

CHAPTER 3 PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION WORKSHOPS

3.1 Objectives and Programme

The Study produced a provisional district development plan at the end of year 2005, and has been implementing some prioritized projects as pilot. As this Study is now coming to the end, a series of participatory evaluation workshops were held with community, divisional officers and district officers.

Objectives:

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

1. To share the lessons learnt from the pilot projects, and
2. To refine the provisional district development plan into the final version.

Programme and methods:

Paddy Cultivation

At Each Scheme

(Nyachoda: 29 January 2007, Gem Rae: 31 January 2007, Awach Kano: 1 February 2007)

1. Review of Major activities, Marking (1-5 scale) and Ranking
2. Appreciative Inquiry
 - (1) Success Story
 - (2) Best Moment
 - (3) Vision
 - (4) Resolution
3. Project Performance Index (Plenary, 1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Relevance
 - (5) Sustainability
4. Development Index (Plenary, 1-5 scale)
 - (1) Individual
 - (2) Group / Community
 - (3) Networking
5. Selection of Representatives for the District Workshops

Plenary

(7 February 2007)

1. Presentation: Progress after the Training and the Result of the Survey (The Team)
2. Presentation: of Three Rice Irrigation Schemes (Leaders)
 - (1) Nyachoda
 - (2) Gem Rae
 - (3) Awach Kano
3. Review of Major Activities: Lessons Learned (Leaders)
4. Appreciative Inquiry [Leaders]
5. Review and Comments by Original Key Farmers and Officers
6. Project Performance Index (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Relevance

- (5) Sustainability
7. Development Index (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Individual
 - (2) Group / Organization
 - (3) Networking
8. Way-forward
9. Selection of Representatives for the District Workshop

Cottage Industry

(5 February 2007)

1. Presentation: Progress after the Training (The Team)
2. Review of Training Course, Marking (1-5 scale) and Ranking (Group Work)
 - (1) Baking Technology (14)
 - (2) Fruit & Vegetable Processing (8)
 - (3) Poultry (6)
 - (4) Milk Production & Processing (7)
 - (5) Animal Husbandry / Feed Processing (4)
 - (6) Grain Processing (3)
 - (7) Bee Keeping / Honey Processing (1)
 - (8) Fish Processing (1)
3. Appreciative Inquiry (Individual / Plenary)
 - (1) Success Story
 - (2) Best Moment
 - (3) Selection of Champions
4. Project Performance Index (Plenary, 1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Relevance
 - (5) Sustainability
5. Development Index (Plenary, 1-5 scale)
 - (1) Individual
 - (2) Group / Community
 - (3) Networking
6. Selection of Representatives for the District Workshops

Health and Livelihood

(Muhoroni: 6 Feb., Miwani: 8 Feb., Nyarongi: 19 Feb., Riana: 20 Feb. 2007)

1. Review of Major Activities after the Training, Marking (1-5 scale) and Ranking by CHWs
 - (1) PHC
 - (2) HBC
 - (3) Information Sharing
 - (4) Community Drugstore
 - (5) IGA
2. Appreciative Inquiry of CHWs
 - (1) Success Story
 - (2) Best Moment
3. Project Performance Index by CHWs (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact

- (4) Relevance
- (5) Sustainability
4. Development Index by CHWs (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Individual
 - (2) Group / Community
 - (3) Networking
5. Presentation of the Morning Session
6. Review and Comments by Officers and Leaders
7. Project Performance Index (Officers / Leaders, 1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Relevance
 - (5) Sustainability
8. Development Index (Officers / Leaders, 1-5 scale)
 - (6) Individual
 - (7) Group / Community
 - (8) Networking
9. Selection of Representatives for the District Workshop

Youth Polytechnics

(21 February 2007)

1. Review of Major Activities and Marking (1-5 Scale) and Presentation
 - (1) Langi Youth Polytechnic
 - (2) Sero Youth Polytechnic
 - (3) Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
2. Appreciative Inquiry
 - (1) Success Stories
 - (2) Best Moments
3. Marking (1-5 Scale) of Three Youth Polytechnics
4. Project Performance Index (1-5 scale)
 - (4) Efficiency
 - (5) Effectiveness
 - (6) Impact
 - (7) Relevance
 - (8) Sustainability
5. Development Index (1-5 scale)
 - (4) Individual
 - (5) Group / Organization
 - (6) Networking
6. Way-forward
7. Selection of Representatives for the District Workshop

Ecological Farming

(22 February 2007)

1. Review of the Action Plans by Division (Group Work)
 - (1) Rangwe Division
 - (2) Asego Division
 - (3) Riana Division

- (4) Ndiwa Division
- (5) Kobama Division
- (6) Nyarongi Division
2. Presentation of the Review
3. Appreciative Inquiry
 - (1) Success Stories
 - (2) Best Moments
4. Project Performance Index (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Efficiency
 - (2) Effectiveness
 - (3) Impact
 - (4) Relevance
 - (5) Sustainability
5. Development Index (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Individual
 - (2) Group / Community
 - (3) Networking
6. Way-forward

District Workshop

(Nyando District: 13-14 February 2007, Homa Bay District: 26-27 February 2007)

Day 1:

1. Introduction (The Team)
2. Presentation of Each Pilot Project / Lessons Learned
 - (1) Forestry Programme (The Team)
 - (2) Cottage Industry Programme
 - (3) Cotton Industry Promotion Programme [Nyando District Only] (The Team)
 - (4) Paddy Cultivation Programme [Nyando District Only]
 - (5) Ecological Farming [Homa Bay District Only]
 - (6) Youth Polytechnics Programme [Homa Bay District Only]
 - (7) Health & Livelihood Programme
3. Discussion of Lessons Learned
4. Program Appraisal Index (1-5 scale)
 - (1) Forestry Programme
 - (2) Cottage Industry Programme
 - (3) Cotton Industry Promotion Programme [Nyando District Only]
 - (4) Paddy Cultivation Programme [Nyando District Only]
 - (5) Ecological Farming [Homa Bay District Only]
 - (6) Youth Polytechnics Programme [Homa Bay District Only]
 - (7) Health & Livelihood Programme

Day 2:

5. Present Situation of the District (The Team)
6. Review and Finalization of Approaches and Strategies (Plenary)
7. Review and Finalization of Programmes including Pilot Projects (Plenary)
8. Programme / Project Description of Priority Programmes (Group Work)
9. Presentation of Priority Programmes (Representative of Each Group)
10. Way-forward

3.1.1 Paddy Cultivation Workshop at Nyachoda (29 January 2007)

Scheme		Division	District
Nyachoda Rice Scheme		Nyando	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 12:00 am	To 3:00 pm	Total: 29 (Male: 23, Female: 6)	

Results of Marking and Ranking

Nyachoda Rice Irrigation Scheme (29/01/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Line transplanting	4.0	36	4	2	2	1	0	9	
(2) Nursery making and sowing	3.4	41	1	4	6	1	0	12	
(3) Water management	3.2	32	2	2	3	2	1	10	
(4) Leveling	3.1	31	0	3	5	2	0	10	
(5) Push-weeder (weeding)	2.9	26	1	1	4	2	1	9	
(6) Band making	2.8	34	0	2	7	2	1	12	
(7) Seed selection	2.6	21	0	1	4	2	1	8	
(8) Bird scaring	2.4	29	0	1	3	8	0	12	
(9) Fertilizer application	2.3	16	0	1	0	6	0	7	
2. Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
(1) Efficiency	3.9	54	3	6	5	0	0	14	Farmer-to-farmer in the scheme was not enough. Cooperative needs to be established. Each technology must be applied in time.
(2) Effectiveness	4.9	74	14	1	0	0	0	15	Affected by flood.
(3) Impact	5.0	65	13	0	0	0	0	13	No negative social impact.
(4) Relevance	5.0	65	13	0	0	0	0	13	
(5) Sustainability	3.8	38	0	8	2	0	0	10	We still might need key farmers when we have questions.
3. Development Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
(1) Individual	5.0	80	16	0	0	0	0	16	
(2) Scheme / Community	5.0	80	16	0	0	0	0	16	Tenant change every year hinders sustainability.
(3) Networking	5.0	70	14	0	0	0	0	14	

Introduction and some Discussion**Chairman's opening remarks**

The chairman Nyachoda rice farmers welcomed the visitors from JICA and Ministry of Agriculture Officer. He said to the farmers that there are two reasons why the visitors were there:

1. To bid JICA Study Team farewell
2. Appreciations to what they had done to the rice farmers

Mr. Jacob Ongere of the MOA was the facilitator to the farmers. He first told them the theme of the training on the participatory evaluation that he is going to carry the farmers through. Before proceeding he asked Mr. Hata to carry out with him research findings on rice production to the farmers.

Mr. Hata stated to the farmers how he started with them last June (2006). He told them that on harvesting time he cut a portion of the harvest on the farm 1 meter square and took to JICA Study Team office in Kisumu for analysis.

Mr. Hata then showed the farmers what the graphs meant by showing them the percentage of rice transplanted in line and the in random transplanting. He showed them that the more the spaces between the lines and between the plants the more yield is expected but the closer the plants the less

the yield.

Mr. Jacob said that the more we look at Nyachoda demonstration farm there is a clear indication that the farms look differently to the rest.

One farmer said that it was to the persistence and hard work of Mr. Hata and the key farmers that the demonstration farm had a different look.

One farmer said that Nyachoda farmers seemed to have been wise.

Mr. Jacob said to the farmers that when they first came together their aim was to leave the old planting ways and to use the modern techniques.

One female farmer said that for her she has already left the old method in rice planting and now she is using the modern method.

Mr. Jacob then told the farmers that technology was timely. He asked the farmers what their goal was when they were making band or line transplanting or seed selection if they contributed to their yield to specify between the newly adopted methods which one they used and what the method change in their yield.

One farmer said that if you only make band and do nothing then your yield definite would not be good.

Another farmer said if you use line transplanting you will have more tillers, and weeding would be easy, harvesting also is easy and the kind of grains you get are heavier than the usual.

One farmer then said that the bad side that the line transplanting leaves bigger spaces but the good side it gives more tillers, weeding is easier and the harvest is heavy or doubled.

Some said that you must select the seeds to get the best seeds.

Some said line transplanting must be done for good harvest.

To **others** band making must be put to place for better yield.

Mr. Jacob then asked the farmers to rank all the major activities and how much points they would give to each activity. He graded the major activities by number one to five.

Mr. Jacob said we have to leave the traditional method of farming and use the modern way of farming. He guided the farmers to input of the project. He said that the knowledge we got was it good or a waste of time. Or we were only waiting for the harvest first to see and prove with the outcome.

The key farmer chairman told the farmers not to beg too much but they should appreciate and have the best harvest while practicing the truth and facing the facts that they can be one of the country's biggest rice producers. You have to say what you don't know and work on what you know. Lastly can you give us your best moments, good moments, success stories and changes you see through the project?

Mr. Jacob asked the farmers if the project came in time or not. He asked if they could see successes or in the new technology. He asked how many were seeing changes in the scheme.

One farmer said yes the changes are there but majority of those who never practiced said they now want the trainings. The farmer said being one of those who got the training from the key farmers he would like his fellow farmers to go down the society to teach those who also want to change in the community.

The Key farmer chairman asked if the farmers could realize the efficiency. He said we should call those who never trained on the modern technology and train them. He said that in Nyachoda they should work hard to realize the other farmers' dreams and be one of the key examples to the other rice farmers. He asked the farmers how many still were waiting to be guided.

One farmer said they were ready to train other farmers in the society or even to other towns.

Mr. Jacob went ahead asking the key farmers if they may be feeling tired already.

One farmer said he is ready to go to the society and train them by giving examples but it would also be wise to let JICA continue with training the farmers more.

Success stories

A lady said that her success story is when JICA came to them with the new technology that had been taught. Before she was with the MOA but never succeeded but JICA made it succeed by bringing down the technology to the farmers things like push weeder, threshing stand and other farm inputs. This encouraged her so much and asked for assistance with such like machines.

Another male farmer said floods interfered with his farm but he still had a smile on his face because it is unlike the previous year he had only harvested half of what he harvested this year. He said he would like to request JICA for another three more years' watch on their progress.

One farmer said many never had interest but said they now want assistance in the new technology procedure with the training from the ones who are already with the new technology.

Best moments

One farmer thanked JICA for the demonstration for most of the farmers are illiterate. They saw and learnt from it. And those who could listen, they heard and passed it over to the illiterate farmers.

Another farmer said that seed selection gives you disease free seedlings and high quality seeds.

Another farmer's best moment was the threshing day. We can thresh the rice without bending our backs and imagine that as we thresh the grains we also winnow.

Visions

- To training more in the society.
- JICA to keep us going with more training.
- Get a better market for our rice.
- Improve on our rice yield.
- Give every farmer a chance to learn the new technology.
- See a market for selling.

A mother farmer asked if the farmers could get push weeders and the threshing stands to make their work easier.

The Key Farmer Chairman answered that it was time the farmers learn to utilize their produce to buy the machines they need.

Resolutions

We need resolution of solution to the marketing problem.

We must have a rice mill near by.

Way-forward

One farmer said that the key farmers had been closer to the farmers but the farmers feared to contact them. I request the key farmers to get closer and keep working with the farmers.

A mother farmer said that she harvested more and appreciates what JICA did as compared to the GOK MOA officials who came and left them with nothing. She said she would like to ask JICA to keep to give them some money to keep the farms that were washed away to stand back.

The Key Farmer Chairman said that he feels that the farmers keep together and make groups so that they can borrow loans from the government and other bodies. He said that he told them that all the farmers' wants could be done in collaboration. His observation was that some farmers never reacted to the group making because they are renters of the lands who only use the farms ones a year. (One season)

Mr. Jacob asked about the changes seen in the farms. It was welcomed with a show of hands and all said that there is change. Change in production. Change of the group's behavior when meetings are called the group members nowadays turn in great number.

There is a group by CARE Kenya in conjunction with GOK called Njaa marafuku. It gives out money to the group so don't wait form groups and go for this money. There are campaigns for different diseases like malaria, so if the farmers are in a group they should not suffer from these diseases.

Mr. Jakob then asked who are you networking, and why must you network with others.

Majority said that we must network to even get the best markets. Have good produce. Seek help in cases of rice diseases.

One of the farmers whose farm was used as a demonstration site said that we should not be like elastic that when you pull and away from you and leaves it comes back with a lot of forces. He said keep going forward and don't look back to the old tradition. He said the Nyachoda group of farmers should try and save money as Nyachoda, come together whenever there are meetings; work in conjunction with other sectors that can give them money.

One farmer said line transplanting is very cheap to weed, harvest, and scare away birds.

The Key Farmer Chairman said thanks to Mr. Hata. The chairman said the ministry of agriculture and the key farmers who all turned up to educate the farmers more. He also told the farmers to be free to ask any questions. He told them to ask the 'muzungu'(foreigners) any question that is disturbing them. He told the farmers that the 'muzungu' came all the way to make Nyachoda farmers' rich. He picked on some few farmers to share their experience with the others.

Mr. Origa a farmer said that he is very pleased for JICA to have chosen his farm as a demonstration farm. Thanks to Mr. Hata for his efforts and to the key farmers who gave him the knowledge. He said that previously he used to get ten bags of rice from his farm but this time he got eighteen bags. God bless Mr. Hata and the key farmers. Mr. Origa asked for Mr. Hata and the key farmers to keep being near the farmers and assisting them. He is more than happy to tell my farmer friends that he even managed to take his child to school with that money.

Another lady farmer said that she only used 0.25 acres of her land and then rain swept it but still her production was not so bad. Next time she wants to work with Nyachoda as a group for a better production.

Another farmer said thanks to Mr. Hata for most of his time that he sacrificed to the farmers. He said if time allow then continue training so that we can acquire more. JICA did a recommendable job and he would like to see JICA back when this baby they delivered would start walking.

The Key Farmer Chairman said thanks to Mr. Hata and to what he did to the society. He asked the

farmers chairman not to forget about 07/02/07 and requested him to bring along some farmers to see what is going on at the NIB. He said that supposing Mr. Hata leaves the country for Japan the farmers should make sure they continue. The chairman then called on to the key farmers to say a word or two.

Mr. Kasuku said learning continues. He said the Bible says wise person continues to learn. He told the farmers not to politicize their activities. He said he knew our people are so used to talk, but they are ready to assist the farmers anytime. JICA has now made Nyachoda reap their toil they sowed.

Mr. Harris asked the farmers to have the freedom of telling them what they are suffering from. And is happy to see some are already changed from traditions to new technology. He told the farmers to ask on how to acquire the tools they need from the key farmers.

Mr. Sewe Ben said they are all farmers and know that there are things you know that we too don't know tell us, when the opportunity is still there. The land will not tell you the time is ripe you retire you will retire and leave land there. From that land alone our children can go to school and you can live a life style of your choice.

The Key Farmer Chairman thanks to Kenya government and to JICA for the knowledge they brought down to the community of Nyachoda. He requested Mr. Hata to do some thing about the other side of the scheme called Masune to make the area a rice production area. He said that at NIB they have done wonders and asked those who would find time on 07/02/07 to join them in the morning hours and see.

Attendance list

No.	Name	Organization	Position
1	Edward Opiyo Olum	ACODEP (Kenya)	Director
2	John Akech Sire	Farmer	
3	Festus Ondiek	Farmer	Alara chairman
4	Tom M Okello Oliech	Nyachoda farmer	Farmer
5	Richard A Odhiambo	Nyachoda	Treasurer
6	John Origa	Nyachoda	Farmer
7	Joanes Otieno	Nyachoda	Farmer
8	Washington Ongor	Nyachoda	Farmer
9	John Ogunyo	Nyachoda	Farmer
10	Dorca Juma	Nyachoda	Farmer
11	Dorca Gwai	Nyachoda	Farmer
12	Samson Amollo Okore	Nyachoda rice key farmer	Chairman key farmer
13	Alban Kasuku Kalolo	Nyachoda rice key farmer	Secretary
14	Ben Sewe	Nyachoda rice key farmer	Key farmer
15	Harris Ogary	Nyachoda rice key farmer	Key farmer
16	Charles Ngeso	Nyachoda	Chairman
17	Alfred Gaga Koro	Nyachoda	Nyachoda D chairman
18	Richard Anditi	Nyachoda	Farmer
19	Zakaria Otieno	ALARA	Assistant chairman
20	George Ayona	ALARA	Executive committee
21	Sela Juma Nunda	ACODEP (Kenya)	Farmer
22	Margret A Okuna	Nyachoda	Farmer
23	Elly Oloo Ogada	Nyachoda	Farmer
24	Shem Odhiambo	Nyachoda	Farmer
25	Enock Ayot	Nyachoda	Farmer
26	George Ochieng	Nyachoda	Farmer
27	Sella Nunda	Kobongo	Com
28	Margret Okuna	Nyachoda	Com
29	Joseph Ounyo	Nyachoda	Committee

3.1.2 Paddy Cultivation Workshop at Gem Rae (31 January 2007)

Scheme		Division	District
Gen Rae Rice Scheme		Lower Nyakach	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 12:00 am	To 3:00 pm	Total: 27 (Male: 17, Female: 10)	

Results of Marking and Ranking

Gem Rae Rice Irrigation Scheme (31/01/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Line transplanting	4.9	107	19	3	0	0	0	22	
(2) Leveling	4.3	82	7	11	1	0	0	19	
(3) Nursery preparation	4.23	55	7	2	4	0	0	13	
(4) Seed selection	4.22	97	9	11	2	1	0	23	
(5) Band making	4.17	100	16	0	5	2	1	24	
(6) Fertilizer application	4.1	82	6	10	4	0	0	20	
(7) Harvesting	4.0	56	0	14	0	0	0	14	
(8) Seed sowing	3.9	66	8	3	3	2	1	17	
(9) Fertilizer application in nursery	3.6	51	0	9	5	0	0	14	
(10) Weeding (push-weeder)	2.8	33	0	3	4	4	1	12	There was unfavorable circumstance for weeding practice.
2. Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
(1) Efficiency	4.89	137	26	1	1	0	0	28	
(2) Effectiveness	4.86	141	25	4	0	0	0	29	
(3) Impact	4.3	107	11	10	4	0	0	25	
(4) Relevance	4.94	173	34	0	1	0	0	35	
(5) Sustainability	4.92	182	35	1	1	0	0	37	
3. Development Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
(1) Individual	3.4	51	1	4	10	0	0	15	
(2) Scheme / Community	3.1	71	0	2	21	0	0	23	
(3) Networking	5.0	180	36	0	0	0	0	36	

Introduction and Some Discussion

Mr. Caleb welcomed all. He asked one of the farmers to give a word of prayer.

After the prayers the facilitator **Madam Esther** made a brief introduction to the farmers. Then she alerted the farmers on the daily activities. Mr. Caleb was then called to be Madam Esther's translator. Then Madam Esther gave Mr. Hata a chance to take the farmers through to what they had done in the past seven months. Madam Esther started by asking the farmers what out of the major activities they did before planting the demonstration farm they thought were very important.

The farmers started by saying band making seemed to be more important than all, some said no while others said yes.

With help from Mr. Shimazu and Mr. Hata to Madam Esther she was asked to grade the major activities ranking from five to one. In that order Madam Esther and Mr. Caleb started asking the questions and ranking them. Of all those major activities line transplanting emerged number one with 4.86 marks

One farmer said band making is very important.

Another one said push weeder did not do so well in their farms because the farms were always dry without enough water.

Mr. Caleb told them that the push weeder could only work when the farms are soft.

Mr. Caleb asked how many farmers experienced an increase in their harvest. **One farmer** said that he planted ITAT 10, which had many tillers, and he would never go back to random planting, line planting is the best.

Another farmer said that they also had problems with the new technology, he said that whenever they would ask a casual laborer to work may be on line transplanting they would get shocking answers like in line transplanting they say that they can not work unless they are told to transplant randomly. He said it is unlike the old times they use to call the children to transplant and they would come running for the jobs, this time they were not so easily available.

A farmer then said that it is hard for some farmers to make band because the neighbor say that the band is taking their land.

When asked to rank its **relevancy**, almost all said that already they seen the impacts.

On **sustainability** almost all farmers said they will continue working without looking for JICA or waiting for someone else to assist them, but hope that the key farmers would come forward and assist those who never got the training.

A farmer then said that the key farmers who were trained have never taught him. **Madam Esther** told him that its unfortunate that he has never been trained but at the demonstration farm that was where the training were, though still the key farmers can be called for assistance.

Another farmer said that a good student goes seeking the teacher in time for his lessons to start. He said further since they have key farmers with them there is change with the farmers. Mostly now the farmers are relying on the use of the new technology.

A farmer said the aid from abroad is good. He said that during those old days water had not been an enemy to the farms but during the last season there had been a great harm to the rice farmers especially those whose farms were ruined. He said to those farms which were not swept with floods can smile because at least everybody got more than they always get.

Another farmer said he now could tell how to use fertilizer at the right time, line transplanting, band making, nursery preparation and do all the other major activities.

One mother farmer said the new technology gave her the knowledge of utilizing less seeds and planting only the best for the best yield after seed selection. She compared that with the old days that they use to plant many seed without selecting.

A young woman said the new technology has enlighten the farmers' eyes to see further than the other days when they would use much energy in planting more seedlings with out healthy yield. She appreciated the push weeder that made the weeding very easy.

A farmer said that he is very happy because from his farm he reaped more than he has been getting and not only to him but also to scheme farmers who did wonderful jobs. Though floods (water) spoiled some parts but the rest reaped more.

Mr. Amilo whose farm was used as a demonstration plot said that line transplanting is very good because it is easier to weed, harvest and do bird scare. He said that compared to the other days he has harvested much.

Visions

- More training.
- Farmers need cooperation (society).
- Opening an account.

- Marketing.
- Key farmers to keep attending seminars/workshop to train more farmers.

Madam Esther then called upon the crop officer Nyando District **Mr. Samson Kirui** to give a word of advice to the farmers.

Success stories and Best Moments

Madam Margaret Owala: I prepared my land earlier. Furrowed is to make the plots leveled. I did seeds selections and soaking. I made the band prepared, my nursery and then planted. I did not weed using the push weeder but the normal weeding. I harvested 6 bags. Out of 6 I sold 3 bags at 6,000 Ksh. **Best moment** was when I sold 3 and got 6,000 Ksh.

Mr. Joseph Oyuga: I divided my farm into 7 small pieces and ploughed 2 tutas. I planted 0.25 acre in line and the rest random after planting the rice contracted a disease. What I noticed is that I didn't spray when the rice were still in the nursery. But to my surprise the line transplanted ones never contracted the disease, but all in all I bought pesticides and sprayed both the farms. From the random transplanting I got 3 bags and from the line transplanting I got 4+ bags because I am still harvesting. Unlike the other days that it was only 3 bags. Though the line transplanted ones were fewer than the random but it produced more. **Best moment** was when I was harvesting and I realized the bags were more than 3 usual bags.

Madam Masela Ogenge: My plot is 0.75 acres and I ploughed 0.25 acres. I ploughed early and furrowed. After training I used less seeds because I planted in line. When the rice was still in the field they had 20 tillers per hill and looked very healthy. I took a small place and planted random. From 0.25 acre I got 12 bags and this is where I was always getting 4 bags every day. **Best moment** was when I harvested a bumper though I have not sold.

Mr. John Sire: I have a 0.25 an acre I planted basmati. I did seeds selections and band making I have not been getting more than 5 bags from this field, but this time round I got 10 bags. Out of this I sold some and bought 2 oxen. I can now combine my 2 oxen to another farmers and plough. **Best moment** was the day I bought my 2 oxen.

Mr. Ouma Olang: Prepared my land early because rice too has so many stages of preparation at nursery. I was happy because the seedlings were so healthy and dark green at the nursery. I didn't use the push weeder. I harvested 15 bags I sold 8 bags (90kg) I got 11,000. My **best moment** was when I harvested 15 bags unlike the days that I could only get 6 bags.

Comments

Mr. Caleb said he his impressed with the farmers out come. He said that Gem Rea has 80 acres of land and if compared with what JICA did the last season the farmers got and average acre of 24 bags per acre of IR. So if we could apply the new technology and get an average of 40 bags per acre then sell at the normal price then we can get 6 million from this farm and you can now realize your vision for marketing or milling machine. When asked development index the ranking was low as compared to the project index which gotten high points may be you just don't want to speak out individually or as a scheme but the harvest wasn't bad it was good. I am sorry to say that when the JICA came we never had enough seeds but now we are working it out to give enough seeds for basmati. The Government wants to work hand in hand with you to make the area more productive. He said he would like to see the Gem Rae farmers plant more rice and realize their potential and even take some to his people in Kericho and that no any other type of rice except basmati.

Madam Esther then called upon the crops officer Nyando District **Mr. Samson Kirui** to give a word of advice to the farmers.

Mr. Samson Kirui, the Crops Officer, Nyando District said that the MOA said they would make good seeds and bring to rice farmers. We looked at the index development with our staff; we have done very little as a crop officer in Nyando. If you take all the land that is for rice then you have 80 acres of land. This is just enough to make Gem Rae a rice production area. But our production is still low. If you can take one acre to produce 24 bags per acre then Kenya would never import rice again. One thing we have to do is to get a good harvest. If we can utilize well the land we have like the Kikuyu people then we can sell with at 60 million Ksh making this country a rich country.

Mr. Caleb then gave out the push weeders he had brought to the farmers and called upon the Crops officer Mr. Samson to assist in distribution. He said he was giving just some few farmers who when they were working and demonstrating at the demonstration farm use to ask questions, interested and taking their time to work with them. He called a list of seen people to get the push weeder.

With that one of the farmers gave a word of prayer

Attendance List

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Jacob Ayodo	15	Mary Anyango
2	Ruth Agembo	16	Elizabeth Okok
3	Joshua Odingo	17	Eunis Onyango
4	Denis Migitha	18	Joseph Aogo
5	Nahoon Okata	19	James Ogoda
6	Pamela Odhiambo	20	Evans Oduor
7	Petronala Ongaro	21	Joseph Shikuku
8	Ngone Adhiambo	22	Esrasto Ngone
9	Alex Oketch	23	Paul Kitoto
10	Masela Onyango	24	Ben Okoth
11	Mary Plando	25	John Aliango
12	Domes Akilo	26	Pesila Okeyo
13	Duma Olang	27	Benson Ouma
14	Joseph Otieno		

3.1.3 Paddy Cultivation Workshop at Awach Kano (1 February 2007)

Scheme		Division	District
Awach Kano Rice Scheme		Nyando	Nyando
Time:		Attendants:	
From 3:00 pm	To 5:00 pm	Total: 11 (Male: 7, Female: 4)	

Results of Marking and Ranking

Gem Rae Rice Irrigation Scheme (31/01/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Line transplanting	4.9	107	19	3	0	0	0	22	
(2) Leveling	4.3	82	7	11	1	0	0	19	
(3) Nursery preparation	4.23	55	7	2	4	0	0	13	
(4) Seed selection	4.22	97	9	11	2	1	0	23	
(5) Band making	4.17	100	16	0	5	2	1	24	
(6) Fertilizer application	4.1	82	6	10	4	0	0	20	
(7) Harvesting	4.0	56	0	14	0	0	0	14	
(8) Seed sowing	3.9	66	8	3	3	2	1	17	
(9) Fertilizer application in nursery	3.6	51	0	9	5	0	0	14	
(10) Weeding (push-weeder)	2.8	33	0	3	4	4	1	12	There was unfavorable circumstance for weeding practice.
2. Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
(1) Efficiency	4.89	137	26	1	1	0	0	28	
(2) Effectiveness	4.86	141	25	4	0	0	0	29	
(3) Impact	4.3	107	11	10	4	0	0	25	
(4) Relevance	4.94	173	34	0	1	0	0	35	
(5) Sustainability	4.92	182	35	1	1	0	0	37	
3. Development Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
(1) Individual	3.4	51	1	4	10	0	0	15	
(2) Scheme / Community	3.1	71	0	2	21	0	0	23	
(3) Networking	5.0	180	36	0	0	0	0	36	

Introduction

Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Caleb were the facilitators.

One of the farmers who planted basmati and got a good harvest asked that when you apply fertilizer to basmati then the weight is less when you weigh it after harvesting compared to that which fertilizer was never applied to the weight is heavier? Basmati has a lot of nitrogen in its roots and when fed with a lot of fertilizer that contain it only loss its weight.

Success Stories

- I have worked well
- We never used to plant in line nor use of fertilizer
- Line transplanting is very good
- My harvest was impressive because basmati produced more than IR
- I love line transplanting because it makes work easier
- I loved transplanting in line
- Weeding is easier and faster using push weeder
- Use little amount of seeds
- Harvest is much more

Best moments

- When I harvested more basmati.
- Success story is a big change.
- Income and weight of the work can be told.
- I used to sow 10 kg but now I can only sow 1 to 2 kg in my plot.
- I had a good harvest.
- I no longer carry a big luggage of 10 kg rice seedling to my farm. I carry light.
- I have harvested Ratoon too.
- When my seedlings started germinating in the field healthy looking.
- When I realized I could use very little seedling in transplanting.

Visions

- To bring the farmers together and know them.
- Some say they are farmers yet they don't go to the field.
- Have our own markets.
- Form cooperatives society for farmers.
- Awach Kano has poor management. We need more training to keep the farmers informed. Farmer's need to talk one voice and if it is ploughing time plough together, sow together and harvest together.
- I wish we as Awach farmers to plant one type of variety like basmati which most consumers prefer to eat and to have a better market not that the scheme plant all types of seedlings. We need to come up with one type of agreed variety and to set our own market.
- May be Mr. Hata can ask JICA Kenya Office to give us a machine near by, to do milling and packaging.
- One farmer said suppose we plant basmati we will need to have a cooperative society that is when other bodies like JICA can help us.

Resolutions

- Let all the farmers come as one and unite to promote the scheme. Make cooperative society to aid those in need to loans.
- We call on JICA to help us in water control.
- One farmer said when farmers are called for a meeting they should all appear at the right time and the chairman should make sure members keep time.

Mr. Caleb told the farmers that it is to their own benefit to use or not to use the new technology.

Attendance List

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Walter O. Osele	7	Peter Ogada
2	Richard Osewe	8	Rahab Odara
3	Syprose Odhiambo	9	Elekia Osewe
4	Janet A Ochungo	10	Benter Lucy
5	Joshua Opiyo	11	Jashon Otute
6	Dick Juma		

3.1.4 Cottage Industry Evaluation Workshop (5 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 10:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 43 (Male: 20, Female: 23)

Results of Marking and Ranking

(1) Baking Technology 05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Timing	4.9	73	13	2	0	0	0	0	15
(2) Scaling & Pricing	4.8	72	12	3	0	0	0	0	15
(2) Marketing	4.8	72	13	1	1	0	0	0	15
(3) Acquisition of Equipment & Tools	4.7	71	12	2	1	0	0	0	15
(3) Rationing	4.7	71	12	2	1	0	0	0	15
(3) Storage	4.7	71	11	4	0	0	0	0	15
(4) Mixing	4.7	70	11	3	1	0	0	0	15
(5) Selection of Materials	4.6	69	11	3	0	1	0	0	15
(6) Baking	4.5	68	11	3	0	0	1	0	15
(7) Packaging	4.3	65	6	8	1	0	0	0	15

(2) Fruits & Vegetable Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Capital	5.0	35	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
(2) Raw Materials	4.6	32	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
(2) Workshop (Site Selection)	4.6	32	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
(3) Marketing	4.0	28	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
(4) Accounting	3.4	24	1	2	3	1	0	0	7

(3) Poultry (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Poultry Unit	4.4	22	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
(2) Seeding in General	4.2	21	3	1	0	1	0	0	5
(2) Disease Control of Poultry	4.2	21	3	1	0	1	0	0	5
(2) Selection of Birds	4.2	21	3	1	0	1	0	0	5
(3) Economic Poultry Farming	4.0	20	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
(3) Record Keeping	4.0	20	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
(4) Poultry Equipment	3.8	19	3	0	0	2	0	0	5

(4) Milk Production & Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Acquisition of Equipment	4.6	32	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
(2) Owing Dairy Cows/Goats	4.4	31	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
(3) Site Selection	3.9	27	3	1	2	1	0	0	7
(4) Legal Aspects	3.7	26	3	2	0	1	1	0	7
(5) Milk Processing & Marketing	3.4	24	2	2	1	1	1	0	7

(5) Animal Husbandry / Feed Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Breed Selection	5.0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
(1) Disease Control	5.0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
(2) Feeding	4.8	19	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
(3) Housing	4.0	16	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
(3) Milking Technique	4.0	16	1	2	1	0	0	0	4

(6) Grain Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Selection of Grains	5.0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
(1) Buying	5.0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
(1) Graining	5.0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
(2) Selling	2.7	8	1	0	0	1	1	0	3

(7) Beekeeping / Honey Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Procurement of Bee Suit	5.0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(1) Tools of Harvest	5.0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(1) Grading of Honey	5.0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Harvest of Honey	4.0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

(8) Fish Processing (05/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Smoking	5.0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Deep Frying	4.0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Sun Drying	4.0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Chilling	4.0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(2) Freezing	4.0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(3) Salt Wring	3.0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

2. Project Performance Index (05/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.9	210	38	5	0	0	0	43	
(2) Effectiveness	4.1	178	11	27	5	0	0	43	Need enough capital. Profit margin is small (Baking). Natural disaster.
(3) Impact	4.0	174	12	21	10	0	0	43	Effectiveness is not high. Attitude of community is not favorable. It is too early to see the impact (time factor). Scale of baking business is too small.
(4) Relevance	5.0	213	41	2	0	0	0	43	One male trainee said he wishes he had taken animal husbandry / feed processing training rather than fruits and vegetable processing. Another female trainee said she wishes she had taken baking technology rather than fruits and vegetable processing.
(5) Sustainability	4.8	208	36	7	0	0	0	43	

3. Development Index (05/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Individual	4.6	197	27	14	2	0	0	43	
(2) Group / Community	3.1	133	0	7	33	3	0	43	Jam is luxury. We can not send practical message with no tools. People are busy making money. For many community members, training means incentive (allowance).. People do not see immediate gain. Expectation is too high (equipment, fund, subsidies, etc.).
(3) Networking	4.1	177	8	32	3	0	0	43	

Success stories and Best Moments

Madam Sophia Cheche Nyando of Kakola Village, Nyando Division, Nyando District: After training I looked for money. I ploughed 0.25 of my farm. I planted sukuma wiki, pilipili hoho, brijoles and some little local vegetables. Pilipili hoho never did well because of bad luck. I started selling sukuma wiki earning 1,000 Ksh a day. Suddenly with the heavy rains the floods swept away my sukuma wiki. With the little money I earned from my sukuma wiki I started making orange juice then sold at the nearby schools. Most pupils never liked the orange juice. Then I started buying and making avocado juice. In one month I had made 4,000 Ksh. and a profit of 3,000 Ksh. A stepdaughter bought for me a blender I have not started using it because I lack electricity. While the school is closed I did not sell, but since the schools have resumed I started making mango juice because it is now mango season. There are plenty and I can make 300 Ksh per a day. Expenditure takes 2,000 and profit is 1,190 Ksh/month. On vegetables I went and chose a group at a baraza. I showed them how to preserve vegetables. By then in my farm was only spinach that was not swept away. Spinach became impossible to preserve so I showed them how to make juice. My **best moment** was when I succeeded in making juice, selling and getting my profit. **Question:** When you sell your juice and some juice remains what do you do with it? **Answer:** There is a shop at Ahero, which keeps ice I talk to the owner and keep it over night or just consume with my family.

Mr. John Nyandire of Murram Village, Riana Division, Homa Bay District: I have sensitization to the community. 3 meetings and recruitment of members formed office (elections). The groups name is Murram Dairy Development Group. My **best moment** was that the group has 12 members with 2,000 Ksh in the account. The group membership fee is 200 Ksh, plus 150 Ksh for merry-go-round and each member's share in the account is 400 Ksh. We opened an account in collaboration with the government. **Question:** You said the group has 2,000 Ksh in the account, membership fee is 200 Ksh and 150 Ksh for merry-go-round. Are all this included in the amount that is in the account or some are just spoken by mouth? **Answer:** Not all. Some we used for opening the account.

Madam Mary Dwalo of Ngegu Beach, Rangwe Division, Homa Bay District: I made juice and gave it to a group. One of the mothers in the group found it nice. The mother had all the materials like blender, containers and a deep freezer, she asked me to show her how to prepare juice and I showed her. She now sells juice along Ngegu beach; I do assist her when I have nothing to do and what makes me happy is when JICA passes by any time they must pass there and take the juice. My **best moment** was when I taught somebody and can earn out of my lessons and when JICA Study Team and

Japanese visited the place without my presence. **Question:** Have you gotten money to start making yours? **Answer:** No, I could not start because my child had an accident last year and is still hospitalized at the Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi so I am moving a lot. **Question:** Can she assist you to start? **Answer:** Yes, I think so but I have never asked her. **Question:** Does the lady give you some money? **Answer:** No, I only like seeing her progressing.

Mr. James Omondi of Ruke Village, Muhoroni Division, Nyando District: Beekeeping has made me widely known in Muhoroni. I started Ruke Self Help group and bought one beehive. I have one beehive in my home and another with the group members. I started by repairing the old unused beehives at no cost then proceeded to showing the owners where to lay the hives. I have taught Ruke Dinya Kinda group how they can keep bees. My **best moments** were when bee keeping made me widely known in Muhoroni and when I first had one hive of my own with the group. **Question:** Can bees be kept in Kano plains? **Answer:** Yes, they can but only during rainy seasons

Mr. George Said of Murram Village, Riana Division, Homa Bay District: After training the assistance chief introduced us to the community. I bought a cow and that gave birth and gives us milk of 2-3 litres a day or sometimes 4 litres. I was recognized by other groups who again took me for another training and came back to be an assistant to the local Animal Husbandry Officer in the area (routine management of animals). I do animal castration at 100 Ksh, dehorning at 100 Ksh (I can earn roughly 300 Ksh in a month). I have been able to convince three community members to take their cows to be served by a bull. I have managed raring my goat kid that lost its mother. My **best moments** were when I could bring up my orphaned goat kid and when I was being recognized by Heifer International's programme.

Madam Helida Achieng Owino of Okok Village, Ndhiwa Division, Homa Bay District: I took grain processing training. I taught the community in grain storage. Mothers have stopped grinding raw soya beans for their young ones. I am planning to open a storage point at Kobote. My **best moment** was when most mothers adopted my say in raw soya beans processing to the babies.

Madam Judith Mboya Otieno of Kogelo Kalanya Village, Asego Division, Homa Bay District: I started making mandazi with one packet of flour. I used jsggery and took them to the municipality offices. The very first time they told me that I should keep selling to them. Having realized it does not make much profit I still use one packet I make one big cake cut into eight pieces then sell at 20 Ksh. In 5 days I earn 2,500 Ksh profit. My **best moment** was when somebody called me to make for her a wedding cake.

Madam Heida Ariri of Ngegu Beach, Rangwe Division, Homa Bay District: I baked bread to my family. I gave to any community member to taste. Many of them encouraged me by bringing the flour that I bake for them. I baked for them then freely. I then started to sell. I took 1 small packet of 1 kg baked 2 big cakes. I decorated them with icing sugar and egg yoke. I sold to Nyangombe Church in one of their fund raising functions at 340 Ksh. 1 packet 2 kg you have 20 Ksh x 3 three times in a week or 180 Ksh x 4=720 Ksh a month. My **best moment** was when the JICA Study Team passed by with the Japanese officers from Japan and one of the ladies with them tried the cake and said it is just the same as the one in Japan. **Question:** How do you decorate your cakes? **Answer:** I improvised small polythene bag and make a hole at one corner then use force to write anything I want to write. **Question:** Have you bought an oven? **Answer:** No I bought only cake baking tins and I use a normal jiko

Mr. Douglas Otieno of Ngegu Beach, Rangwe Division, Homa Bay District: I did sensitization to the fish-mongers because they didn't know fish preservation. I taught on fish post mortem to 8 and one group of 30 people. I touched only sensitive parts of what I have learned to the people. I built a kiln for smoking fish. I demonstrated to them all this. I bought a frying pan. I trained **Rosemary A. Nyanja** who took milk production and processing training but working on deep frying now. My **best moment** is to know that my student earns a living.

Mr. Sebastian Aetoni of Bwanga Village, Upper Nyakach Division, Nyando District: Winnie Mandela is the name of a fresher born in March the year 2005. When she gave birth everybody in

my house was happy. It gives 4 liters of milk everyday. I taught people on planting of fodder and keeping cows. Winnie gives me 3,000 Ksh a month as profit (200 liters x 30). My **best moment** was when Winnie gave birth and my family laughed and danced.

Mr. Nelson Ochieng Okiri of Okok Village, Ndhiwa Division, Nyando District: Very few in my area agreed to the issue of graded animals (cows). I taught a group on fodder planting. And told them they can buy one cow then each member takes the offspring of the cow. My **best moment** was when one of my group members sold all his local cows to buy a graded cow. He is still selecting

Mr. Titus Okelo of Kogelo Kalanya Village, Asego Division, Nyando District: First I experimented 1 packet of 2kg mandazi never sold I gave to my family. Then I started with 3 packets of 6 kg made 150 pieces sold a 5 Ksh each made 770 Ksh. After deducting expenditure from gross I made 280 Ksh profits. I gave skills to Kogelo Widows Group and trained. My **best moment** was when I made mandazis and cakes at the baraza for people. **Question:** You said that you used 100 Ksh cooking fat to 6 kg of flour was it enough? **Answer:** Yes I bought those oils cut and wrapped in clear polythene bags at the market. **Question:** We know that many people here have the same question. How did you manage to sell all the 6 kg of mandazi just in one day? **Answer:** My home is next to town and schools so I sell at schools and in town.

