of cold storage facility and ice plants Purchase of fish marketing facilities (bicycles, coolers, etc.) Capacity building (trainings) Mobilization of fish mongers	↔		
	Priority Division Asego & Rangwe						↔
Government contributions: Department of fisheries 10%, LATF 5%.							
Selling points: Improve standard of living, job opportunities created, income per capita increased.							
Justification: Since 60% of population in the said divisions either directly or indirectly depend on the fishing empire its funding will impact positively.							

● **Strategy I-2:** We have access to micro finance. I-6: We can grow high value crops (horticulture).

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
89/215	Credit Funds to Small Scale Horticulturalists	To improve the living standard of the people, to increase per capita income at house hold level, to improve nutritional status of the people	Youths out of school, traders, PLWAs, entire community	Mobilization Capacity building Purchase of farm input Market research	↔		
	Priority Division Add divisions						
Government contributions: Agriculture 10%, LATF 5%.							
Selling points: A healthy community.							
Justification: Since Agriculture is the back bone of the community, livelihood, promotion of horticulture activities would impact positively on the community.							

● **Strategy I-8:** We can sell sugarcane at a good price.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
35/215	Promotion of Cottage Sugar Industry	To enhance the community per capita income, creation of job opportunity	Sugarcane farmers, community members, traders	Mobilization and capacity building of farmers & cane processors Capacity building Purchase of farm input Market research	↔		
	Priority Division Add divisions						
Government contributions: GOK 2%, CDF 10%.							
Selling points: We are able to cultivate, process and sell sugarcane products locally.							
Justification: The current transport wastage will reduce hence income improves.							

Table 2.6.3(4/4) Brief Description of Priority Programmes / Projects of Homa Bay District (18 October 2005)

Approach VI: We get good education. (4) 23/439 [5.2%], (4) 24/459 [5.2%])

- Strategy VI-2: We can acquire appropriate skills.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
88/210	Polytechnics & Vocational Support Programme	To provide appropriate skills, to empower members of the community to be self reliant	All school leavers, community	Support, promote the existing village polytechnics Establishment of new polytechnics where they don't exist. Community sensitization	↓		----->
	Priority Division All divisions						
Government contributions: Ministry of Education yet to give policy guidelines, personnel							
Selling points: Improve community members technicians, self reliant							
Justification: To reduce unemployment, poverty.							

Approach V: Our environment is protected. (5) 21/439 [4.8%], (5) 19/459 [4.1%])

- Strategy V-1: Afforestation.

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
70/210	Establishment of Tree Nursery	Reclamation of waste land and hill tops, to avail seedlings for wood lots and agro forestry, to be able to protect water catchments to enhance environment conservation	Community rural urban, schools (institutions), environment	Identify institutions/groups that can establish nurseries and raise seedlings Identify stable ones for training and capacity building Promote planting /protection of seedlings in identified areas	↓		----->
	Priority Division All Divisions						
Government contributions: 0.5 million (5 nurseries), personnel							
Selling points: Good environment, more rain, clean water, recreation centres, clean water, waste land made productive							
Justification: Transforming waste land to support life and improve income to the community.							

Approach IV: We have proper infrastructure. (6) 15/439 [3.4%], (6) 14/459 [3.1%])

- Strategy IV-3: Rural electrification (Diversification).

Voting Results	Programme / Project Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Brief Description of the Activities	Implementation Schedule		
					Year 2	Year 5	Year 10
52/210	Rural Electrification Programme	To promote cottage industries, to reduce pressure on trees as the only source of fuel, to improve the living standard	Community, institutions	Sensitization of members of the community on the importance of electricity and the policy changes Resource mobilization to put small viable industries Electrical installation in all government institutions	↓		----->
	Priority Division All divisions						
Government contributions: GOK-Private, personnel, Ministry of Works (MOW)							
Selling points: Improve standard of living, security.							
Justification: Spur economic development.							