Mr. Charles Abonga of Oriang Village, Kobama Division, Homa Bay District: I baked bread and buns. We have 6,300 Ksh. We paid the bill for the oven. Capital reduced to 4,000 Ksh. 144 pieces of cakes in 3 weeks and get 723 Ksh per week per person. My **best moment** was being the first to have an oven ahead of all those who were trained.

Mr. Rael Ochieng of Ruke Village, Muhoroni Division, Nyando District: I convinced my community people to combine sugar cane planting with dairy cow rearing. One community member sold local cows and bought two dairy cows. One died and the other is still alive. She gets 8 liters in the morning and 6 in the evening. My **best moment** is to see when many are buying milk from my neighbor.

Attendance List

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Village	Training Course
N-2	Nancy J. Mwayi	45	F	Bwanga	Baking Technology Group A
N-3	Perez Sigu	46	F	Bwanga	
N-7	Lilian A. Budo	26	F	Kamgwa	
H-10	Judith Otieno	19	F	Kogelo Kalanya	
H-11	Leonard Ojenge	31	M	Kogelo Kalanya	
H-12	Titus Okeyo	32	M	Kogelo Kalanya	
H-9	Jackline A. Otieno	25	F	Kogelo Kalanya	
H-15	Helida A. Ariri	26	F	Ngegu	Baking Technology Group B
H-23	Monica Odoyo	24	F	Oriang	
H-22	Charles Abonga	36	M	Oriang	
H-24	George O. Ogare	32	M	Oriang	
H-1	Elijah Osano	31	M	Otange	
H-2	Miltone Orwe	40	M	Otange	
H-4	Wanjira J. Otieno	25	F	Otange	
N-12	Selyne Ochola	26	F	Kakola	Fruit & Vegetable Processing
N-11	George Osika	66	M	Kakola	
N-9	Sophia A. Cheche	32	F	Kakola	
N-10	Joshua Odhing	55	M	Kakola	
N-18	John M. Oguya	58	M	Komolo	
N-13	Elizabeth Ruto	35	F	Ruke	
H-3	Rose A. Mbuya	30	F	Otange	
H-13	Mary A. Owalo	39	F	Ngegu	Poultry
N-8	Alice O. Munde	42	F	Kamgwa	
N-17	Judith Odhiambo	28	F	Komolo	
N-20	Leonida Okun	48	F	Komolo	
H-21	Caroline Achieng	28	F	Oriang	
H-7	Debora A. Ouma	57	F	Okok	
N-1	Sebastian Aetoni	61	M	Bwanga	Milk Production & Processing
N-6	Zacheus Juma	61	M	Kamgwa	
N-19	Willis Odaa	57	F	Komolo	
N-16	Samuel Okoth	40	M	Ruke	
H-16	Rosemary A. Nyanja	30	F	Ngegu	
H-20	John O. Nyandire	52	M	Murram	
H-8	William A. Achieng	32	M	Okok	
N-4	Damon Odiko	55	M	Bwanga	Animal Husbandary / Feed Processing
N-14	Rael Ochieng	24	F	Ruke	
H-17	George A. Said	43	M	Murram	
H-5	Nelson O. Okiri	57	M	Okok	
H-6	Owino E. Achieng	40	F	Okok	Grain Processing
H-18	Millicent Auma	38	F	Murram	
N-5	Enock Oloo	62	M	Kamgwa	
N-15	James Omondo	56	M	Ruke	Bee Keeping / Honey Processing
H-14	Douglas Otieno	34	M	Ngegu	Fish Processing

3.1.5 Health & Livelihood Evaluation Workshop in Muhoroni (6 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 11:00 am	To 5:00 pm	Total: 36 (Male: 13, Female: 23)

Results of Marking and Ranking**(1) Primary Health Care (PHC) (06/02/2007)**

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Sensitize community through home visits	5.0	135	27	0	0	0	0	27
(1) Make follow-up visits	5.0	145	29	0	0	0	0	29
(2) Treatment of minor diseases	4.9	137	25	3	0	0	0	28
(2) Investigate sicknesses through home visits	4.9	132	24	3	0	0	0	27
(3) Sensitize community through baraza	4.3	104	8	16	0	0	0	24
(4) Identify common diseases	4.2	104	4	21	0	0	0	25
Referral to dispensary (See HBC)								

(2) Home Based Care (HBC) (06/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Referral to dispensary	5.0	150	30	0	0	0	0	30
(1) Follow-up visits to HIV/AIDS patients	5.0	145	29	0	0	0	0	29
(1) Health education	5.0	145	29	0	0	0	0	29
(1) Counselling	5.0	140	28	0	0	0	0	28
(2) Identification of the sick in the community	4.9	148	28	2	0	0	0	30
(3) Networking	4.7	141	21	9	0	0	0	30
(4) Nursing	4.0	112	4	20	4	0	0	28

(3) Information Sharing (06/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Information sharing	5.0	155	31	0	0	0	0	31
(2) Data collection	4.9	163	31	2	0	0	0	33
(3) Networking	4.8	150	26	5	0	0	0	31

(4) Community Drugstore (06/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Dispensing of drugs	5.0	165	33	0	0	0	0	33
(1) Drug management	5.0	165	33	0	0	0	0	33
(1) Record keeping	5.0	160	32	0	0	0	0	32

(5) Livelihood Improvement (06/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Horticulture	5.0	175	35	0	0	0	0	35	
(1) Poultry keeping	5.0	155	31	0	0	0	0	31	
(2) Value addition	5.0	159	31	1	0	0	0	32	
(3) Agro-forestry management (tree planting)	4.9	167	31	3	0	0	0	34	
(4) Goat rearing	4.7	147	23	8	0	0	0	31	
(5) Fish farming	4.1	127	7	20	4	0	0	31	
(6) Bee keeping	3.1	97	2	6	20	0	3	31	The person in charge did not bring the box. No action even after our request. We have not seen practicals yet.

2. Project Performance Index (Health) by CHWs (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.8	148	24	7	0	0	0	31
(2) Effectiveness	4.0	128	0	32	0	0	0	32
(3) Impact	3.9	108	0	24	4	0	0	28
(4) Relevance	5.0	165	33	0	0	0	0	33
(5) Sustainability	4.7	156	24	9	0	0	0	33

2. Project Performance Index (Health) by Officers (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.4	22	2	3	0	0	0	5
(2) Effectiveness	4.3	17	1	3	0	0	0	4
(3) Impact	4.0	20	0	5	0	0	0	5
(4) Relevance	5.0	35	7	0	0	0	0	7
(5) Sustainability	3.7	26	1	4	1	1	0	7

2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by CHWs (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.3	141	9	24	0	0	0	33
(2) Effectiveness	4.0	128	1	30	1	0	0	32
(3) Impact	4.0	124	0	31	0	0	0	31
(4) Relevance	4.9	163	31	2	0	0	0	33
(5) Sustainability	4.2	139	8	24	1	0	0	33

2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by Officers (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.0	20	1	3	1	0	0	5
(2) Effectiveness	3.8	23	0	5	1	0	0	6
(3) Impact	3.7	22	0	4	2	0	0	6
(4) Relevance	5.0	35	7	0	0	0	0	7
(5) Sustainability	4.8	19	3	1	0	0	0	4

3. Development Index by CHWs (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	3. Development Index by Officers (06/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total
			5	4	3	2	1						5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Individual	4.7	160	24	10	0	0	0	34	(1) Individual	4.5	36	4	4	0	0	0	8		
(2) Group / Community	3.9	133	1	29	4	0	0	34	(2) Group / Community	3.9	31	0	7	1	0	0	8		
(3) Networking	4.8	168	28	7	0	0	0	35	(3) Networking	4.5	36	4	4	0	0	0	8		

Success Stories and Best Moments

Madam Consolata Otieno: I had been buying vegetables, but since the training on kitchen garden then I tried mine. Then I had to stop buying vegetables because the ones at my kitchen garden were more than my consumption. I then resorted to sell. I sold and saved the money and bought my child a school uniform. My **best moment** was the day I sold vegetables and bought my child a school uniform.

Madam Carren Juma: Somebody told me that JICA came for the orphans. Because I had many orphans I looked forward to meet them. I planted vegetables in large scale. I do agro-forestry and horticulture. This is my first time to plant trees. I sell vegetables. Between November and now I have sold 600 Ksh from local vegetables. For sukuma wiki the floods swept away. My **best moment** was when I started receiving money from the local vegetables.

Madam Grace Beth Oyuga: I gave a poem on how the future had been dark in Muhoroni Tonde Sub-location God Nyithindo Location. My **best moment** was the day I found my HIV/AIDS status.

Mr. Evans Jagero: I stood for the PHO to teach us. I am the chairman CHWs. It has gone up in health than other sectors. I teach caregivers in the community. You brought us bicycles, which are not distributed. When JICA came we now have a community pharmacy. We have certificates, which were presented by the team leader Mr. Hashiguchi's signature on it. My **best moment** was the time I received my certificate signed by the team leader Mr. Hashiguchi.

Madam Cecilia Aoko: I spent a lot of money buying fish and meat. When I learnt about soya beans which are rich in minerals, I decided to plant my own. And my meals are now balanced. My **best moment** was when Mr. Hata prepared us green soya beans.

Mr. David Akoyo: I receive people from as far as Karachuonyo. I started keeping local chicken long before the training. But after the training I now treat them, feed them and even vaccinate them. I built them a house. I now eat a lot of chicken. With the Rift Valley fever moving I no longer eat beef. My **best moment** was when the visitors came seeing my poultry. **Question:** Do you sell your chicken? **Answer:** Last December I sold 8 chickens at 2,000 Ksh to a church.

Madam Dorothy Adhiambo: When I was taught on counseling, I went back home and advised my husband. He gave me an okay to continue with my work. My **best moment** was when my husband agreed to go for HIV/AIDS test.

Mr. Elly Juma: I thought CHW was only meant for older women. I realized that it was not only midwifery as people called them birth attendants. We recognized the patients whom we had not known. We learnt that they need to go to the hospital. On livelihood I have worked and have grafted mangoes and oranges. And because of value addition I am going to get 10,000 Ksh next week. My **best moment** was when I qualified to be a HBC.

Madam Jane Akelo: As a widow knowing JICA came to the orphanage for the orphans, I thought of joining the group ease my burden. JICA brought trainings of different kinds. I took horticulture and fruits trees. I sold sukuma wiki, soya beans and brijoles. My diet is not so bad and I now know my status. HBC has driven me nearer to my community. My **best moment** was the day I got my HBC/CHW certificate.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Jane Baraza	Kipturi	Kipturi
2	Rose Osino	Tonde	Tonde
3	Penina Owuor	Kipturi	Kipturi
4	Ruth Ojunga	Jaber	Jaber
5	Charles Nyaoke	Jaber	Jaber
6	Lucy Ogutu	Jaber	Jaber
7	Mathius O Donde	Tonde	Tonde
8	Jenipher Oloo	Tonde	Tonde
9	Pamela Odhaimbo	Jaber	Jaber
10	Samson Oloo	Jaber	Jaber
11	Fred Odola	God Nyithindo	God Nyithindo
12	Greson Opar	Mariwa	Mariwa
13	Cecilia Aoko	Jaber	Jaber
14	P J Osino	Tonde	Tonde
15	Vilex Gogo	Kipturi	Kipturi
16	Maslina Koth	Mariwa	Mariwa
17	Lameck Kagola	Mariwa	Mariwa
18	Dorothy Adhiambo	Tonde	Tonde
19	Consolata A Otieno	Tonde	Tonde
20	Ruth Akoyo	Mariwa	Mariwa
21	Eliakim Ouma	Orego	Orego
22	Jane A Odeny	Tonde	Tonde
23	Mary Omer	God Nyithindo	God Nyithindo
24	Martin Ndai	Tonde	Tonde
25	George Olang	Mariwa	Mariwa
26	Sylviah	Jabber	Jabber
27	Dorcus Okech	Tonde	Tonde
28	Ruth Ochieng	Bao	Bao
29	Evans Arogo	Tonde	Tonde
30	Grace Oyuga	Kipturi	Kipturi
31	Jane A Akello	Kipturi Group	Kipturi group
32	David A Osula	Mariwa	Mariwa
33	Nelson Omer	Ass Chief	Ass Chief
34	Elly Juma	Kipturi	Kipturi
35	Carren Ngawa	Mariwa	Mariwa
36	Elizabeth O	Kipturi	Kipturi

3.1.6 Paddy Cultivation Evaluation Workshop (7 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 10:00 am	To 5:30 pm	Total: 31 (Male: 24, Female: 7)

Results of Marking and Ranking

Paddy Cultivation (07/02/2007)

1. Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1			
(1) Efficiency	4.0	103	3	19	4	0	0	26		
(2) Effectiveness	4.1	103	4	20	1	0	0	25	This has been the first season. Landowners were trained, but most of farm laborers were not.	
(3) Impact	3.8	105	0	21	7	0	0	28		
(4) Relevance	5.0	145	29	0	0	0	0	29	We are rice community / farmers. Some have not harvested yet and it will be even higher next year.	
(5) Sustainability	4.0	115	4	20	5	0	0	29		
2. Development Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	Remarks
(1) Individual	4.0	117	5	20	4	0	0	29		
(2) Scheme / Community / organization	3.1	94	0	6	22	2	0	30	It is individual approach and community is a spillover. Some part of the training was missing. Non rice farmers need to be invited also.	
(3) Networking	4.3	126	10	19	0	0	0	29		

Review

The participants reviewed how the technology they used/worked which had made many realized a good harvest. They said some made the bands and some never did. Many did seed selection and seed soaking. They applied fertilizer in good time for the demonstration farm. Some said there is no need applying fertilizer to her farm because even if she apply the farm which is just next to hers and is on the lower side do better than her, she said its rather with out. The government agricultural officers said yes it is true they say so. Even after explaining they still say the so. Some of them don't apply fertilizer at the right time they either apply too late or when there's to much rain rains.

They did not ask for loans but used their own money individually to plough and plant like any other farming season. By then they did not know many whom they could collaborate with to realize the rice in Nyando but when JICA came the realized their potential by having a good harvest. When they were asked about the community they said that the community that grows rice are very few but most of these farmers comes from either other non-growing rice community or out side the district. And they said they graded the scheme and the community low because they were only thinking of the farmers in the community not the outsiders.

From Gem Rae the farmers realized line transplanting takes very little seeds and soil leveling balances the water in the farm though some people never took it serious. They said the push weeder were not enough for every body and when one was brought for other farms to try there was not enough water or the farms were too dry or too much water because of heavy rains.

In sustainability the key framers agreed to assist other farmers even if the JICA is gone and the key farmers said that they would try to realize this project. On impact they said many have bought cows and goats or sheep a clear indication that there is money and it can be seen in the village. The

farmers said that the floods affected the scheme. They asked the team never came for the floods. Most farmers never knew that the Study team never came for flood control. And so they said push weeders were very few. One of the key farmers said they would keep leading the farmers to do line transplanting. In Awach Kano many farmers are now attending more seminars at the South West Kano Irrigation Scheme they are well informed nowadays. Because of being very well informed they do leveling and land leveling and have enough knowledge, band making they had the committee to work with them. On seed selection when they realized they had been ignorant that's why they had been using more seeds. They also thought that push weeder don't weed well and are poorly made. But said the threshing stand was good because it gives easy job, no much bending not much winnowing, but their fear that the poor farmers could not afford them.

One of the key farmers from Gem Rae said that there is no need of applying fertilizer to their farms. One of the Extension officers said that the farmers at Gem Rae rarely use fertilizers they use compost manure. Then some said yes they use fertilizer and sometimes compost manure the problem is when water comes and sweeps it all away and their farms remain unhealthy. Farmers with children going to secondary schools can now pay school fees and those who never had oxen for ploughing have bought. We now interact with many body's even our government officers in the district and for the community it is less because most of the farmers there are leasers. They said to the leasers the laborers comes from the community but for harvests they don't have and more so the work for the rice had gone down very much in terms of weeding harvesting and even planting, the work is now very easy.

One key farmer said their places where floods are a problem and some which are very dry. And we requested JICA to assist them in making the canals bigger that can make water pass so easily.

Another one said most of the farmers have not harvested because they never had enough water therefore they did not apply fertilizer. He said that water comes from up hill and with no gates to control it sweeps the fertilizer away. One of the extension officers said that for gem Rae they trained them on how to use farmyard manure. He continued that it is very important and if they cannot afford use farmyard.

One of the key farmers in Awach Kano advised the Gem Rae farmers to use basmati seeds because the type of soil they have is sandy mixed with a bit of clay, which is very good for basmati growing. When the band is made well and with leveling together then the water don't break into the farms/plots. And some one said that in Gem Rae some one doesn't leave land for band making and probably that is why they always suffer floods.

Another one said that you might have a fertile land but if you don't add fertilizer, the rice needs phosphorous and nitrogen. And if only we want a change we must use the new technology. In fertilizer application you need water, good bands and drains to manage the water. That is to say water management goes together with fertilizer, canals and leveling.

When **Madam Tabitha Ajwang the DAO** stood she said that it was a clear indication that farmers don't use fertilizers. She said that according to the charts fertilizer has been rated very low. Hence some got as much as 62 bags; I believe they had used fertilizers. 62 bags of rice are equivalent to 11 tons of nutrients. Remember rice require both in organic and nitrogen. She said the farmers had not perceived the benefits of fertilizer. She then said that the push weeder reduces the labour yes but the key farmers should also teach the casual labours on push weeder usage. She said that some farmers think that if they don't apply fertilizer then the rice don't contract diseases.

Success Stories and Best Moments

Mr. Pancras Oluoch: I began farming in the year 2003. I normally grow rice in the year 2001 I got 50 bags. I sold them at 50,000 Ksh only to the cereals board. In the year 2004 I got the same amount but when MoA and JICA joined I got 50 bags and sold at 150,000 Ksh then I sat down with the family to construct a new house. This has made us as farmers to now compete in getting the best harvest. With the money I started building a house it is almost finished. I am proud of the new

technology. My **best moment** was the day a lorry brought bricks to my compound and when I settle my 2 daughters school fees.

Madam Margaret Owala: I prepared my land earlier. I furrowed to make the plots leveled. I did seeds selections and soaking. I made the band prepared my nursery and then planted. I did not weed using the push weeder but the normal weeding. I harvested 6 bags. Out of 6 and sold 3 bags at 6,000 Ksh. My **best moment** was when I sold 3 bags and got 6,000 Ksh.

Mr. Joseph Oyuga: I divided my farm into 7 small pieces and ploughed 2 tutas. I planted 0.25 acre in line and the rest random after planting the rice contracted a disease. What I noticed is that I didn't spray when the rice were still in the nursery. But to my surprise the line transplanted ones never contracted the disease, but all in all I bought pesticides and sprayed both the farms. From the random transplanting I got 3 bags and from the line transplanting I got 4+ bags because I am still harvesting. Unlike the other days that it was only 3 bags. Though the line transplanted ones were fewer than the random but it produced more. My **best moment** was when I was harvesting and I realized the bags were more than 3 usual bags

Madam Masela Oenge: My plot is 0.75 acres and I ploughed 0.25 acres. I ploughed early and furrowed. After training I used less seeds because I planted in line. When the rice was still in the field they had 20 tillers per hill and looked very healthy. I took a small place and planted random. From 0.25 acre I got 12 bags and this is where I was always getting 4 bags every day. My **best moment** was when I harvested a bumper though I have not sold.

Mr. John Sire: I have a 0.25 an acre I planted basmati. I did seeds selections and band making I have not been getting more than 5 bags from this field, but this time round I got 10 bags. Out of this I sold some and bought two oxen. I can now combine my 2 oxen to another farmers and plough. My **best moment** was the day I bought my two oxen.

Madam Syprose Akeyo: I have a half acre of paddy field. Before training I hard not been working hard in my farm because the different was not much, but after training I started working really hard I prepared my land in good time prepared the nursery divided my farm into 2 BR variety and planted at random (25x35) and Basmati (15x35) I got 10 bags then the water disappeared. I then planted basmati expecting 10,000 the first ones I harvested more than 7 bags BR and basmati 3 bags. My **best moment** was when I had enough money to pay school fee for my child.

Mr. Charles Olang: I have a half acre of paddy field. After training and preparing land and furrowing again sowed well it germinated at ones and at the right time, I then took 2 weeks leveling. I planted in line 2 tutas passer by admire how healthy the rice this was to produced 14 bags but then but in the olden days I was only harvesting 8 bags. I sold to middlemen and got 10000 my wife planted some small part random. There was much water and sunshine at different intervals, which spoiled some, but still we managed 14 bags. My **best moment** was the day I presented to the principal of the school where my children go and was told to go home I would pay school fees.

Madam Pesila Okoyo: I ploughed well I had 2 different variety seedlings some small amount of basmati and Nyaboda. I planted all though my basmati seeds were less but I managed some place. My farm is by the roadside people do admire my healthy lively rice in the farm. My **best moment** will come when I will harvest (haven't harvested.).

Mr. Ouma Olang: Prepared my land early because rice too has so many stages of preparation at nursery. I was happy because the seedlings were so healthy and dark green at the nursery. I didn't use the push weeder. I harvested 15 bags I sold 8 bags (90kg) I got 11,000 Ksh. My **best moment** was when I harvested 15 bags unlike the days that I could only get 6 bags

Comments

Mr. Caleb key famer told farmers from Awach Kano and those in Gem Rae that if they only use one of the new technologies and forget about the other then their work will be like nothing. He said for example if you do seed selection and don't do seed use line transplanting the different would not be

effective. So he said farmers have to work hard and do all the new technology. Another thing he said the farmers only mind their plots but not infrastructure this has been a major concern on the side of the canals, it is very bushy. One of the sectors that hinder our yield is the drainages and the canals. They even break the canals to get water they don't mind at all. He said this was the first time the scheme received the technology. He said even after those who came from Kilimajaro from training came back the new technology had not been practiced (adopted). He suggested that the Nyachoda farmers should be given this same training like the other farmers got.

Key farmer Mr. Harris said that the land should be prepared when the rains have not started.

Key farmer Mr. Collins said what ever we are taught we should put it to action on the ground, when you have knowledge nothing should stop you. He told the farmers that learning doesn't have an end it is continuing even if you are old. He said that the farmers groups should not stop they should continue forever.

Chairman Key Farmer Mr. Samson Amollo Okabe: Nyachoda was not in picture when the trainings were started just like the other scheme called Masune. Nyachoda had very short time for the trainings when he was called it was already late but still they had some 2 days training which never covered the whole topic but it was good. He then requested JICA that is the project can continue then lest the team not forget Nyachoda and Masune. Masune is a new scheme unattached he finished by telling the farmers that last year he had 2 acres of land he planted rice and got 100 bags of rice and was a record in that year, next year my farm was picked as a demonstration plot during field day. He told the key farmers to be role models. He said that though the landowners are men but the work down there is done by majorly the women.

One of the farmers observed that the harvest was good and it will increase their wealth standard and said that he believes that those who had not adopted the new technology he believes were only waiting to see they would soon join.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Samson Amolo Okore	Chairman-Nyando Rice Key Farmer	Nyando Rice Key Farmer
2	Edward O Olum	Dep Secretary & Crops	Nyachoda Rice Scheme
3	Charles N Kira	Chairman	Nyachoda Rice Scheme
4	Washington Koro	Secretary	Nyachoda Rice Scheme
5	Richard Odhiambo	Treasurer	Nyachoda
6	John Akech	Ass Chairman	Nyachoda
7	Samson K Kirui	District Crops Dev Officer	Nyando District
8	Joseph Sikuku Otuo	Key Farmer	Gem Rae Rice Scheme
9	Charles Olare	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
10	Pamela A Odhiambo	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
11	Marsella Ongenge	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
12	Margaret Owalla	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
13	Harris Ogary	Key Farmer	Nyando Rice Key Farmer
14	Ouma Olang	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
15	Pesila Okeyo	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
16	Joshua Odiyo	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
17	Joshua Opiyo	Key Farmer	Awach
18	Ambrose J Onyango	DEO Nyando	Nyando
19	Denis Wambura	Dep DIO	District Irrigation Office
20	Maurice Odhiambo	Key Farmer	Awach
21	Esther Onyango	Lower Nyakach Agriculture	MOA
22	Ongere J	Nyando	MOA
23	Caleb Nyamware	Key Farmer	S W K I P K P G
24	Joseph O Abuso	Nyachoda Secretary	Nyachoda
25	Tabitha A Ajwang	DAO	MOA
26	Siprose Odienys	Key Farmer	Gem Rae
27	David Kogallo	TOT	S W K I P K P G
28	Collins Juma	TOT	S W K I P K P G
29	Pancreas O Pande	Key Farmer	S W K I P K P G
30	Ogango Owenga	District Irrigation Officer	MOWI
31	Charles Saie	Facilitator	S W K I P K P G

3.1.7 Health & Livelihood Evaluation Workshop in Miwani (8 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 10:00 am	To 5:00 pm	Total: 79 (Male: 8, Female: 71)

Results of Marking and Ranking

(1) Primary Health Care (PHC) (08/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Referral services to the health facilities	5.0	320	64	0	0	0	0	64	
(1) Awareness on good health through home visits	5.0	300	60	0	0	0	0	60	
(2) Encourage pregnant mothers to visit clinics	4.98	324	64	1	0	0	0	65	
(3) Drug adherence	4.95	307	59	3	0	0	0	62	
(4) Identifying diseases affective people in the community	4.92	295	55	5	0	0	0	60	
(5) Sensitizing in chief's barazas / churches	4.1	257	11	49	2	0	0	62	Those who attend barazas are few. Time for explaining is too short. Those who got the messages don't pass the right messages. Mothers / women don't attend barazas. Churches don't want us to talk about condoms, family planning or how to prevent HIV/AIDS.
(6) Family planning education	4.0	263	3	62	0	0	0	65	No need because HIV/AIDS have killed so many people. Also accidents, Malaria and T.B. kill people. Infant mortality rate is high. We don't see so many pregnant women on the street. Injection/pills have side effects of bleeding, stomach ache and back pain. Men don't agree to use condoms.

(2) Home Based Care (HBC) (08/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Treatment of opportunistic infections (O.I.s) and minor ailments	5.0	345	69	0	0	0	0	69	
(2) HIV/AIDS awareness	4.99	359	71	1	0	0	0	72	
(2) Education on nutrition (balanced diet)	4.99	354	70	1	0	0	0	71	
(2) Psycho-spiritual support and counseling	4.99	339	67	1	0	0	0	68	
(3) Nursing of the sick people	4.88	322	58	8	0	0	0	66	CHWs don't work directly, but family members do. Care givers at home don't want CHWs to do it only once in a while. Too many PLWHAs for each CHW. We can only emphasize not sympathize. The sick has somebody whom he/she wants to be taken care of.
(3) Identification of PLWHAs	4.86	345	61	10	0	0	0	71	It is difficult for the patients to come out. The patients identified tend to have high expectation.

(3) Information Sharing (08/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Collection of data on health information	5.0	360	72	0	0	0	0	72	
(1) Preparation of work plan	5.0	355	71	0	0	0	0	71	
(1) Information sharing	5.0	350	70	0	0	0	0	70	
(1) Follow-up on health related issues	5.0	350	70	0	0	0	0	70	
(1) Record keeping	5.0	335	67	0	0	0	0	67	
(2) Writing of reports on a monthly basis	4.99	344	68	1	0	0	0	69	

(4) Livelihood Improvement (08/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Poultry / livestock keeping	5.0	350	70	0	0	0	0	70	
(1) Kitchen gardening	5.0	340	68	0	0	0	0	68	
(1) Dairy goat project	5.0	335	67	0	0	0	0	67	
(2) Value addition	5.0	349	69	1	0	0	0	70	
(3) Planting moringa and neem tree	4.8	283	47	12	0	0	0	59	
(4) Bee keeping	3.3	218	3	14	49	0	0	66	It is difficult to handle bees without gears. It is dangerous and we fear bees. It is difficult to know when to harvest. It needs capital to start. Homes are to close each other.

2. Project Performance Index (Health) by CHWs (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	2. Project Performance Index (Health) by Officers & Leaders (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total					5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	5.0	360	72	0	0	0	0	72	(1) Efficiency	4.4	44	5	4	1	0	0	10	
(2) Effectiveness	4.0	285	1	70	0	0	0	71	(2) Effectiveness	4.0	40	0	10	0	0	0	10	
(3) Impact	5.0	345	69	0	0	0	0	69	(3) Impact	4.0	40	0	10	0	0	0	10	
(4) Relevance	5.0	340	68	0	0	0	0	68	(4) Relevance	5.0	50	10	0	0	0	0	10	
(5) Sustainability	5.0	350	70	0	0	0	0	70	(5) Sustainability	3.8	38	0	8	2	0	0	10	

Note: Sustainability is low because some CHWs might drop out. Also because voluntarism / commitment will go down without token.

2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by CHWs (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by Officers & Leaders (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total					5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.89	323	59	7	0	0	0	66	(1) Efficiency	3.7	37	0	7	3	0	0	10	
(2) Effectiveness	4.78	311	51	14	0	0	0	65	(2) Effectiveness	4.4	44	4	6	0	0	0	10	
(3) Impact	4.95	307	59	3	0	0	0	62	(3) Impact	3.8	38	0	8	2	0	0	10	
(4) Relevance	5.0	315	63	0	0	0	0	63	(4) Relevance	5.0	50	10	0	0	0	0	10	
(5) Sustainability	5.0	325	65	0	0	0	0	65	(5) Sustainability	4.0	40	1	8	1	0	0	10	

Note: Efficiency is low because not many people get information at household level. Impact is low because most of the components are long-term. Also because of external factors like floods and lack of inputs to support the project.

3. Development Index by CHWs (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Total	3. Development Index by Officers & Leaders (08/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total					5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Individual	5.0	350	70	0	0	0	0	70	(1) Individual	4.5	45	5	5	0	0	0	10	
(2) Group / Community	4.5	285	33	30	0	0	0	63	(2) Group / Community	4.1	41	1	9	0	0	0	10	
(3) Networking	4.9	329	61	6	0	0	0	67	(3) Networking	4.7	47	7	3	0	0	0	10	

Note: Changes at group / community level is low because of time factor. We will see the change later. Level of literacy and high expectation are another factors. Also level of poverty makes people not to see the priority.

Success Stories and Best Moments

A CHW: Before training I would only make a kitchen garden during planting season but then after training I learnt how I could plant even during dry seasons and keep my kitchen garden. I learnt how to cook many things with the locally produced vegetables. I planted vegetables both local and sukuma wiki. I started selling local vegetables and sukuma wiki to only consumers but as time went by to big buyers. My **best moment** was when I started selling to big buyers.

Madam Jane Mibeche: I never knew how to make pilau before. My brother in law had some visitors and hired a cook who needed help. I was called to help him. When I went to assist him I was invited to help cook pilau. I was happy to have time to try cooking pilau again after being trained in value addition. My **best moment** was when I was paid 1,500 Ksh for cooking pilau.

Madam Vitalis: Before I used to keep poultry but never used to treat and vaccinate them. They were not many I had only four. After training I started vaccinating and treating them. Then I constructed a chicken house for them. The community started calling me for me to help treat and vaccinate their poultry. My **best moment** was the day I first sold my chicken at 450 Ksh.

Mr. George Otemo: I love kitchen gardening so I started ploughing before the rain. I planted different types of vegetables and fruits. The first outcome I shared with my colleague CHW/HBCs. My **best moment** was when I brought a long watermelon from my farm that served 60 people.

Madam Rose: I am a farmer with a kitchen garden. In my garden I plant vegetables of different types. I sell them to consumers in the village. My **best moment** was the day I started selling my vegetables to the community.

Madam Alice Oguru: After training I planted kale and other local vegetables (spider weed black night and others). I can sell my vegetables to the community. In one month I can always earn 250

Ksh. though I am not yet through with planting. My **best moment** was when vegetables can earn me money even at my door step. My own money.

Madam Aloyce Ongonji: Before training I never knew my health, HIV/AIDS status. After training much on health I felt an urge to go and test to know my status. I started feeling free. I went to hospital to know my status. My **best moment** was the day I received my HIV/AIDS status.

A Madam CHW: After training I started to live in a safe environment. I started treating water and planting vegetables and rearing poultry. Then I realized I can now live a simple life not using much money. My **best moment** was the day I first made juice and took with my family.

Comments

The DELO Mr. Kolango: Why are the ranking of the bee keeping so low? Is it because you don't keep bees? My remark is centred on the bee keeping which ranks only around three marks. If I were you I would have gone for bee keeping and I would have given it five marks to be the highest in the list, why do I say this. Do you know that honey has more nutritional value? Did you know that people even live with bees in their houses? Do you know that bees even know visitors? Miwani is second to Nyakach in bee keeping, as farmers to have bees it may mean you buy other boxes (bee hives). You should not worry. Think of the honey as nutritional value.

PHO Mr. Job: In Family Planning your comments say that condom can break when having sex. Let me assure you that the condom is 99.9% safe. It is a taboo in Kenya and a big issue in African culture. This should not be an issue for those side effects you have pointed out my dear are not there. How many types of family planning methods do you know? (They counted the injections, pills and the Nor-plant.) He then gave the CHWs a phrase in mother tongue saying 'this is just the beginning it's not the end, and things might not be the same again.'

Doctor Joshua: In family planning the old traditions I can see still follows our people in Kenya. It is still a taboo to our African men and women. Maybe it's part of our culture. Family planning simply means get the child at the time you want it. When you are ready to feed it, educate it, clothe it and give it shelter then that is when you can have another baby. If you can't do all this, then just keeping having babies every year, then you won't even have time for love to your husband. Your husband will start looking for another young lady out side the marriage, then you will start crying what has gone wrong and yet your husband just don't want to sleep on the urinated sheets and blankets, then gives you names like "*mama watoto*", or "*min nythindo*" in our local language meaning (mother of children). At this point he sees himself as very young and you older than him. This is the timing that he will be looking for a girl. This again will only lead to more trouble because you will be thinking he is gone to prostitution. Some men don't just like walking with their wives and young children, yet as a mother must carry her babies to ensure safety, most men fear what people say when they have so many children. Another problem is infant mortality rates get high because you have so many to feed and can't feed them well, another reason is that the child you are suppose to breast feed for 2 years only breast feed for 5 or 6 months, then the child develops weaker bones, always sickly, these are the major sources of deaths in infants. What is the need of having 12 children and only 2 saviors? Give birth in a specious way and the children will all live beyond 5 years to become adults.

PHO Mr. Leonard: In Family Planning side effects are all fictions. Why do I say this? Because even after washing your clothes you get a slight backache, so why do you say that the pills brings this. Who said that men don't want to use condoms? Well let me assure you once again condom is 99.9% safe. Our African women always don't want to see their fiancée put on the condoms when there is still light, they switch off the light before the man wears the condom so they don't know weather the condom is expired or still in use. For a well-done job check the expiry date open the condom keenly be sure not to tear any part then wear it. The condom should be worn in the light to see if there is any torn place. I have a few remarks to make. In each play of making love one condom per play, never repeat the same one. Again removing the condom is very important you have to use a handkerchief to remove it or else the semen spill on your hand and if the hand was having a wound, and one of you is HIV positive then the condom remover might contact the disease. Lastly disposal also matters

where you throw the used condom, do you just throw it a way for the children to pick it and blow them like balloons after swallowing the content. To dispose wrap it in a paper then threw it into a pit latrine never in a sink toilet it will block the whole system.

Assistant Chief: On behalf of the area chief who is not feeling well I am only speaking few words. If you talk well to the pastors then you will be allowed to talk about HIV/AIDS to the congregation. Talk well to the pastors and they won't deny you a chance to talk about HIV in their churches. And what is besides the baraza is not quite true because at times seeing even these CHWs are hard in barazas, there are cases that one might appear then I give her or him a chance to speak. Come now I will give you the chance to speak to the public. Today we are not in those old years when the barazas were only meant for the old men who never had work to do and to judge those men and women who were fighting in their houses or those girls who were ones married and are back in their parental homes (the separated and divorcees) because of HIV/AIDS these cases are nowadays very few, we are now modern, come to the baraza and see. In sustainability I don't think this can last longer because there are no funds to keep this CHW/HBC going on. I am not cheating I mean this these CHWs are only working now because JICA is still giving them money, out of pocket but when they will be gone then none will be working. He said that those CHWs who are not secretive would let go their work of because of guilt. He warned the CHWs to keep secrets.

CHW/HBC members said that due to the flow of information it may reach the ground distorted, e.g. the messages we pass at the barazas, church or at burials. CHW/HBC morale may go down when the team leaves for Japan with the tokens they have been giving to the CHW/HBC.

Laboratory Technician Mr. Julius: Were it that we knew all the patients then we would have identified all, but because we can't walk round looking for them then we sent you to study and know who is sick. You say they are closed yes and I hope you did expected this, that is the reason for counseling, to find out politely, you need to talk to them. Or else you are those patients to be identified then. How many of you have gone for HIV test? (One of the CHWs said after the PHOs teaching she went for a test and the Masogo VCT clinic. One said she wanted to know why she was always sick and when she went to the hospital she was told to go for blood test and there is where she was counseled and tested.) He then urged the CHWs to keep training on counseling to be well versed with their work.

Madam Rosemary Ogada, Secretary of CLEAR Project: Don't mix development with politics, these two things can't go together, let us not talk to please somebody here, we are here to see how we have worked so hard and yes we have tried we have scored high marks. Let us keep moving let's not stop here, keep moving, we can make it if we try. Identification of PLWHAs is not easy, but if we can create awareness then on good health and encourage pregnant mothers to attend clinics that way we will have identified some in of PMTC clinic.

Attendance List

No	Name	Position	No	Name	Position
1	Irene Ayieye	Kaniga	41	George O Otemo	Kasboga
2	Jashon Masero	Chief North East Kano Location	42	Mary A Amolo	Kasembe
3	John A Iko	Ass Chief Wangaya I	43	Norah A Osino	Kasboga
4	Rose Okwaro	Kanyamawa	44	Leah Atieno	Wagunga
5	Benerd Otieno Ogutu	Kaora	45	Lucia Anyango	Wangaya
6	Aloice O Ogonji	Kamarika	46	Alice A Asodi	Wangaya II
7	Pamala A Rakwach	Kanyatuagi	47	Doris Obote	Kanyamawa
8	Kwach Felesia	Kabar Sub Location	48	Carren A Juma	Kanyamawa
9	Syprose A Agele	Kanyamawa	49	Filgona A Opiyo	Kanyamawa
10	Beatrice A Kiogo	Kanyamawa	50	Dorine A Juma	Wagunga
11	Beatrice A Odhiambo	Kanyamawa	51	Violet Juma	Wagunga
12	Peres O Odingo	Karika	52	Josephine Okeyo	Kanyamawa
13	Mary Akinyi Okelo	Kamagoma	53	Carren A Joash	Kanyamawa
14	Beatrice A Otieno	Kanyamawa	54	Hellen Adhiambo	Minyange
15	Julia Juma	Wagunga	55	Willfrida A Ochieng	Kamagoma
16	Rosemary A Ogada	Wagunga	56	Rose A Owando	Kamarawa
17	Susan Abwao	Kapiyo	57	Flora Oywaya	Kamrika
18	Rose Ayoo	Kapiyo	58	Rose Ogal	Kamarawa
19	Dorothy Njongo	Orongo	59	Alice Koth	Kamrika
20	Hellen Ochieng	Kanyamawa	60	Caroline Achieng	Kanyamawa
21	Miriam Adero	Kanyamawa	61	Vitalis O Adenyo	Sanda
22	Gorety L Otieno	Kapiyo	62	Zenna A Otieno	Kamarawa
23	Irene N Opiyo	Kanyamawa	63	Leonida A Ojiwa	Kamrika
24	Jane A Orondo	Kapiyo	64	Teresa Akinyi Njogo	Kamarawa
25	Lorna Ouma	Kamagoma	65	Monica Adhiambo	Kabar Central
26	Beatrice Owaga	Kasboga	66	Janet A Okech	Kawuonda
27	Jenifer A Musa	Kanyamawa	67	Pamela A Ongiso	Kamrika
28	Alice A Omolo	Kamrika	68	Beatrice A Odhiambo	Kamrika
29	Boaz A Omollo	Kanyamawa	69	Syprose Ochieng	Wagunga
30	Mary Miruka	Kamrika	70	Beatrice Odindo	Wangaya
31	Gerald Ayiemba	Kamarawa	71	Paul O Ogutu	Wangaya II
32	Elizabeth Akinyi	Wagunga	72	Roslida Ojany	Wawaya
33	Carren A Ogonji	Kamrika	73	Esther A Ogola	Kanyamawa
34	Nancy A Odhiambo	Kapiyo	74	Yunia Akeyo	Kamsaswa
35	Jane A Mbeche	Kamrika	75	Millicent A Odhiambo	Wangaya II
36	Rose Auma Obala	Kamarawa	76	Mary A Ounda	Wangaya II
37	Rebecca A Opande	Wagunga	77	Ruth Were	Kabar Central
38	Rose Tabu Atinda	Wangaya Kamarawa	78	Rose A Kwach	Kabar Central
39	Pamela A Omoro	Kamrika	79	Agneta Oyombe	Kanyamawa
40	Beatrice A Adhanja	Kamarawa			

3.1.8 District Evaluation Workshop for Nyando District (13 and 14 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
13 February 2007 From 10:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 63 (Male: 48, Female: 15)
14 February 2007 From 9:30 pm	To 6:15 pm	

Results of Programme Appraisal

(1) Forestry Programme

Programme Appraisal Index (13/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	3.5	131	0	21	15	1	0	37	
(2) Effectiveness	3.6	148	0	25	16	0	0	41	
(3) Impact	4.6	179	24	14	1	0	0	39	
(4) Relevance	4.9	202	38	3	0	0	0	41	
(5) Sustainability	3.7	132	1	22	13	0	0	36	

(2) Cotton Industry Promotion

Programme Appraisal Index (13/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	3.7	147	1	28	8	3	0	40	
(2) Effectiveness	3.6	143	0	23	17	0	0	40	
(3) Impact	4.4	169	18	19	1	0	0	38	
(4) Relevance	4.9	206	38	4	0	0	0	42	
(5) Sustainability	3.5	147	1	20	20	1	0	42	

(3) Cottage Industry

Programme Appraisal Index (13/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	3.9	166	2	33	8	0	0	43	Initial capital is big. Not so bad because only 8 votes for "3" just like Impact. Low production due to low technology.
(2) Effectiveness	4.3	185	16	24	3	0	0	43	
(3) Impact	4.0	170	10	24	8	0	0	42	
(4) Relevance	5.0	218	42	2	0	0	0	44	
(5) Sustainability	3.7	162	7	16	21	0	0	44	Need funds for training. Slow in adaptation. Competition (many players in the market). Diseases of poultry and other livestock. Legal aspects.

(4) Paddy Cultivation

Programme Appraisal Index (13/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.1	169	9	28	4	0	0	41	Capacity building of landowners and farmers is necessary. Capacity of NIB's supply of water is limited. Low rate of adaptation of technology.
(2) Effectiveness	4.6	187	23	18	0	0	0	41	
(3) Impact	4.8	200	32	10	0	0	0	42	
(4) Relevance	5.0	210	42	0	0	0	0	42	
(5) Sustainability	4.1	156	7	28	3	0	0	38	Market is there, but political power is lacking. Natural calamity. International competition. Some of the varieties have no market / low price; low yield because of diseases. Dependency of farmers.

(5) Health & Livelihood

Programme Appraisal Index (13/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	3.6	142	3	19	17	0	0	39	Management problems.
(2) Effectiveness	3.8	133	3	22	10	0	0	35	Dropout of the trained CHWs.
(3) Impact	4.7	191	27	14	0	0	0	41	
(4) Relevance	5.0	205	41	0	0	0	0	41	
(5) Sustainability	3.3	135	2	11	25	3	0	41	Voluntary nature of work. Attitude/behavior of the people doesn't change easily. Culture. Inheritance. Number of staff is small. Commitment of CHWs. Poverty level. Natural calamity. Donors syndrome.

Review

Health & Livelihood (Miwani Division)

Mr. Job Wasonga PHO Miwani Division said that CHWs tend to pass wrong information to the community when they say that family planning has so many disadvantages like backache problems and too much bleeding. The PHO said it is a burning issue if the CHWs can say that. He said still the CHWs need more guidance to continue.

A doctor at Masogo Health Center said that is where our women are in the community they tend to bring in gossips that only deprive other people's morale. He said this is the wrong perception that the CHWs have and so I think this is the wrong information they give to the community.

One of the CHWs who was taking the rest of the officers, the community, CHWs and the departmental heads on review of their workshop said they don't sympathize but only empathize with the patients as one of the HIV/AIDS patients but only create good relations between the sick and the care givers.

At a point where a woman said that men don't want to use condoms, the **Madam Florence Diemo DMOH** said that is just blame on men even women should be blamed because there is also a condom for women. She made it clear to the CHWs to preach according to what they learnt and not assumptions. She strengthened the point saying that family planning is not just giving birth but taking time after delivery to rest (between 2 to 5 years) before having another baby. By rest she said you have to recover blood that had been lost on the last delivery. She told the CHWs to be sure of what they give to the community, and not to pass wrong information. She told them that don't mean that you only need to have 2 or 3 children but you can have as many as possible, but with good spacing and proper care. She said you don't give birth to other people but you have to look after them.

Health & Livelihood (Muhoroni division)

One of the CHWs took to the floor to guideline the officer on their previous work at Tonde Hera Church.

Mr. Elly said that the networking in Muhoroni with the government officers is good because they can reach Mrs. Omuya Pamela PHO Muhoroni, the DEAO and all the rest. He then said though they call them but there is the tendency that the government officers like they won't deny coming but say there is no fuel in their motorbikes. He said why can't the officer ask the government to provide him with fuel? A participant commented that poverty is not in our pockets but in our minds.

The PHO Muhoroni Pamela said the Muhoroni community needs motivation. She said the officers are wondering if the project will continue, because many had been motivated with allowance, lunches and items. The PHO said that she has never heard of any government officer asking for fuel and if there is then she is not aware.

The DLPO Muhoroni Mr. Ayuko said as the day's participants they were only voting according to sustainability but not to fuel government officers' motor bikes. So far if one had been asked for fuel then it must have been outside the JICA trainings.

Another CHW said HBC is basically dealing with HIV/AIDS patients he said the role of the CHWs and the HBCs are totally different. He urges the CHWs and the HBCs to do the work though voluntary but work.

Paddy Cultivation

One key farmer and chairman of Awach Kano said most of his farmers were already trained on different rice so he is not facing many problems with the farmers. One of the key farmer said that the paddy farmers who had the trainings to train other farmers.

Mr. Job Wasonga PHO Miwani said that the lands are owned by both men and women, the trainings should entail on all and not only on men.

Key farmer Mr. Caleb said that for sustainability we need to train landowners too and the farmers. He said we have to target land owners then farmers. Weather the landowners are women or men train them. He said the casual labourers were not happy because of the introductory of the push weeder. They casual labors saw it that their jobs are over. He said it would also discourage child labor.

Another key farmer told the participants that at NIB there are those who are making money out of transplanting in line.

A key farmer said Gem Rae had water problems before the rains came; one farmer said the irrigation officer amongst them should assist them to be getting enough water when it is so dry.

The irrigation officer said he is in the officer but the NIB have all the water running so the farmers to get together and negotiate with the NIB.

Another key farmer asked if fish could be reared in the rice water. Somebody then supported that this was to be one of the pilot projects if it is possible then we should have fish.

Mr. Wasonga PHO Miwani asked him to think of the content of the fertilizer in the water.

Deputy District Public Health Officer said no the fish can't be reared together with the rice.

Cotton Industry

A PHO said that cotton industry for sustainability they should sell their goods or materials cheaper. Not at those high rates to sustain it.

Bee Keeping

Mr. Samo DEAO Muhoroni observed that bee keeping is ranked very low in almost all the groups. He said bee keeping has a very high potential and it is very nutritious.

Comments

The government officers were then guided through what the rice key farmers, CHWs/HBC, those who took baking technology, livelihood and vegetable preservation had gone through on ranking the major activities. The officers were guided on how the marks were ranked and then it was their turn to vote for any number they though would be appropriate to the project.

After voting **one of the officers** said he was only voting for the health section and never had a thought for the livelihood activities. **Mr. Nyaliech from MOPND headquarters** said he too was not thinking of the livelihood because both of them contain a lot. They said if like say baking, every one is baking bread who then would sell to the other or where are the markets.

Another officer said that market maybe a problem because there are other producers of the same. He said in livelihood sustaining can be tricky because on value addition if they all know how to make a market problem could a raise.

Another officer said that diseases can affect the livestock maybe due to rituals, when a farmer doesn't treat his cows when they are sick or using of a chicken as part of the medicine man treatment tool.

Madam DMOH said that for sustainability in paddy cultivation lack of political will be able to stop the sustainability of the new technology. Also the natural calamities, like the floods can also hinder the paddy farmers. She again said to capacity build the land owners and renters in order to sustain this programme. DMOH said we can have a lot of rice but if the officers don't have a say then the rice can't be marketed. She said for us to have more rice we have to think of competition in a way to

lead us a head.

One officer said that without the title deeds a farmer can't be lend loan to promote his farming. He then said that some rice varieties don't even have a market and some are very low in yield but one mentioned and only recently tried and achieved a better harvest basmati still low in growing amongst the farmers growing but very marketable when reaped. In the last harvest the rice was attacked by rice plus disease and some of the farmers even said they ought not to have applied manure in the farm. This disease only attacked basmati most. One officer said this can be stopped if you plant basmati well and spray at the right time you will always have a bumper harvest he said with good application of the new technology you will harvest your basmati in plenty.

Someone contributed saying that there is key farmer-to-farmer management.

Voluntary nature of work attitude changes the behavior said **one officer**. Though still we have culture problem (like inheritance) still a practice in our communities, other commitments can hinder the sustainability is lack of coordination. He said the government to work with the CHWs and the CHWs to work with the government in order to make-work easier for them.

In livelihood sustainability will need money. We can't sustain the project and in particularly the part of the goat, poultry and value addition. We will need more money to sustain this.

Another officer said if we can keep 2 local goats then why can't we sell the local goats and buy one graded one.

Another person said that in value addition the things to buy are very few and the major items used are locally available like the fruits and vegetables and that is why we also had trainings on kitchen gardening.

An officer said because of the allowances and being its voluntary work that the CHWs have been getting when JICA will be gone there might be many CHWs drop out.

Way-Forward

One participant CDF member said JICA is now leaving maybe the JICA should hand over to CDF to take over and work with the community

A key farmer asked where they can be accommodated

Madam Tabitha Ajwang MOA told the key farmer to work hand in hand with the farmers but only when the farmers come to them.

Madam Florence Diemo DMOH said JICA Study Team has really worked and she is wondering how JICA managed to get all those men and women under one roof something that rarely happens.

Mr. John Mumbo DEO Environment man said that tree planting should also be taken to lower Nyakach just like in upper Nyakach.

DFO said let's not be people who when they see gravellier doing so well in Kericho they want to try it here too, not knowing the consequences of the tree growing in Kericho. He said if he were to be given the opportunity then I would have gone for fruit trees for lower Nyakach. He again said that the paddy farmers to keep training other fellow farmers to learn the new technology and should see they sustain the technology for better harvest just like their success stories were saying. He said first engage the landowner then the farmer, women inclusive.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	George O Otemo	CHW	Miwani/JICA
2	John O Ongor	DCO	Ministry Of Agriculture
3	Bernard Onyando	DAEO Nyando	Min Of Agriculture
4	Kiarie W John	DAEO Miwani	Min Of Agriculture
5	Beatrice Osiango	CHW	Miwani/JICA
6	Justus Ambogo	Div Vet Miwani	Min Of Fisheries & Livestock
7	Sophie Cheche	F & V Processing	Giko Rice Scheme
8	Samson Amolo	Chairman	Nyando Rice
9	Ainea O Osawa	Treasurer	CDF Muhoroni
10	Koggai Rocket	Chairman	CDF Nyakach
11	Sabastian Aetoni	Milk Production	Bwanga
12	James Omondi	Bee Keeping	Muhoroni
13	Richard Odhiambo	Treasurer	Nyachoda Rice
14	Grace M Okelo	Fisheries Dept	Min Of Livestock & Fisheries
15	Joshua Odingo	Key Farmer	Gem Rae Rice Scheme
16	Caleb Nyamwaya	Chairman	S W K I P K P G
17	Lawrence G Awinda	Secretary	CDF Nyando
18	Joshia Abok	PHO	MOH
19	Christopher S Nandwa	DFO Nyando	Forestry Dept
20	David A Osula	Chairman	Jaber (Jamato)
21	Grace Oyuga	CHW Secretary	Muhoroni
22	Dorothy Adhiambo	CHW Secretary	Muhoroni
23	Pamela Omuya	PHO	MOH
24	Joshua Opiyo	Chairman	Awach
25	Bernard Obae	DPHO	Nyando District Moh
26	Rosemary Ogada	Clear Project Coordinator	Miwani
27	Boaz A Omollo	Clear Project Secretary	Miwani
28	Maurice K Ngoleyang	DGSDO	Min Of Gender & Sports
29	Elly Juma	Jamato Sha Secretary	Jamato Sha
30	C Mboya	DAEO	Adult Education Officer
31	Joseph Cheruya	DIDSDO Representative	Culture
32	Kachelo J Temba	DAEO Upper Nyakach	Min Of Agriculture
33	Job Wasonga	PHO	MOH
34	Augustine Kolango	DLEO	MLFD
35	Philip A Omoro	DIDAO	MOA
36	John Mumbo	DEO	NEMA
37	Francis Omach	FO	Fisheries
38	James O Samo	DIV CDO	MOA
39	Jane Obede	D/SDA	Social Services
40	Lilian Liech	Secretary	Nyando County
41	Meshack Openji	DWO	Ministry of Water & Irrigation
42	Caren A Joash	CHW	MHBC
43	Nicolas S Okola	Town Clerk	Ahero Town Council
44	Wambua Muthui	DAEO Lower Nyakach	MOA
45	Rebecca Ogada	SDA Muhoroni	Social Services
46	Alice Ogutu	SDA Miwani	Social Services
47	Osborn Odero	Public Health Officer	Ministry of Health
48	Moranga N Isack	DAEO MOA Muhoroni	MOA
49	Ayuko S O	DLEO ML & FD Muhoroni	ML & FD
50	Peter Oduko	DAPO	ML & FD
51	Michemi Kougi	DDEO	MOEST
52	Ogango Owenga	DIO	MWI
53	Eng. J O Ndeda	DWO (works)	Public Works
54	Justus Arodi	PHO	MOH
55	Zadock Ojunga	Chairman	Jaber Orphanage
56	Charles M Nyonga	DCO	MOCD & M
57	Walter O Osale	Secretary	Awach
58	Jenipher Oluoch	Treasurer	Ebener Life Centre
59	Pastor Joe K Orlale	Coordinator	Ebenezzer / CREAM
60	Tommy N Okaka	Administration Officer	Muhoroni Town Council
61	Dr. F A Diemo	DMOH	MOH
62	Richard Abayo	DSO	KNBS
63	Philemon Agulo	DDO	MOPND

3.1.19 Health & Livelihood Evaluation Workshop in Nyarongi (19 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 11:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 135 (Male: 43, Female: 92)

Results of Marking and Ranking

(1) Primary Health Care (PHC) (19/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Data collection on the PHC sicknesses	5.0	265	53	0	0	0	0	53	
(1) Teaching the community on health matters	5.0	250	50	0	0	0	0	50	
(2) Report writing	4.64	246	42	8	0	1	2	53	Some don't know how to write. (The form is in English.) Some didn't learn report writing in the PHC courses. (They didn't take this PHC training.)
(3) Making follow-ups to check application	4.61	249	37	13	4	0	0	54	
(4) Teaching about family planning (FP)	3.7	171	7	27	6	4	2	46	The rate of death is already high. FP increases prostitution. Pills, injection, condoms etc. are against the Bible. A CHW said it is important because we cannot afford to have many children. (education etc.)

(2) Home Based Care (HBC) (19/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS	4.98	314	62	1	0	0	0	63	
(2) Teaching the sick on drug adherence	4.97	298	58	2	0	0	0	60	
(3) Reporting	4.95	287	55	3	0	0	0	58	
(4) Counselling (psyco-spiritual support)	4.93	296	56	4	0	0	0	60	
(5) Visiting the patient	4.87	297	53	8	0	0	0	61	
(6) Training of care takers	4.86	316	56	9	0	0	0	65	
(7) Identification of the sick	4.80	269	49	5	0	2	0	56	For some patients, it is very difficult to open the sickness. (Stigmatism.) Cultural practice / belief. Lack of confidentiality.
(8) Referrals of the sick	4.72	269	41	16	0	0	0	57	
(9) Teaching on nutrition / balanced diet	4.67	271	39	19	0	0	0	58	

(3) Information Sharing (19/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Data collection	5.0	370	74	0	0	0	0	74	
(2) Follow-up	4.94	380	72	5	0	0	0	77	
(3) Report writing (monthly)	4.91	403	75	7	0	0	0	82	
(4) Community mobilization	4.41	300	34	28	6	0	0	68	PHC has been repeted, so people don't see the importance anymore. Only one day event.

(4) Community Drugstore (19/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Drug management	5.0	120	24	0	0	0	0	24	
(1) Stock taking	5.0	115	23	0	0	0	0	23	
(1) Record keeping	5.0	85	17	0	0	0	0	17	
(2) Report writing	4.95	104	20	1	0	0	0	21	
(3) Selling of drugs	4.76	81	13	4	0	0	0	17	

(5) Livelihood Improvement (19/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Kitchen gardening	5.0	470	94	0	0	0	0	94	
(1) Poultry keeping	5.0	470	94	0	0	0	0	94	
(1) Enzaro jiko	5.0	245	49	0	0	0	0	49	
(2) Bee-keeping	4.98	398	79	0	1	0	0	80	
(3) Dairy goat rearing	4.94	341	65	4	0	0	0	69	
(4) Value addition	4.79	350	58	15	0	0	0	73	
(5) Grafting & budding (Forestry Programme)	3.94	130	19	7	0	0	7	33	The experiment failed.

2. Project Performance Index (Health) by CHWs (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						2. Project Performance Index (Health) by Officers (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	5.0	625	125	0	0	0	0	125	(1) Efficiency	3.5	39	1	4	6	0	0	11
(2) Effectiveness	3.5	346	7	32	61	0	0	100	(2) Effectiveness	3.1	31	0	1	9	0	0	10
(3) Impact	4.1	361	31	39	16	0	2	88	(3) Impact	3.7	44	0	8	4	0	0	12
(4) Relevance	4.9	505	93	10	0	0	0	103	(4) Relevance	4.8	58	10	2	0	0	0	12
(5) Sustainability	4.6	458	66	26	8	0	0	100	(5) Sustainability	3.0	33	0	0	11	0	0	11

Note: Effectiveness is low because there are not enough bicycles and gum boots for the CHWs. Also there is no BI and no capital to buy essential drugs. Impact is low because time was too short and also because of the attitude of the people.

2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by CHWs (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by Officers (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.2	355	37	29	18	0	0	84	(1) Efficiency	4.4	48	6	3	2	0	0	11
(2) Effectiveness	3.2	303	0	18	75	3	0	96	(2) Effectiveness	4.0	36	2	5	2	0	0	9
(3) Impact	3.8	385	6	70	25	0	0	101	(3) Impact	3.2	32	0	2	8	0	0	10
(4) Relevance	4.4	366	40	34	10	0	0	84	(4) Relevance	4.9	54	10	1	0	0	0	11
(5) Sustainability	4.2	341	27	44	10	0	0	81	(5) Sustainability	3.0	30	0	0	10	0	0	10

Note: Effectiveness is low because some people does not practice though they have learned. People cannot buy input. Time was too short.

3. Development Index by CHWs (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						3. Development Index by Officers (19/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Individual	4.7	498	78	24	4	0	0	106	(1) Individual	4.1	49	5	3	4	0	0	12
(2) Group / Community	4.4	406	42	46	4	0	0	92	(2) Group / Community	3.3	39	1	1	10	0	0	12
(3) Networking	4.8	493	85	17	0	0	0	102	(3) Networking	4.9	54	10	1	0	0	0	11

A Few Issues

Two of the participants marked 1, which means very bad, for “teaching of family planning.” One participant said condom use encourages prostitution, and another said it is against the Bible.

Distribution of 40 bicycles to the CHWs was already done but one of the CHWs said the criteria for selecting active CHWs is not so clear because some CHWs, who were not given bicycles, are more active than the ones who were given. Another CHW said the selection was made according to villages, yet other CHW said it was done according to two sub-locations Nguku and Rapedhi Lwala.

Success Stories and Best Moments

Madam Perez Auma Awino (livelihood): I was trained on dairy goat rearing. I found about the training when I had lost five sheep. Since I was still with five more sheep, I kept them grow, treated them very well all the time giving foods at home with no grazing. They grew healthy and I sold them at the market. My **best moment** was when I could sell my sheep at 10,000 ksh.

Madam Lawrence Onyango (livelihood): Before training, I had planted 1,000 tomatoes and had harvested tomatoes which worth only 1,000 ksh. I heard about the training and I joined. After training and after I got knowledge, I plant the same 1,000 shots and harvested much more. My **best moment** was when I sold my tomatoes and bought a school uniform for my son.

Madam Silpa Adede (livelihood): When JICA came, I took kitchen gardening training. Though I had been doing kitchen gardening, I realized that actually I did not know much about it. After training, I started to plant all types of vegetables and also to make my own seeds. Now people come to buy all types of vegetables from me and I no longer buy vegetables from other people. I have sukuma wiki and most types of local vegetables in my kitchen garden. The **best moment** was the day when I took spider weed vegetable to Awendo market, got 300 ksh and bought a school uniform for my child.

Madam Benter Pacho (livelihood): I had chickens, but I did not know how to treat them until JICA

came and gave us training on how to vaccinate or when to treat them. After the training, I went back home and started buying more chickens. I constructed a small house for them and then vaccinated them. When school opened, I sold just two chickens and buy a uniform for my child who had never had any school uniform. I also learned how to make enzaro jiko which requires little firewood. Cooking became easier because it takes less firewood and also I can cook several foods at a time. My **best moment** was the day I sold my chicken and bought a uniform for my child.

Madam Angelina (livelihood): The first enzaro jiko was constructed in my kitchen. The jiko has 3 cooking points so that I can cook three different things at a time with the same amount of firewood. I can boil water for my husband and cook super at the same time. The **best moment** was when my husband asked me to prepare a warm bath. Hot water was ready in a short while and supper is also ready.

Madam Pailine (livelihood): I also had kept chickens before the training, but I never had caged them in a house. I had left them walk freely every day from morning to evening. I did not know that chickens don't fall pray to diseases or any other unwanted deaths if they are caged. I constructed a chicken house after the training, and they are treated and vaccinated in their house. They now look very healthy and have started lay well. My **best moment** was when my husband came and joined the training, and agreed to buy more chickens.

Madam Pamela (livelihood): I have never planted soya beans before the training. I only planted vegetables and sold. I was given soya beans after the training, and I planted them though it was a very small amount. I got 16 kg from 2 kg of seeds I had planted. Then I took some to the market. My **best moment** was the time when I sold the soya beans and got some money.

Mr. Ongongo (health): Before I attended the training, I had never had any strength to face VCT. I realized that I need to know my status through the training. Then I went to the VCT for blood checkup. I am happy because now I can look after sick patients and I know how they feel. The **best moment** was the day I knew my status.

Madam Gladys Akech Odhiambo (health): I never knew I can look after any PLWHA before JICA came. I attended the training and now I am happy because I can look after them and also can give good advices to the caregivers.

Mr. Ouma (livelihood): I have local goats, but I had never taken them for servicing before the training. I got the knowledge through the training and took my goat for crossbreeding with a graded goat. And I have serviced them up to know. I have F1. The **best moment** was the day when the first goat I had taken for crossbreeding gave a birth.

Madam Naomi (health): Many people had said I was HIV positive before the training. Then JICA came and I took the training on health. After training I went for HIV/AIDS test because I too had started feeling guilty. I went to the VCT for blood test and tested my blood then I found I am negative. My **best moment** was the day I knew I am HIV negative.

Mr. Odhiambo (health): I have a friend who was always sick. I tried to counsel him to go for HIV test, but he would not have listened. I tried again and again, and one day he agreed but he insisted me to take him. I too fought with the reality what would I do if he is positive because I had never taken any HIV/AIDS patients to the hospital for testing before. Then I remembered what the trainers trained us on which is not to sympathize but to empathize. I took courage and took him to the VCT. The **best moment** was when he was pronounced HIV negative.

Madam Beatrice (health): One day I went to do home visits like always. Since I finished the training, I walk around the homesteads and give advises whenever necessary. I remember this day because there was a patient laid down on the floor and the family started mourning that he is dead. I referred the mother to take him to hospital. Now he is doing well, can walk and is very healthy. My **best moment** was the day when he saw me and jumped to hug me after he had recovered.

Comments in the Afternoon Session

One of the officers: The sustainability in health might not be realized because of the allowances that the CHWs had been receiving – things like money and gumboots. This part would cause the health department fall or just die a natural death. Being this voluntary work, the JICA would not have given any token to the CHW but only lunch especially to the HBC TOTs. Some of the activities the JICA supported would not continue after JICA had gone without the lunches that JICA gave them.

Mr. Auma (the facilitator) to the officers: Can the activities still continue after the project?

Mr. Jacob to the government officers: You can move and keep working because you are earning salary every month. You can also attend your monthly meetings. Many CHWs may drop out from health activities though.

Mr. Auma to the CHWs: We could support the agricultural centers through the CDF. We have the government officers. Talk to them for anything concerning agriculture. They will assist you.

Another officer: There will not be multiplication on health in this forum, but the activities will continue and we are looking to it. We try and keep it running.

Mr. Auma: The other point of sustaining the activities is by passing the news to the community.

Mr. Jacob: CHWs not given bicycles are not happy. Also there is no need for advising patients to ARVs but to introduce them to nutritious food, and these things might cause impacts.

One CHW: The impact of the project couldn't be realized just in these few days. You can't be given a goat and saw the impact tomorrow, the impact comes only slowly.

Another CHW: The community would find a missing imaginary limb if they can't address this issues now then when.

Other CHW: CARE Kenya is back the community to register to get standard toilet.

Madam PHT: It is the other week that cholera breaks in Gingo village. This will soon catch up with those with no toilet and take them to jail.

Mr. Jacob: The community should buy certified seeds and not to recycle the old seeds.

A CHW: We were given seeds by the government for free and we were disappointed when the seeds didn't germinate and that meant starving this season.

A CHW: Don't say the government gave out expired seeds but may be your timing was wrong. District Commissioner is visiting the area. He told the CHWs that they will be given chances to talk in his baraza and only give one CHW that chances to talk in DC's rally.

Attendance List

No.	Name	Position	Organization	No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Patrick Gumba	Secretary	Rapedhi Lwala	69	Pamela Akumu	CHW	Nguku Voluntary
2	Millicent A Okoth	CHW/TOT	Nguku ICIPE	70	Moses O Oyanda	CHW/TOT	Kalamindi B
3	Jenipha A Oweya	CHW/TOT	Nguku ICIPE	71	Carolyne A Oganga	CHW/TOT	Kalamindi A
4	Samson Ongenga	CHW/TOT	Sasi	72	Maurice Oyugi Awuor	CHW	Kalamindi C
5	Charles O Muoda	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	73	Jeremiah Beto Wariero	CHW/TOT	Achego O V Cs
6	Enice Odhiambo	CHW /TOT	Kuja II	74	Hesborn Rawago		Nguku Voluntary
7	Meshack Muga	CHW /TOT	Nguku B	75	Anjeline A Agiro	CHW/TOT	Nguku Voluntary
8	Benter Pacho	CHW /TOT	Nguku A CBR	76	Hesborn O Onyango	CHW/TOT	Wnjawa Rapedhi
9	Norah A Lwambe	CHW /TOT	Kuja II	77	Jane Otieno Ajwang	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi C
10	Julia Oweya	Committee Member	Nguku ICIPE	78	Risper Ochieng	CHW/TOT	Wanjawa Voluntary
11	Silpa Aoko	Committee Member	Sasi	79	Anjilina Akeyo Ngoi	CHW/TOT	Sasi
12	Karen Auma	Committee Member	Nguku Voluntary	80	Diana A Mboya	CHW/TOT	Gingo A
13	Mary Silah	Committee Member	Nguku Voluntary	81	Rael Atieno	CHW/TOT	Mariwa
14	Hellen Nyapera	Committee Member	Nguku Voluntary	82	Emily Akoth	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
15	Rose Omere	Committee Member	Nguku Voluntary	83	Oketch Wicklife	CHW/TOT	Nguku ICIPE
16	Dorine A Gumba	Manager	Rapedhi Lwala	84	Margaret Osodo	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
17	Dorcus Oketch	CHW /TOT	Rapedhi Lwala	85	Grace Obiero	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi C
18	Nelson Ngoi	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	86	Judith A Ogeda	CHW/TOT	Gingo A
19	James Otieno	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	87	Walter Ayiera	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
20	Berita Atieno	CHW	Rapedhi Wanjawa	88	Mary Achieng O	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
21	Daniel Odhiambo	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	89	Zablon O Otom	CHW/TOT	Ralang Nguku
22	Domtilla Achieng	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	90	Samuel Orieny	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala
23	Margaret Aoko	CHW	Rapedhi Constant	91	Hellen A Were	CHW/TOT	Ebenezer
24	Sellah A Ogal	CHW	Nguku Kuja II	92	Alice Auma		Rapedhi Lwala
25	Mary A Okik	CHW	Nguku A	93	Grace Aroko	CHW	Nguku Voluntary
26	Ben Oiwang	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	94	Gordon Shem Ogola	TOT/CHW	Oridi Youth Group
27	William Orieny	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	95	Rosebella Atieno	HBC	Rapedhi Gingo A
28	Phibi Akoth	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	96	Beatrice A Asoyo	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
29	Mereza Anyango	CHW /TOT	Mariwa Nguku	97	Rose A Odhiambo	CHW/TOT	Gingo C
30	Margaret Auma	Committee Member	Nguku Voluntary	98	Pamela O Ododa	CHW/TOT	Gingo C
31	George Orieny	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	99	Juliana Omondi	CHW/TOT	Kalamindi
32	Ludia Orieny	Committee Member	Rapedhi Lwala	100	Pauline A Obossy	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
33	Ambrose Ouma	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	101	Silpa Adede	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
34	Ba Akango	CHW/TOT	Gingo A	102	Mary Achola	CHW/TOT	Gingo C
35	Elider Ouma	CHW	Mariwa	103	Wilson Alata Okose	CHW/TOT	Gingo B
36	Daniel Pundo	CHW	Nguku Voluntary	104	Elizabeth Opiyo	CHW/TOT	Wanjawa
37	Onyango Washington	CHW	Nguku B	105	Grace A Omongo	CHW	Gingo A
38	Gladis Aketch	CHW	Nguku Voluntary	106	Hellen A Ouma	CHW	Wanjawa
39	Naomi Odero	CHW	Nguku Voluntary	107	Isabel A Otieno	CHW/TOT/CBHISS	Mercy Group
40	Jackline Akinyi	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	108	George O Odiembo	CHW/CBHISS	Miranga B Voluntary
41	Damar Augo	CHW	Nguku C	109	Belyne A Odhiambo	CHW/TOT/CBHISS	Rapedhi Lwala
42	Mereza Obilo	CHW	Nguku Voluntary	110	Ezekiel Okumu	HBC/TOT	Miranga B Voluntary
43	Hellen A Oyoko	CHW	Nguku Voluntary	111	Eunice Atieno	HBC	Rapedhi Lwala
44	Alice A Abuya	Committee	Nguku B	112	Millicent Onyango	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
45	Eunice Anyango	Committee	Nguku B	113	Serfine Ojwang	CHW/TOT	Bongu
46	Seraphine Apiyo	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	114	Evaline Awuor	CHW	Bongu
47	Marther Nally	Committee	Rapedhi Lwala	115	Lawrence Onyango	CHW/TOT	Sagombe Rienya
48	Jane A Oluoch	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala	116	Mary A Ogile	CHW/TOT	Sasi
49	Penina Akoth Miruka	CHW/TOT	Gingo B	117	Mersha Akinyi	CHW/TOT	Bongu
50	Anjekine Owiti	CHW/HBC	Nguku Voluntary	118	Linet Atieno	CHW/TOT	Sasi
51	Rose A Elly	CHW/TOT	CBR Nguku A S W I P	119	Elizabeth Oketch	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
52	Lillian Akinyi	CHW/TOT	Nguku B Voluntary	120	Doreen A Lwambe	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
53	Joshua O Owuor	Chairman/TOT	Nguku Voluntary	121	Beatrice A Otieno	CHW/TOT	Ralang
54	Rose A Obiero	CHW/TOT	Nguku A	122	Charles Lwambe	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Constant
55	John O Otieno	CHW/CBHISS	Nguku Voluntary	123	Rebecca A Odongo	CHW	Bongu
56	Joanes Obonyo	CHW/TOT	Nguku A	124	Richard Nyandege	Committee	Wanjawa
57	Hellen Okeyo	CHW/TOT	Nguku B	125	Moses Orieny	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
58	Jane Ogol	CHW/TOT	Nguku A	126	Florence Onyango	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala
59	Margaret	Committee	Kuja II	127	Willis Ogone	Committee	Rapedhi Lwala
60	Richard Otieno	CHW/TOT	Nguku ICIPE R Y G	128	Wilfrida Odukia	CHW	Ralang W
61	Pamela Abuya	CHW/TOT	Nguku Voluntary	129	George O Ouko	CHW	Amoyo B I
62	Petronala Agira	Committee	Nguku Voluntary	130	Peter Odhiambo	CHW	Amoyo
63	Wilbroda J Otieno	CHW/TOT	Sasi	131	Roselyne Attito	CHW	Minya A
64	Risper Ogara	Committee	Nguku Voluntary	132	Hellen Mboya	CHW	Rapedhi
65	Perez Auma Awiti	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala	133	Michael O Ogola	Assistant Chief	Central Kanyadoto
66	Linet A Otieno	CHW/TOT	Nguku Voluntary	134	Margaret O	CHW	Rpedhi
67	Vincent Gongu	CHW/TOT	Rapedhi Lwala	135	Teresia Atieno	CHW	Rapedhi Lwala
68	George Otieno	CHW/TOT	Tegemea Rapedhi				

3.1.10 Health & Livelihood Evaluation Wokrshop in Riana (20 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 11:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 53 (Male: 21, Female: 32)

Results of Marking and Ranking**(1) Primary Health Care (PHC) (20/02/2007)**

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Teaching people about health	5.0	90	18	0	0	0	0	18	
(2) Advise on nutrition for everybody	4.90	103	19	2	0	0	0	21	
(3) Making referrals for the sick to hospital	4.85	97	17	3	0	0	0	20	
(4) Data collection	4.68	89	13	6	0	0	0	19	
(5) Identification of common diseases in the community	4.40	88	8	12	0	0	0	20	
(6) Recording of information	4.37	83	8	10	1	0	0	19	
(7) Making follow-up	4.28	77	5	13	0	0	0	18	

(2) Home Based Care (HBC) (20/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Drug adherence teaching to PLWHAs	5.00	140	28	0	0	0	0	28	
(2) Counseling & teaching on the need for disclosure	4.96	139	27	1	0	0	0	28	
(3) Teaching on nutrition for clients	4.93	138	26	2	0	0	0	28	
(4) Making referrals for the sick to hospital	4.89	137	25	3	0	0	0	28	
(5) Report writing (monthly)	4.88	127	23	3	0	0	0	26	
(6) Teaching PLWHA on opportunistic infections (OIs)	4.68	117	17	8	0	0	0	25	
(7) Making home visit to PLWHAs	4.542	109	13	11	0	0	0	24	
(8) Creating awareness on HIV/AIDS	4.538	118	17	8	0	0	1	26	Already a lot of efforts have been done and everybody knows. So it is waste of time.
(9) Nursing care.	3.86	85	1	17	4	0	0	22	Clients want some input, but we can't afford.

(3) Information Sharing (20/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Collection of data	5.0	120	24	0	0	0	0	24	
(1) Monthly report writing	5.0	120	24	0	0	0	0	24	
(3) Networking / information sharing	4.48	103	11	12	0	0	0	23	
(4) Micro-teaching / mobilization	4.25	102	6	18	0	0	0	24	PHC has been repeted, so people don't see the importance anymore. Only one day event.

(4) Livelihood Improvement (20/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Poultry keeping	5.0	135	27	0	0	0	0	27	
(1) Kitchen gardening	5.0	130	26	0	0	0	0	26	
(2) Value addition	4.63	111	15	9	0	0	0	24	
(3) Push-pull farming	4.39	123	11	17	0	0	0	28	
(4) Dairy goat keeping	4.33	91	7	14	0	0	0	21	
(5) Bee keeping	4.00	92	5	15	2	0	1	23	Bees are very dangerous.

2. Project Performance Index (Health) by CHWs (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						2. Project Performance Index (Health) by Officers (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.0	88	0	22	0	0	0	22	(1) Efficiency	3.9	63	0	15	1	0	0	16
(2) Effectiveness	4.1	114	2	26	0	0	0	28	(2) Effectiveness	3.6	58	0	10	6	0	0	16
(3) Impact	4.0	120	0	30	0	0	0	30	(3) Impact	3.8	61	0	13	3	0	0	16
(4) Relevance	5.0	145	29	0	0	0	0	29	(4) Relevance	4.9	89	17	1	0	0	0	18
(5) Sustainability	5.0	150	30	0	0	0	0	30	(5) Sustainability	4.2	71	5	10	2	0	0	17

Note: Sustainability is high. Since we already have sufficient knowledge, we can continue / Because of strong networking in the community. Good behavior of CHWs.

2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by CHWs (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						2. Project Performance Index (Livelihood) by Officers (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Efficiency	4.5	126	14	14	0	0	0	28	(1) Efficiency	3.9	70	2	12	4	0	0	18
(2) Effectiveness	4.4	127	11	18	0	0	0	29	(2) Effectiveness	3.9	67	2	12	3	0	0	17
(3) Impact	4.0	125	1	30	0	0	0	31	(3) Impact	3.6	65	0	11	7	0	0	18
(4) Relevance	5.0	150	30	0	0	0	0	30	(4) Relevance	4.9	84	16	1	0	0	0	17
(5) Sustainability	4.6	142	18	13	0	0	0	31	(5) Sustainability	3.5	59	1	6	10	0	0	17

Note: Sustainability and impact are low because implementation / application of the knowledge (ex. Poultry) is low due to luxury / sensitivity to change. The demonstration farm did not do well due to weather. Internal wrangles amongst the community.

3. Development Index by CHWs (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						3. Development Index by Officers (20/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					
			5	4	3	2	1	Total				5	4	3	2	1	Total
(1) Individual	4.1	131	3	29	0	0	0	32	(1) Individual	4.6	78	11	5	1	0	0	17
(2) Group / Community	3.9	109	0	25	3	0	0	28	(2) Group / Community	4.0	64	0	16	0	0	0	16
(3) Networking	4.8	152	24	8	0	0	0	32	(3) Networking	4.3	77	6	11	1	0	0	18

Success Stories and Best Moments

Mr. Joshua Omosi (livelihood): I love bee keeping and I belong to a group called Okiko Group. I have been keeping bees for sometimes now. You are lucky to have such training. You can keep bees in your house. Bees are friendly and love people. They too need a family to look after them. I have harvested honey and I have some bottles with me now. Honey is counted in kilogram not in liters. 1 liter bottle is equivalent to 3 kg and that is worth 1,500 Ksh. Bees are not anybody's enemy they can even stay in your house.

Madam Marren Akinyi (livelihood): I had reared chicken before but I had never taken a step forward in treating them or I had never even locked them in the house. Every morning I opened the door for them to go look for food alone. I have never liked keeping chicken because of their sicknesses. Only when I happened to get one from my mother or from anybody I would have kept it for few days. After the training, however, I took a step toward in constructing a house for my chickens, feeding them and even calling a vet officer after buying drugs and treating them. Now I get eggs from them and I don't buy eggs. Now my husband can eat eggs without buying. **Best moment:** The day I realized that my husband can eat eggs without using money to buy.

Madam Lilian Achieng Owuor (health): Before training I have never worried about sickness and I never fallen sick. I did not even know how to treat minor illness of my family. I lived in another world. I have never taken my children for immunization. In the training, I learned much about drugs, first aid and prevention and cure of common diseases. Now I can take care of my babies and rush my baby to hospital for treatment if necessary. When one of my children got sick, I rushed her to hospital. My **best moment** was when she became well and started laughing later in that day.

Mr. Linus Otieno (health): I have tried so hard to construct a toilet in many occasions but all in vein. I had been living without a toilet for long and I use to go into the bush surrounding my home. I wanted to become a role model to the community first and then I wanted to tell the community. After the training, I constructed a toilet. Though it was raining during construction, it did not fail this time. **Best moment:** when I started to use my own toilet.

Madam Grace Osuga (health): I saw it a waste of time lining up as I wait for the doctor to come treating us. I used to treat my children and, as the local herbalist in the village, I never took them to hospital until JICA came with health training. After the training, now I take my children to hospital, get prescriptions to buy drugs or get injections. **Best moment:** when I took my very ailing child to hospital and he recovered.

John Okech (livelihood): Before the training, I planted tomatoes and got 2,800 Ksh from them. After the training, I still planted the same amount of tomatoes, but earned 7,800 Ksh. I could even advance to plant watermelon using the profit from tomatoes. On health, I am always contacted to advise them or to see patients. I am now widely recognized and the **best moment** is when I can attend different meetings or seminars.

Madam Rebecca Akinyi (health): The training has helped me a lot. I was fearful and I never knew I could know my status. I would always ask myself that if I knew my status then what is next. I could not face the VCT and I hated counseling because it made me feel fearful that I would soon die. After the training I went for VCT and I now know my status. **Best moment:** I now know my status.

Madam Pamela (livelihood): I was raring goats. I lost five and five survived. Then JICA came to teach us on cattle raring, poultry and health. After the training I bought drugs and called the vet officer to vaccinate the remaining goats. I also started feeding them well not letting them go to look for green pasture. **Best moment:** the goats were so healthy and I could sell them at 10,000 Ksh.

Madam Milka Akinyi (value addition): Now I use less money and I can make and eat very cheaply. I can make my own juice and bake my own bread. I use sweet potato flour and it is very sweet. I use maize flour too to bake bread. I use pawpaws from my home to make juice for my family. **Best moment:** The first time I made juice from pawpaw and baked bread for my family.

Madam Jane Abich (value addition): After the training I tried making juice and baking cakes for my family. My family always wanted to eat more and more so I do prepare it regularly. **Best moment:** I can now give my visitors cakes and juice whenever they come visiting me.

Mr. Jame Otieno (health): I am a sweet talkative man and I enjoy talking to people. After training, whenever I go out to barazas or at markets or at any gathering, people always say that I would be the day's speaker on health issues. I love creating awareness on HIV/AIDS. I have started keeping bees also. **Best moment:** When I was teaching the community and was requested for more of my teaching.

Comments

Madam Mary Okwaro: We work efficiently and we work hard. We are still trying to meet the objectives and to realize our goals.

PHO Mr. John Dola: In nursing care to the sick, we still need more inputs eg things like gloves. For HBC care givers and the patients it is not so good for them to use bare hands in nursing the sick. For adherence not to leave the community, we still need a lot. At times the CHWs don't empathize but sympathize with the sick and start nursing them with bare hands and masks. We need to see them through on that ground. On follow-ups, we need to pull up because there are some defaults in taking ARVs in patients.

Mr. Kawa Francis: In livelihood you have ranked the bee keeping very low, but I can assure you that bees are not harmful to people. It is you or me who interfere with them to make them harsh. The hives that were brought are not complete so that it is very hard to harvest honey. But were it that the hives had come from KTN it would be very easy to harvest. The hives are still there so anybody ready please go and collect. Now the Riana community has a goat and I would like the goat to serve as many goats in the community. We need to make this area as the breeding point then we can sell outside to other towns. We should not buy other goats from outside to rare here, because we have our own goat.

Madam Mary Okwaro: Counseling has really changed a lot in the community. The CHWs have done really a great job by convincing the community to steps to their health and go for VCT testing to know their status. Many have taken these steps. Many are also coming open to the public about their status on HIV. This means that the CHWs are working, they are not dormant. As for sustainability, Konyango can sustain because ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) and Women Finance give us loans. I am telling you this because I want my community to climb up and live healthy. I wish that we can register for these loans as many as possible. Who said you can live without loan? For progress you have to get loan

DAEO: Training on push-pull method and kitchen gardening is good. I can see people coming for advice. We still need to be pumped for the community and for income generating activities. I love value addition and if I may say I attended most of the value addition training. Now we don't have to sell pawpaw so cheaply at the market. We can make juice for our family from it and also you can make jam or cakes and sell them to get some money to sustain you. For push-pull method of cultivation we still need JICA to push us up for a good impact because it is still a new thing, to get the seeds of desmodium is very slim and hard, yet the impact on striga is very effective.

Jakob on poultry: How many of you have taken your hens and goats to Mr. Okwaros home for upgrading? (*There was none.*) We just looked at the goats and the hens at Madam Mary's home as video or as cinemas? If the community is buying those things they learned in value addition training, then you are doing nothing because there will not be sustainability after JICA is gone. Let us not pretend but work to sustain the project. To realize our vision let us take our goats and chicken for upgrading. How many of you have tomatos field? I wish I were you I could have showed JICA how many chickens I would have taken for upgrading.

Madam Mary Okwaro: There are many with poultry out here and they are well taken care of. Information sharing is the way to know what is happening on the ground in the community.

Pail (in charge of chalkboard): With no accuracy you can't get the information you want. Give us only the right information and submit at the right time.

Madam Mary Okwaro: If you see the data form design and look at the chalkboard design there is a line that is omitted. I request the team leader to go and re-write it again. (To CHWs) If you don't differentiate diseases like Tuberculosis (TB), normal coughs, dry cough, cold, and pneumonia, we cannot tell if we have many patients suffering from pneumonia or TB in a particular area. Then I will have a rough time with the Ministry of Health officials (PHO). I would be asked why there are over 20 cases of pneumonia in some area where there are only few cases in the entire community. That is why you have to be careful when recording the data of the patients or the community. Don't just overwrite the name of the diseases. Use knowledge to dig deep to get the right information.

Mr. John Nyandire: It is true we can sustain the project, we can vaccinate our own chicken, but the resources are limited. We don't have enough resources to buy equipment.

One government officer: What do you mean by saying equipment if the equipment is the graded cocks? Then don't worry you will soon get one from the JICA project at Mary Okwaro. Let us work harder and achieve our goals.

Madam Karakacha: Can you sustain the project if you can't differentiate the coughs from the TB and Pneumonia and that is why we have wrong information on the chalkboard? The CHWs should only report after seeing the patient's sick sheet from the hospital.

PHO Mr. John Dola: If someone says we stop awareness creation then what about our next generation. How will they know or be aware that there is HIV/AIDS and STD/STIs out there. That mark on sustainability is saying awareness is enough and should not be continued any more, should be scraped off because there are those who are still not aware on what is happening to their surrounding. At the demonstration sites for agriculture, there were wrangles at staff level between the staff and the community when the community asked where the seeds which had gone and could not be given direct answers. Then at harvest time the cabbages they had planted disappeared with a government officer.

To where, nobody knew.

One government officer: There was no wrangling at demo site at staff level. The wrangling means a symptom of bad governance but there was not. Let it be like that bad or a government officer disappeared with the cabbages (wrangling).

One of the CHWs: The chief had been giving them chances to talk to the community even at their barazas. In networking, things had been very smooth because they can interact with different bodies. Let's not stop here let's keep going in unison. We have the task of writing the chalkboard every month, thanks for JICA for making us a success in the community. In networking, as change agents let's first change and be role models. We had a field day but not even one of you reappeared.

Mr. George saidi: A cow takes 9 months to give birth, and none has been born since we started these projects. It takes long time to see the result of animal projects. The result of some training can't be seen immediately. And if like in my part animal husbandry succeeds then the milk production will continue and impact will be seen and sustainability will be realized to the community.

Mr. Kawa Francis: This was not just a project. It is now that we have to work harder to realize our goals and to extend the project up to Migori District. Let's keep going. Let's not repeat the mistake of letting the project fail because the proprietors are gone back to their home countries. Let us break the record for the first time and make history too for those who want to study in division and the whole district as a whole. Lastly I have a request to the JJICA Team. We have worked together and now it is time you are almost leaving to go back to Japan. I would like the team leader to draft for us an introduction letter to boost our curriculum vitae.

PHO Mr. John Dola: When the projects started, the Konyango people fought and fought for democracy. They were in problems but then they solved them. I witnessed the process. Now there is no longer war. Now we no longer fight.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Paul Olwero Obonyo	Secretary Chalk Board CHW	Konyango Chw Development Group
2	Joseph O Nyangla	CHW	Konyango Chw Development Group
3	Grace Osuga	CHW	Kinda Women Group
4	Benjamin Okwaro	CHW	Kinda Women Group
5	Alfred Onyango	CHW	Kinda Women Group
6	John Okech Ngngo	CHW	Longo Farmers Youth Group
7	Michael Ogaga	CHW	Rayier Konyango B I
8	Linus Otieno Masiko	CHW	Konyango CHW Dev/ Kobeti Dev Lwanda
9	Hellen Achieng	CHW	Kinda Youth Group
10	Carroline Otieno	CHW	Kinda Youth Group
11	Elida Odira	CHW	Mabati Mbili Group
12	George Liengo	CHW	YAAK Group
13	Maurice A Otieno	CHW	Konyango CHW Development Group
14	Joseph O Otalo	CHW	Konyango CHW Development Group
15	Millicent A Oyugi	CHW	Konyango CHW Development Group
16	Alfred Odhiambo A	CHW	Konyango CHW Development Group
17	Peter A Seje	CHW	Kinda Women Group
18	Michael Owili	Clan Elder	K S L E F (Education Fund)
19	Jenifer A Lowi	CHW	Konyango B I
20	Philip Ochieng	CHW	Rayier Group
21	Dina A Abch	CHW	Aluor Konyango
22	Celestine Owili	CHW	Rayier Group
23	Milka Akinyi	CHW	Kubunga Nywere
24	Anjelne Owino	CHW/Committee Member	Konyango CHW Development Group
25	Andrew Ondong	CHW/Committee Member	Konyango CHW Development Group
26	Rebecca A George	CHW	Kinda Youth Group
27	Pamela A Otieno	CHW Maram Widows Group/Demo Site Owner Committee Member	Maram Widows Group Nyanonro
28	Pamela A Ogola	CHW	Kakuni B
29	Marren Anyango	CHW	Maram
30	Dorice A Onyango	CHW	Konyango Chw Development Group
31	Rael A Opiyo	CHW	Cbr
32	Millicent Anyango	CHW	Kinda
33	Peter Muga	Chair person	Chw Konyango
34	Millicent Anyango	CHW	Maram Widows
35	Siprine Ndege	CHW	Konyango Development Project
36	Lillian A Okombo	CHW	Mabati Mbili
37	Mary A Andongo	CHW	Kowuro Mita
38	Jane Atieno Onyango	CHW	Kamisiani
39	Mary A Okwaro	CHW in charge	Kinda Women Group
40	Joyce K Odoyo	CHW	Konyango CHW
41	Risper Owuor	Committee Memeber	Kinda Women Group
42	Rebecca Auma	CHW	Mabati Mbili Women Group
43	Walter Obondo	Committee Member	Kinda Women Group
44	Paul Tombo	Assistant Chief	Konyango Sub-Location
46	Joshua Omusi Obeto	Committee Member	Okiko Women Group
47	Chistabel Awuor Maira	CHW	Wagasi
48	Gaudensia Atieno	CHW	Nyamauro A
49	Jane A Onyango	CHW	Nyamauro B
50	Mary A Okeyo	CHW	Nyamauro
51	Jemima Auma	CHW	Nyakera
52	Maurice Adede	Community Elder	Kamiro
53	Pauline Akech	CHW	Maram

3.1.11 Youth Polytechnics Evaluation Workshop (21 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 10:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 34 (Male: 30, Female: 4)

Overview

Langi Youth Polytechnic									
Enrollment	2005			2006			2007 so far ⁽¹⁾		
	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total
	40	43	83	57	38	95	25	57	82
Income Jan.2006-Jan.2007	Welding			Tailoring			C/J		
Orders	49,100			27,950			43,580		
Gross Income	31,124			16,200			38,510		
Net Income	4,750			8,430			8,880		
Review	Students now come from as far as Kisii and Suba Districts.								
	Welding: 113 items have been produced including jikos, a donkey cart, deka beds, a cane crusher and coffins.								
	Tailoring (major source of income): 238 items have been produced including dust coats and long sleeved shirts.								
	C/J: 40 items have been produced. We are using recycling material.								
Plan	Planning to offer grade I courses.								

Sero Youth Polytechnic									
Enrollment	2005			2006			2007 so far ⁽¹⁾		
	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total
	42	31	73	58	51	109	44	56	100
Income Jan.2006 -	Garment Making			C/J			Welding		
Gross Income	154,900 ⁽²⁾			108,800 ⁽²⁾			112,100 ⁽²⁾		
Net Income	94,900 ⁽²⁾			61,500 ⁽²⁾			76,950 ⁽²⁾		
Review	Garment Making: Number of machines increased from 3 to 12. We have produced 90 uniforms and 91 clothes including 20 bush jackets, school sweaters, dresses and trousers.								
	C/J production is 54 items including 4 panel doors, 4 wood windows, 2 sets of chairs, 20 desks and 4 office tables.								
	Welding production is 52 items including a donkey cart, 4 arm chairs, 10 steel windows, 3 steel doors, 4 jaggery tank and 30 jikos.								

Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic									
Enrollment	2005			2006			2007 so far ⁽¹⁾		
	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total	1st year	2nd year	Total
	120	77	197	101	111	212	51	91	142
Income Jan.2006 -	MVM			C/J					
Gross Income	122,310			152,170					
Net Income	107,310			109,990					
Review	MVM: Panel beating is new, spraying has been improved and wheel alignment is new. Service and repairs have increased significantly. 108 items have been produced, 98 cars have been serviced and 10 components services.								
	Special production unit started under C/J and is producing special designs. 12,570 ft molded and 102 items have been produced. 55,000 ft timber planned. 27,000 ft timber riveted and 12,570 ft different designs.								
	Tailoring (not supported) has produced 100 items at 350Ksh.								
Plan	Plan to train the instructors on the use of the new machines.								

Note (1): Enrollment continues up to June.

Note (2): Considering the details of the orders, these figures are too big and not consistent.

(1) Langi Youth Polytechnic (21/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities / Factors	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) <u>General</u> : Community mobilization by management committee, PA and instructors	5.0	150	30	0	0	0	0	30	
(2) <u>General</u> : Introduction of Production Unit	4.95	109	21	1	0	0	0	22	
(3) <u>General</u> : Skills and commitment of the instructors	4.85	126	22	4	0	0	0	26	
(4) <u>Welding, Tailoring & Dressmaking and Carpentry & Joinery</u> : Targeting of schools & other institutions	4.76	100	16	5	0	0	0	21	
(5) <u>Welding and Carpentry & Joinery</u> : Targeting household's needs	4.67	112	16	8	0	0	0	24	
(6) <u>Welding</u> : Targeting Sugar Industry	4.44	111	13	10	2	0	0	25	

(2) Sero Youth Polytechnic (21/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities / Factors	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) <u>Welding</u> : Good Marketing Strategy (display, fair pricing)	5.0	139	27	1	0	0	0	28	
(2) <u>General</u> : Awareness creation by management committee, instructors and the students	4.79	115	19	5	0	0	0	24	
(3) <u>Garment Making and Carpentry & Joinery</u> : Skills and commitment of the instructors	4.76	119	19	6	0	0	0	25	
(4) <u>General</u> : Good workshop management	4.62	120	18	6	2	0	0	26	
(5) <u>General</u> : Good accessibility by road	4.42	106	13	8	3	0	0	24	
(6) <u>General</u> : Good planning & implementation	4.08	98	7	12	5	0	0	24	
(7) <u>Garment Making and Carpentry & Joinery</u> : Targeting individual customers	3.79	91	1	17	6	0	0	24	Individuals are already served by juakalis. Competition from two major towns.

(3) Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic (21/02/2007)

1. Review of Major Activities / Factors	Mark (1-5)	Total point	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) <u>General</u> : Availability of electricity	4.92	128	24	2	0	0	0	26	
(2) <u>General</u> : Nearness to source of raw materials	4.84	121	23	0	2	0	0	25	
(3) <u>Motor Vehicle Mechanic</u> : Largenumber of vehicles in Homa Bay	4.61	129	18	9	1	0	0	28	
(4) <u>General</u> : Good management committee structure & sub-committee for each Production Unit	4.59	101	14	7	1	0	0	22	
(5) <u>Motor Vehicle Mechanic</u> : Efficiency of the machines for Motor Vehicle Mechanic	4.54	118	14	12	0	0	0	26	
(6) <u>General</u> : Skilled personnel	4.41	97	12	7	3	0	0	22	
(7) <u>Carpentry & Joinery</u> : Service to juakali artisans	4.31	112	12	10	4	0	0	26	
(8) <u>Motor Vehicle Mechanic</u> : Monopoly (single) for wheel alignment in Homa Bay Town	4.11	111	10	10	7	0	0	27	

Results of Marking and Ranking

2. Comparison of three youth polytechnics (21/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
Langi Youth Polytechnic	4.14	116	7	18	3	0	0	28	
Sero Youth Polytechnic	4.19	113	6	20	1	0	0	27	
Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic	4.27	111	10	13	3	0	0	26	
3. Project Performance Index (21/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.8	145	25	5	0	0	0	30	
(2) Effectiveness	4.2	127	7	23	0	0	0	30	
(3) Impact	4.5	131	15	14	0	0	0	29	
(4) Relevance	5.0	150	30	0	0	0	0	30	
(5) Sustainability	3.9	112	1	23	5	0	0	29	Problems of transportation and availability of raw materials. (ex. Langi) External funding is still necessary. Full-scale Production Unit is necessary. Training given was only introduction so we need more training.
4. Development Index (21/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Individual	4.0	120	2	26	2	0	0	30	
(2) Polytechnic / Community	3.8	109	1	20	8	0	0	29	
(3) Networking	4.1	103	5	18	2	0	0	25	

Some Discussion

Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic: Before the pilot the rate of admission was very minimal but since we received the machineries from JICA we now have admitted many students and even the number of cars that come for services and repairs are very many. Thanks to JICA our students now make their own games kits (sports uniform) and we will be producing them every year.

Langi Youth Polytechnic: We had never made a donkey cart and cane crushers but when JICA brought us the machines we already tried one.

Question: These things you make are not promoting the use of the local brew (changa)? **Answer:** At present the jaggery is marketed in Nairobi so who ever is using them otherwise is none of our business, because the long arms of the law will catch up with them.

We have grown in student number too we have drawn some students as far as from Kisii town to Langi Youth Polytechnic.

The town chief asked when the admission time to the polytechnics is. The principal said admission time is not specific it is between January to June and after that no more admissions.

The three polytechnic agreed that the finished goods be taken for marketing at a show room in Homa Bay town.

Question: Some instructors have their own shops and are the product brought by JICA included in the same budget? **Answer by Madam Judith O Dibogo,** Tailoring and Dress Making, Sero: Not really. I have one tailoring shop and it is in Awendo, but for practices I can carry a material to the students to learn more patterns from it, and for the student to show seriousness in their studies. They have to pay school fees. For the orphans we let them learn for free. For those who pay school fees we use part of it to buy them materials for their practical work.

Success Stories and Best Moments

Sero (garment making): We only had three sawing machines before, then JICA brought us some more and two students brought their own. Now the dressmaking student can work together. Now the students can make their own uniforms and even over coats for their work. Through the machine that JICA brought all students passed. **Best moment:** The day the machines arrived at school. I happened to be there.

Sero (welding): JICA brought us a generator for welding and fabrication. Work had never been easy before but since then things turned out to be very good with the students. We now weld jaggery tanks and many others. **Best moment:** Our work is now very simple and easy.

Homa Bay (MVM: motor vehicle mechanics): We could not do wheel alignment because of broken parts. We now offer wheel alignment, and the new wheel alignment machine is very powerful. **Best moment:** The first time customers for wheel alignment came.

Langi (tailoring): Before our students could only work in rotation but now they can all work at one time. I then introduced a PU and sold to the community at 350 ksh. **Best moment:** When I found out that I had a profit of 400 Ksh.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Charles G Were	Metal Work Instructor	Langi Youth Polytechnic
2	Gideon Ona	Chief	Langi Youth Polytechnic
3	Walter O Abonyo	Assistant Chief	Langi Youth Polytechnic
4	Jared O Agawa	Tailoring	Langi Youth Polytechnic
5	Judith O Dibogo	Tailoring and Dress Making	Sero Youth Polytechnic
6	Pitalis O Onyango	Treasurer	Langi Youth Polytechnic
7	Dinah Omolo	Dress Making	Langi Youth Polytechnic
8	Mishael Ogutu	Masonry/Deputy Manager	Sero Youth Polytechnic
9	Thomas I Magoma	Carpentry And Joinery Instructor	Sero Youth Polytechnic
10	Paul O Owiti	Manager	Langi Youth Polytechnic
11	Benjamine Ongoi	Instructor	Langi Youth Polytechnic
12	Joshua C Ochogo	Chief	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
13	Fredrick Osoro	Vice Chairman	Langi Youth Polytechnic
14	Kevine Andiwo	Instructor	Sero Youth Polytechnic
15	Alphayo M Oloo	SW/PAD/ARTS	Sero Youth Polytechnic
16	Tobias O Nyokeya	Vice Chairman	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
17	John O Raburu	Chairman	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
18	Lydia A Ouda	Treasurer	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
19	Jack Odingo	Manager	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
20	Maurice Ombwayo	Deputy Manager	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
21	Joshua Adero	Instructor	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
22	Chadwick Kabasa	Instructor	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
23	Askine Kadison	Committee Member	Sero Youth Polytechnic
24	Jacktan Odhiambo	Instructor	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
25	Martin Okoth	Instructor	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
26	John Ooko	Manager	Sero Youth Polytechnic
27	Fred Oyombe	Instructor	Sero Youth Polytechnic
28	Elisha Chieng	Chairman	Langi Youth Polytechnic
29	John N Akado	Chief	Sero Youth Polytechnic
30	Achieng Washington	Assistant Chairman	Sero Youth Polytechnic
31	Ouma Ojow	DDOs Assistant	MOPND
32	Maluku Mwangela	DDO	MOPND
33	Chales Auma	DEO (Employment)	MLHRD
34	Rosemary Odero	DDOs Assistant	MOPND

3.1.12 Ecological Farming Evaluation Workshop (22 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
From 10:30 am	To 5:30 pm	Total: 17 (Male: 11, Female: 6)

Results of Marking and Ranking

Push-pull Method (22/02/2007)

1, Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Efficiency	4.27	64	5	9	1	0	0	15	
(2) Effectiveness	4.06	65	1	15	0	0	0	16	
(3) Impact	4.56	73	9	7	0	0	0	16	
(4) Relevance	4.94	79	15	1	0	0	0	16	
(5) Sustainability	3.94	63	3	9	4	0	0	16	We need more training. Communal grazing destroys the cover crops. Cost and availability of desmodium. Quality assurance of desmodium – fear of failure. Tenure of the land. (There is no cultural interference.)

Conservation Agriculture (22/02/2007)

1, Project Performance Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Efficiency	3.31	43	1	2	10	0	0	13	
(2) Effectiveness	3.06	49	1	0	14	1	0	16	It is a new technology for farmers. Input (dolichos/lab: 5kg per division) was too small also expired chemical and water quality. Training of the cover crops was not effective. No utilization of mukuna (no alternative use). Only one demo farm farmer per division was too small. one season was too short. Timing for delivery of input was not good.
(3) Impact	3.44	55	1	5	10	0	0	16	
(4) Relevance	4.56	73	9	7	0	0	0	16	
(5) Sustainability	3.25	52	0	4	12	0	0	16	Tenure system of the land. Farmers can't refuse communal grazing. Availability of cover crop seeds. Cover crops attract snakes. Farmers don't have enough information to judge. No utilization of cover crops.

2. Development Index	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Individual	4.59	78	10	7	0	0	0	17	
(2) Community / organization	3.31	53	0	5	11	0	0	16	Too few demo farmers (ex. Only 16 for over 2,000 farming families in Nyarongi Division). Duration of the project is too short. Cost and availability of input. Poor information flow. Weather was not favorable.
(3) Networking	3.47	59	0	8	9	0	0	17	Not enough time for serious networking.

Review of Action Plans

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: DAO Office and ATC, Homa Bay
Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Item	Target by Feb 2007	
	DAO	ATC
Training others	12 officers	7 officers (ATC, ATDU)
Demos	2	2
Field day	1	1

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Remarks	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
DAO Office										
Training	2 (24 officers)	Stationery (Ksh2000) Hall (Ksh800) Meals (Ksh7800)	DAO	Aug - Sep 2006	2 trainings held (1 PP & 1 CA) 11 staff trained 2 training reports	DCDO, DLPO DDAO, DAFO Collaborators		20 on CA	Analysis showed that CA saves 30-40% as compared to conventional	Topic covered was CA using cover crops
Demonstration	2 (PP and CA)	Planting materials Desmodium, Napier Maize, Dolichos Ground nuts Starter fertilizers (Ksh1000) Meals (Ksh7800)	DAO DLPO Prisons JICA	Aug - Oct 2006	2 established demo plots	DCDO, DLPO DDAO, DAFO Collaborators	Funds will be available	PP 1 CA 1 DAO purchased 40 kg of Dolichos 20 kg of mucuna of 576 kg of 516H seed (maize)	Cost of inputs high hence some farmers can't afford to buy desmodium, mucuna & dolichos 100kg Some input not readily available e.g. dolichos mucuna Needs for buying FINT maize Initial establish is labor intensive & requires farmers training & close supervision Collaboration is very necessary depth of planting desmodium is very crucial Silver leaf is more viable than the green leaf	Demonstrations to be established during long rains DAO in process of acquiring demo materials for CA&PP (dolichos fertilizer and maize) Collaboration with ICIPE being enhanced
Field Day	1 (200 farmers)	Ksh 50,000	DAO, DLPO Prisons, JICA	Dec 2006	Field day held Reports List of Attendance	MCA DLPO Collaborators	Weather will be favorable	0		Planned for May & March 2007
Monitoring & Evaluation	Continuous		DAO DLPO		Reports			3	Mucuna not accepted by farmers (utilization) Farmers need more trainings soil fertility an issue	
ATC										

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Rangwe Division
Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
Total	50 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Resource Person	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Training (for staff)	20 staff + service providers	1 pad Flip charts 1 Masking tape 1 pkt Fast pens 20 notebooks & pens	GOK	4 facilitators (DAEO, FEW, CO, GHMO)	Aug 2006	No. of Trainings	DAEO's Office	14	Combined some staff & farmers trainings	Need for more materials-write ups, brochures etc.
Training (for farmers)	50 farmers	1 pad Flip charts 1 Masking tape 1 pkt Fast pens 50 notebooks & pens	GOK	4 facilitators (DAEO, FEW, CO, GHMO)	Aug 2006	No. of Trainings	DAEO's Office	140	Group targeting more efficient	More trainings to be done
Monitoring & Evaluation	2	Transport Subsistence		DAEO's Office	Sep 2006	Attendance	DAEO's Office	2	Farmers are up beat about the technology	Availability & cost of desmodium are challenges
Demonstration	10 farms	Fuel, transport, seed maize, farm yard manure, desmodium seeds	MOA JICA	4 facilitators (DAEO, FEW, CO, GHMO)	Aug - Sep 2006	No. of Farmers	DAEO Farmers (CIG) CBO Provincial Administration Opinion leaders	12	Rain shortage hindered proper germination of desmodium	More desmodium seeds needed Timing of planting critical to germination
Field Day	100 farmers	Transport Subsistence Fuel Stationery	DAO JICA	Collaborators (KEP, KARI, C-MAD, MOA, ICIFE)	3rd week of Nov 2006	Attendance	DAEO's Office Farmers CBO	0	To be done later	

Note:
Only for push pull was done in this rainy season.

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Asego Division
Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
James Okenyo	10 farmers	
John Omboto	10 farmers	
Guirel Ajamo	10 farmers	
Clance Achieng	10 farmers	
Dorcas Duma	10 farmers	
Others (12)	60 farmers	
Total	110 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Training	7 staffs 5 CBOs 50 farmers	82 notebooks 82 pens 2 rolls of new print 1 masking tape Fuel	MOA	Late Jul - Early Aug 2006	No. of Staff, CBOs, Farmers trained List of Attendance Notes	MOA	7 staffs trained 1 CBO trained 115 farmers both CASRP	Limited time More interest shown farmers are willing to take up technology technology practical on control & striga weeds	Some staff still need assistance especially in the laying out Limited time due to WALEP activities Lack of legumes e.g. mucuna, dolichos lablab & desmodium seeds lack of funds to purchase fertilizer & chemicals
Acquisition of Planting Materials	1.5 acre on PP 1.5 acre on CA	1.5kg desmodium 1.5kg dolichos lablab 120kg PWP 120kg CAN Napier grass 24kg of WH909 (for PP & CA)	MOA JICA	Mid Aug 2006	Inputs bought	MOA	2 acre PP 1.5 acre CA	Promptly got from the DAO	
Demonstration	6 CA 6 PP	Fuel Land Tots Farmers	MOA Farmers	Sep 2006	No. of Demo plots established	MOA Farmers	10 PP 2 CA	Poor germination of desmodium & napier farmers don't like mucuna Farmers are willing to plant lablab & any other legumes	Prolonged drought Not edible Other edible legumes preferred
Monitoring & Follow-up	12 demo sites 50 farmers	Fuel Tots	MOA	Jul 2006 - Feb 2007	Notes Demo farms Work ticket	MOA JICA Other collaborators	12 demo sites CA & PP 100 farmers	Planting not done by most farmers	Prolonged drought Preferred legume e.g. dolichos not readily available scheduled for March 2007 due to late planting
Field Day / Utilization	3 days 300 farmers	Stationery Farming community	MOA Farmers Collaborators	Jan 2007	List of Attendance Work ticket	MOA Farmers Collaborators	NI		
Evaluation	12 demo sites	Fuel Tots DAO's office	MOA Farmers	Feb 2007	Adoption rate Extension of striga infestation	MOA Farmers JICA Collaborators	Not yet done		

Nyando and Homa Bay Development Programmes

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Riana Division Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
R. Opondo	10 farmers	5 PP, 5 CA
Mary Okumu	10 farmers	5 PP, 5 CA
M. Oso	10 farmers	5 PP, 5 CA
Others (5)	20 farmers	10 PP, 10 CA
Total	50 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Mobilization	4 barazas	Stationery Posters	MOA	Aug 2006	List of Attendance	MOA Prov. Adm	4	Many opted to take push pull technology CA-few farmers opted for it	Striga is major problem New technology Price of the chemical
Training	50 farmers	Stationery Transport Subsistence Allowance Posters	MOA JICA AEP	Aug 2006	List of Attendance Topics covered	MOA MOLD AEP	60	Push pull -high interest due to striga effect CA-farmers interested Reduced cost of production in the system	High attendance by farmers Reduced cost of production in the system
Land Preparation	50 farms (12.5 acres)	Farm tools	Farmers	Aug 2006	Land cultivated in acre	MOA Other collaborators	12.5 acres PP-8 CA-4)	PP tedious to establish vast area	Not all land prepared was planted due to lack of inputs
Demonstration	8 demos	Desmodium Fertilizer Farm yard manure Napier grass Maize / sorghum Cover crop (lablab, mucuna etc.)	JICA (Desmodium) Farmer (Main crop + labor) MOA + Others (Technology and cover crop)	Sep 2006	No. of Demos established	MOA Collaborators Farmers	PP-10 CA-8	PP Establishment is hard to farmers CA Spraying cumbersome to farmers	PP demos well established CA not very successful NB training of trees cover
Planting	50 farms	Crop seeds Fertilizers Planting tools Cover crop seeds (desmodium, lablab and mucuna)	Farmers MOA + Collaborators JICA (Desmodium)	Sep 2006	Acres planted	MOA Collaborators Farmers	36 farms PP-26 CA-10	CA requires timeliness in planting both crop and cover crop	Inadequate inputs limited the acreage planted
Monitoring	9 visits (3 each)	Transport Subsistence Allowance Stationery (Records)	MOA Other collaborators	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007	Progress report	MOA Other collaborators	10 visits	CA farmers didn't train the beans PP dry spell interfered with the desmodium germination	Inadequate transport CA requires constant visits
Field Day	2 days	Stationery Transport Subsistence Allowance Posters	MOA Collaborators Farmers	Nov - Dec 2006	List of Attendance	MOA Collaborators Farmers	1	High acceptance of the 2 technology	Over 200 farmers attended 10 collaborators attended
Harvesting	125 bags (60kg)	Gunny bags Granary Harvesting tools	Farmers	Dec 2006 - Jan 2007	No. of Bags harvested Maize stores (Crop Pens)	Farmers	PP-528 kg	Increase in maize yield & less /No striga infestation in PP	Harvesting not yet complete

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Ndihiwa Division Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
David Oketch	15 farmers	
Elizabeth Sabita	15 farmers	
Margline Okungu	15 farmers	
Others (3)	20 farmers	
Total	65 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Remarks	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Mobilization	65 farmers CA 20 PP 45	Fuel Stationery	NALEP-GOK	Jul 2006	List of Attendance	Divisional Office	Good attendance 75%	16 PP 11 CA		
Training	20	Stationery (Poster) Fuel Seeds	NALEP-GOK	Aug 2006	List of Attendance Photograph	Divisional Office	No. of Training 20	20		
Land Preparation	16 acres	Labor Jembe String	Farmers	Sep 2006	Acreage plowed	Farmers	16 ha to be achieved	8 acres		
Demonstration	10	Seeds (Desmodium) Napier cuttings String Fertilizers	JICA NALEP-GOK	Sep 2006	List of Attendance Photograph	Divisional Office	10 demos (2 per Location, 2 division HQ)	10		
Field Day	4	Fuel Firms Posters Stationery	NALEP-GOK	Nov 2006	List of Attendance Photograph Letters of Invitation	Farmers Divisional Office	4 field days (1 per Location)	Yet to be done		
Monitoring	All 65 farmers	Fuel Lunch for staff	NALEP-GOK	Nov 2006 - Feb 2007	Photo Progress report	Divisional Office				

Note:
Officers of Ndihiwa did not attend the WS, so the achievement was given in another occasion.

Nyando and Homa Bay Development Programmes

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Kobama Division Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
Peter O. Awali	16 farmers	8 PP, 8CA
Josephine Nyangor	16 farmers	8 PP, 8CA
James Karunga	16 farmers	8 PP, 8CA
Others (4)	32 farmers	16 PP, 16CA
Total	80 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Remarks	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Mobilization on Push-pull	40 farmers	Personnel Transport	MOA Livestock	Jul - Aug 2006	List of Attendance	MOA & Livestock		36 farms 20x20m	*Desmodium takes longer time to germinate * require good water supply at the time of establishment * Napar planting materials should be procured early * Dolichos lablab not well trained affects maize field hence more trouble	Desmodium should be plant when there is steady rainfall have started Napar planting materials should be procured early so that plot be established in time Training of donkeys: Amucuna is continuous
Mobilization on CA	40 farmers	Personnel Transport	MOA Livestock	Jul - Aug 2006	List of Attendance	MOA & Livestock		3 farmers (15x50m)		
Training	Push-pull 2 staffs, 40 farmers CA 2 staffs, 40 farmers	Personnel Transport Posters Stationery	MOA Livestock	Aug - Sep 2006	Training Programme List of Attendance	MOA & Livestock	The community to accept technology	Push-pull 2 staffs, 45 farmers CA 2 staffs, 30 farmers	All participants e.g. relevant departments / ministries should be involved from the introductory stage	Demonstration package could not reach all interested farmers Drought
Demonstration	Push-pull (desmodium) 40 farmers Of 50m x 50m CA (Dolichos lablab) 40 farmers	Planting materials Seeds of desmodium	JICA Other collaborators	Aug - Sep 2006	Seed procurement Farmers being prepared (ripping)	Collaborators e.g. SNDCP	Weather is favorable in short rain (Programme will go well)	Push-pull 36 farmers (16 farmers implemented partially 4 July i.e. napar & desmodium) CA 15 farmers		The planned target was too high compared to inputs obtained hence only few could get materials on time e.g Ripper and sub solers are not available at farm levels
Land Preparation & Planting		Ripper Subsoiler	Farmers MOA Livestock	Sep - Oct 2006	No. of Farmers prepared and planted	MOA & Livestock Farmers				
Monitoring of Demonstration Plots	All 80 farmers	Transport	MOA Livestock	Nov 2006 - Jan 2007	No. of Farmers with PP and CA	MOA & Livestock Collaborators		36		
Field Day	2 sites	Personnel Posters Stationery Farming community Demo's equipment Tools & materials Subsistence	MOA-NALEP-GOK JICA Collaborators	Dec 2006 Jan 2007	Programme of field day Attendance list	MOA & Livestock Collaborators		Not held		
Note:										
Yield Estimation (Crop Cut Method)	20 cobs of maize = 1 gorogoro	Area 20x30m ² =600m ²	600/9=0.3= 600x100/27= 2200 plants	20 cobs of maize = 1 gorogoro, 2200/20=110 gorogoro, 1 bag =40 gorogoro, That is 110 gorogoro 110/40=2.75 bags	By extrapolation 600m ² =2.75 bags, 10000/4= 2500 bags 16.6x 2.7=16 bags per acre (45 bags per Ha) Recommendation of 16/16=55 bags					

Action Plan for Push-pull and Conservation Agriculture: Nyarongi Division Prepared on July 13, 2006 and Evaluated on February 22, 2007

Name	Target by Feb 2007	Remark
A. Ndunda	4 farmers	
W. Wafula	5 farmers	
Zisa O	4 farmers	
Others (3)	6 farmers	
Total	19 farmers	

Activity	Target	Resources	Who to Provide	Time	Indicators	Who to Implement	Remarks	Achieved as of Feb	Lessons	Remarks
Mobilization	12 barazas	Stationery Transport Subsistence	NALEP-GOK	Jul - Aug 2006	No. of Farmers attending	Divisional trained staff		9 barazas	Response was very positive Turn out depended on the agency mobilizing	Using the interested farmers to bring others the response is good
Training	18 trainings	Stationery Transport Subsistence	NALEP-GOK	Aug - Oct 2006	No. of Trainings No. of Farmers trained	Divisional trained staff		16 training	The attendance & keenness was on striga elimination & yield increase The inputs became limiting	Attendance was always good Dealing with the interested farmers
Land Preparation	9 areas	Land Labor Tools	Farmers MOA	Aug - Sep 2006	Acres prepared	Farmers		3.25	Push pull was done in time CA tools were lacking should not have been a grazing land	Farmers practice communal grazing
Input Procurement	7.5kg Desmodium Mucuna 50kg Lablab 250kg CAIP 250kg CAN 50kg Maize seeds	Capital	JICA NALEP-GOK	Aug - Sep 2006	Quantity of inputs bought	JICA NALEP GOK		13 kg 5 kg 2 kg 0 0 50 kg	Desmodium germination was poor Not available locally (Dolichos lablab seeds) For mucuna no other use to the farmers apart from bromal/cover cropping Fertilizer use improved the yield	Accountable source for desmodium seeds Fertilizer should be used in a decreasing rate of push pull Need desmodium and dolichos lab lab
Demonstration	19 demos	Stationery Transport Personnel Subsistence	NALEP-GOK	Sep - Oct 2006	No. of Demos Attendance	Divisional trained staff		16	Became a learning place/site for the farmer himself & the community around Farmers learn better from fellow farmers	Need more demos on new sites
Monitoring	58 times	Stationery Transport Personnel Subsistence	NALEP-GOK	Jul 2006 - Feb 2007	No. of Reports	Divisional trained staff		47	The performance varied from farmer to farmer Those who dedicated their time were very successful Monitoring tools should be in place in good time	Monitoring should be inclusive
Field Day	2 days	Stationery Transport Personnel Subsistence	NALEP-GOK	Nov - Dec 2006	No. of Farmers attending	Divisional trained staff		1	Should be done twice during the growing period (During targeting of maize & harvesting time)	Attendance was good Demanded training s. & demonstrations on push pull & CA
Harvesting	19 plots	Labor Bags	Farmers	Dec 2006 - Jan 2007	Yields	Farmers		16	There was significant yield increase for the sampled plots There was significant decrease in striga population Significant increase in the height of the maize crop	Cob size is relatively big Maize stover size relatively big
Note:										
Categories of farms			Analysis							
1	CA only	1 farmer	0.2 acre, 945kg=105 bags, CA 0.16 acre=655 kg=9.5 bags							
2	CA+ Push pull	3 farmers	No push pull, 1.0 acre =720 kg=9 bags with push pull, 0.2=105, 1.0 = 10.5 0.2 x 21 bags							
3	Push Pull only	12 farmers	Loss due to no technology, 21-8=13 bags							

Way-Forward

- The farmers identified must be encouraged so that they will be the seeds for us.
- Establishment of seeds bulking plots.
- Upscale our training to cover larger part of the division.
- We need to capture the two technologies in the field days.
- ATC should establish a demonstration (plot farm of CA) where farmers can see on open days.
- Encourage farms to control grazing.
- Establish more demo farms/plot in each division on condition of having more inputs.
- We need to educate our farmers on utilization of cover crops.
- It must be a multi-sector approach including erosion / livestock etc.
- Encourage farmers organized (CIG, IGA) to grow cover crops and sell.
- Collaborate with other stake holders; strengthen networking.
- Exchange-programmes for farmers.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Mulei B Mutiso	D/DAO	Ministry of Agriculture
2	Chora S Midambi	Div ELDO	Ministry of Agriculture
3	Nancy Njogu	DCDO	Ministry of Agriculture
4	Boaz M Egala	Training officer	Ministry of Agriculture
5	Casmiel Akumo	Div CDO	Ministry of Agriculture
6	Michael O chola Otieno	FEO	Ministry of Agriculture
7	Clarice Achieng	FEW	Ministry of Agriculture
8	Zilpa Ochieng	Div GHMO	Ministry of Agriculture
9	Dorcas Ouma	Asego	Ministry of Agriculture
10	Amos M ndnda	DAEO Nyarongi	Ministry of Agriculture
11	Karogo Gichuki	DAEO Rangwe	Ministry of Agriculture
12	Peter Okello Awak	Div CDO Kobama	Ministry of Agriculture
13	Mary O Okumu	GHMO Riana	Ministry of Agriculture
14	James Gikonyo	DAEO Asego	Ministry of Agriculture
15	Wycliffe W Okumu	Div ELDO Asego	Ministry of Agriculture
16	Josephine Nyngor	Div GHMO Kobama	Ministry of Agriculture
17	Opondo Raphael	Div ELDO Riana	Ministry of Agriculture

3.1.13 District Evaluation Workshop for Homa Bay District (26 and 27 February 2007)

Time:		Attendants:
26 February 2007 From 10:00 am	To 6:00 pm	Total: 62 (Male: 54, Female: 8)
27 February 2007 From 9:00 pm	To 6:00 pm	

Results of Programme Appraisal

(1) Forestry Programme

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	3.0	96	0	0	32	0	0	32	
(2) Effectiveness	3.8	170	9	17	19	0	0	45	
(3) Impact	3.0	121	0	10	20	10	1	41	
(4) Relevance	5.0	228	44	2	0	0	0	46	
(5) Sustainability	3.8	174	7	24	13	2	0	46	

(2) Ecological Farming Programme

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.5	204	26	17	2	0	0	45	
(2) Effectiveness	4.4	186	19	22	1	0	0	42	
(3) Impact	4.6	197	25	18	0	0	0	43	
(4) Relevance	4.9	200	36	5	0	0	0	41	
(5) Sustainability	3.9	161	9	21	10	1	0	41	Desmodium is too expensive for poor farmers. (Can be multiplied though.) Availability of desmodium is a problem. Lack of attractive use of Mukuna. Communal grazing interferes cover crops.

(3) Youth Polytechnics

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.7	202	31	11	1	0	0	43	
(2) Effectiveness	5.0	228	44	2	0	0	0	46	
(3) Impact	4.4	195	19	25	0	0	0	44	
(4) Relevance	5.0	220	44	0	0	0	0	44	
(5) Sustainability	4.3	193	15	28	2	0	0	45	

(4) Health & Livelihood Programme 1) Health

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.2	176	9	32	1	0	0	42	CHWs are volunteers and the volunteerism as a strategy dies out. Motivation / incentive can sustain the strategy. Budget for forms and other materials is not available. Limited resources. Refresher training is not there. Emerging
(2) Effectiveness	4.4	169	17	21	0	0	0	38	
(3) Impact	4.2	156	8	29	0	0	0	37	
(4) Relevance	5.0	235	47	0	0	0	0	47	
(5) Sustainability	3.6	142	2	18	20	0	0	40	

(4) Health & Livelihood Programme 2) Livelihood

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.4	171	15	24	0	0	0	39	
(2) Effectiveness	4.2	180	9	33	1	0	0	43	
(3) Impact	4.3	198	15	30	1	0	0	46	
(4) Relevance	5.0	240	48	0	0	0	0	48	
(5) Sustainability	3.6	152	0	26	16	0	0	42	Element of joint extension could be a weakness for the line ministries. Possible conflict among the producers. Need a lot of follow-up. Inadequate staff of livestock, veterinarian, agriculture officers. Climatic changes. Availability of dairy goats / also costs. Inputs (seeds, fertilizer and chemical) are expensive.

(4) Health & Livelihood Programme 3) Combination

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)						Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1	Total	
(1) Efficiency	4.4	166	14	24	0	0	0	38	
(2) Effectiveness	4.3	159	11	26	0	0	0	37	
(3) Impact	4.4	154	14	21	0	0	0	35	
(4) Relevance	5.0	214	42	1	0	0	0	43	
(5) Sustainability	3.7	143	1	24	14	0	0	39	

(5) Cottage Industry Programme

Programme Appraisal Index (26/02/2007)	Mark (1-5)	Total points	Number of Votes for Marking (1-5)					Total	Remarks
			5	4	3	2	1		
(1) Efficiency	4.5	170	18	20	0	0	0	38	
(2) Effectiveness	4.4	166	14	24	0	0	0	38	
(3) Impact	4.2	160	8	30	0	0	0	38	
(4) Relevance	5.0	195	39	0	0	0	0	39	
(5) Sustainability	4.0	168	11	20	11	0	0	42	

Comments**Ecological farming**

Questions: On push pull and conservation agriculture one of the agricultural officers asked that they had targeted more areas for demonstration but only managed less what are their plans with the left ones? You have said you were also targeting 16 barazas and only managed 9 what measures were you using? Again another officer asked what they are going to do with the remaining three other CBOs the push pull team were targeting and didn't reach. **Answers:** At present we are only three who were trained on push pull and we have 6 locations, we can only concentrate on a few that we can reach. There is much work left that we have to do. We are trying to teach farmers to teach farmers but still it is hard to reach all. This is because when you do a demonstration on a farmer's plot he doesn't give you the whole plot but just gives you a portion and use your own seeds and everything to be added to this plot has to be you. At the moment we never had enough seeds like for desmodium.

Question: Who were the people involved in the development index level? **Answer:** Those who had been trained on push pull and conservation agriculture, and we were giving feed back from the field.

Youth Polytechnics

Principal Mr. Jack Omondi from Homa Bay youth polytechnic took the participants through to what the out come of what they had done since they had received the machines from JICA Study Team.

Question: In the figures for special production unit under Carpentry & Joinery, why are they so high and low in different designs. **Answer:** These are because of the molding machines that can make different designs in woodcarving.

Question: Why have the enrollment decreased by 50% between last year and this year? **Answer:** Because the admissions still going on up to late June.

Livelihood

In Nyarongi they have indicated that grafting and budding of mangoes as a failed experiment.

Question: How can you rate a failed experiment as high as 4 or 5? **Answer:** It is only grafting and budding that failed but the rest succeeded.

Cottage Industry

Success Story of Mr. George Saidi (Animal husbandry): I can now get 4 liters of milk where I use to get 2 liters of milk. Because of this training I am recognized by other bodies like NGOs and the GOK officers I am also able to write proposals to my group and another and another. We held a field day on 24th of February 2007. At the field day we had different types of farming eg we had kitchen gardening, dairy goat and cow rearing, chicken and many other types of farming, that is where I managed to tell the people that dairy animal rearing is profitable and that members who are willing to have up graded cows should do so, though some were interested but could not take their cows for up grading because of lack of the fees charged by the owner of the bulls. But I tried to convince them to take them for up grading. Another story is I had a goat and it died and left a kid and then I took the kid and started rearing it up to the time I sold it recently. I sold it at 13,000 Ksh. **Best moment:** When

I sold my orphan kid at 13,000 Ksh.

Success Story of Madam Helida Ariri (baking technology): I wanted to make quality cakes (bakery products) like bread cakes and bans. I wanted to learn more on bakery skills and even have my own bakery to help the community and to earn some money. I wanted to learn and experience to improve home nutrition and the community livelihood. After the training I went and shared the experience to the community and demonstrated by baking bread in order to improve my perfection. I was encouraged by the community who brought their flour and other baking materials to let me bake for them. What they bring depends on individual basis and voluntarily. I thought of how I can make income since capital was not at hand. I started with 4 kgs baking flour from which I made profit of 60 Ksh. I improved my production gradually depending on the customers' taste and likes because they were the control tower of my receipts. I could not make much because I was using normal jiko and sufurias for baking. I bought a uniquely designed jua kali oven and used sand and stones to preserve temperature. And from my little profit and support by my husband I purchased an oven of 4,000 Ksh and designed tins for making cakes and trays. From there I have been getting high demands and increase in quality. I can now make 12 kg flour twice in a week and making a profit of 180 Ksh per week which is $180 \times 4 = 520$ per month. **Best moment:** 1. In a 'harambee' (fund raising) I made a special cake and iced it very nicely and decorated using a new pure sterilized syringe for injection after which I sold at 350 Ksh. It was successful. 2. When I was requested to make a wedding cake. 3. When the Japanese mission visited me from Japan with JICA Study Team and our Kenyan Government officers. The Japanese from JICA said it is same as Japanese cakes.

Health

In health, money for buying materials for collecting data may not be there. We should keep training the CHWs more and more. Is it really possible to keep training more CHWs? We may need to train more CHWs to keep the workload easy. Being a voluntary work some might fall out but if we have many then the rest can keep with the work. I don't think we need to train more CHWs but need to do more refresher courses on emerging issues on health conditions.

Way-Forward

Encourage inter-central collaboration and information sharing.

Already JICA Study team has given you a shopping basket you can now use it for shopping, buying from other donors or from the government, because of the budget you did. You can now be assured of shopping from either of the offices NGOs or Government.

As development partners and government partners, we know that the government might not be having enough for just what they are doing and not for other groups or is there is something under the table.

Actually there is nothing under the table said the Team leader but I have something to tell you already mentioned about other donors but I can assure you that JICA does not give funds directly but if you can have any other donor may be you should direct them to the projects if they want.

The DDC and the District Development institute should also have a hand in this plan because it involves all of us. We are now the owners of the project.

From that observation joint proposal is needed. JICA and MPND who had been trying to come up with an approach, MPND (Ministry of Planning and National Development) should get the paper. MPND should adopt the plan and the minutes to see it is adopted by the government. The work might be useless having been there for two years and nothing goes on would be useless. The government especially the MPND should really work hard to make sure the project is adopted by all stake holders and the community.

We have had heard about the success stories and even seen them yes, can we keep with what we had

been doing or do we have to stop at a certain point to wait for the government to intervene? No, where possible please let's not sit and wait. Let us keep going, we need to continue running the already running activities.

Yes that is right we also need to act on the ground to organize more field days and if there's nobody to adopt this project then they may fail. And for the extension workers we must put in to practices by organizing more field days and the field days should be strengthened.

Question: Can the JICA Study team give us soft or hard copy for our references? **Answer:** After typing we will send everything to the DDOs office and you can get them from there.

I would also like to request JICA Study Team to just give as a paper of recommendation letter that might help us after you are gone. This can show any other organization that you have participated in the Regional Development Plan workshop.

Don't just send the copies to the MPND office at the district but please come and we approve or disseminate the paper.

Deputy District Development officer said has few points to highlight. He said can we be committed on what we are doing right now, and see the project don't fail and stop saying that this project might fail because we don't have money to sustain the project, yet it might be because we don't own them. When a project is brought to the people then it is upon us to see it keep running and remember it is for the people. The JICA Study Team did not say most of the things but we spoke remember, the project should continue should continue running. There is discoordination down there, let's have coordination between you and your neighbors, if you have the demonstration sites then your neighbors should know let's have that collaboration between us amongst all things.

Attendance List

No	Name	Title	Organization
1	Dorine A. Gumba	Manager	Rapedhi Lwala Orphanage
2	Benedict A. Akang'o	Chairman	Nyarongi
3	Judith A. Mboya	Community representative	Homa Bay
4	Paul O. Onyango	PHO	MOH-Homa bay
5	Christopher omollo	D/DIDO	Water & irrigation
6	Alfred Onyango	CHW	Kinda Women Group
7	George Liengo	CHW	Konyango-CHW/G
8	Joshua O. obiero	Chairman	Nguku Voluntary
9	Richard Otieno	CHW	Ramogi Youth Group
10	Kenneth otieno	DCO	Culture
11	Jack Odongo	Manager	Homa Bay Youth Polytechnic
12	John Ooko	Manager	Sero Youth Polytechnic
13	Francis Kaumba	Forester/Ndhiwa	Min. of Environment
14	Salmon O. Ogeda	DAEO	Agric.-RIANA
15	George A. Said	Secretary	Wakulima Self Help group
16	John Dolla	PHO -Ndhiwa	MOH- Homa Bay
17	Jacob Otieno	Co-ordinator	Animal Draft Power programme
18	Manuel Yalo	DLEO - Nyarongi	L/Stock
19	Philemon Illah	Administration Officer	Municipal Council- Homa Bay
20	George Ochido	D/DWO- Water& Irrig.	Water Department
21	Samwel Masee	D/DCO	Children's Department
22	David Oketch	AEO	Agriculture-Ndhiwa
23	Joseph Okemwa	DAEO -Homa Bay	Adult Education
24	Beth M. Atieno	D/DFO-	Fisheries Department
25	Boaz M. Agala	Training Officer- Homa Bay	Min. of Agric.
26	Omar Ali	D.O. - Asego	O.O.P
27	Naboth O. Oduor	SIE	DWO
28	Odhiambo S. J.	ADDO	MNPD
29	George Wigwa	PHO-Rangwe	MoH
30	Jacob Muga	DCO-Homa Bay	Co-Operative
31	Gideon Oswago	Manager	AMREF
32	Siprine Ndege	CHW	Konyango Dev. Group
33	Helida A. Ariri	Secretary	DSDO
34	Washington Ongati	DSDO	Social Services
35	Kithine E. Elvis	DAPO	Livestock production
36	Mary Okwaro	Counsellor	Kinda Women Group
37	Victor Kamonde	D.O. - Rangwe	OOP
38	Karogo Gichuki	DAEO - Rangwe	Min. of Agriculture
39	Edong'a Nanok	D.O. Riana	OOP
40	Mulei B. Mutiso	D/DAO	Agriculture
41	Kenneth Okeyo	CACC - Rangwe	CACC Rangwe
42	James Gikonyo	DAEO - Asego	Agriculture
43	Parmenas Odijeh M.	Chairman	CDF - Ndhiwa
44	Amos M. Ndunda	DAEO - Nyarongi	Agriculture
45	Washington Okoth	E.O. - Riana	Min. of Education
46	Paul O. Owiti	Manager	Langi Youth Polytechnic
47	Rachael A. Oyoo	PHO - Nyarongi	Min. of Health
48	Kamuguna Williams	A.E.O.	Min. of Education
49	Dr. A. K. Baboon	D.V.O	ML & F. Dev.
50	Simeon A. Austin	EO - DEO's Office	Min. of Education
51	Joseph Murage	Div. CDO - Rangwe	Min. of Agriculture
52	Vitalis O. Kowiti	DFO representative	Forest Department
53	Peter O. Awak	DAEO - rep. Kobama	Min of Agriculture
54	George O Deya	SIWS	Water
55	Salmon Ogeda	DAEO-MOA Riana	MOA Riana
56	Nancy Njogu	DCDO	MOA
57	Bruce Ndege	DLEO Asego	MOLD&F
58	Kasuku Luse	Co-ordinator	Ndhiwa CACC
59	Azariah Akuku	SIWE	Water & Irrigation
60	Beatrice Ndegwa	S.C.O (DWO)	Water & Irrigation
61	Lillian Aluoch	D/DSDO	Social Services
62	Chales Auma	DEO (Employment)	MLHRD

CHAPTER 4 PROCEEDINGS FOR PARTICIPATORY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WORKSHOP

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Rationale

Since independence in 1963, Kenya has had nine National Development Plans; each covering a planning cycle period of five or six years and with a theme that highlights the main policy objectives, implementation modalities and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy. District Development Plans are essentially implementation links at the district level for the broad policy objectives of the National Development Plans. Several implementation approaches, inclusive of “District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD)”, provided models for key components of the current District Planning System.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has long been involved in the process of implementing a part of National and Regional Development Plans in Kenya. A JICA Study Team this time has been piloting District Development Planning targeting at two districts; Nyando and Homa Bay since July 2005. The Study is now coming to an end, presenting the District Development Plans for the two target districts as well as guidelines for formulating District Development Plan based upon participatory approach.

The current District Development Plan started in year 2002 and covers up to year 2008, and therefore the Ministry of Planning and National Development is now charged to start the preparation of the next generation’s District Development Plans all over Kenya. What the JICA Study Team has been piloting to date dealing with the two districts could contribute to improving the planning process of formulating the next generation’s District Development Plans, HENCE THIS 5-DAY TRAINING WORKSHOP.

4.1.2 Objectives

This Training Workshop aims at spearheading and supporting the formulation of next generation’s district development plans. Specifically after the Training, the participants are expected to have;

- been oriented on the formulation of DDP based on participatory approach;
- acquired knowledge and experience of the planning approach and methodology of formulating DDP;
- acquired knowledge and skills on facilitating colleague stakeholders towards formulating of the next generation’s DDP;
- developed a District Development Framework which is a platform for all the district development stakeholders to know where they stand and where to go; and
- initially identified monitoring indicators in conformity with the national M&E system.

4.1.3 Date and Venue

The Training was carried out from May 15 (Tue) to May 19 (Sat), a total of net 5-day. The Venue was African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) located in the campus of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. The detail workshop programme is attached in Annex-1.

4.1.4 Participants, Resource Persons and Facilitators

Invitees are; 1) all the district development officers in Kenya; 2) all the provincial planning officers in Kenya; and 3) key staff from the headquarters of the Ministry of Planning and National Development.

Resource persons and facilitators include those who had facilitated a series of participatory workshops held at the target districts, MoPND head office personnel, and members of the JICA Study Team.

4.1.5 Workshop Methodology

This training workshop consisted of mainly theoretical inputting and practical application inside the convention hall. The participants underwent the experiential learning process as the participants were sharing and applying their experiences interactively. The resource persons and facilitators set the norms and the direction by giving experiences and lessons learnt from the pilot Study.

4.2 Opening Programme

The workshop started at 8:45 a.m. on May 15, 2007 at the Assembly Hall of ICAD with the guests of honor, total 127 workshop participants, two facilitators and JICA Study Team. Mr. Mukui, the Director of Rural Planning Directorate, welcomed all the participants and asked them to introduce themselves one by one.

4.2.1 Opening Remarks by JICA Representative

After the self-introduction of the participants, the director welcomed Mr. Tokuhashi, the Deputy Representative of JICA Kenya Office, for his opening remarks.

Mr. Tokuhashi firstly introduced the participants to the background of ICAD, which was funded by the Government of Japan for its establishment and asked the participants to give any comments on the facilities. Then after apologizing the absence of JICA representative, Mr. Tokuhashi addressed his speech. Following are the summary of the speech:

- The government of Japan has been cooperating with Kenya since the 1960s. The ultimate goal of JICA's is to contribute to sustainable economic development support. JICA's assistance is not charity like, but the bilateral support that will reinforce nation's effort towards building a self-sustaining economy and social development.
- Pleased to note that, "The Nyando and Homa Bay Development Study", has practically adopted the concept.
- The scope of work to conduct the study was signed on December 1, 2004 by the Government of Kenya and Japan. According to the agreement, the study had to do four things as follows: 1) to formulate development programmes for sustainable development of Nyando and Homa Bay Districts, 2) to improve planning process at district, division, location and community levels, 3) to enhance the capacity of counterparts to lead development, assuring ownership by the government in programme implementation and 4) to implement pilot projects.
- This was on recognition that poverty is evident in the two districts in spite of endowment and abundance of natural and human resources. The development study had therefore the challenge to formulate beneficial plans to achieve socio-economic development for the rural communities, technology transfer and sharing of the planning methods and skills with communities, government officers and other stakeholders.
- Through the vision 2030, the government of Kenya aims to become a middle-income country. Mr. Tokuhashi believes it will be achieved through self-reliance, communal and public support, committed civil service and visionary political leadership as is the experience in the Asian countries.
- JICA understands that the government of Kenya has appreciated the lessons learned through the study and would like to disseminate the planning process to development officers throughout the country during this training workshop.
- It is his sincere hope that the workshop shall be a starting point for enhancement of rural development, improved food security and livelihood among the rural communities.

- He emphasized that the participants are the representative of the districts or provinces and they are the key person whether to disseminate the know how of the workshop, so their positive attitude toward the workshop is highly appreciated.
- With these remarks he wished the participants fruitful and pleasant deliberations during the workshop.

4.2.2 Opening Remarks by Permanent Secretary of MoPND

After the speech of JICA representative, Mr. Mukui invited Mr. Wainaina, the Economic Planning Secretary, to his speech. Mr. Wainaina firstly sent the apology of the Permanent Secretary of MoPND for his absence today and told the participants that the PS was very keen on this workshop and thankful for the Government of Japan. Mr. Wainaina also gave his appreciation for ICAD facilities as well as the collaboration of Japanese Government for this workshop and reminded the participants of observing time during the workshop. Then he on behalf of the PS addressed the speech to the participants. Following are the summary of the speech:

- (PS) expresses gratitude to JICA for facilitating the organization of this workshop and all of the participants availing themselves to be here today to participate in this workshop.
- It has been realized that other districts than Nyando and Homa bay can also benefit from the Study undertaken by JICA. As such this meeting has been organized to introduce the process of preparing District Development Plans, and to introduce guidelines for planning.
- This workshop is a great opportunity to impress upon the DDOs and PPOs on the need to take their mandate seriously since their input is critical to the welfare of the majority of Kenyan people. Their actions substantially influence the direction of development and the lives of many Kenyans.
- The development of rural areas faces many challenges that call for wide consultation among key stakeholders and participation of local communities. District planning in Kenya is anchored on three main pillars: 1) People Centered, 2) Bottom-up Approach, and 3) Participatory Approach. The district planning process ensures that decision making is participatory by providing the opportunity to all stakeholders to be involved in all stages of project cycle management.
- The Ministry is at the forefront of the drive towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Ministry is currently, facilitating the mainstreaming of the MDGs into the national development and planning processes.
- The lack of a legal mandate for operations of the District Development Committees has hindered their effectiveness in playing the role of coordinating development activities at the grassroots. Therefore, a policy shift and legislative framework are needed to ensure that the coordinating committees at the districts are functioning well and that the diverse development initiatives are harmonized and well coordinated. This will help to avoid overlaps, duplications and wastage of scarce resources. In this regard, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach has set to ensure discipline in planning and management of national resources and restoring credibility in the budgetary process.
- The Strategic Plans at various levels will be closely linked to the on-going implementation of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). The District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (DAMERS) at the district level will be oriented towards district strategic plans, which in turn inform the district budgetary process. The DAMERS will be linked to Ministerial Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at the headquarters which are also tied to NIMES.
- The government is in the process of finalizing the preparation of Kenya Vision 2030. The key and overriding element of Kenya Vision 2030 is to create a globally competitive and prosperous country, with a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030.
- If we all go back to our work stations and apply what we will have learnt in this workshop, we shall assist the Government to promote rural development through appropriate policies,

programmes and projects that enhance capacity for growth. We should, therefore, come out of this workshop having been re-invigorated to perform our work both effectively and efficiently.

- (PS) expresses the Ministry's appreciation to JICA Study Team members for the good work they have been doing in Nynado and Homa Bay districts and thanks the Government of Japan for funding the Study in the two districts. These resources have been well spent, as the results are expected to have snowball effect throughout the Country.

At the end of his speech Mr. Wainaina on behalf of the PS declared that the workshop was officially open and wished the participants fruitful deliberations.

4.2.3 Training Orientation and Objectives

Mr. Nyaliech, the Principal Economist at the headquarters, made the training orientation using slides. He presented the following items: Rationale for the Workshop, Training Objectives, Training Output, Expectation of the Participants from the Workshop, Workshop Methodology, and Main Topics of the Training Workshop.

Upon the registration, the participants were asked to write what he or she expects from the workshop on the registration form. Mr. Nyaliech presented the result of the question on his orientation session. Majority of the participants answered that they expect to learn new planning process of district development plan.

What do you expect from the Workshop?

1. To learn new planning process of district development plan	39
2. To learn more about rural planning	11
3. To be prepared for the next district development plan formulation	5
4. To share experience of development	2
5. To learn more about district level development	2
6. To learn more on improving Kenyan's lives	1
7. To learn exploitatively	1
8. To learn more about development coordination	1
9. To learn strategies of effective development	1

Table below summarizes the expectation for the workshop by the participants:

4.2.4 Introduction to Formulating the District Development Plan

1) Introduction to DDP Formulation

Following the presentation of training orientation, Mr. Mukui, the Director of Rural Planning Directorate, presented about formulation of the District development Plan using slides. Mr. Mukui introduced to the subject comprehensively as his presentation covered definition, history, tenets and way forward. Contents covered by his presentation are as follows:

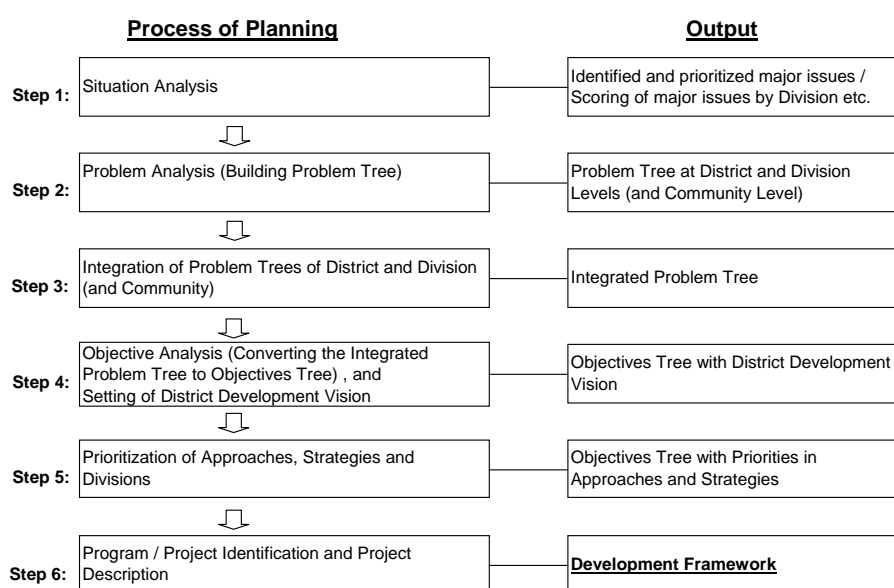
- **Definition of the District Development Plan:** it is a summary of the Strategies to be adopted by stakeholders of a Particular District over a specified period of time, in order to realize a specific level of transformation of the socio-economic status of the people residing in the area.
- **Why District Development Plans?:** 1) Provide general guidelines on the development, 2) Enhance coordination, 3) Provide information/data, and 4) Facilitate participation.
- **District planning experiences:** 1) prepared since 1974, 2) so far seven plans have been published, 3) guidelines prepared so far have been piecemeal ones, focusing on the needs and the theme of specific plan period and never provided a dynamic framework for the preparation of DDPs and guiding the planning process through the entire project cycle, 4) Community and Stakeholder Participation in the Planning Process has been minimal, 5) Plan implementation has been poor due to poor Linkage with Government Budgetary system, Planning for Devolved funds has been divorced from DDP, and NGOs implementation process has been parallel to DDP, and 6) Monitoring and Evaluation has been weak.
- **Preparation of District Planning Handbook with key tenets:** 1) District Focused, 2) People centered, 3) Bottom-up Approach, 4) Participatory, 5) Sector Level Consultations, and 6) District

Level Consultations

- **Expected Gains from New Approach:** 1) Comprehensive guidelines covering not only periodic DDP preparation, but also for continuous planning process, 2) A more structured stakeholder consultative process in development planning, 3) M&E integrated into DDP process, and 4) Guidelines go beyond DDP preparation, to focus on plan operationalization as well
- **Way forward:** Participatory Planning experiences from Nyando and Homa Bay (GoK/JICA) are expected to provide further insights into community consultative process, before the Handbook is finalized

2) Overview of Participatory Planning Process

Right after the presentation by Mr. Mukui, Mr. Ombalo, the facilitator of the workshop, presented the overview of the participatory planning process carried out in Nyando and Homa Bay Districts under the Study. He particularly focused on the process of establishing the District Development Framework, the final output of the Planning, according to the steps below:



Overview of Participatory Planning Process

3) Question and Answer

Following are the summary of the question-and-answer session after the presentations:

- Q: How well represents the district with few villages (one village per division) selected for community workshops in planning process?
- A: What was carried out in the Study was when the planning process started from district level, we invited almost all the department of the line ministries and some NGOs and CBOs, as well. With this degree of the participation, villages, which fairly represent the divisions, were collectively decided. It is a matter of balance between quality information and cost.A:
- Q: How did you do for ranking approaches, strategies etc.?
- A: Basically you can apply any tools. For the Study, we did voting but not only once but twice to see the pattern of the voting of the participants, so that result of ranking would become more agreeable among the participants.
- Q: How will Nairobi go with the workshop?
- A: Because there is only one participants from Nairobi, we include Nairobi in the Central Province for the exercise. But of course the participant can raise the issues particular to Nairobi.

Q: How can we get funded for conducting such planning process?

A: Each district can improvise the process according to the resources available. If the budget is not enough, you would invite divisional and community representatives to the district level workshop so that you can short cut the community level workshop. The issue is what we can do with what we have.

4.3 Training Workshops

4.3.1 Day 1: General Situation Analysis of Kenya

The first step of the planning process started after the opening programme. The first exercise was General Situation Analysis of Kenya. The participants were divided into two groups: one is formed by those who were born in odd years and the other was formed by those who were born in even years. For the exercise, they discussed following topics:

- 1) Identification of major issues in Kenya and prioritization of the issues
- 2) Identification of detail issues on the major issues by province
- 3) Ranking the major issues by province
- 4) Identification of Strength, Opportunities and Vision of each province

After the group work finished, the participants came into the plenary and each group made presentation of their outputs. Following are the summary of the question-and-answer session after the presentations (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 1**):

Group 1 (born in odd year)

Q: We heard the issue of poverty from the viewpoint of political good will but we also want to hear the issue from economic point of view.

A: It needs political good will to grow economy since the politicians try to control economy. Today in Kenya, it is, therefore, relevant to address political good will to reduce poverty level.

Q: Stating 'Poverty' as major issue seems not appropriate, because all the issues like HIV/AIDS, poor infrastructure, etc. are all causes of poverty. Poverty implies everything.

A: Particular answers were not given.

Q: The presentation was good except a part talking about political tone.

A: We are living in the world of political economy, so we cannot divorce the political issue.

Group 2 (born in even year)

Q: Nyanza has two famous sports men. Therefore it should be considered as strength of the province.

A: The number is insignificant to identify it as strength compared to Rift Valley Province.

Q: Tana River and other rivers are mentioned as strength, but it should be an opportunity.

A: No particular answer

4.3.2 Day 2: General Situation Analysis of Provinces and Problem analysis of Kenya

1) Recapitulation of the Day 1

Day 2 started at 8:30 a.m. on May 16 at ICAD. One of the facilitators reviewed the exercises of Day 1. He reviewed what we did on the Day 1 and made some notes from the observation of the Study Team. Following are the notes:

- As we did the exercise, similarities of the provinces were more emphasized rather than differences. It is considered that differences are more important so that we can catch the uniqueness of each area and can tailor development programme specific to the areas.
- Outputs of the process should be more considered. As we discussed particularly strength, opportunity and vision, although food security was put high priority, when coming to strength, opportunity, and vision, the emphasis is given somewhere away from the high priority issue, i.e. there is disconnect between vision and major issue. We expect more or less major issues should be concerned when thinking of vision. Linkage should be considered.
- We would wish to give as many people as possible to take facilitation roles in the course of the exercises.
- For ranking, we can make shading e.g. in low scores, so that we can see the differences among the areas more clearly.

2) General Situation Analysis of Province

The participants were divided into seven sub-groups, namely by province and conduct an exercise of general situation analysis of their province. Structure of the exercise was basically the same as the one on Day 1, but the facilitator team instructed as follows:

- 1) Identification of major issues in respective province and prioritization of the issues: the facilitation team summarized the result of the Day 1 into five significant issues in the country, which are Food Insecurity, Health Status, Infrastructure, Unemployment, and Low Literacy. The facilitator team instructed the participants to put these issues in major issues in order that we can compare the differences among districts in the province as well as among provinces. Also the team allowed the participants to add any other issues in their province if they think important.
- 2) Identification of detail issues on the major issues by district
- 3) Ranking the major issues by district
- 4) Identification of Strength, Opportunities and Vision of each district

After the exercise, presentation session and its subsequent question-and answer session were carried out. Due to time limit, only two provinces: Rift Valley and Nyanza groups made presentation for this exercise. Following are the comments (C), questions (Q) and answers (A) made (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 2**):

Rift Valley Province

C: Region B (Kajiado, Narok, Transmara, and Laikipia Districts) can have a potential of hydropower

C: Region A (Turkana, W. Pokot, Marakwet, Samburu, and Baringo Districts) can add solar energy as opportunity.

Nyanza Province

Q: Fishing industry is not coming clearly as strength.

A: We have fishing in Nyanza but do not have fish industry.

Q: How can we connect the issue of food insecurity and strength and opportunity?

A: Dependency is referred to food insecurity and how we get out of dependency will be a key issue.

A: Siaya District has a programme of Millennium village but it is an investment in only one place. The donor activity is limited and we get transfer of the technology, so we can succeed good will of donors and we can go somewhere away from dependency.

3) Problem Analysis of Kenya

In the afternoon session of the Day 2, firstly the facilitators introduced the participants to Problem Analysis. The facilitators explained the background of problem analysis with Problem Tree, logic of cause - effect relation of the issues etc. After the explanation, the facilitators proposed two options of core problem, which would be relevant to start the problem analysis for regional development planning. The participants discussed and agreed with the core problem, as “Living Standards are Low”. This statement of core problem is a broad concept unlike the conventional problem analysis, which usually tackles specific issue, but it would be able to cover all the possible issues arising in the region. Therefore, as a tool of regional planning, this core problem was introduced.

The participants were divided into the two groups same as the Day 1 and conducted an exercise of Problem Analysis of Kenya. After the exercise, each group presented their work and question-and-answer session was made as follows (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 3**):

Group 1 (born in odd year)

Q: Crosscutting issues have been put aside from the tree, but they should be analyzed further.

A: Because of time constraint as one factor, they could have done that.

Q: We are not educated is as if everybody is not educated.

A: We are referring to the situation of the communities.

A: (by facilitator) The issue is not necessarily for everybody.

Group 2 (born in even year)

Q: How can poor road network be the direct cause of low living standards?

A: If road was considered as service, it would highly connect to the living standards.

Q: I am failing to see the direct links between credit facility and low income. IGA should have come before the credit issue.

A: It is agreeable, but there are so many CBOs but they have no activities due to lack of capital (Agreed to add a card of IGA is not active).

C: About low literacy, we picked high cost of education as a cause even the introduction of free primary education as of now, because from the community point of view it still costs. That is our discussion.

Q: For health issue, a cause of we have few health facilities is inadequate framing. Should it be accessibility to facilities is poor?

A: The discussion was not the issue of accessibility but simply facilities are few (Agreed that put new card “we cannot access health services” before the card)

C: Some statements are not clear as English expression.

C: (by facilitator) when the causes to an effect are minimal, that would not explain well about the effect. It is better to pick more causes so that the effect will be well explained.

4.3.3 Day 3: Problem analysis of Provinces, Setting of Vision, Objectives Tree and Prioritization

1) Problem Analysis of Provinces

The Day 3 started at 8:20 a.m. One of the facilitators started with recapitulation of the Day 2. He

reviewed what we have done in Day 2 from general situation analysis by province to problem analysis of Kenya. Then he introduced to today's first exercise, which is problem analysis by province. Upon dividing the participants into groups, it had been agreed that the officer in Nairobi province (exclude HQ) should join Central Province for there is only one participant from Nairobi. The facilitator team reminded that the participant can of course raise the issue specific to Nairobi and indicate it in the problem tree to be built.

The groups were given the same core problem as the problem analysis of Kenya and the same direct causes were given to them in order to enable the comparison of analysis among the provinces. The direct causes were standardized from the result of the problem analysis of Kenya, that were 'Our incomes are low', 'We do not have enough food', 'We are not healthy', 'We suffer from HIV/AIDS', 'We cannot get good education', 'We are not secure', 'We have poor infrastructure', and 'Our environment is degraded'. The groups were allowed to add another direct causes specific to their provinces.

Whole morning time of the Day 3 was spent to build problem tree of province and after the work, provinces of Coast, Western and Eastern presented their problem trees on behalf. There were no significant questions and answers (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 4**).

2) Objectives Tree, Setting of Vision and Prioritization of Approaches, Strategies and Areas

On Afternoon session, the facilitators introduced to the Objective Analysis. The facilitators explained that objectives tree can be made by changing the negative statement of the problem tree to positive statement. The facilitators further explained that core objective (turned from core problem) and direct means (turned from direct causes) correspond to development vision and development approaches respectively, and the means under the direct means correspond to development strategies. Then the facilitators explained the subsequent exercise, the prioritization of approaches, strategies and areas. After the explanation the participants were broken into the groups by province and carried out the exercise.

After the exercise, the group of Central Province and North Eastern Province presented their work. Following are the question-and-answer session:

Central Province:

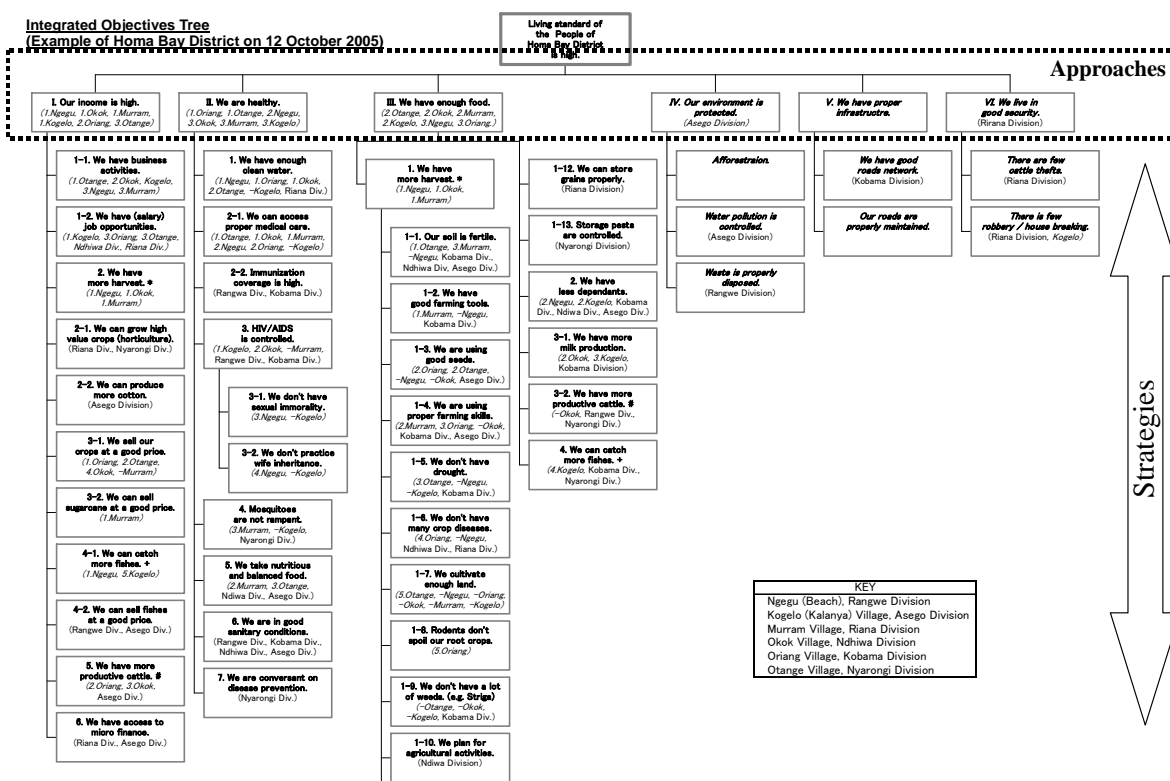
- C: For the last approach, 'we are secure', its strategies looks very specific.
- Q: For the prioritizing, top priority in many regions are put. How can you consider allocation of resources?
- A: Since we identified major issues, we cannot give low priority because of resource constraint. This is how we decided to put priority.
- Q: Framing of positive statement for 'We have good and adequate infrastructure' is not clear.
- A: In Central Province major roads connecting to other provinces but feeder roads in rural area is not enough. Such situation is reflected to the framing.

North Eastern Province

- C: (by facilitator) If the strategies which come from first level of causes under the direct causes (approaches) are few, you could employ strategies from third level or fourth level causes.
- Q: Can we put additional strategies even if there is no corresponding causes appeared?
- A: If your problem analysis might not be exhausted while you are conducting analysis, so that you could add another strategies, which are appropriate for the approach in question.

Q: Development vision should be related to the issues we have been discussing.

A: For integration of national economy, infrastructure is crucial. Therefore, we include infrastructure in the statement of development vision.



Sample of Objectives Tree Corresponding to Vision, Approaches and Strategies

4.3.4 Day 4: Prioritization (cont'd), Programme Identification and M&E

1) Prioritization (cont'd)

The Day 4 started at 8:20 a.m. with recapitulation of the previous day by the facilitator and the exercise of prioritization was resumed since most of the groups had not completed prioritization work. Firstly Nyanza province presented their work to the plenary since they had finished the prioritization. Referring to the presentation, the facilitator advised the plenary that putting numbers in approaches and strategies to make numerical orders would help organize the work done.

The facilitators made some remarks on the work so far:

- When you convert the causes to means, i.e. from negative statement to positive statement, consider the logic if the positive statement is logical to solve the issue at higher level
- Use keys to maintain the orders and contents of items on the process of the work.
- At the actual planning at District, we could have the stakeholders from the line ministries, so that we could have more strategies than this practice of the workshop. The facilitator advised DDOs and PPOs as the planning coordinator to generate many strategies with the stakeholders of the district.
- For the strategies, specific statement will help identify programmes, e.g. If we say 'we have enough water', water can be for irrigation or drinking. Therefore, specific statement is required to formulate programmes /projects.

Q: It was instructed to apply 3 categories of priority (top-priority, high-priority and priority) to the

prioritization by area. What if a strategy is not applicable to an area?

A: (by facilitator) To put 3 categories of priority is not a must. If it is not applicable, you can leave the area blank (not put priority).

Q: When you think of prioritization by area, should we see the prioritization vertically (compare strategies in one area? or horizontally only (compare among areas only?)

A: (by facilitator) We work out firstly from horizontally (compare areas for a strategy). Then we will get generated information across strategies (vertical relation).

A: (by Mr. Shimazu) For prioritization by area, what we did at the Study was to prioritize divisions by strategies, i.e. vertically prioritized the strategies by division. Problem tree separates issues vertically with cause and effect relations and then the tree can show the issues horizontally independent. By this analysis complicated issues can be made simple. We are trying to identify issues and prioritization of complicated issues with simple method. We expect your contribution to improve the method.

2) Presentation on Mainstreaming MDGs in Development

As requested by MPND, a session on presenting Mainstreaming MDGs in development was undertaken by Mr. Ongu'ti, Principal Economist, Project Implementation Unit-MDGs. This session is to link the planning process in district to the effort for MDGs. The contents of the presentation were Background to MDGs, The challenges for achieving MDGs, Emerging results, Opportunities that exist for achieving the goals, Work done and ongoing, and conclusion.

The conclusion of the presentation was: 1) MDGs are not new, but they have been with us all along, 2) A right policy / political environment is necessary, 3) Resources have to be availed and used effectively and efficiently, 4) All stakeholders need to work together, and 5) MDGs should not be undertaken in isolation but be integrated in all development activities.

3) Programme / Project Identification, Project Description and Development Framework

The facilitator explained the next exercise after the prioritization, which is to identify programmes / projects according to the strategies. With this exercise, the basis of the development framework is established. After the explanation, the participants went into the groups by province for the exercise. Rift Valley, Eastern and Western Provinces made presentation of their work. Following are the question-and answer session (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 5**):

Question-and-answer:

Q: For some of the issues as raised as programmes like spring protection, they sound like activities rather than projects.

A: We could say it is a programme because the programme is not only protecting spring but also capacity building of the community, as well.

C: (by facilitator) If there are so many programmes under one strategy and they sound like activities (component), we can summarize them to be a programme, but as long as they can be implemented independently, we can retain them as individual programmes.

Following the presentation of the programme / project identification, the facilitators explained the following steps, 'Programme / project description' and final output, 'development Framework' using handouts.

Q: If we look at priority No.4 'we get good education' then we have strategies and programmes and come to priority of division, then we find the priority by division is blank. How does it come

out with priority of division?

A: The sample of development framework comes from what we actually did during the Study in Homa Bay and Nyando Districts. We did not talk about programme at division level, we talked about prioritizing all the strategies in division. We asked them to chose 3 top priority, 4 high priority and 5 priority. With those results we brought them to the district level workshop. Again district level prioritization of approaches and strategies were done, so that the order of the priority changed.

4) Present Status of M&E at MoPND

Final session of the workshop is Monitoring & Evaluation, which was scheduled to exercise on Day 5. Upon the M&E session, there was a presentation on the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) scheduled by the M&E Department of MoPND. Because of the personnel from the MED arrived earlier than the schedule, the presentation session was made at the end of the Day 4.

Mr. Kariuki from the MED presented the status of M&E of MoPND, namely NIMES using slides. Following are the contents of the presentation:

- **NIMES Challenges:** Lack of policy and legal framework, Weak and unharmonized M&E system, Poor M&E culture, Limited capacity, Poor M&E MIS, Inadequate dissemination, Inadequate indicator development, and Inadequate stakeholder participation & collection
- **NIMES Pillars / Strategic Areas:** Capacity development & policy coordination, Quantitative and qualitative data collection, indicator development & storage, Research and results analysis, Project monitoring & evaluation, and Dissemination for advocacy & sensitization.
- **NIMES Objectives:** To establish strong & effective national M&E reporting system, To promote M&E culture, and To enhance wide stakeholder participation.
- **NIMES Framework:** Design- two tier system (CPPMUs and DPPMUs / DMECs), and Coordination (MPND – MED, Institutional framework)
- **NIMES Institutional Framework:** Parliament, Cabinet, National steering Committee (NSC), and Technical Oversight Committee (TOC) (5 technical advisory groups and MED as secretariat)
- **NIMES Outputs:** Methodological & Operational Guideline, Draft 5-year master Plan, Programme of Support, Annual Progress Report (APR), and Public Expenditure Review (PER).

Question-and-Answer:

Q: There have been interactions between MED and RPD (Rural Planning Directorate) on organizing workshop for M&E system. How do we work? Should we wait MED to take action?

A: We will take advantages of existing committee set-up at district to move forward for M&E.

Q: Without policy and legal framework, it is difficult for us (districts) to move. How are we going to move for M&E?

A: It is a good opportunity to tell the authority how you like the process. The presenter can raise the issues to the director of MED.

Q: Who will support the monitoring activity of the district, which is defined as continuous process?

A: When you have programme / project, you should have cost component of M&E.

Q: for committees like DPPMUs / DMECs, are there any duplicated work at district level, or is national setting will post M&E officer at district?

A: We need to make recommendations for policy making and need to integrate M&E system.

4.3.5 Day 5: Monitoring & Evaluation (cont'd)

The Day 5 started at 8:30 and at the outset of the day the facilitators took a time for recapitulation of the Day 4. The facilitators reviewed through the process undertaken on the Day 4. Then they moved into the last session, Monitoring & Evaluation. On the Day 4, the status of M&E at MoPND has been presented by the M&E Department. Referring to the presentation, the facilitators explained how to link the development framework with the National M&E System (NIMES). Particularly the facilitators explained the indicators according to the level of vision, approaches and strategies. To conciliate these levels with NIME, a category of indicator defined as 'Goal Indicator' was introduced. Goal indicator is defined for evaluating the achievement of approach level. Subsequent indicators for strategy and programme / project levels are defined as Outcome Indicator and Output Indicator, which are same as in the NIMES.

After these explanation, the participants were broken into the sub-groups by province and started exercise to identify indicators at programme / project, strategy and approach levels according to the development framework they have developed. Then Coast, Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces presented their work (**Outputs of exercises are attached as Annex-3 Exercise 6**).

Coast Province:

- Q: Whether under outcome, are the indicators with % relevant?
- A: Out indicator should be measurable. Therefore we put the indicator as % expression.
- A: For strategy and output level, we should see the changes whether positive or negative. So I support the indicators using %.
- C: We need to collect particular data for indicators. We should see the cost aspects when we set the indicators, for which how much would cost to obtain the data.
- C: (by the Study Team) when we comes to output level, the indicators would be more measurable and the implementers can collect the data. But the higher the level (strategy, approach) we go, the more difficult we collect data and evaluate indicators.
- C: (by the Study Team) Our view is that M&E is for yourself to improve yourselves, not for third party to inspect.
- C: (by facilitator) In summary, indicators at output level are easier to judge because it is more direct. For strategy and approach levels, judging indicators would be more difficult, but these indicators should be as measurable as possible and try to collect data though it may be costly, so that the higher (approach) level is evaluated as the sum of outputs of the programmes / projects.

Rift Valley Province:

- Q: On an Strategy stating 'no ethnic conflict', no means zero frequency, so it is better to say, 'less frequent conflict'.
- A: Although the statement says, no conflict, but outcome indicator to it is saying the number of conflict.

Nyanza Province:

- Q: Is life expectancy a good indicator for health?
- A: Many in floor support it.
- Q: For output indicator of water and sanitation programme, there are better indicators.
- A: If there are more relevant indicators, we can add them.

4.4 Closing

At 13:30 on May 19, 2007 the workshop came into the closing with the arrival of Dr. Sambili, the Permanent Secretary of the MoPND. Mr. Wainaina, the Economic Planning Secretary briefed what we did at the workshop to the Permanent Secretary.

Following the introduction by Mr. Wainaina, Mr. Mukui, the Director of Rural Planning Directorate, made his remarks: he introduced how he came to the idea of this workshop and requested JICA Study Team to hold this national workshop. He gave his gratitude to JICA, the Economic Planning Secretary and Permanent Secretary for having realized this workshop.

4.4.1 Closing Remarks by JICA Study Team

Mr. Hashiguchi, the Team Leader of JICA Study Team made his closing remarks. Following are the summary of his remarks:

- We call the development framework a development platform. Because with that development framework we believe each and every development stakeholder at a district can know where they stand and where they should be heading. The development framework thereby can coordinate all the development activities taking place in a district, contributing to prudent use of resources, accelerating overall development in the district, etc.
- We observed very active participation and constructive discussions by all the stakeholders at DDC of Nyando and Homa Bay Districts, but one point I would like to raise is such discussions sometimes seemed retrogressive if I am allowed to use such term like you used very often during this workshop. Why I felt so is that there were issues that they needed to solve, which originated from uncoordinated activities at the very early stage of the planning.
- We thought if there was a development framework which could work as a hub of all the development stakeholders, DDC could have been always pro-gressive, not retrogressive at all. We must have really realized that all the works we undertook were really geared toward building up a development framework.
- I would like you to proceed to establishing your own district development framework with your colleague district stakeholders based upon what we have practiced during this workshop. We would be really pleased if such development framework showed up in your next generation DDP. And, of course we would be much more than ever happy if the development framework could really serve the overall purpose that is to raise the people's livelihood or people's well-beings and I'm sure you can bring it to realization very soon.
- With this few remarks, I'd like to thank all the participants for your efforts done throughout the workshop. And, on behalf of my team members, JICA, and myself, I'd would like to express my special thanks to the DDOs of the two pilot districts that are Nyando and Homa Bay. Lastly but of course not to the least, my sincere thanks to the headquarters of the Ministry of Planning and National Development coordinated by Mr. Nyariech, and headed by Mr. Mukui, the Director, Mr. Wainaina, the Economic Planning Secretary, and headed by Dr. Sambili, the PS.

4.4.2 Closing Remarks by the Permanent Secretary

Dr. Sambili, then made his closing remarks. Following are the summary of his remarks:

- It gives me great pleasure to join you on this last day of the 5-day training workshop. Let me from the onset express my gratitude to JICA for their continued collaboration and support that has culminated to sponsoring this very important workshop. I commend you all for your unwavering commitment and enthusiasm, which you have exemplified through out your stay here for those five days.
- The Ministry duly acknowledges that this workshop provides an important platform for

consultation among Ministry's field staffs on development issues. The workshop indeed provided an environment for you PPOs and DDOs to sharpen your skills to be able to provide leadership in various provinces and districts.

- This workshop came at an opportune time when the government is making efforts to strengthen District Planning Process. As you are aware, District Development Plans are important because they provide general guidelines on the development, enhance coordination, provide information/data for effective decisions, and they facilitate participation of community and various stakeholders at the district level.
- Although District Development Plans for our country have been prepared since 1974, the guidelines of these plans, have been adhoc and not dynamic for the preparation of DDPs and guiding the entire planning process. Community and Stakeholder participation in their preparation has been minimal, rendering the District Planning Process a purely government affair. We want to correct this anomaly by ensuring that the local communities participate fully in the district development planning process. As Planners, it is your duty to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of communities and various stakeholders in district development planning process and project implementation and bring them on board. Again, you should ensure that investments at district level reflect community priorities and government policies.
- This workshop was organized to provide you with a deeper understanding and to equip you with skills on the formulation of DDP based on participatory approach, as well as relevant skills in monitoring and evaluation. It is my expectation that you have now acquired skills that will enable you to: formulate MDGs and DDPs using enhanced community and stakeholder participation approach; mobilize and train other staff and stakeholders to use this approach in the formulation of the next generation's DDPs; develop a MDGs based District Development Framework which is a platform for all the district development stakeholders to know where they are and where they want to go; and Identify monitoring indicators, which are in conformity with the national M&E system.
- This workshop enabled you to share your views, derived from your rich and diverse experiences. Further, it provided an opportunity to come up with specific recommendations that will improve the District Planning Process that is expected to be linked to the Kenya Vision 2030. You will also have appreciated the role of ITC and Statistics in successful formulation of DDP.
- The vision 2030 will be delivered in shorter medium-term phases of five years each. The overriding vision is to strive and turn Kenya into a middle-income country offering a high quality of life for all its citizens in a safe and sustainable environment. The vision is anchored on three fundamental pillars: Economic; Social and Political pillars.
- The overall vision will be launched by H.E the President early next month and some of the identified quick win projects will be included in the 2007/08 budget. It is your responsibility therefore as PPOs and DDOs charged with the overall responsibility of coordinating implementation of government policies and programmes at the grass roots level to share the aspirations of the vision and to embrace yourselves towards its successful implementation. And I would indeed like to believe that you all share in this Vision.
- Let me express my Ministry's appreciation to JICA Study Team for the good work they have done in Nyando and Homa Bay districts as well as in this training workshop. Let me also thank the Government of Japan for funding the Study in the two districts of Nyando and Homa Bay. I thank you all for having effectively participated in this workshop. I urge you to implement what you have learnt and let us see results in the near future.
- With these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, it is now my pleasure to declare this workshop officially closed and wish you a safe journey back to your workstations.

After the workshop was officially closed, the Permanent Secretary handed the certificates to all the participants who completed this workshop.

Then the Provincial Planning Officer of the Coast Province gave vote of thanks on behalf of the

workshop participants, HQ staff, PPOs, DDOs, and ADDOs. The workshop was finally ended with a word of prayer.

4.5 Workshop Assessment

On the outset of the workshop, the Study Team distributed the workshop participants with a simple questionnaire form to assess the understanding of the participants on the planning process by session etc. Following are the summary of the assessment (Detail results are attached in Annex-2):

4.5.1 Understanding of the Participants by Session

The participants were asked to mark their understanding of each session immediately after the session ends with 1 as the lowest and 5 the highest. Following are the result of the marking:

- The understanding of the participants on the introduced planning process was fairly high averaging 4.0 to 4.7 to each session. Nobody marked 1 and those who marked 2 in some sessions were very few.
- Sessions, which relatively higher number of the participants marked lower understanding, were Problem Analysis of Kenya (ADDO), Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning (ADDO), Major Programmes of Each Strategy (DDO), Setting of Development Framework (ADDO and DDO), and Present Status of M&E at MPND.
- For the session of 'Setting of Development Framework', it took time for clarification on the method for prioritization of divisions. This part would have contributed to relatively lower marks by both DDOs and ADDOs.

4.5.2 Satisfaction with the Workshop

At the end of the workshop, the participants answered the question: how much has this training met your expectation? The answer was made by marking from 1 to 5 with 5 as the highest. Following are the result:

- Average of the marks by ADDO, DDO, PPO and others were 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, and 4.0. Majority of the participants marked 4 (means the expectation was very met). 4% of ADDO and 5% of DDO marked 3 (means the expectation was fairly met).

4.5.3 Difficulties to Carry Out District Planning and Measures

The participants finally answered to the question: what difficulty do you expect when you are actually to carry out the District Planning and how will you solve the difficulties? Major difficulties and solutions are summarized as below:

Difficulties to carry out the District Planning	Solution
Financial and / or human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the department • Mobilize resources from other stakeholders • Partner with donors • Mobilize resources with the District • Making prior arrangement
Cooperation with other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let them know it is our process and we own it all • Work with DC to reinforce and ensure cooperation
Community involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the people • Sensitize community
Time constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting early

Annex-1 Workshop Programme**Workshop Programme for Participatory District Development Planning**

Date		Agenda	Remarks
15 May (Tue)	8:30	Opening Programme Welcoming remarks; Mr. S. Wainaina, Economic Planning Secretary Welcoming remarks; Mr. K. Tokuhashi, Deputy Rep. of JICA Kenya Opening remarks; Dr. E. Sambili, Permanent Secretary	Plenary
	9:30	Training Orientation and Objectives, Mr. Nyaliech Orientation and Schedule Participant Expectation (expectations to be asked upon registration and reported here) Training Objectives	
	10:00	Introduction to Formulating the District Development Plan, Mr. Mukui & Team What is district development programme? Why is it necessary? How can it work? Overview of participatory planning process for DDP (by Team)	
	10:45	Tea Break	
	11:00	Exercise: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Seven Provinces Identify major issues, prioritize them, describe them, score them and think about the future (strengths and opportunities / visions)	Two Groups (Mix provinces)
	12:30	Lunch	
	15:00	Con'd Presentation: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Two Groups and Q & A (<i>Finalization of Key Issues plus Specific Issues for the next exercise</i>)	Two Groups Plenary (Facilitators)
16 May (Wed)	8:00	Exercise: General Situation Analysis by Seven Provinces (North Eastern, Coast, Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza, and Western) Identify major issues (key issues plus specific issues), prioritize them, describe them, score them and think about the future (strengths and opportunities / visions)	Seven Sub-groups
	10:30	Presentation: General Situation Analysis of Each Province by Seven Groups and Q & A	Plenary
	12:30	Lunch	
	13:30	Introduction: Problem Analysis Target Group (final beneficiaries) and Core Problem Direct Causes and Development of Problem Tree	Plenary
	14:30 16:00	Exercise: Problem Analysis of Kenya Presentation: Problem Analysis of Kenya by Two Groups and Q & A	Two Groups Plenary
17 May (Thu)	8:00	Exercise: Problem Analysis by Seven Provinces (North Eastern, Coast, Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza, and Western)	Seven Sub-groups
	10:00 12:00	Presentation: Problem Analysis of Each Province by Seven Groups and Q & A (PREPARATION OF COMMON OBJECTIVES TREE BY THE FACILITATORS)	Plenary (Facilitators)
	12:30	Lunch	
	13:30 14:30	Setting of Development Vision (<i>Preparation of Common Objectives Tree, Con'd</i>) Review of Common Objectives Tree, and Introduction of Priorities by Approaches for the Goals, Strategies for the Outcomes, and Districts	Seven Sub-groups Plenary
	15:30	Exercise: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Districts	Seven Sub-groups
	18 May (Fri)	8:00	Presentation: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Districts by Seven Groups and Q & A Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning (by MDGs PIU)
12:30		Lunch	
13:30		Exercise: Identification of Major Programmes by Strategy	Seven Sub-groups
15:30 16:30 17:00		Presentation: Major Programmes of Each Strategy by Seven Groups Setting up of Development Framework (a development platform) Present status of M&E at MoPND (by M&E Directorate)	Plenary Plenary Plenary
19 May (Sat)	8:00	Introduction to Indicators for Common Objectives Tree (by Facilitator) Exercise: Output Indicators for Major Programmes, Outcome Indicators for Strategies, and Goal Indicators for Approaches	Seven Sub-groups (by Sector)
	12:30	Presentation: Output, Outcome, and Goal Indicators by Seven Sub-groups	Plenary
	13:30 14:30	Closing Lunch	

Annex-2 Workshop Assessment**1. Assessment of Understanding by Session****1) ADDO (31 answers)**

Date	SESSION	Percentage of the answer in the total answer (%)					Mean
		1	2	3	4	5	
15 (Tue)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	77	23	4.2
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis of Kenya	0	0	10	65	26	4.2
16 (Wed)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	17	63	20	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis by Each Province	0	0	13	61	26	4.1
	Exercise: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	13	52	35	4.2
17 (Thu)	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	19	65	16	4.0
	Exercise: Problem Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	6	71	23	4.2
	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Each Province	0	0	13	55	32	4.2
	Setting of Development Vision	0	0	10	59	31	4.2
	Review of Common Objectives Tree and Introduction of Priorities	0	0	10	60	30	4.2
18 (Fri)	Exercise: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Provinces	0	0	13	61	26	4.1
	Presentation & Q&A: Prioritisation; Approaches/ Strategies/ Provinces	0	0	14	66	21	4.1
	Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning	0	0	29	39	32	4.0
	Exercise: Identification of Major Programmes by Strategy	0	0	10	65	26	4.2
	Presentation & Q&A: Major Programmes of Each Strategy	0	0	17	67	17	4.0
19 (Sat)	Setting up of Development Framework	0	0	24	48	28	4.0
	Present status of M&E at MoNPD, and Introduction to Indicators	0	6	19	42	32	4.0
	Exercise: Output, Outcome and Goal indicators	0	3	7	47	43	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: Output, Outcome and Goal Indicators	0	3	7	53	37	4.2

Scale of Understanding:

1. Very little
2. Little
3. Fair
4. Much
5. Very much

2) DDO (46 answers)

Date	SESSION	Percentage of the answer in the total answer (%)					Mean
		1	2	3	4	5	
15 (Tue)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Seven Provinces	0	0	9	70	22	4.1
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis of Kenya	0	0	9	72	20	4.1
16 (Wed)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	11	67	22	4.1
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis by Each Province	0	0	7	69	24	4.2
	Exercise: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	13	64	22	4.1
17 (Thu)	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	11	62	27	4.2
	Exercise: Problem Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	16	56	29	4.1
	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Each Province	0	0	5	68	27	4.2
	Setting of Development Vision	0	0	27	45	27	4.0
	Review of Common Objectives Tree and Introduction of Priorities	0	0	20	50	30	4.1
18 (Fri)	Exercise: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Provinces	0	0	14	55	32	4.2
	Presentation & Q&A: Prioritisation; Approaches/ Strategies/ Provinces	0	0	14	67	19	4.0
	Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning	0	2	11	69	18	4.0
	Exercise: Identification of Major Programmes by Strategy	0	0	9	59	32	4.2
	Presentation & Q&A: Major Programmes of Each Strategy	0	2	24	49	24	4.0
19 (Sat)	Setting up of Development Framework	0	0	32	48	20	3.9
	Present status of M&E at MoNPD, and Introduction to Indicators	0	0	24	51	24	4.0
	Exercise: Output, Outcome and Goal indicators	0	0	18	50	32	4.1
	Presentation & Q&A: Output, Outcome and Goal Indicators	0	0	14	50	36	4.2

3) PPO (3 answers)

Date	SESSION	Percentage of the answer in the total answer (%)					Mean
		1	2	3	4	5	
15 (Tue)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Seven Provinces	0	0	33	0	67	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis of Kenya	0	0	0	33	67	4.7
16 (Wed)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis by Each Province	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Exercise: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
17 (Thu)	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Exercise: Problem Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Each Province	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Setting of Development Vision	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Review of Common Objectives Tree and Introduction of Priorities	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
18 (Fri)	Exercise: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Provinces	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: Prioritisation; Approaches/ Strategies/ Province	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning	0	0	33	0	67	4.3
	Exercise: Identification of Major Programmes by Strategy	0	0	0	33	67	4.7
	Presentation & Q&A: Major Programmes of Each Strategy	0	0	0	33	67	4.7
19 (Sat)	Setting up of Development Framework	0	0	0	50	50	4.5
	Present status of M&E at MoNPD, and Introduction to Indicators	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Exercise: Output, Outcome and Goal indicators	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: Output, Outcome and Goal Indicators	0	0	0	67	33	4.3

4) Others (3 answers; 2 HQs Officers & 1 DO)

Date	SESSION	Percentage of the answer in the total answer (%)					Mean
		1	2	3	4	5	
15 (Tue)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis of Kenya by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis of Kenya	0	0	33	67	0	3.7
16 (Wed)	Exercise: General Situation Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: General Situation Analysis by Each Province	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Exercise: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
17 (Thu)	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Kenya	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Exercise: Problem Analysis by Seven Provinces	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: Problem Analysis of Each Province	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Setting of Development Vision	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Review of Common Objectives Tree and Introduction of Priorities	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
18 (Fri)	Exercise: Prioritisation of Approaches, Strategies and Provinces	0	0	0	67	33	4.3
	Presentation & Q&A: Prioritisation; Approaches/ Strategies/ Provinces	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Mainstreaming MDGs in District Planning	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Exercise: Identification of Major Programmes by Strategy	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: Major Programmes of Each Strategy	0	0	33	67	0	3.7
19 (Sat)	Setting up of Development Framework	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Present status of M&E at MoNPD, and Introduction to Indicators	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Exercise: Output, Outcome and Goal indicators	0	0	0	100	0	4.0
	Presentation & Q&A: Output, Outcome and Goal Indicators	0	0	0	100	0	4.0

2. How much has this training met your expectation?

	Percentage of the answer in the total answer (%)					Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
ADDO (24 answers)	0	0	4	83	13	4.1
DDO (37 answers)	0	0	5	65	30	4.2
PPO (2 answers)	0	0	0	50	50	4.5
Others (3 answers; 2 HQs Officers & 1 DO)	0	0	0	100	0	4.0

3. What difficulties do you expect when you are actually to carry out the District Planning? And how will you solve the difficulties?**1) ADDO**

Difficulties (Number of Answers)	Solution (Number of Answers)
1. Financial and/or human resources (13)	Partner with donors (3) Additional resources flow into the programme (1) Plan for whatever is available (1)
2. Cooperation with other stakeholders (5)	Let them know it is our process and we own it all (1) Work with the DC to reinforce and ensure cooperation with other department (1) Inform the stakeholders (1)
3. Community involvement (4)	Proactive approach (1) Capacity building of the people (1) Sensitise the communities (1) Involve as many stakeholders as possible (1)
4. Information gathering (3)	Start the process right away (1)
5. Transport (1)	The Ministry assist vehicle (1)
6. Time to visit all the Divisions and Locations (1)	Select samples (1)
7. Competing priorities by different communities (1)	

2) DDO

Difficulties (Number of Answers)	Solution (Number of Answers)
1. Financial and/or human resources (23)	Mobilize resources from other stakeholders (5) Partner with donors (1) Mobilize resources with the District (1) Making prior arrangement (1)
2. Time constraint (5)	Starting early (1)
3. Vastness of the District (2)	Similar areas will be grouped together (2)
4. Transport (2)	Cooperation with other stakeholders (2) Borrow it (1)
5. Information gathering (2)	
6. Overwhelming community expectation (1)	Community sensitisation (1)
7. Consensus in prioritisation of issues/problems (1)	
8. Community involvement (1)	

3) PPO

Difficulties (Number of Answers)	Solution (Number of Answers)
1. Financial and/or human resources (2)	Support from the department (1)

4) Others

Difficulties (Number of Answers)	Solution (Number of Answers)
1. Financial and/or human resources (1)	

Annex-3 Workshop Outputs

Exercise 1 General Situation Analysis of Kenya

Exercise 1: General Situation Analysis of Kenya
1.1 Major Issues by Provinces (Group 1)

Major Issues	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central & Nairobi	Rift Valley	Nyanza	Western
1. Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attitude - Poor farming methods - Erratic rainfall - Inadequate extension services <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor rainfall - Poor soils - Frequent diseases - Cultural issues - Lack of diversification - Inadequate extension services <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor soils - Poor rainfall - High cost of farming - Inaccessibility to quality inputs - Inadequate extension services <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low acreage - High cost of inputs - Poor marketing - Inadequate rainfall - Urbanization - Inadequate extension services <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate rainfall - Poor marketing - High cost of inputs - Poor farming methods - Inadequate extension services <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming methods - Retrogressive culture - Inadequate extension services <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of production - Inadequate extension services <p>4</p>
2. Water Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility - Quality - High cost of piping <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water - Nomadic life style <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility - Quality and quantity - No proper water harvesting method <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor methods of water harvesting - Difficult terrain - Cost - Competition in usage with Nairobi <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility - Terrain - Erratic rainfall <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean water - Inaccessibility - Poor harvesting methods <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility - Quality - Poor harvesting methods <p>4</p>
3. Accessibility to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs - Inaccessibility to health services <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs - Poor participation <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs - Unoperational health facilities <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs - Unoperational health facilities - Lack of empowerment and human factor <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical personnel - In adequate supply of essential drugs <p>3</p>
4. Poor Road Network & Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Poor coverage - Governance issue <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Poor coverage - Lack of political good will <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Governance issue <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Governance issue <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Poor coverage - Governance issue <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Poor coverage - Type of soil and drainage - Governance issue <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Poor coverage - Governance issue <p>3</p>
5. Literacy Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural practices and attitude - Tourism effect (child labour) - Religious inclination - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental factor - Retrogressive cultural practices - Nomadism - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour and drug abuse - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour - Low transitional rate - Lack of staff <p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour - Insecurity - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS - Child labour in fishing - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS - Child labour and drug abuse - Lack of staff - Low transitional rate <p>4</p>
Credit Accessibility							
Livestock & Crop Diseases							
High Cost Power / Irregular Supply							
Security, Governance & Political Will							
HIV & AIDS							
Poverty							
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Port - Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural diversity - Rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land - Literate population - Good road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources - Cultural diversity - Sportsmen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Victoria (fresh waters) - Human resource - Arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural diversity - Arable land - Many rivers and Lake Victoria
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productive land - Tourist sites - NGOs - HEP (Hydro Electric Power) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs / donors - Tourist attraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factories - Tourism attraction
Future Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong tourism destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading meat exporter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self reliance in food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialized society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonious and developed society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader in sugar production - Leading fish exporter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food sufficiency

Exercise 1 General Situation Analysis of Kenya:

1.2 Major Issues by Provinces (Group 2)

Major Issues	Coast	North Eastern	Eastern	Central & Nairobi	Rift Valley	Nyanza	Western
1. High Poverty Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land tenure system - Harsh climatical conditions <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Harsh climate - Livestock marketing - Livestock diseases <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food insecurity - Water shortage <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to Nairobi - Good politics - High literacy - Diversity of economical activities - Rural / urban migration <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erratic climate - Insecurity - Low literacy levels - Human / wildlife conflict - Poor market prices - Retrogressive cultural practices - Livestock diseases <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfavorable politics - Poor agricultural husbandry - Low value addition - High number of OVCs & widows from HIV/AIDS <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population density - Food deficiency - Religious belief - Mono culture <p>3</p>
2. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption - Heavy rains - Poor terrain - Saline water <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in infrastructure - Nomadic pattern of life <p>1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in infrastructure - Corruption - Terrain - Expansiveness of the area <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy rains - Terrain - Poor maintenance <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Heavy rains - Terrain - Low investment - Expansiveness of the area <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Terrain - Soil type - Bad politics <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment of social infrastructure - Population pressure <p>4</p>
3. Une employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low literacy levels - Low entrepreneurial skills - Land tenure - Collapsing industries - Historical factors <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender bias - Adverse climate conditions - Low literacy levels <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low entrepreneurial skills - (Low creativity) - Low literacy levels <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population pressure - Uneconomical land sizes <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population pressure - Low literacy levels - Low creativity - Communal land ownership - Low investment economic activities <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collapsed industries - Population pressure - Small land holding - Lack of diversification <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population pressure - Low entrepreneurial skills - Mono culture <p>3</p>
4. HIV/AIDS							
5. Literacy Levels							
6. Politics							
7. Insecurity							
8. Population Size							
9. Environmental Degradation							
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cheap unskilled labour - Cultural diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrepreneurial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cheap unskilled labour - Hardworking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enterprising, aggressive skilled manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talented populace - Cultural diversity - Cheap unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cheap skilled labour
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusive Economic Zone (200 miles) - Gateway to East Africa - Minerals - Tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansive land - Tana River - Potential fertile soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good soils - Wildlife - Tourism sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good soils - Favorable climate - Tourist sites - Proximity to Nairobi (M14) - Good communication network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism sites - Minerals - Favorable climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake, permanent rivers - Good soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism attractions - Good soils - Favorable climate - Border to Uganda
Future Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economically active population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable livestock production and export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversification of economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversification of economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food security

Exercise 2

General Situation Analysis by Province

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province

2.1 Major Issues by Regions (Coast)

Major Issues	Mombasa	Kwale	Taita Taveta	Malindi	Kilifi	Lamu	Tana River
1. Literacy Levels	Better literacy levels (in Coast) - Metropolitan community - More educational facilities and skilled staff 4	Literacy levels are better due to: - Religion - Christianity - Good facilities - Fair staffing levels - Availability of school infrastructure - Family size - low 4	Low literacy levels due to: - Child labour-salt - Retrogressive culture - Child prostitution - Fair learning facilities 3	Low literacy levels due to: - Child prostitution - Low staffing - Fair facilities 3	Low literacy levels due to: - Retrogressive culture - Religion - Attitude - Tourism - child prostitution - Low staffing levels and poor facilities 1	Low literacy levels due to: - Nomadism - Retrogressive culture - Schools are far apart - Low staffing - Attitude - Religion - Inadequate learning infrastructure 1	
2. Land Ownership and Tenure System	Absentee landlords - Lack of titles - Squatters - Slums - No titles 4	Communal land ownership - National Park (6%) - Attitude - Ownership by foresters (0.2% available) 2	Communal land ownership - Ignorance / attitude - Foreign ownership - Absentee landlords 1	Plan tations - Ranches - Elites - Settlements - Displacement of locals 2	Land grabbing - Government land - No titles - Absentee landlords - No value for land attitude 2	Communal land ownership - Nomadism - Attitude - Inadequate titles (900 given) 1	
3. Food Security	Importers - Markets 5	Partly ASAL - Human wildlife conflict - Flooding - Attitude 2	Attitude - Flooding - Human wildlife conflict 3	Partly ASAL - Poor farming methods - Attitude - Plan tation of cash crops - Human wildlife conflict - Environmental degradation 2	Food secure due to: - Agriculture - Fishing - Climate - Settlement 5	ASAL - Human wildlife conflict - Human/human conflict - Dependency on relief (18 years) - Poor farming methods - Livestock diseases - Drought / flooding - Impassable roads during rains - Water access problem 1	
4. Infrastructure	Good, but Mombasa Port to be expanded - Poor drainage - Water shortages 4	No tarmac road - Good water access - Fair electricity access - Poor drainage in town 2	Poor road network - Water shortage / salinity 3	Poor maintenance of roads - Fair water access 3	Poor road network due to poor terrain and soil type 3		
5. Health Status							
6. Unemployment							
7. Environmental Degradation							
8. Tourism (child labour, child prostitution)							
9. Human wildlife conflict							
10. Politics							
Strengths	Skilled labour - Good infrastructure - Cultural diversity 4	Unskilled labour - Cultural diversity - Livestock - Kays 2	Cultural diversity - Diverse climatic condition - Ecotourism 3	River Sabaki - Cultural diversity - Ecotourism - Unskilled labour 3	Cultural diversity - Unskilled labour - Kays - historical sites - Industries 3	Historical sites - Cultural diversity - High speed winds 3	Cultural diversity - Terrain (flat) - Fertile soils - Livestock / wildlife 3
Opportunities	Exclusive Economic Zone - Minerals - Port - Industrial zone 4	Exclusive Economic Zone - Minerals - Land (expensive) - Wildlife - Border to Tanzania 3	Exclusive Economic Zone - Minerals - Fertile soils - Ecotourism sites - Border to Tanzania 3	Exclusive Economic Zone - Minerals - Wildlife - Forests - Potential harbour 3	Exclusive Economic Zone - Potential sea - Potential oil and gas - Forests - Air strip 3	Exclusive Economic Zone - River Tana - Tourist sites - Land (38,466.50km2) - Minerals - Delta 3	
Future Image	An industrialized district 4	Economically developed self-sustainable community 3	Agro-developed tourism district 3	Industrialized agro-developed tourism district 3	Literate agro-industrialized tourism district 3	Literate agro-developed and secure district 3	

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.2 Major Issues by Regions (North Eastern)

Major Issues	Wajir	Garissa	Ijara	Mandera
1. Livestock Productivity and Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor animal husbandry - Frequency of livestock diseases - Ineffective local marketing institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock diseases - Inadequate pasture and water for livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use tse fly menace - No stock routes and livestock holding grounds - Inadequate veterinary personnel, equipment and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor proximity to the market - Inadequate water for livestock
2. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient resource allocation for new roads and for maintenance - Non-classified roads - No rural electrification programme - Poor sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate investment in infrastructure - Poor road maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow rate of road projects implementation - Poor workmanship - Nature of soils - Floods and rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Terrain (Laghas and waterways) - Low investment in infrastructure
3. Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimal agro-production - Harsh climatic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate extension services - Floods along River Tana - Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor agro-extension services - Crop diseases - Wildlife menace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in agriculture e.g. irrigation - Harsh climate
4. Literacy Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staffing - Cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staffing - Religions and culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate supervision by the relevant ministry (MOEST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to schools - Nomadic lifestyle
5. Health Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malnutrition - High infant mortality and morbidity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to health services - Increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasonal diseases outbreaks - Inadequate staffing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient medical equipment - Staffing problems
6. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Airport - Border district - Skilled human resource base - Traditional conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial headquarters - River Tana - Gateway to North Eastern Province (NEP) - Border district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boni forest - Arable land - Political will - Proximity to Lamu tourist circuit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border districts - River Tana - Expansive land
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade - Solar energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture (irrigation) - Trade - Resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Bee keeping - Tourism - Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade - Agriculture
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A leading exporter of livestock and livestock products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A literate and food secure district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessible district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An Accessible food secure district

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.3 Major Issues by Regions (Eastern)

Major Issues	<i>Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale</i>	<i>MN, MC, MS, Embu</i>	<i>Tharaka, Mbeere</i>	<i>Mwingi, Kitui, Machakos, Mount Kenya</i>
1. Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate extension services - Livestock diseases - Inadequate rainfall - Poor farming soils - Nomadic lifestyle - Marketing - Ethnic conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marketing - Poor farming method - Lack of diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate rainfall - Poor farming methods - Poor extension services - Border conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent drought - Dependence on rainfed agriculture - Poor animal husbandry
2. Water Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficult terrain - Poor distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessibility to clean drinking water - Distance to water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate water points - Poor harvesting methods - High cost - Salinity - Sustainability
3. Health Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance to health facilities - Inaccessibility to health facilities - Inadequate staffing - Harsh climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor-patient ratio very low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate health facilities - Unoperational health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance to health facilities – long - Unoperational health facilities
4. Infrastructure (Roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Unclassified roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclassified roads - Poor maintenance
5. Literacy Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low enrollment - Nomadic lifestyle - Staffing lacking - Low transition / retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of staff - Inadequate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understaffing - Inadequate facilities - Low transition / retention
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock abundant - Vast land - Rich culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land - Adequate water resources - Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard working society - Arable land
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist attraction sites - Immigrants - Light industries (meat processing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light industries - Irrigation development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation potential - Hydro-power generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation development - Light industries (meat & hide processing) - Proximity to “City under the Sun”
Future Image	Sustainable livestock production and meat export	A leading agro-processor and exporter	Food secure society	Self-sufficiency in food production and leader in exporter of fruit crops

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.4 Major Issues by Regions (Central)

Major Issues	Nyeri	Kirinyaga	Muranga	Kiambu	Nyandarua
1. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population - Uneconomical land size - Lack of processing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population - Inadequate investment in water infrastructure (irrigation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uneconomical land sizes - Collapse of industries - Harsh climatic conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of value addition to food stuffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erratic weather conditions - Poor marketing infrastructure - Lack of access to credit especially among the youth - Low investment in infrastructure to support the informal sector - Poor attitude towards the informal sector among the youth
2. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road maintenance - Soil type - Outdated technology (communication and electricity) - Low coverage - Poor governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road maintenance - Low coverage for communication and electricity infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population - Uneconomical land sizes - Shift from agricultural activities to real estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor road maintenance - Vandalism - Inadequate surface water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil type - Poor governance - Vandalism
3. Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought - High cost of inputs - Reliance on handouts - Erratic weather conditions - Poor farming methods - Lack of diversification for choice of crops - Poor eating habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of diversification - Poor post harvest storage - Low investment in irrigation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over-reliance on cash crops - Terrain - Drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uneconomical land sizes - High population - Unfavorable climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad policies
4. Insecurity					
5. Health Status					
6. Literacy Levels					
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High literacy levels - Political goodwill - Agricultural productivity - Good soils - Terrain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour force - Political goodwill - Natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour force - Local market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour force - Infrastructure - Diverse economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High agricultural productivity - Low population density - Tourist attraction site
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Potential for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Potential for irrigation - Agricultural production (horticulture) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for irrigation - Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to markets - Investment opportunities e.g. real estate, value addition processing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Agriculture and livestock production
Future Image	An efficient infrastructure that promotes agro-based industries and tourism	Sustainable agricultural production	Economical active population with enhanced physical facilities	Highly industrialized, secure and sustainable society	An efficient infrastructure that enhances exploitation of resources

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.5 Major Issues by Regions (Rift Valley)

Major Issues	Region A (<i>Turkana, W. Pokot, Marakwet, Samburu, Baringo</i>)	Region B (<i>Kajiado, Narok, Transmara, Laikipia</i>)	Region C (<i>Transzoia, Uasin Gishu, Koibatek, Keiyo, Nakuru</i>)	Region D (<i>Kericho, Bomet, Buroti, Nandi N/S</i>)
1. Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unreliable rainfall - Unarable land - Lack of diversified condition - Lack of essential services - Livestock diseases - Attitude - Insecurity (cattle rustling) - Low investment in roads - Poor maintenance - Harsh terrain - Low investment in water supply - Conflicts - Destruction of water sources - Poor harvesting technology - Retrogressive cultural practice - Availability of small arms - Scarcity of resources - Refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human wildlife conflict - unreliable rainfall - Inadequate extension services - Subdivision of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food secure - Lack of post harvest storage facilities - High cost of inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small farm holdings - Monocropping (cash crops)
2. Infrastructure (Road Network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vastness of the districts - Poor maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy rains - Poor drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachment of road reserves - Governance
3. Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undeveloped water resources - Salinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor distribution of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor attitude towards paying for water
4. Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land tenure system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnic Clashes - Political incitement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internally displaced persons
5. Literacy Levels				
6. Health Status				
7. Unemployment				
8. Environmental Issue				
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock production - Cultural diversity - Sports men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock production - Wildlife - Touristic sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International airport - Arable land - Human resource availability - Reliable rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good climate - Arable land - Good road network - Available labor
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International border - Touristic sites - Livestock development (KMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Proximity to the big towns - Ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Export market - Diversified farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External & internal market - Investment in agriculture - Employment - Positive externality
Future Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food secure - Lead exporter of meat products - Peace & tranquility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food secure - Reduced human / wildlife conflict - Sustainable ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peaceful co-existence - National granary - Leading exporter of horticultural products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading foreign exchange earner - Industrialized community

Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.6 Major Issues by Regions (Nyanza)

Major Issues	Kisii / Nyamera / Gucha	Kisumu / Nyando	Siaya / Bondo	Migori / Kuria	Homa Bay / Rachuonyo / Suba
1. Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population pressure - Poor farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erratic rainfall pattern - Monoculture - Poor soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor agricultural husbandry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monoculture (tobacco and sugarcane) - Erratic rainfall pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erratic rains - Lack of diversification - Socio-cultural issues - Poor farming methods
2. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor terrain / drainage - Excessive rainfall - Inadequate maintenance - High cost of electric power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance - Low investment in electricity and water - Poor terrain and soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate maintenance - Poor soils - Deep eater table - Low investment in electricity and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate coverage and maintenance - Frequent power blackout and inadequate coverage - Poor quality and inadequate supply of water - High cost of health services - Traditional health practice / dependence on herbalists - Inadequate health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate maintenance of facilities - High cost of electricity - Poor Terrain - Low investment in water and electricity - Inadequate health equipment - Socio-cultural practices
3. Health Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High incidence of malaria - Contaminated water - HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prevalence of HIV/AIDS - Waterborne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS and respiratory diseases - Inadequate health personnel - Poor quality of health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of entrepreneurial skills - Lack of industries - Poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of business license - Lack of supporting infrastructure - Lack of diversification - Inaccessibility to credit facilities - Inadequate industries
4. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High population growth rate - Limited cottage industries - Dependency on white collar jobs - Uneconomical land units / land fragmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urbanization - Collapsed industries - Dependency on politicians - Negative attitude towards the informal sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of industries - Lack of supporting infrastructure - Under-developed tertiary institutions - Lack of capital and skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of entrepreneurial skills - Lack of industries - Poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of business license - Lack of supporting infrastructure - Lack of diversification - Inaccessibility to credit facilities - Inadequate industries
Natural calamities					
Environmental Issues					
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hard working people - Homogeneous population - Good road network - High income transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Victoria and permanent rivers - Irrigation potential (rice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educated & skilled manpower - Vast arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile land - Large scale tobacco and sugar cane production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled manpower - Good soils
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertile / good soil - Favorable climate - Kisii soap stones - Tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kisumu Airport - Hydro-power generation - Gateway to East Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor goodwill - Lake Victoria - Foreign direct investment - Large number of local good tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to Tanzania - Existence of sugar factory - Hydro-power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - Tourist sites (Lanbwe) - Lake Victoria
Future Image	A vibrant agricultural economy	A vibrant regional economic hub	An economy self-sufficient in food production and net exporter of value added products	A highly industrialized and trading area	A highly productive healthy and secure districts

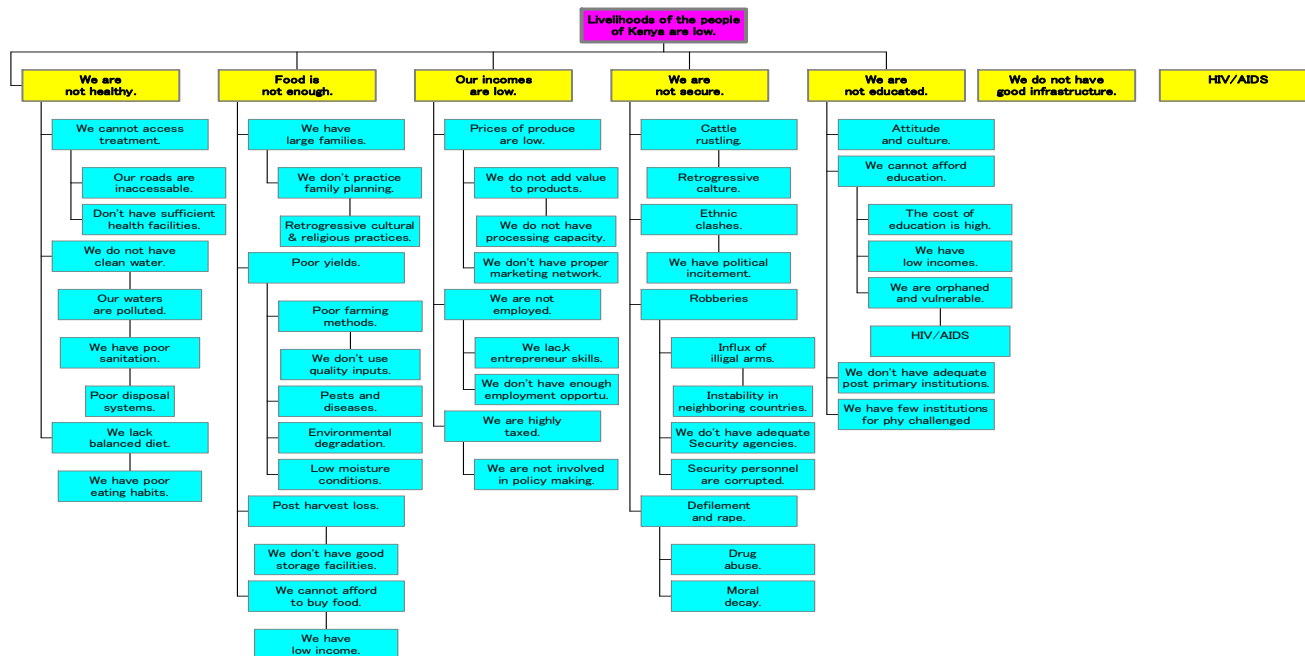
Exercise 2 General Situation Analysis by Province
2.7 Major Issues by Regions (Western)

Major Issues	Vihiga	Kakamega	Butere - Mumias	Bungoma	Busia	Teso	Mt. Elgon	Lugari
1. Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor farming methods High cost of inputs Low acreage Population density <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monoculture High cost of inputs Poor farming methods <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor farming methods Poor soils Monoculture High cost of inputs <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash crop farming (i.e. sugarcane) High cost of inputs Phobia to credit facilities <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of farm inputs Poor soils Natural disasters (foods) <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor farming methods High cost of inputs Attitude <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low acreage Land clashes Government land policy <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough land sizes Reliable rainfall Good soils <p>4</p>
2. Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of school dropouts High cost of education Lack of village polytechnics <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of creativity High population <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of education Low completion rates Low entrepreneurial skills <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few agro-based industries Attitude i.e. white collar job mentality <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collapse of industries (tannery) Absence of manufacturing industries Lack of information on credit facilities <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor economic infrastructure Lack of entrepreneurial skills Irregular power supply <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low high-education levels Inadequate information on career opportunities <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of industries High cost of education Lack of credit facilities <p>2</p>
3. Health Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of treatment Low family incomes Inadequate medical staff <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities inaccessible High cost of medical service <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low staffing levels High treatment costs Inadequate health facilities <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient use of existing structures due to lack of enough personnel Outdated cultural practices High poverty levels Closeness to the border <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical personnel Inadequate drug supply Inadequate medical equipment <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to health facilities Cultural beliefs Low awareness / ignorance due to land clashes <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate staffing in health facilities Closure of health facilities Long distance to health facilities <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical staff Long distance to health facilities <p>3</p>
4. HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrospective cultural practices Peer pressure Unemployment Moral decadence <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence rates declining Awareness is high <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug abuse Retrospective cultural practices <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated cultural practices High poverty levels Closeness to the border <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural practices Cross-border trade Fishing industry <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk behavior Transit points in Busia and Malaba <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High VCT coverage (11) Elaborate HIV/AIDS awareness creation by NGOs/CBOs and Government <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Low coverage of VCT sites Pluralism <p>3</p>
5. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor / lack of maintenance Government Lack of resources / funds <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads poorly maintained Electricity coverage is low <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor terrain Government issues Poor road maintenance Poor soils <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road conditions Poor sewage system <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road management Low implementation rate Low coverage <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate investment <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Unreliable telecom networks Poor drainage <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low investment in infrastructure Terrain Soil type <p>2</p>
6. Literacy Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of education Large family sizes <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High literacy levels High enrollment <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Attitude <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High literacy level <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour issues Cross-border trade High poverty levels <p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low values for education Poverty Early marriages <p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of education Insecurity Government <p>2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free primary education Poor learning facilities <p>3</p>
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large literate population Arable land Reliable rainfall Political goodwill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good and fertile land Good climatic conditions Natural resources University (public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of cheap labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive environment and soil condition High literacy level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent water sources Existence of border town Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertile soils Forests Reliable rainfall Mt. Elgon Game Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable rainfall Cheap labour Good soil Enough land
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist attraction sites Proximity to Kisumu City Proximity to Masende Muliro University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial farming Mining Trade and industry Training opportunity for skill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good climatic conditions Permanent rivers Presence of MUSOCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased external trade Existence of many MFI (micro finance institutions) Tourist attraction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonious community Supportive stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border point for external trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt. Elgon National Park (Trans Nzoia) Sugar company K.K. - Webuye - Kitale Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial farming and food processing
Future Image	Food secure district	Economic manpower industrialization	To be a food secure district	Diversification of economic activities	Leading in agro-industries	To be a hub for service industry	To be a food secure politically stable district	An industrialized district

Exercise 3 Problem Analysis of Kenya

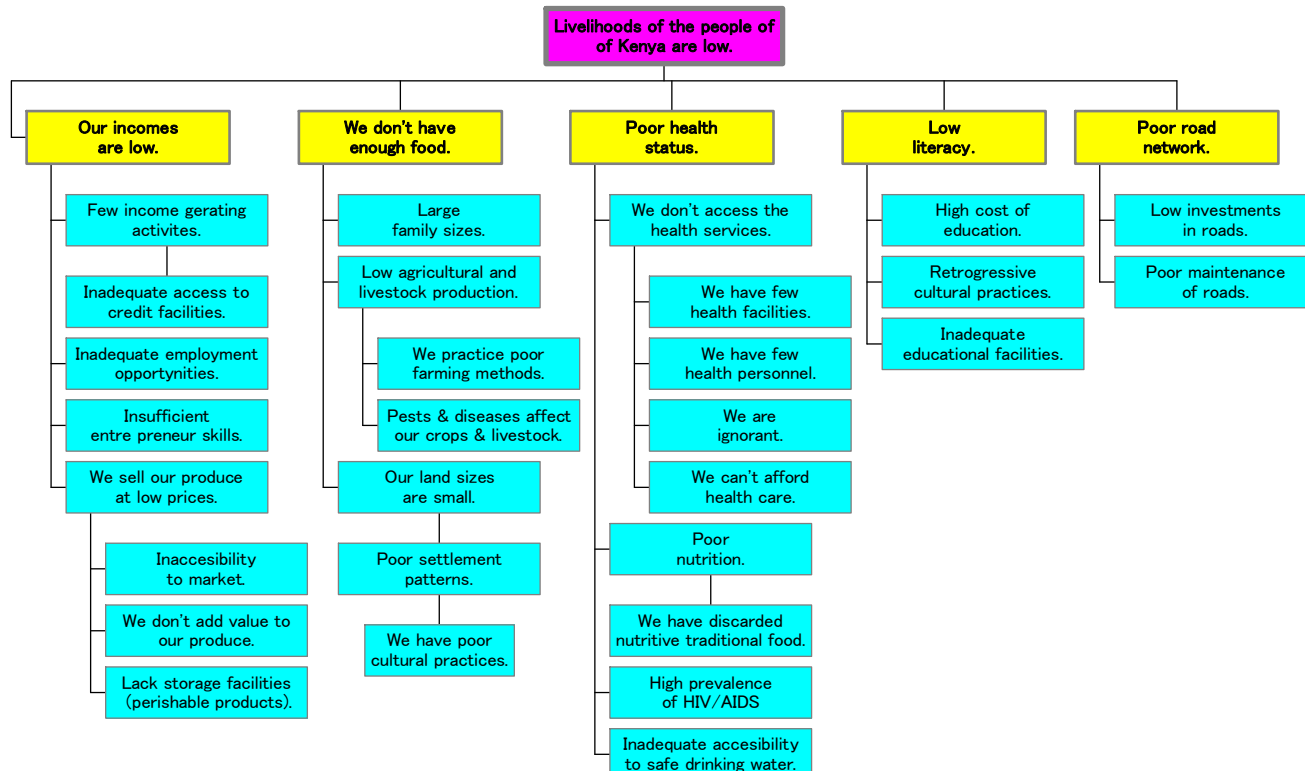
Exercise 3 Problem Analysis of Kenya:

3.1 Problem Analysis of Kenyan People (Group 1)



Exercise 3 Problem Analysis of Kenya:

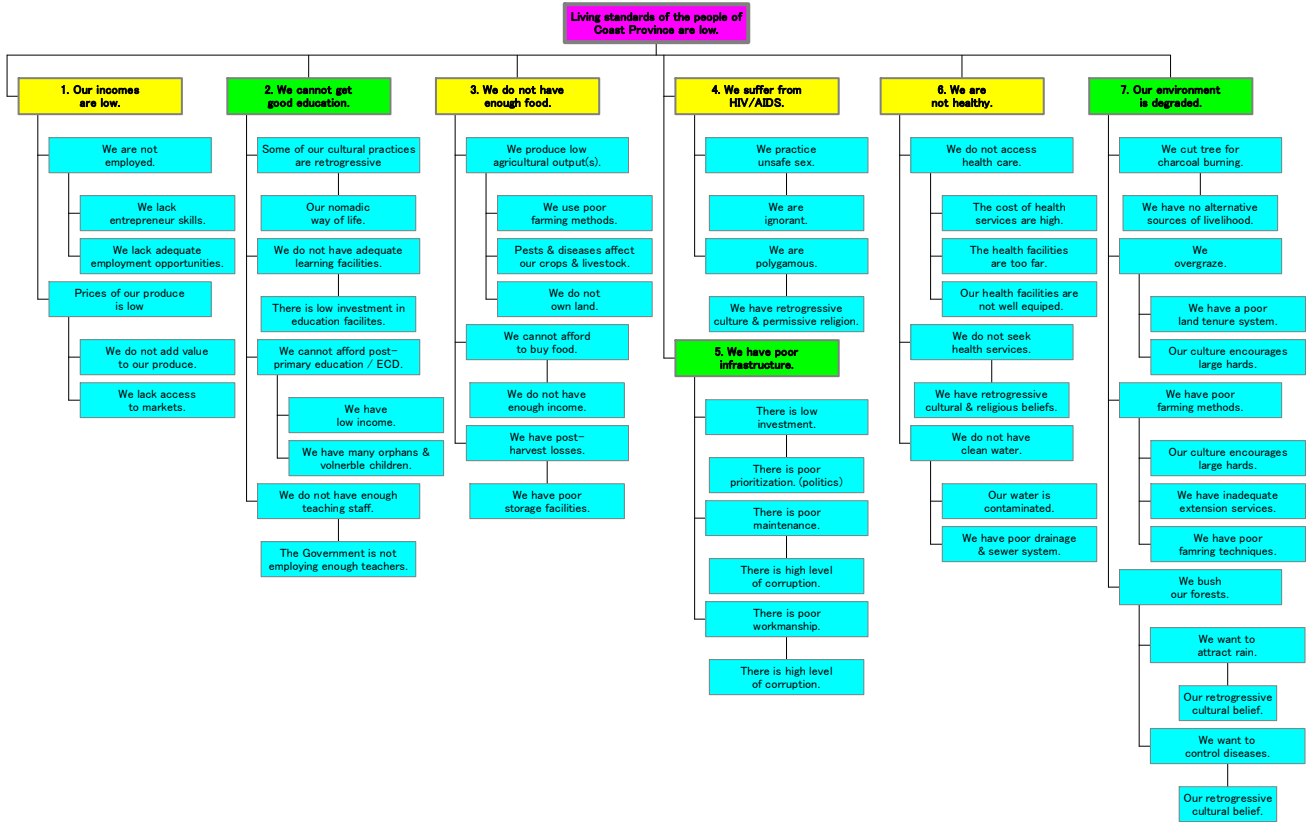
3.2 Problem Analysis of Kenyan People (Group 2)



Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

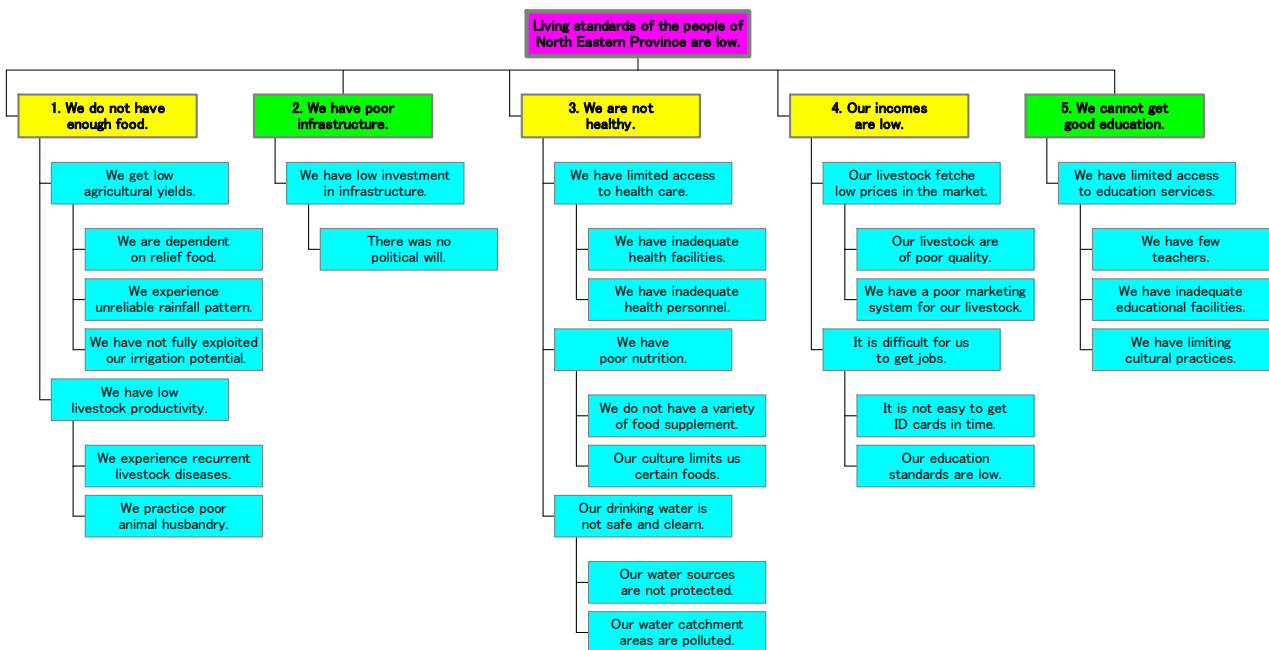
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.1 Problem Analysis of Coast Province



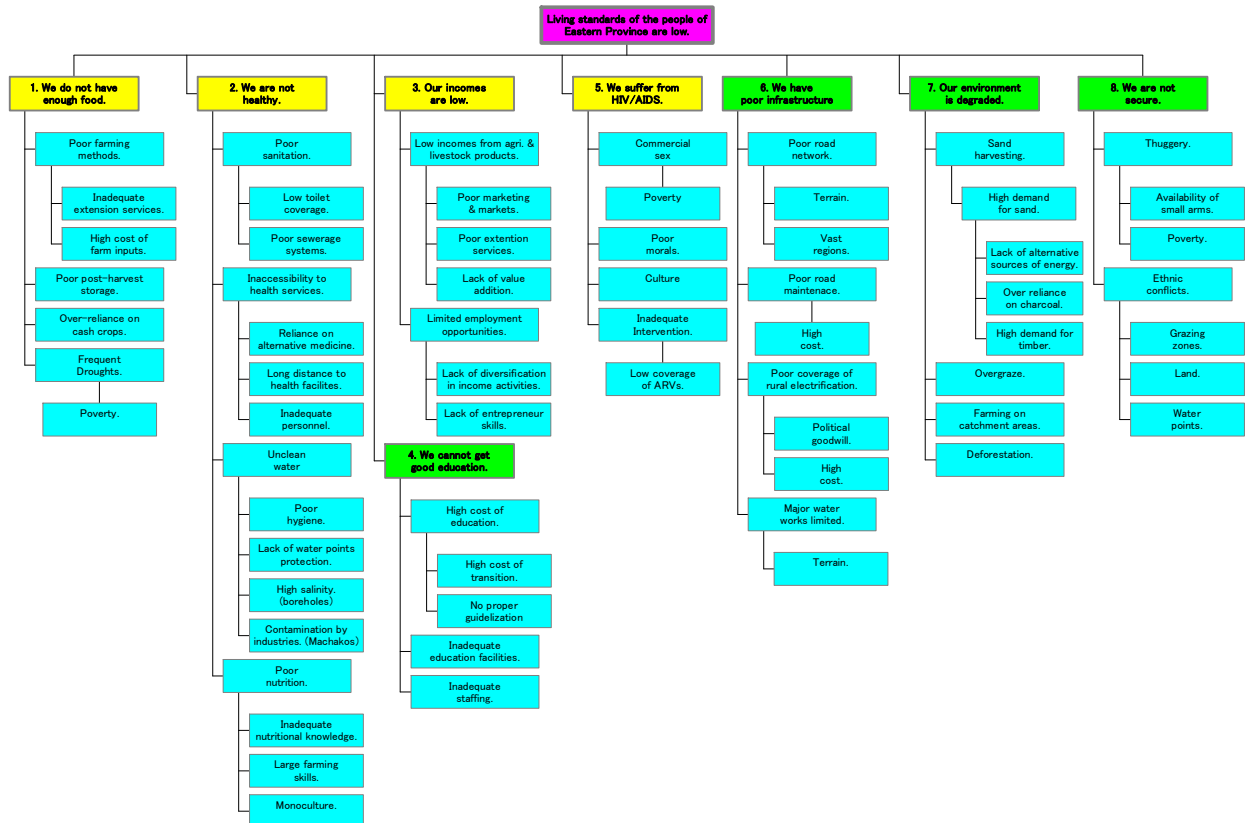
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.2 Problem Analysis of North Eastern Province



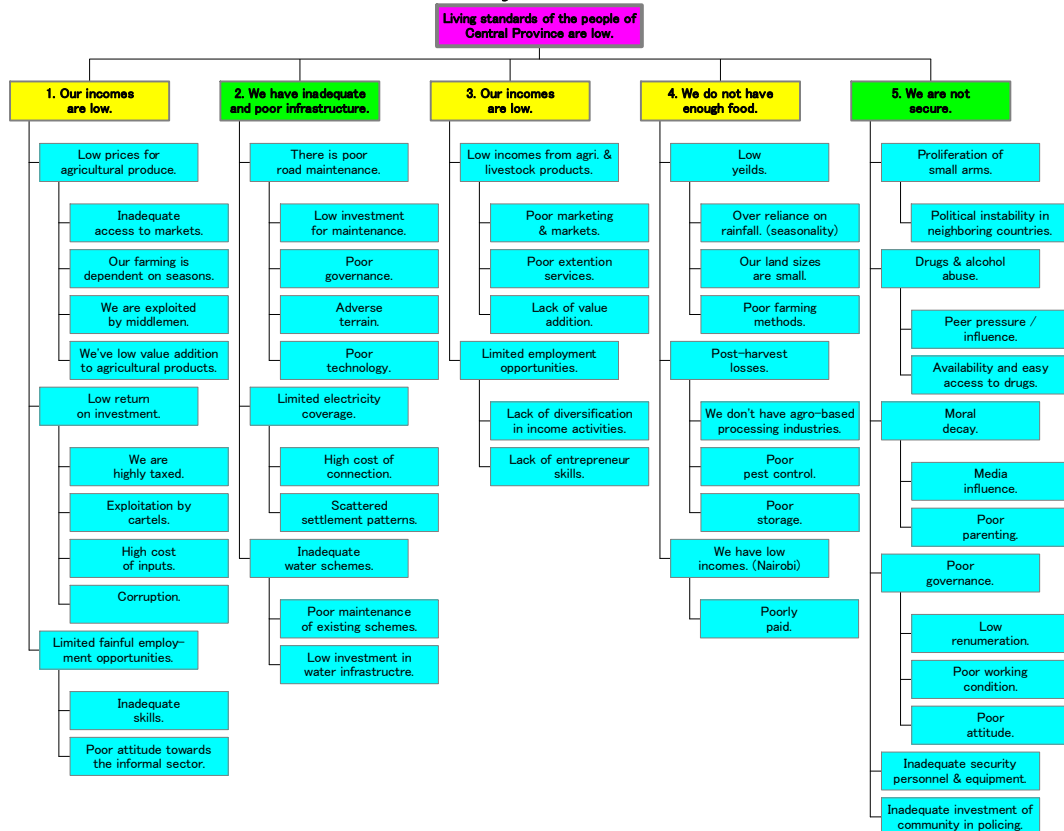
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.3 Problem Analysis of Eastern Province



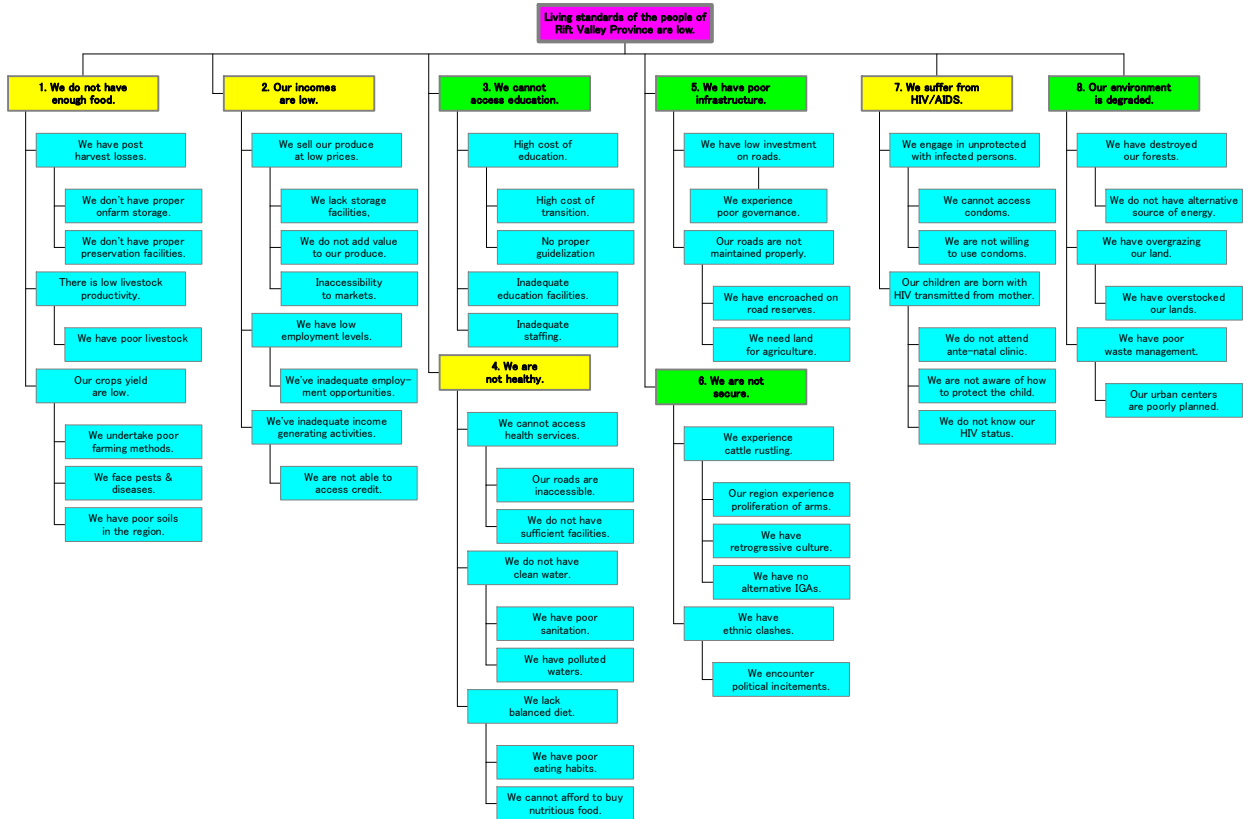
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.4 Problem Analysis of Central Province



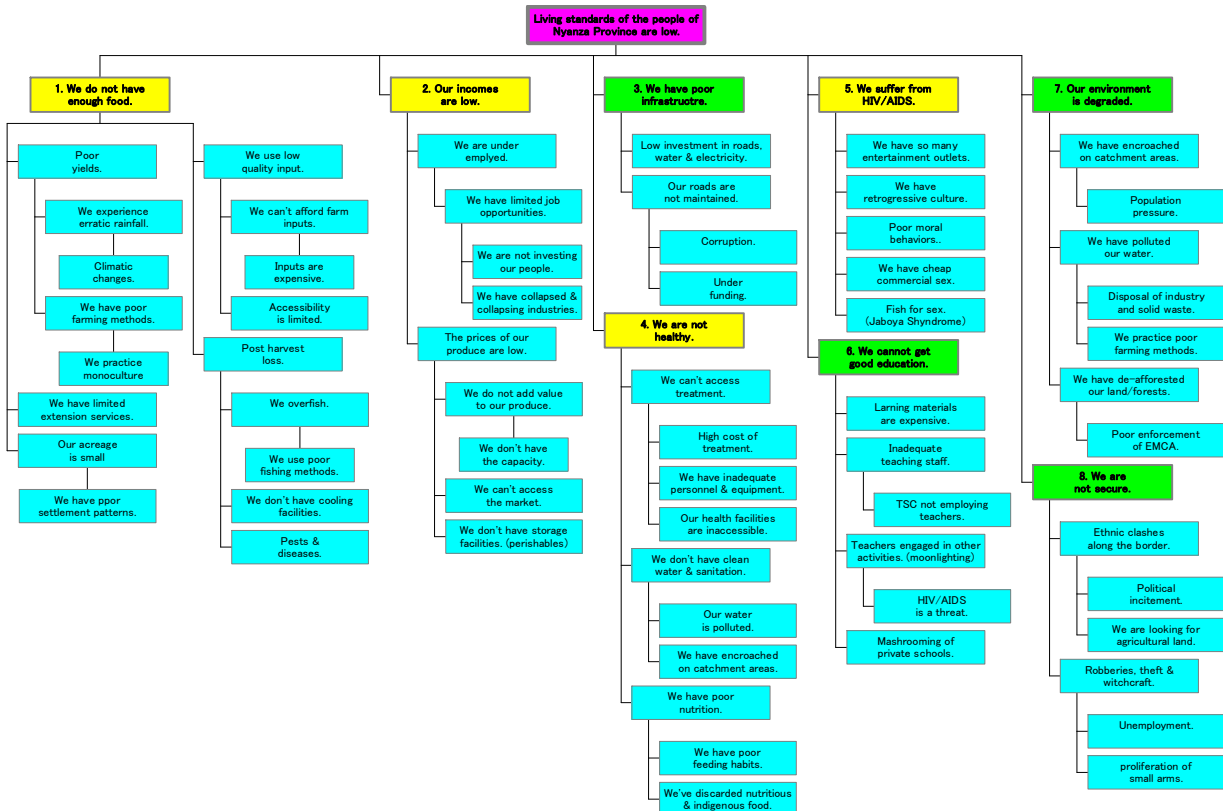
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.5 Problem Analysis of Rift Valley Province



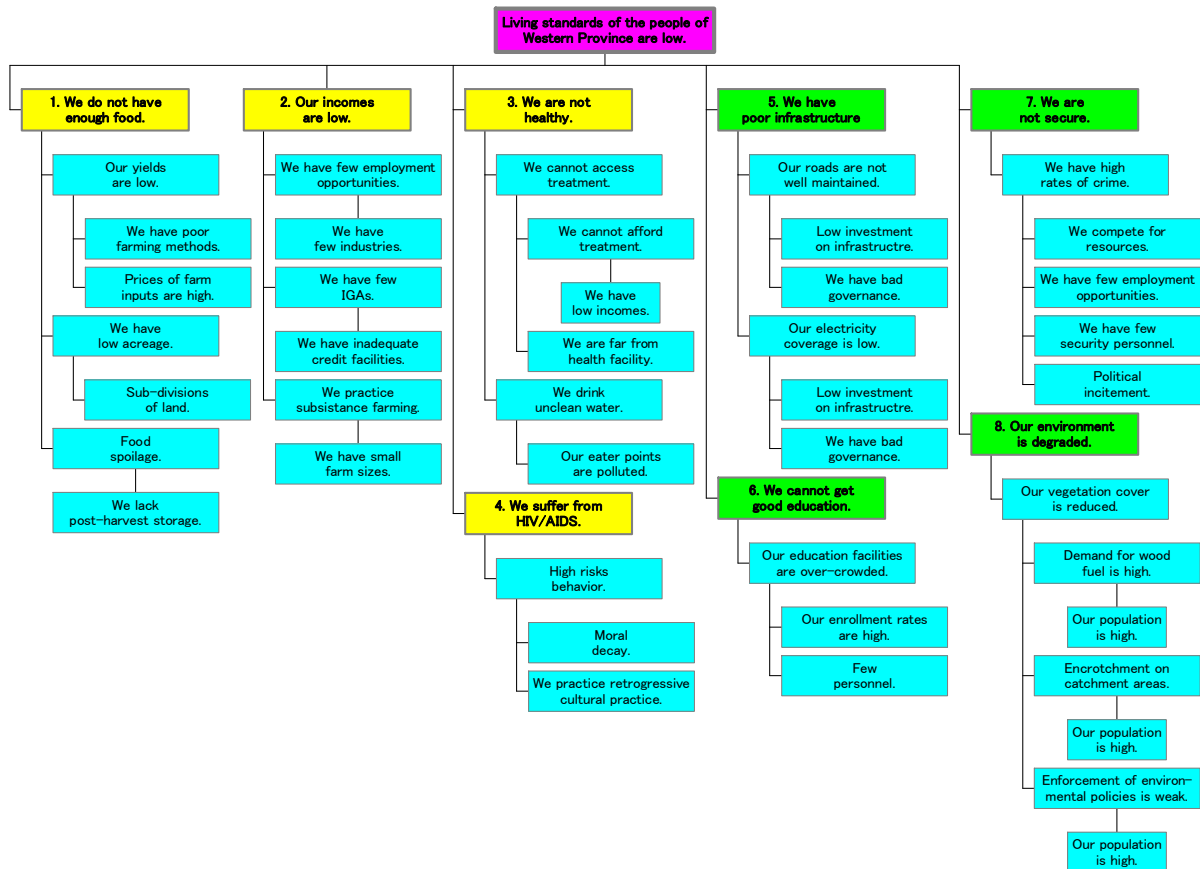
Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.6 Problem Analysis of Nyanza Province



Exercise 4 Problem Analysis by Province

4.7 Problem Analysis of Western Province



Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.1 The Living Standards of People in Coast Province are High.

VISION: An agriculturally developed highly industrialized and leading tourist destination region

Approaches I	I. Our income is high.	Mo	Kw	TT	Ki	L	Ma	Tr	Programmes	Approaches V	V. We have good infrastructure.	Mo	Kw	TT	Ki	L	Ma	Tr	Programmes	
Strategies	1 I-1 We have business activities.	○	⊗	⊗	●	○	⊗	○	I-1.1 Entrepreneurial Empowerment Programme I-1.2 Business Development Programme	Strategies	1 V-1 We have good road network.	○	⊗	●	○	⊗	●	V-1.1 Roads 2007 Programme V-1.2 Rural Access Roads Programme V-1.3 Constituency Roads Programme V-1.4 Construction of Bitumen Roads Programme		
	2 I-2 We have job opportunities.	●	○	⊗	○	○	○	○	I-2.1 Income Generation Programme I-2.2 SME Programme I-3.1 NALEP Programme		2 V-2 Our roads are properly maintained.	○	○	⊗	○	○	●	V-2.1 Fuel Levy Roads Programme V-2.2 Community Food for Work Programme V-2.3 Ports Rehabilitation Programme		
	3 I-3 We can grow high value crops and livestock.	○	⊗	○	⊗	●	○	●	I-3.2 Livestock Upgrading Programme I-3.3 Animal Vaccination Programme I-3.4 Pest & Disease Management Programme		3 V-3 We access safe drinking water.	○	●	⊗	○	○	○	○	V-3.1 Water Users Management Programme V-3.2 Water & Sanitation Programme V-4.1 Rural Electrification Programme V-4.2 Solar Energy Generation Programme	
									4 V-4 We have reliable clean source of energy.		●	○	⊗	○	○	○	○			
Strategies	1 II-1 We have adequate learning facilities.	○	⊗	○	○	⊗	○	●	II-1.1 Coast Schools Equipment Supply Programme II-1.2 Coast Schools Rehabilitation Programme II-1.3 Coast Schools Construction & Development Programme	Strategies	1 VI-1 We can access proper medical care.	○	●	⊗	⊗	○	○	○	○	VI-1.1 KBMSA Decentralization Programme VI-1.2 Coast Health Facility Rehabilitation Programme VI-1.3 TB/Malaria Treatment & Management Programme VI-1.4 Refer to IV-1-2
	2 II-2 We have enough teaching staff.	○	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	II-2.1 In-service Training Programme II-2.2 BOG/PTA Teachers Hiring Programme II-3.1 Advocacy & Sensitisation Programme		2 VI-2 We have enough clean drinking water.	○	●	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	VI-2.1 Refer to V-3-1 & V-3-2
	3 II-3 We have discouraged retrogressive culture.	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	II-4.1 School Bursary Programme II-4.2 School Feeding Programme		3 VI-3 We are conversant on disease prevention.	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VI-3.1 Maternal Child Health (MCH) Programme VI-4.1 Slum Upgrading Programme VI-4.2 Urban Sanitation Upgrading Programme VI-4.3 Waste Disposal Programme
	4 II-4 We afford education.	○	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	II-5.1 School Co-curriculum Programme		4 VI-4 We have good drainage & waste disposal system.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VI-5.1 Nutrition Programme VI-6.1 ITN Programme VI-7.1 Refer to IV-1-1
	5 II-5 We have co-curricular activities.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			5 VI-5 We take nutritious and balanced food.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VI-8.1 Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
Strategies	1 III-1 We use proper farming methods.	○	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	III-1.1 Crop Development Programme III-1.2 Refer to I-3-1 III-1.3 Land Management Programme III-1.4 Irrigation Programme	Strategies	1 VII-1 We reafforestation.	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	VII-1.1 Afforestation Tree Planting Programme VII-2.1 Soil & Conservation Programme VII-2.2 Tana Delta Conservation Programme VII-2.3 Rare & Endangered Species Programme
	2 III-2 We produce high agricultural & livestock output.	○	⊗	○	○	○	○	○	III-2.1 Refer to I-3-1 III-2.2 Refer to I-3.4 III-2.3 Agricultural Productivity Programme III-2.4 Refer to I-3-2 III-2.5 Farm Input Supply Programme		2 VII-2 We don't encroach our conservation sites (deltas, river beds, parks).	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III-3.1 Post Harvest Management Programme
	3 III-3 We have good storage facilities.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III-4.1 Refer to I-2-1 III-5.1 Refer to II-3-1 III-6.1 Refer to II-1-3 III-6.2 Land Adjudication & Settlement Programme		3 VII-3 Water pollution is controlled.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III-4.1 Refer to V-3-2 & VI-4-1 III-4.1 Refer to V-3-2 & VI-3-1 III-5.1 Refer to II-1-3 III-6.1 Refer to II-1-3
	4 III-4 We can afford food.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			4 VII-4 We dispose our waste properly.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VII-7.1 Refer to II-3.1 & IV-1.1
	5 III-5 We have no /less post harvest losses.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			5 VII-5 We practice good crop & livestock husbandry.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	6 III-6 We own land.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			6 VII-6 We rehabilitate our open quarries.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Strategies	1 IV-1 We practice safe sex.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	IV-1.1 Advocacy and Sensitization Programme IV-1.2 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Programme	Strategies	1 VIII-1 We have discouraged retrogressive cultural / religious practices.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VIII-1.1 Refer to II-3.1 & IV-1.1
	2 IV-2 We have changed our behaviors.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	IV-2.1 Refer to IV-1-1 IV-3.1 Refer to IV-1-1 IV-3.2 Mitigation of Socio-economic Impacts Programme											
	3 IV-3 We have discouraged retrogressive cultural / religious practices.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○												

KEY

Top Priority Strategies by District Mo, Kw, TT, Ki, L, Ma and Tr	●
High Priority Strategies by District Mo, Kw, TT, Ki, L, Ma and Tr	⊗
Priority Strategies by District Mo, Kw, TT, Ki, L, Ma and Tr	○

DISTRICTS (REGIONS)

Mo	Mombasa
Kw	Kwana
TT	Tata Tabata
Ki	Kifi
L	Lamu
Ma	Malindi
Tr	Tana river

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.2 The Living Standards of People in North Eastern Province are High.

VISION: A Leading Livestock Producer & Exporter in Kenya

Approaches I	I. We have enough food. 1 I-1 We have high livestock productivity. ● ● ⊗ ○ 2 I-2 We get high agricultural yields. ○ ● ⊗ ●	Programmes	Approaches VI	VI. We live in a safe environment. 1 VI-1 We conserve trees. ○ ● ● ⊗ 2 VI-2 We have enough vegetation cover. ● ● ○ ⊗ 3 VI-3 We have alternative sources of energy. ○ ● ● ● ⊗	Programmes
Strategies		I-1-1 Livestock Development Programme I-2-1 Small-scale Irrigation Programme I-2-2 Crop Development Programme	Strategies		V-1-1 Afforestation Programme V-1-2 Re-afforestation Programme V-2-1 Destocking Programme V-2-2 Reseeding Programme V-2-3 Refer to I-1-1 V-3-1 Solar Energy Harvesting Programme V-3-2 Biogas Development Programme
Approaches II	II. We have good infrastructure. 1 II-1 We have high investment in infrastructure. ⊗ ○ ● ●	Programmes II-1-1 Road Development Programme II-1-2 Water & Sanitation Programme II-1-3 Rural Electrification Programme II-1-4 Airstrips Rehabilitation & Upgrading Programme	Approaches VII	VII. We have security. 1 VII-1 We have no illegal farmers. ⊗ ● ○ ● 2 VII-2 We have no clan conflicts. ● ⊗ ○ ⊗ 3 VII-3 We have no refugees. ○ ● ○ ⊗	Programmes VII-1-1 Illicit Arms Control Programme VII-1-2 Community Policing Programme VII-1-3 Border Surveillance Programme VII-2-1 Peace and Development Programme VII-2-2 Refer to I-1-1 VII-3-1 External Support Programme to Border Countries
Strategies			Strategies		
Approaches III	III. We are healthy. 1 III-1 We have enough access to health care. ⊗ ○ ● ⊗ 2 III-2 We have good nutrition. ⊗ ○ ○ ● 3 III-3 Our drinking water is clean. ● ○ ○ ⊗	Programmes III-1-1 New Health Facilities Development Programme III-1-2 Rehabilitation & Equipping of Health Facilities Development Programme III-1-3 Health Personnel Staffing Programme III-1-4 Mobile Health Programme III-1-5 Immunization Programme III-2-1 Nutritional Support Programme III-3-1 Refer to II-1-2	Approaches VIII	VIII. We have less HIV/AIDS cases. 1 VIII-1 We engage in safe sex. ⊗ ● ○ ⊗ 2 VIII-2 We have favorable cultural practices. ● ● ○ ⊗	Programmes VIII-1-1 HIV/AIDS Awareness Programme VIII-1-2 OVC Support Programme VIII-2-1 Refer to VIII-1-1
Strategies			Strategies		
Approaches IV	IV. Our incomes are high. 1 IV-1 Our livestock fetches high price in the market. ○ ○ ⊗ ● 2 IV-2 It is easy for us to get jobs. ⊗ ○ ○ ●	Programmes IV-1-1 Livestock Marketing Programme IV-1-2 Refer to I-1-1 IV-2-1 Registration of Persons Programme IV-2-2 Entrepreneurship Skills Development Programme IV-2-3 IGA's Development Programme	Approaches V	V. We get good education. 1 V-1 We have adequate access to education services. ⊗ ○ ● ⊗	Programmes V-1-1 New Educational Facilities Development Programme V-1-2 Rehabilitation & Equipping of School Facilities Development Programme V-1-3 Teacher Staffing Programme V-1-4 Mobile Schools Development Programme V-1-5 School Feeding Programme
Strategies			Strategies		

KEY	
Top Priority Strategies by District W, G, I and M	●
High Priority Strategies by District W, G, I and M	⊗
Priority Strategies by District W, G, I and M	○

DISTRICTS (REGIONS)	
W	Wajir
G	Garissa
I	Ijara
M	Mandera

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.3 The Living Standards of People in Eastern Province are High.

VISION: A province leading in agriculture & Livestock production for the good well-being of the inhabitants.

Approach I	I. We have enough food.	A	B	C	D	Programmes	Approach V	V. We have low HIV/AIDS prevalence.	A	B	C	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 I-1. Effective & efficient farming methods.	○	●	⊗	⊗	I-1-1. Soil & Water Conservation Programme I-1-2. Small Scale Irrigation Programme I-1-3. Agricultural Extension Programme I-1-4. Livestock Improvement & Development Programme I-1-5. Sustainable Agricultural Inputs Program	Strategies	1 V-1. Advocate for behavioral change.	○	●	⊗	⊗	V-1-1. HIV/AIDS Control & Prevention Programme V-2-1. HIV/AIDS Care & Support Programme
	2 I-2. Effective drought management.	●	○	⊗	⊗	I-2-1. Drought Management Programme I-2-2. Water Harvesting Programme		2 V-2. Adequate intervention.	○	●	⊗	⊗	V-2-1. HIV/AIDS Care & Support Programme
	3 I-3. Crop diversification	○	●	⊗	⊗	I-3-1. Promotion of Traditional Food Crops Programme I-3-2. Promotion of Suitable Cash Crops Programme I-3-3. Promotion of Emerging Crops Programme (Aloevera etc.)	Strategies	1 VI-1. Improved roads network.	●	○	⊗	○	VI-1-1. Rural Access Roads Programme VI-2-1. Construction & Rehabilitation of Water Infrastructure Programme VI-3-1. Rural Electrification Programme
	4 I-4. Good post-harvest methods.	⊗	●	●	●	I-4-1. Crops & Pests Control Programme I-4-2. Training on Post Harvest Management Programme		2 VI-2. Improved road maintenance.	○	●	⊗	⊗	VI-2-1. Construction & Rehabilitation of Water Infrastructure Programme VI-3-1. Rural Electrification Programme
Strategies	3 I-3. Crop diversification	○	●	⊗	⊗	I-3-1. Promotion of Traditional Food Crops Programme I-3-2. Promotion of Suitable Cash Crops Programme I-3-3. Promotion of Emerging Crops Programme (Aloevera etc.)	Strategies	3 VI-3. Sufficient major water work.	●	⊗	⊗	⊗	VI-3-1. Construction & Rehabilitation of Water Infrastructure Programme VI-4-1. Rural Electrification Programme
	4 I-4. Good post-harvest methods.	⊗	●	●	●	I-4-1. Crops & Pests Control Programme I-4-2. Training on Post Harvest Management Programme		1 VI-4. Sufficient electricity coverage.	○	●	⊗	⊗	VI-4-1. Rural Electrification Programme
Approach II	II. We are healthy.	A	B	C	D	Programmes	Approach VII	VII. Our environment is protected.	A	B	C	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 II-1. We have clean water.	●	○	⊗	●	II-1-1. Rehabilitation of Rural Water Point Programme II-1-2. Promote Domestic Water Harvest Programme II-1-3. New Water Points Programme II-1-4. New Water Points Programme II-1-5. Capacity Building on Water Use & Management Programme	Strategies	1 VII-1. Re-forestation.	○	●	⊗	⊗	VII-1-1. Re-forestation Programme VII-1-2. Afforestation Programme VII-2-1. Sand Harvest Management Programme VII-3-1. Range Management Programme
	2 II-2. We have access to health services.	●	○	⊗	⊗	II-2-1. Primary Health Care & Immunization Programme II-2-2. Health Infrastructure Development Programme II-2-3. Human Resource Development & Recruitment Programme		2 VII-2. Sand harvesting properly managed.	⊗	○	○	●	VII-2-1. Sand Harvest Management Programme VII-3-1. Range Management Programme
	3 II-3. Good nutrition.	●	○	⊗	●	II-3-1. Improved Nutrition Programme II-3-2. Refer I-3-1		3 VII-3. Reduced overgrazing.	●	○	○	○	VII-3-1. Range Management Programme
	4 II-4. We have good sanitation.	●	⊗	⊗	○	II-4-1. Water & Sanitation Programme							
Approach III	III. We have high incomes.	A	B	C	D	Programmes	Approach VIII	VIII. We are secure.	A	B	C	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 III-1. Income from agriculture & livestock is high.	●	●	●	●	III-1-1. Agricultural & Livestock Yield Improvement Programme III-2-1. Employment & Sustainable Livelihood Programme	Strategies	1 VIII-1. No ethnic conflicts.	●	⊗	⊗	○	VIII-1-1. Promotion of Community Policing Programme VIII-2-1. Criminal Rehabilitation Programme
	2 III-2. Employment opportunities are sufficient.	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	III-2-1. Employment & Sustainable Livelihood Programme		2 VIII-2. No thuggery.	○	●	⊗	⊗	VIII-2-1. Criminal Rehabilitation Programme
Approach IV	IV. We have good education.	A	B	C	D	Programmes							
Strategies	1 IV-1. Education is affordable.	●	○	⊗	⊗	IV-1-1. Education Infrastructure, Enrollment & Human Resource Development Programme							
	2 IV-2. Education facilities are adequate.	⊗	○	⊗	○	IV-2-1. Refer IV-1-1							
	3 IV-3. We have adequate staff.	●	⊗	⊗	⊗	IV-3-1. Refer IV-1-1							

KEY

Top Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	:	●
High Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	:	⊗
Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	:	○

DISTRICTS (REGIONS)

A	Moyare, Marsabit, Isiolo
B	Meru North, Meru South, Meru Central, Embu
C	Tharaka, Mbere
D	Machakos, Kitui, Makuani, Mwingi

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.5 The Living Standards of People in Rift Valley Province are High.

VISION: Economically sustainable & secure province

Approach I	I. We have enough food.	A	B	G	D	Programmes	Approach VI	VI. We are secure.	A	B	G	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 I-1. Our crop yield are high.	○	⊗	●	●	I-1-1 Crop Development Programme	Strategies	1 VI-1. No ethnic clashes.	○	⊗	●	⊗	VI-1-1 Peace Reconciliation Programme
	2 I-2. Our livestock production is high.	●	●	⊗	⊗	I-2-1 Livestock Development Programme		2 VI-2. There is no cattle rustling.	●	⊗	○	○	VI-2-1 Refer to II-3-1
	3 I-3. We have no post-harvest loss.	○	○	●	⊗	I-3-1 Post-harvest Management Programme		3 VI-3. No thuggery and burglary.					VI-2-2 Diversification of Livelihood Programme VI-3-1 Community Policing Programme
Approach II	II. Our incomes are high.	A	B	G	D	Programmes	Approach VII	VII. We have low incidences of HIV/AIDS.	A	B	G	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 II-1. We sell our produce at high price.	●	●	●	●	II-1-1 Marketing Development Programme	Strategies	1 VII-1. Positive behavior change.	○	⊗	●	⊗	VII-1-1 Behavior Change Communication Programme
	2 II-2. We have high employment level.	⊗	⊗	●	⊗	II-2-1 Rural Trade & Production Centers Programme		2 VII-2. We have adequate VCT centres and ART.	⊗	⊗	⊗	○	VII-2-1 VCT & ART Development Programme
	3 II-3. We have adequate I.G.A.s.	●	⊗	●	●	II-3-1 Promotion of SMEP II-3-2 Rural Credit Support Programme		3 VII-3. We know our HIV status.	⊗	⊗	⊗	○	VII-3-1 Refer to VII-2-1
4 VII-4. No mother to child transmission	⊗	⊗	⊗	○	VII-4-1 PMTCT Development Programme								
Approach III	III. We can access education.	A	B	G	D	Programmes	Approach VIII	VIII. We live in healthy environment.	A	B	G	D	Programmes
Strategies	1 III-1. We have positive attitudes.	●	●	○	○	III-1-1 Education Sensitization Programme	Strategies	1 VIII-1. Good pasture management.	●	●	○	○	VIII-1-1 Pasture Improvement and Management Programme
	2 III-2. We have adequate educational facilities.	●	⊗	○	○	III-2-1 Education Support Programme		2 VIII-2. Our forests are well managed.	○	○	⊗	●	VIII-2-1 Forest Conservation / Management Programme VIII-2-2 Afforestation Programme
	3 III-3. We can afford education.	⊗	⊗	○	○	III-3-1 Refer to III-2-1		3 VIII-3. Well planned urban settlement.	○	○	●	⊗	VIII-3-1 Physical Planning Programme
4 VIII-4. Proper waste management.	●	○	●	⊗	VIII-4-1 Waste Management Programme								
5 VIII-5. Proper land tenure system.	●	●	○	○	VIII-5-1 Land Adjudication and Settlement Programme								
Approach IV	IV. We are healthy.	A	B	G	D	Programmes							
Strategies	1 IV-1. We can access health services.	●	⊗	○	○	IV-1-1 Health Services Development Programme							
	2 IV-2. We have balanced diet.	●	⊗	○	○	IV-1-2 Rural & Minor Roads Programme IV-2-1 Nutrition Programme							
	3 IV-3. We have clean water.	●	⊗	⊗	○	IV-3-1 Water and Sanitation Programme							
Approach V	V. We have good infrastructure.	A	B	G	D	Programmes							
Strategies	1 V-1. High investment in roads.	●	●	⊗	⊗	V-1-1 Road Development Programme							
	2 V-2. Our roads are well maintained.	⊗	⊗	●	●	V-2-1 Roads Improvement Programme V-2-2 Refer to IV-1-2							
	3 V-3. We have not encroached our road reserves.	○	○	●	●	V-3-1 Roads Management Programme							

KEY	
Top Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	: ●
High Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	: ⊗
Priority Strategies by Region A, B, C and D	: ○

DISTRICTS (REGIONS)	
A	Turkana, Samburu, Vilest Pokot, Baringo, Marakwet
B	Kajado, Narok, Trans Mara, Laikipia
C	Transzoia, Uasingishu, Koibatei, Keiyo, Nakuru
D	Kericho, Bomet, Bureti, Nandi North, Nandi South

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.6 The Living Standards of People in Nyanza Province are High.

VISION: A regional agricultural, industrial and economic hub

Approach I	I. We have enough food.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme	Approach VI	VI. We have access to quality education.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme	
Strategies	1						I-1.1. Integrated Crop Development Programme	Strategies	1						VI-1.1. Equipment Provision Programme	
	I-1. Improving farming methods.	●	●	●	●	●	I-1.2. Integrated Livestock Development Programme		2	●	●	○	○	●	VI-2.1. School Inspection Programme	
	I-1.3. Soil Conservation Programme	○	●	●	●	●	I-1.3. Soil Conservation Programme		3	○	○	●	●	●	VI-2.2. School Feeding Programme	
	2	I-2. Strengthen extension services.	●	●	●	●	●	I-2.1. Refer to I-1-1, I-1-2 and I-1-3	Approach VII	VII. We sustain our environment.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme
	3	I-3. Minimize post harvest losses.	○	●	●	●	●	I-4.1. Small-scale Irrigation Programme	Strategies	1	○	●	●	●	●	VII-1.1. Afforestation & Reforestation Programme
	4	I-4. Backup irrigation.	○	●	●	○	●	I-5.1. Fish Production Programme		2	●	●	○	○	●	VII-1.2. Agro-forestry Programme
5	I-5. Produce more fish.						I-6.1. Land Management Programme	3		○	○	●	○	○	VII-3.1. Sensitization & Advocacy Programme on Environment	
6	I-6. Improve on settlement pattern.															
Approach II	II. Our incomes are high.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme	Approach VIII	VIII. We are secured.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme	
Strategies	1						II-1.1. Micro Finance Programme	Strategies	1	○	○	○	○	○	VIII-1.1. Conflict Management Plan	
	II-1. Invest in industries & informal sector.	●	●	●	●	●	II-1.2. Small-scale and Jukwai Enterprise Programme		2	●	○	○	○	○	VIII-2.1. Community Police Management System	
	2						II-2.1. Rural and Minor Roads Programme									
	II-2. Improve the infrastructure.	●	○	●	●	●	II-2.2. Water and Sanitation Development Programme									
3	II-3. Add value to our produce.	●	○	●	○	●	II-2.3. Rural Electrification Programme									
4	II-4. Develop our entrepreneurial skills.	○	○	○	○	○	II-2.4. I.C.T. Programme									
							II-3.1. Refer to II-1-1 & II-1-2									
							II-4.1.									
Approach III	III. We have improved infrastructure.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme									
Strategies	1						III-1.1. Refer to II-2-1, II-2-2, II-2-3 & II-2-4									
	II-1. Increase investment in infrastructure.	○	○	●	○	●	III-2.1. Refer to II-2-1									
	2	II-2. Regular maintenance of infrastructure.	○	○	○	○	○	III-3.1. Cooperation and Management Programme								
3	II-3. Improve coordination in infrastructure investment.	●	○	○	○	○										
Approach IV	IV. We are healthy.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme									
Strategies	1						IV-1-1. Malaria Control Programme									
	IV-1. Improve access to Medicare.	○	○	●	○	●	IV-1-2. Medical Equipment Supply Programme									
							IV-1-3. Refer to II-2-1									
							IV-1-4. Family Planning Programme									
							IV-1-5. Immunization Programme									
	2	IV-2. Improve access to clean water.	○	○	○	○	○	IV-1-6. I.C.M.I Programme								
3	IV-3. Promote consultation of nutritious food.	○	○	○	○	○	IV-2-1. Refer II-2-2									
							IV-3-1. Nutrition Programme									
Approach V	V. We combat HIV/AIDS.	KNG	KN	SB	MK	HRS	Programme									
Strategies	1						V-1.1. HIV/AIDS Advocacy Programme									
	V-1. Promote behavior change.	○	●	●	○	●	V-2.1.									
	2	V-2. Discourage retrogressive cultural practices.	○	○	●	○	●	V-3.1. Women Empowerment Programme								
	3	V-3. Economically empower women.	○	○	○	○	○	V-4.1. O.V.C.s Programme								
4	V-4. Support O.V.C.s	○	○	○	○	○										

KEY	
Top Priority Strategies by Regions	●
High Priority Strategies by Regions	○
Priority Strategies by Regions	○

DISTRICTS (REGIONS)	
KNG	Kisii, Nyamira and Gucha
KN	Kisumu and Nyando
SB	Siaya and Bondo
MK	Misori and Kuria
HRS	Homa Bay, Rachuonyo and Suba

Exercise 5 Prioritization and Programme Identification

5.7 The Living Standards of People in Western Province are High.

VISION: A healthy and self-reliant community with good infrastructure that promote growth in industries

Approach I	I. We have enough food.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 I-1. Our crop yields are high.	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	I.1.1 Research and Development Programme I.1.2 Use of Recommended Variety Programme
	2 I-2. We undertake intensive farming.	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	I.2.1 Farmers' Training Programmes I.2.2 Personnel Training Programmes
	3 I-3. We have no/low food spoilage.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	I.3.1 Post-harvest Management Programmes
	4 I-4. Our livestock production is high.	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	I.4.1 Livestock Extension Programmes
	5 I-5. We have affordable farm inputs.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	I.5.1 Subsidies Programmes I.5.2 Co-op Input Purchase Programme
	6 I-6. We have improved extension services.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	I.6.1 Refer to I-1-1
	7 I-7. We have reclaimed swamps.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	I.7.1 Reclamation of Swamps Programme
	8 I-8. We have controlled floods.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	I.8.1 Construction of Permanent Dykes I.8.2 Dykes Management Programme
Approach II	II. Our incomes are high.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 II-1. We have more I.O.A.s.	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	II.1.1 Developed Funding Programmes
	2 II-2. We have more employment opportunities.	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.2.1 Youth Training Programmes
	3 II-3. We practice cash crop farming.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.3.1 Credit Funds to Farmers
	4 II-4. We have diversified our income sources.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.4.1 Small and Micro Enterprise Programme
	5 II-5. We have better prices for our products.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.5.1 Market Research Programmes
	6 II-6. We have added value to our farm produce.	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.6.1 Establishment of Agro-processing Industries
	7 II-7. We enhanced our entrepreneurial skills.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	II.7.1 Refer to II-4-1
Approach III	III. Our health status is high.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 III-1. We can access treatment.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.1.1 Medical care Programme
	2 III-2. We drink clean water.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.2.1 Water and Sanitation Programmes
	3 III-3. We have increased our vaccination coverage.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.3.1 Expanded Immunization Programme
	4 III-4. We have controlled diseases.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.4.1 Disease Control Programmes
	5 III-5. We eat balanced diet.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.5.1 Nutrition Programme
	6 III-6. We have clean environment.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	III.6.1 Environmental Health Programme
Approach IV	IV. We have controlled HIV/AIDS.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 IV-1. We have controlled new infections.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	IV-1.1 PMCT Programme IV-1.2 VCT Programme
	2 IV-2. We have improved the quality of life of the infected and the affected.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	IV-2.1 Home Based Care and Treatment Programme
	3 IV-3. We have mitigated the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	IV-3.1 Advocacy and Support Programme
Approach V	V. We can get good education.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 V-1. We have more education facilities.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	V-1.1 Kenya Education Support Programmes
	2 V-2. Our transition rates are high.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	V-2.1 Secondary Education Bursaries
	3 V-3. We have improved teacher pupil ratio.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	4 V-4. We have increased financial support to needy students.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Approach VI	VI. We are secure.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 VI-1. We have resolved ethnic clashes.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VI-1.1 Conflict Resolution Programme
	2 VI-2. We have reduced cattle theft.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VI-2.1 Community Policing Programme
	3 VI-3. We have enough security personnel.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Approach VII	VII. We have adequate infrastructure.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 VII-1. Our roads are well maintained.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	2 VII-2. Our electricity coverage is extended.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	3 VII-3. We have access to clean and safe water.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	4 VII-4. Our communication network is improved.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Approach VIII	VIII. Our environment is well conserved.	KK	VI	BG	LG	BM	BS	TS	ME	Programmes
Strategies	1 VIII-1. We have adequate vegetation cover.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	VIII-1.1 National Environmental Management Programme (NEMA)
	2 VIII-2. We have proper waste disposal.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	3 VIII-3. We have proper urban planning.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	4 VIII-4. We have proper land use.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

Exercise 6 Identification of Indicators

Exercise 6: Identification of Indicators

Indicators: The Living Standards of People in Our Province are High.

Approach	Goal Indicators	Strategy	Outcome Indicators	Programmes / Outputs of Programme	Output Indicators
1. Our incomes are high. (Rural Province)	Rural-hold incomes	1. I-1. We have more IG.A.S.	Groups/ individuals undertaking IGAs	IG-1.1. Developed Funding Programmes, Devolved Funds Utilization Towards IGAs	Number of groups or individuals undertaking IGAs
		2. I-2. We have more employment opportunities.	Jobs created	IG-2.1. Youth Training Programmes Promotion of Training Opportunities	Number of persons trained
		3. I-3. We produce more crop farming.	Production of cash crops	IG-3.1. Credit Facilitate Farmers Credit Funds Establishment and Utilization	Number of IGAs (Micro Finance institutions) disbursing funds Number of farmers trained
		4. I-4. We have diversified our income sources.	Alternative income resources	IG-4.1. Small and Micro Enterprise Programme Promotion of SMEs	Number of SMEs established
		5. I-5. We have better prices for our products.	Increase in prices	IG-5.1. Market Research Programmes Promotion of Market Research	Percent change in prices of produce
		6. I-6. We have added value to our farm products.	Quantity/ quality of processed products	IG-6.1. Establishment of Agri-processing Industries Agri-processing Subsector Promotion	Number of products with value addition
		7. I-7. We satisfied our entrepreneurial status.	Refer to I-4		IG-7.1. RHY to I-4-1
2. We have enough food. (Rural Province)	Cattle stable per adult equivalent	I-II-1 We have high yields.	Productivity in major crops and livestock	IG-1-1. Crop & Livestock Development Programme Farm Fencing	Number of farms applying rational cropping Number of farms applying compost manure
				Compost Manure Utilization	Number of farms applying technology Number of farms producing agro-waste
				Ecological Farming	Number of farmers utilizing tractor Number of farmers that have plough roller
				Livestock Management Programme Fodder Utilization	Number of farmers using concentrates
				Concentrate Utilization	Number of animals vaccinated Number of animals treated as per recommendation Number of animals treated as per recommendation
				Diseases Control	Number of bull schemes established Number of farmers utilizing AI and bull scheme services
				Cross Breeding	Number of farmers having recommended zero-grazing unit
				Zero-grazing Units Improvement	Number of farmers trained
				Farmer Training	Number of farmers applying technology Quantity of farm produce processed
				Agri-Processing Programme Farm Based Value Addition	Number of farmers trained on post-harvest losses
3. IV-3 We have high incomes.	Per capita income			IG-3.1. Agri-Processing Programme Farm Based Value Addition	Number of inputs supplied Volume of credit Number of persons accessing credit
				Storage Management Programme Post Harvest Control	Number of groups supported
				Agri-Programme Credit Facilities	Number of groups accessing credit
				Agri-Training	Number of groups persons training on IGAs

Exercise 6: Identification of Indicators

Indicators: The Living Standards of People in Our Province are High.

I. We are healthy. (Nyanza Province)	
Life expectancy by sex.	
1	<p>IV-1. We have improved access to healthcare.</p> <p>Percentage of population accessing medicine</p> <p>Number of people observing malaria (ITN) (treated rate) Number of malaria cases reported</p> <p>Number of health facilities equipped Number of health facilities supplied to health facilities. Number of CHWs (Community health workers) trained on FP. Number of people visiting FP clinics</p> <p>Percentage of children immunized.</p> <p>Number of CHWs trained on DMC1. Percentage of households accessing clean water Number of cases of water-borne diseases reported</p> <p>Number of malnutrition cases reported.</p>
2	<p>IV-2. We have improved access to clean water.</p> <p>Number of households accessing clean water.</p>
3	<p>IV-3. We have provided consumption of nutritious food.</p> <p>Percentage of households consuming / growing traditional food.</p>
1	<p>IV-1. We have high investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>Percentage of road network in good condition Percentage of households with safe and reliable water Percentage of airstrips in good condition</p>
II. We have good infrastructure. (North Eastern Province)	
Proportion of infrastructure coverage	
1	<p>IV-1-1. Road Development Programme Road Construction</p> <p>Number of kms of road construction</p> <p>IV-1-2. Road Maintenance Programme Road maintenance</p> <p>Number of kms of road maintenance</p> <p>IV-1-3. Water & Sanitation Programme Water Supply System</p> <p>Number of earth pan dug Number of diams dug Number of boreholes drilled</p> <p>Construction of Sewage System</p> <p>Number of sewage system constructed</p> <p>Protection of water catchment areas</p> <p>Number of water catchments protected</p> <p>IV-1-3 Rural Electrification Programme Installation of electricity</p> <p>Number of households connected with electricity</p> <p>IV-1-4 Airstrips Rehabilitation & Upgrading Programme Airstrips rehabilitation</p> <p>Number of airstrips rehabilitated</p> <p>Airstrips upgrading</p> <p>Number of airstrips upgraded</p>
III. We have good education. (Coast Province)	
Literacy level (%)	
1	<p>IV-1-1. We have adequate learning facilities.</p> <p>Percentage of learners' facilities improved</p>
2	<p>IV-2. We have enough teaching staff.</p> <p>Proportion of qualified teachers Staff to level</p>
3	<p>IV-3. We have encouraged retrogressive culture.</p> <p>Enrollment rate</p>
4	<p>IV-4. We afford education</p> <p>Enrollment, retention & transition rates</p>
5	<p>IV-5. We have co-curricular activities.</p> <p>Co-curricular activity</p>

Exercise 6: Identification of Indicators

Indicators: The Living Standards of People in Our Province are High.			
<p><i>VI. Our environment is protected. (Eastern Province)</i></p>	<p>Area under forest cover Number of environment protected sites</p>	<p>VI.1. Re-afforestation. Number of afforestation programmes</p>	<p>VI.1.1. Reafforestation Programme Seedlings planted Number of hills gazetted Number of farmers practicing agro-forestry Number of seedlings planted and survival rate Number of hills gazetted</p>
	<p>Area under agro-forestry</p>	<p>Area under agro-forestry</p>	<p>VI.1.2. Afforestation Programme Promotion of Agro-forestry practices Number of farmers practicing agro-forestry</p>
	<p>VI.2. Sand harvesting property managed.</p>	<p>Sand harvesting area properly managed</p>	<p>VI.2.1. Sand Harvest Management Programme Sand Harvesting Rehabilitation Number of rehabilitated sand harvesting sites VI.2.2. Sand Harvesting Management Programme Licensing of Sand Harvesting Groups Number of licensed sand harvesting groups</p>
	<p>VI.3. Reduced overgrazing.</p>	<p>No overgrazing</p>	<p>VI.3.1. Range Management Programme Livestock de-stocking Number of livestock destocked Formation of community grazing resource management committees Number of communities grazing resource management committees formed Introduction of hybrid grasses Acres under hybrid grass seeds Creation of wet and dry grazing zones Number of wet and dry zones created</p>
<p><i>VI. We are secure. (Rift Valley Province)</i></p>	<p>Proportion of the province that is secure</p>	<p>VI.1. No ethnic clashes. Number of incidents of ethnic clashes reported Number of displaced persons Number of fires lost</p>	<p>VI.1.1. Peace Reconciliation Programme Peace and Reconciliation Meetings Held Peace Committees Formed Number of peace committees formed Number of peace agreements made Number of displaced persons resettled Number of people participating in CDF Amount of loans distributed Number of SMEs VI.1.2. Refer to VI.3.1 We have Adequate GRs Credit Facilities Number of diversified activities in the region VI.2. There is no cattle rustling. Number of raid cases reported Number of animals stolen VI.3. No thuggery and burglary. Number of crimes reported</p>
	<p>VI.2. There is no cattle rustling.</p>	<p>Number of raid cases reported Number of animals stolen</p>	<p>Number of diversified activities in the region Number of villages participating Number of crimes reported</p>
	<p>VI.3. No thuggery and burglary.</p>	<p>Number of crimes reported</p>	<p>Number of crimes reported</p>
	<p>VI.3.1. Community Policing Programme</p>	<p>Number of crimes reported</p>	<p>Number of crimes reported</p>

Annex-4 List of Workshop Participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Work Station</i>	<i>Deployment Status</i>
<u>RPD HQS:</u>				
<i>1</i>	Joseph N. Mukui.	Director.	Nairobi.	D/RPD.
<i>2</i>	Kennedy N. Nyachiro.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi.	IFAD Desk
<i>3</i>	Beatrice B. Manyonge.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>4</i>	Fresia W. Kamau.	Prin. Econ.	Hqs.	Hqs.
<i>5</i>	Yusuf A. Mbuno.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>6</i>	Benson K. Kimani.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>7</i>	Richard O. Nyaliech.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>8</i>	Lawrence M. Nzioka.	S/Econ. I	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>9</i>	Boniface M. Kariuki.	S/Econ. I	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>10</i>	John Nyangena.	S/Econ.II	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<i>11</i>	Pauline N. Mwangi.	Econ.II	Nairobi.	Hqs.
<u>PPS:</u>				
<i>12</i>	Vitalis O. Kabita.	Prin. Econ.	Rift Valley.	PPO.
<i>13</i>	Laban N. Masai.	Prin. Econ.	Coast.	PPO.
<i>14</i>	Eliud M. Salano.	Prin. Econ.	Western.	PPO.
<i>15</i>	Kenneth M. Macharia.	Prin. Econ.	Central.	PPO.
<i>16</i>	Simon K. Korir.	Prin. Econ.	Nairobi Area.	PPO.
<u>DDS:</u>				
<i>17</i>	John N. O. Okwiya.	S/Econ. I	Kisii Central.	DDO.
<i>18</i>	Philemon O. Agulo.	S/Econ. I	Nyando.	DDO.
<i>19</i>	Zaphaniah A. Onyiego.	S/Econ. I	Trans Mara.	DDO.
<i>20</i>	Samuel M. Gachoya.	S/Econ. I	Muranga N.	DDO.
<i>21</i>	Festus W. Obewa.	S/Econ. I	West Pokot.	DDO.
<i>22</i>	Kefa N. Gekonde.	S/Econ. I	Narok North.	DDO.
<i>23</i>	James Odongo.	S/Econ. I	Rachuonyo.	DDO.
<i>24</i>	Francis M. Kirira.	S/Econ. I	Laikipia East.	DDO.
<i>25</i>	James A. Sangori	S/Econ. I	Migori.	DDO.
<i>26</i>	Nicholas W. Kitua.	S/Econ. I	Makueni.	DDO.
<i>27</i>	Simon J. Ochieng.	S/Econ.II	Kisumu East.	DDO.
<i>28</i>	Kenneth N. Ruteere.	S/Econ.II	Garissa.	DDO.
<i>29</i>	Julius K. Kitunda.	S/Econ.II	Mbeere.	DDO.
<i>30</i>	Daniel N. Mwaura.	S/Econ.II	Kajiado.	DDO.
<i>31</i>	Anthony P. Mahui.	S/Econ.II	Nakuru.	DDO.
<i>32</i>	Aloyce M. Ratemo.	S/Econ.II	Nyamira.	DDO.
<i>33</i>	Francis M. Muteti.	S/Econ.II	Kilifi.	DDO.
<i>34</i>	Grace K. Muimi.	S/Econ.II	Machakos.	DDO.
<i>35</i>	Gladys K. W. Kinyuah.	S/Econ.II	Baringo.	DDO.
<i>36</i>	Wilfred A. Omari.	S/Econ.II	Nandi North.	DDO.
<i>37</i>	Muraya Norman	S/Econ.II	Embu.	DDO.
<i>38</i>	Cosmas M. Muia.	S/Econ.II	Kitui North.	DDO.
<i>39</i>	James M. Nyabochoa.	S/Econ.II	Vihi/Emuh.	DDO.
<i>40</i>	Martin W. Khaoya.	S/Econ.II	U/Gishu N.	DDO.

No.	NAME	Designation	Work Station	Deployment Status
	<u>DDS:</u>			
41	Michael D. Oyalo.	Econt.I	Nairobi North.	DDO.
42	Dan K. Abasa.	Econt.I	T/Nzoia East.	DDO.
43	Samuel K. Kipchumba.	Econt.I	Thika.	DDO.
44	Edwin J. Njue.	Econt.I	Igembe.	DDO.
45	Samwel N. Nyakweba.	Econt.I	Gucha.	DDO.
46	Lazarus M. Onyancha.	Econt.I	Suba.	DDO.
47	Edward N. Mayogi.	Econt.I	Bureti.	DDO.
48	Elijah O. Kinaro.	Econt.I	Muranga S.	DDO.
49	Anne N. Muthamia	Econ.II	Meru South.	DDO.
50	Margaret N. Gongi.	Econ.II	Kakamega S.	DDO.
51	Leah J. Chumba.	Econ.II	Kericho.	DDO.
52	Mathew K. Musyoka.	Econ.II	Busia	DDO.
53	Timothy N. Njeru.	Econ.II	Kirinyaga.	DDO.
54	Julius O. Mbidha.	Econ.II	Keiyo	DDO.
55	Sally Chemeli.	Econ.II	Koibatek	DDO.
56	Joel M. Muyanga.	Econ.II	Samburu	DDO.
57	Tobias O. Osano.	Econ.II	Moyale	DDO.
58	Duke N. Gekara.	Econ.II	Mandera	DDO.
59	Jackson O. Otieno.	Econ.II	Siaya.	DDO.
60	Dickson K. Murira.	Econ.II	Taita/Taveta.	DDO.
61	Rachel M. Njoroge.	Econ.II	Nyeri South.	DDO.
62	Peter N. Wanjama.	Econ.II	Tharaka.	DDO.
63	Thomas O. Musandu.	Econ.II	Teso.	DDO.
64	Ezekiel G. Manyara.	Econ.II	Tana River	DDO.
65	John K. Maritim.	Econ.II	Turkana South	DDO.
66	Boniface K. Ngige.	Econ.II	Mombasa.	DDO.
67	Lydia M. Kinyanjui.	Econ.II	Kiambu East.	DDO.
68	Pius W. Mutisya.	Econ.II	Wajir South.	DDO.
69	Nicholas K. Thairu.	Econ.II	Malindi	DDO.
70	Robert J. W. Gatonga.	Econ.II	Kwale.	DDO.
71	Martin M. Kinyua.	Econ.II	Mwingi.	DDO.
72	Kennedy K. Tegeret.	Econ.II	Marakwet	DDO.
73	Nyandieka K. Mokua.	Econ.II	Nandi South.	DDO.
74	Alexander Muthyoi.	Econ.II	Bondo.	DDO.
75	Raphael N. Nduati.	Econ.II	North Imenti.	DDO.
76	Kennedy O. Ojwang.	Econ.II	Kuria.	DDO.
77	John M. N. Mose.	Econ.II	Bomet.	DDO.
78	Paul W. Wafula.	Econ.II	Butere.	DDO.
79	Stephen G. Njaramba.	Econ.II	Isiolo.	DDO.
80	Bonface O. Agoro	Econ.II	Bungoma S.	DDO.

No.	NAME	Designation	Work Station	Deployment Status
	<i>DDS:</i>			
81	Samuel M. Okoti.	Econ.II	Lugari.	DDO.
82	Fidhelis M. Mwaniki.	Econ.II	Mt. Elgon.	DDO.
83	Stephen M. Maluku.	Econ.II	Homa Bay.	DDO.
84	Benjamin O. Odago.	Econ.II	Taita-Taveta.	ADDO.
85	Boniface M. Lova.	Econ.II	Siaya.	ADDO.
86	Charles K. Rutto.	Econ.II	U/Gishu N.	ADDO.
87	Charles N. Ndungu.	Econ.II	Laikipia East.	ADDO.
88	David K. Mbui.	Econ.II	Kiambu East.	ADDO.
89	Douglas Macharia.	Econ.II	Kajiado.	ADDO.
90	Isaac K. Muthoni.	Econ.II	Imenti North	ADDO.
91	Jane Wairimu.	Econ.II	Muranga N.	ADDO.
92	Judith A. Oywer.	Econ.II	Busia.	ADDO.
93	Justus K. Makau.	Econ.II	Turkana South.	ADDO.
94	Kenneth K. Malel.	Econ.II	Narok North.	ADDO.
95	Kenrick O. Ayot.	Econ.II	Samburu.	ADDO.
96	Andrew N. Kithugu.	Econ.II	Kakamega S.	ADDO.
97	Ruth K. Kitonyi.	Econ.II	Nairobi North.	ADDO.
98	Stephen M. Mbogo.	Econ.II	Makueni.	ADDO.
99	Kuria M. Kamau.	Econ.II	Nyandarua S.	ADDO.
100	Peter Mulwa.	Econ.II	Wajir South.	ADDO.
101	Kefa O. Omanga.	Econ.II	Nakuru.	ADDO.
102	Peter S. Mwiathi.	Econ.II	Kilifi.	ADDO.
103	Priscilla W. Mungai.	Econ.II	Nairobi North.	ADDO.
104	Margaret A. Ouma.	Econ.II	Kisumu East.	ADDO.
105	Ben Rutto Chebet	Econ.II	West Pokot.	ADDO.
106	Rashid M. O. Mwagi.	Econ.II	Garissa.	ADDO.
107	Joseph K. Waruimbo.	Econ.II	Machakos.	ADDO.
108	Stella K. Miriti.	Econ.II	Bungoma S.	ADDO.
109	Odull Y. F. Adams.	Econ.II	Isiolo.	ADDO.
110	Veronica M. Mwangi.	Econ.II	T/Nzoia E.	ADDO.
111	Timothy W. Kamau.	Econ.II	Tana River.	ADDO.
112	Robert K. Kipkoech.	Econ.II	Koibatek.	ADDO.
113	Paul O. Onyango.	Econ.II	Malindi.	ADDO.
114	Charles K. Tanui.	Econ.II	Baringo.	DDO.
115	Norman N. Muraya.	Econ.II	Embu.	ADDO.
116	Ronald M. Okongo.	Econ.II	Kericho.	ADDO.
117	Jeremiah O. Onchera.	A/Econ.	Marsabit.	DDO.
118	John O. Otiato.	Stat. Off.II	Lamu.	Ag.DDO
	<i>Others:</i>			
119	William Lokira		Koibatek	DO

APPENDIX-VI

PROGRAMME / PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX-VI PROGRAMME / PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

CHAPTER 1 NYANDO DISTRICT..... VI-1-1

CHAPTER 2 HOMA BAY DISTRICT..... VI-2-1

CHAPTER 1 NYANDO DISTRICT

Programme Title	1. Sugar Industry Strengthening Programme						
Priority in approaches	We get good income						
Priority in Strategies	We can grow more sugarcane						
Linkage to Other areas	We can find Job Opportunity, our crop produce is high, Our soil is fertile.						
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach		
Target groups	Cane farmers, Transporters, factories						
Implementing agency	MOA						
Collaborators	Kenya sugar board, Kenya sugar Research, AFC						
Objectives	Sugarcane production increased						
Rationale	This is a high potential area for sugarcane production, There is high demand for canes There is potential to increase sugar processing capacity						
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014
.....							
Expected output				Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased acreage under sugarcane Increased cane crushing capacity Increased cane production per acre 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of areas under cane Tonnes per annum Tonnes per acre 			
Major activities corresponding to the expected output				Total cost		Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Agriculture extension services, increased agriculture inputs accessibility Revival of Miwani sugar Factory, improved cane sugar processing technology. Introduction of early maturing cane varieties 							
				Total		<7 million>	
Project risks: Uncontrolled sugar importation, adverse weather condition.							

< >: Revision by the Study Team

Programme Title	2. Small Holder Rice Irrigation Programme						
Priority in approaches	We get good income						
Priority in Strategies	We can Harvest more rice						
Linkage to Other areas	Quality and Quality of good yield, High Cop production, Our soil is fertile..						
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach		
Target groups	Paddy farmers, Any interested farmer						
Implementing agency	MOA						
Collaborators	Ministry of water and Irrigation, NIB, CDF, LBDA						
Objectives	Rice production in the district increases in the basics.						
Rationale	Skills in rice production is low, low quality varieties, grown leading to low prices, water management is poor, lack of basic infrastructure in the Rice schemes.						
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014
.....							
Expected output				Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased yields in the rice production Adoption of appropriate rice farming technology Effective water distribution and application Transportation to and from schemes 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tons per acre No adopting technology Reduced wastage No of access roads 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost		Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of modern technology, in rice cultivation Promotion of high yield rice varieties Improvement of irrigated water management skills.. Improvement of scheme infrastructure 						GOK NGOs GOK CDF, NGOs	
				Total		500,000 7,000,000	
Project risks: Adverse weather conditions and Uncontrolled importation of rice.							

Programme Title	3. Horticulture Crop Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We get good income							
Priority in Strategies	We can grow more horticulture crops							
Linkage to Other areas	Cottage industry dev. Programme, Small scale entrepreneur programmes, Agriculture extension Programme.							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CIGs, Youth groups, CBOs							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	Ministry of water and Irrigation, NGOs							
Objectives	Increased Horticulture productivity and production							
Rationale	The district has fertile soil, suitable climate and several permanent rivers all ideal for horticulture, market available							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site suitable for irrigation identified Demo site established Suitable irrigation technology adopted Irregular pumps and accessories procured. Irrigation infrastructure established Farmers are linked to market outlets.. 								
Major activities corresponding to the number under expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out survey and design of irrigation sites Carry out trainings Purchase irrigation equipments. Carry out demos. 				1.5 m		GOK		
				2m		CBO		
				2.5m		CDF		
				0.5m		NGOS		
Total				6.5m				
Project risks								

Programme Title	4. Livestock Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have good income							
Priority in Strategies	We keep healthy and productive Animals							
Linkage to Other areas	We have enough and nutritious food 3.0 we are healthy 2.4 We keep healthy and productive animals							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Individual, CIGs, Women groups, Youth groups, etc.							
Implementing agency	Min of Livestock & Fisheries							
Collaborators	MOA, NGOs, CBOs							
Objectives	Increased Livestock production & productivity.							
Rationale	The community is already keeping but productivity and product is very low. In adequate knowledge in Livestock Management.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock up grading scheme est. Bee keeping technologies improved Livestock disease control 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of upgrading scheme establishment No hives purchased No of bee hive technicians adopted No of livestock vaccinated. No of Trainings accomplished 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
Purchase of Livestock (cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry)				275,000		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Fodder establishment				100,000		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Construction of livestock sheds (units)				390,000		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Procure hives & accessories				660,000		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Train on bee keeping technology				2.0M		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Carry out livestock vaccination				0.5M		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Train on tick control				80,000		NGOs, GOK, CDF		
Train community poultry vaccination								
Train on tick control								
Total				5,890,000				
Project risks								

Programme Title	7. Cotton Revitalization Programme							
Priority in approaches	We can grow more cotton							
Priority in Strategies	We get more income							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CIG, WIG, FCS, Youth groups							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	CREAM, KARI, Gineries							
Objectives	Increased cotton yield production, quality and quality							
Rationale	Cotton is an alternative cash crop in the district, which can do well in all reas i.e. 90% of the district, is suitable for cotton production. All farmers can manage Cotton.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of CIGs Establishment of district and divisional stakeholders forums. Strengthening of FCS Cottage industry 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of active CI Gs formed No of meetings held by S.H per year Quantity of cotton marketed by the societies Quantity of the cotton produced per HA and marketed Area under crop cotton No of cottage industries formed and products. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and strengthening of CIG's by training Identification, sensitization and establishment of STHF Training FCS leaders on management and leadership Training and sensitization in cotton husbandry, agronomy Train CIG's, FCS members on value addition and link them to micro finance institutions. 				1,300,000		GOK/donor		
				360,000		GOK/Donor		
				360,000		OK/FCS		
				40,000		Self/Donor		
				1,200,000		GOK/Donor		
Total				3,260,000				
Project risks: Floods and Fluctuation of cotton lint prices in international market								

Programme Title	12. Sustainable Fishery Management Programme							
Priority in approaches	1.9							
Priority in Strategies								
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Fisheries community, Community, Fish farmers							
Implementing agency	Min of Livestock & Fisheries							
Collaborators	NGOs, CBOs Min of water, MOA							
Objectives	Self employment improve food security							
Rationale	Water hyacinth, illegal fishing gears, Poor fishing vessels, fish depletion in the lake.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled fish farmer Skilled fisher folk Protection of breeding areas Trained personnel Communication 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of skilled fish farmers Increased number of trained fisher folk Earmarking breed areas 				
Major activities corresponding to the number under expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of fish in the pond No of trained farmers Trained fisher folks Buying materials, e.g wheel burrows, spades Jembes etc. Monitoring and evaluation Marking breeding areas Sampling nets for teaching Communication 				1,450,000		GOK		
				1,500,000		NGO's		
				1,450,000		CDF		
				187,000		Community		
				2,000,000				
				1,800,000				
				5,000,000				
				1,200,000				
Total				14,587,000				
Project risks: Flood sweeping the pond, Dry period lack of water in the ponds and Lack of storage facilities.								

Programme Title	13. Food Security Enhancement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough and Nutritious food							
Priority in Strategies	We keep healthy and productive Livestock, We Plant enough and Diversified subsistence crops							
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: 2 strategy 1.8							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
	○		○					
Target groups	CIGs, Women groups, Individual groups etc.							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agric and Min of Livestock							
Collaborators	NGOs CREP, CARE							
Objectives	Increased Agric productivity							
Rationale	Food deficit Districts, enough land, Water resource available yet low production, high pos harvest losses							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015

Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self sufficient at house hold level. CIGs formed and operational Post harvest loss reduced. Appropriate farming technology availed and adopted. value added products available 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of CIGs No of trainings and no of trained farmers No of farmers adopting technology No of technologies disseminated Value added commodities 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization and Sanitation CIG Identification and Formation Training and demo of: farming skills, Post harvest handling and storage, value addition 					500,000	GOK/NGO		
					150,000	GOK		
					500,000	GOK		
					500,000	GOK		
					500,000	GOK		
Total					2.15 Million			
Project risks: Funding, Political good will and climatic conditions								

Programme Title	14. Flood Prevention and Control Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough and Nutritious food							
Priority in Strategies	Our farms are protected from floods, Our crop production is high							
Linkage to Other areas	Approach and strategy 4.2, Approach and strategy 7.1							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CIGs, Water users association, Individuals							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of water & Irrigation							
Collaborators	NIB, Ministry of special Programmes, NGOs, RED CROSS, VIRED,ADRA							
Objectives	Reduce the effect of floods, on food crop and livelihood., harvest and utilize excess water for food production							
Rationale	Nyando is a flood prone area all its divisions with flooded rivers causing massive loses to crops							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
					
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation Flood prone sites identified Suitable flood control measures designed and implemented 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Barazas and farmers attending No of sites identified No of sites identified Interventions designed and implemented 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization and sensitization Baraza Identification of suitable sites and farms Implementation On farm, River banks, water pans, Dykes and dams 					678,600	JICA, CDF,		
					555000	GOK		
					1,200,000			
					1,200,000			
					9,000,000			
					300m			
Total					312,623,600			
Project risks: Lack of funding, lack of Political good will								

Programme Title	16. Water Harvesting Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough and nutritious food							
Priority in Strategies	Our crop production is high							
Linkage to Other areas	None							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CIGs, Women groups, Individual groups etc.							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agriculture							
Collaborators	Min of water							
Objectives	Increased Agric production, reduce drought effect on crop production							
Rationale	The district has only one crop season and about 6 months are totally dry making it impendence to crop production							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained farmers. Harvesting technologies flagged Harvesting technologies Implemented Crops production during dry season. Staff trained on water harvesting 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trained Farmers No of technologies flagged Technologies No Up taken Acreage of crops 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers trainings Harvesting technologies flagged, baraza, field days and extensions Harvesting technologies Implemented. Crops produced during dry season/Supervision Staff Trainings 					500,000	GOK/NGO		
					500,000	GOK		
					2,000,000	GOK		
					200,000	GOK		
					200,000			
				Total	3,400,000			
Project risks: The water harvesting structures may be destroyed by free moving Livestock								

Programme Title	17. Orphanage Support Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough and nutritious food							
Priority in Strategies	We don't have many dependants							
Linkage to Other areas	Approach 3.5 Proper medical care, Approach 6 Education, Approach 5.1 Awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Orphans support groups and Institutions, Day care schools, Churches, CBOs, NGOs, World Vision etc							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Home affairs, Children department							
Collaborators	Min of Social services, Min of Education, Min of Health, Provincial administration, NGOs							
Objectives	Improved Livelihood for Orphans							
Rationale	High number of Orphans, and other vulnerable children in Nyando district as a result f HIV/AIDS, Malaria , Ignorance .							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish needy orphans Establish care givers and other service providers, in various critical areas Build capacity of service, providers in various critical areas Enhance coping mechanism of orphans. Guarantee basic livelihood of orphans. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of needy orphans No of care givers/Service providers No of children involved in child-to-child interaction. Observed behaviour change and ability to cope. No of orphans continuing in schools. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey on orphans at sub locational level. (30 locations x 3 = 90 x 100,000) <30 locations x 3 = 90 x 20,000> Capacity building intervention of caregivers, service providers, training on counseling, children rights, foster care and support. (30 locations x 3days x 500 people) Promotion of child-to-child support Programme through role-plays, dramas, songs, etc. (300 schools x 500) Direct assistance to needy orphans in terms of food, uniforms, fees, shelter, psychosocial support, Medicare etc. (370,000district population x 10%orphans x 50% needy = 20,000 x 2000) <18,500 x 200> 					9,000,000	JICA, UNICEF		
					<1,800,000>	GOK		
					1,500,000			
					1,500,000			
					40,000,000			
					<37,000,000>			
				Total	52,000,000			
					<41,800,000>			
Project risks: Donor Funding, Inadequate capacity of care givers/service providers, Ever increasing number of orphans, ever increasing need of orphans.								

< >: Revision by the Study Team

Programme Title	18. On-farm Soil and Water Conservation Programme							
Priority in approaches	Enough and nutritious food							
Priority in Strategies	Our soil is fertile							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Farmer groups, Individual farmers, youth groups and schools							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	Wkiemp, VI Agro, World Neighbours							
Objectives	Reduce soil and water loss							
Rationale	During heavy rains, Soil and water is carried away to low lying areas and eventually into the lake, because of siltation in lake Victoria the lake mass is reducing.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and water conservation Reduce run off. Yields Increases 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of farms conserved Length of structures laid. No of farmers reached 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pegging of farm Purchase of soil water conservation implementation, Level boards, and spirited string tape measure. Trainings and tours Demonstration and follow ups 				100,000		GOK GOK &NGOs Stake holders		
				250,000				
				50,000				
				36,000				
Total				436,000				
Project risks: Funding and mismanagement of funds and uncontrolled grazing system								

Programme Title	19. Soil fertility Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough and nutritious foods							
Priority in Strategies	Our Soil is fertile							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Common interest group, individual farmers and youth groups							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	SCC-VIAGRO, WKIEMP							
Objectives	To replenish lost soil nutrients for increased yields.							
Rationale	Lack of funds to buy commercial fertilizers and loss of top soil by run off, results in denudated soils							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target groups are sensitized Improved soil fertility Disseminated technology 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of groups reached Number trained Number of compost heap established follow ups Soil structure, yields improved Rate of adoption 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings (Fuel Stationery and subsistence for trainers) Purchase of improved fullow seeds (Desmodium. Tephrosia, Crotolaria) Demonstration (3 times per division) Follow ups (15 outings for the 5 divisions). 				94,000		MOA & NGOs MOA/NGOs MOA/NGOs		
				10,000				
				60,000				
				45,000				
Total				209,000				
Project risks:Drought and floods								

Programme Title	20. Water and sanitation Programme							
Priority in approaches	We Are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	Drinking Safe water							
Linkage to Other areas	Good sanitation system							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Community, Institutions							
Implementing agency	MOH (GOK)							
Collaborators	LVSWS B, CARE K SANA, World Vision ICDC							
Objectives	To reduce incidences of diarrhea cases to improve participatory hygiene behaviour							
Rationale	Diarrhea stand at top 10 diseases in the district							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of water sources Hygiene educations scaled up. Positive hygiene behaviour Various Watson technologies adopted 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of point source. No of latrines constructed No of targeted groups trained Reduced No of Diarrhoea cases No of sanitation options introduced / constructed 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sinking of shallow wells and bore holes Formation of school health clubs Scaling up trainings CORPS Scaling up training on participatory methodologies H/Staff Training local artisans on various sanitations technologies selection and training of Watson committee on O&M promotion of house hold water treatment. 					8,000,000 <8,000,000> 1,000,000 <500,000> 30,600,000 <3,060,000> 138,000 <138,000> 174,000 <174,000> 120,000 <120,000> 175,000 <175,000> 40,207,000 <12,167,000>	GOK/donors		
Total								
Project risks : Funding, Political good will, elusive ground water, Socio cultural issues								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	21. Primary Health Care Promotion Programme							
Priority in approaches	We Are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	Promotion Of Disease Prevention							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CHW's, TOT's CBOs							
Implementing agency	MOH							
Collaborators	NGOs, CBOs, Department of social services							
Objectives	Reduction of preventable diseases by 2% per year							
Rationale	High incidences of preventable diseases at the community level, PHC component not strong due to low capacity and infrastructure, weak linkage in the district.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train CHWs Train TOTs Train CBOs Initiate community pharmacy 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of CHWs trained No of CBOs Trained No of TOTs trained No of Community pharmacy initiated 				
Major activities corresponding expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise and sensitize community on PHC concept Training CHWs Training TOTs Initiating community pharmacy 					197,500 <197,500> 12m <1,050,000> 1.4m <1,050,000> 231,000 <231,000> 13,828,500 <2,528,500>	GOK/NGO		
Total								
Project risks: Political will								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	22. Health Services Strengthening Programme							
Priority in approaches	Ensure we are healthy							
Priority in Strategies	Protection from diseases							
Linkage to Other areas	Promotion of Disease prevention 3.4,3.5,5.2,5.3							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Children under 5 years / community							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Health							
Collaborators	CDC, Mission Hospitals, Community, NGOs							
Objectives	Increased access and utilization of Health services							
Rationale	Low utilization of H/services and high dropout of children-immunization.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High utilization of health services at all static facilities Less drop-out cases of immunization among those >5 years Low mortality of childhood diseases (Immunizable) Reduced outbreak of immunizable diseases Professional staff employed 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of people utilizing H services No of cases followed up No of children immunized, Mortality report Morbidity/Mortality report No of staffs employed 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping and expanding H/facilities e.g. ANC/FP, MCH Defaulter tracing (dropouts) Scaling up immunizable services by expanding mobile clinics Improving and maintaining cold chain. Employment/deployment of staff (nurse) at static H/facility 				4,860,000		GOk		
				31,320,000		GOk		
				73,800,000		GOk Donor		
				3,000,000		GOk Donor		
				Total		112,980,000		
Project risks:Funding								

Programme Title	23. Malaria Prevention Programme							
Priority in approaches	WE ARE HEALTHY							
Priority in Strategies	We protect our selves from diseases							
Linkage to Other areas	3.3							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Pregnant mothers and under five years							
Implementing agency	MOH (GOK)							
Collaborators	Local authority, NGOs & CBOs							
Objectives	To prevent and control Malaria							
Rationale	Malaria Top ten diseases rate in the district both in morbidity and mortality							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy meetings Purchase & distribute ITN's Train CHW's on vector control To do baseline survey on all swampy areas in Nyando 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce No of patients in the daily attendance register in health facility. No advocacy meetings No of ITN's No of CHW's trained 				
Major activities corresponding to the expected output				Total cost		Ksh		Expected source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health education on Malaria (Community awareness) Purchase of mosquito bed nets Training of community health workers Use of larvicide's esp. in brick making areas, quarries. 				300,000		GOK, Dev		
				400,000		partners		
				380,000				
				900,000				
				Total		1,980,000		
Project risks:Political will and Funding								

Programme Title	26. Community Based Afforestation Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	We do afforestation and re-afforestation							
Linkage to Other areas	No							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	CBOs, CIGs Women groups, Youth, farmers groups							
Implementing agency	Forest department (Ministry of Environment							
Collaborators	Min of Agric, Livestock, NEEMA, VI AGRO, Water.							
Objectives	Increase forest cover in the district							
Rationale	Deforestation effects Flooding, gullies, unreliable rainfall, pollution							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase forest cover More informed on forest issues Soil conserved. Reduced air & water pollution 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree acreage Informed community, Baraza, workshops No of terraces Analytical report 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting Training on afforestation Soil conservation Soil/water/air analysis 					20 million <4 million> 0.5 million <0.5 million> 12 million <4 million> 0.5 million <0.5 million> 35 million <9 million>	GOK/NGO GOK/NGO GOK/NGO GOK		
Total								
Project risks: Natural disaster e.g. flooding and air standards still being developed								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	27. Community Based Flood Management Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	We control floods							
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: we have enough and nutritious food Strategy: our farms are protected from floods							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Community members							
Implementing agency	Ministry of water							
Collaborators	Ministry of Agriculture							
Objectives	Mitigate against flood water destruction							
Rationale	Every year every people are displaced and farm produce destroyed, resulting in poor food security.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social economic stability. Good settlement for the com. Increase yield from farms Drainage canals constructed Water harvesting structure 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of houses & stores No settled Yield change Km of construction No of structures 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent houses and food store Settle displaced community members Increase crop production on land Construction of drainage canals Construction of WH structures 					200 million <100 million> 95 million <50 million> 115 million <60 million> 410 million <210 million>	GOK/NGO GOK/CDF GOK/CDF TO 2015		
Total								
Project risks: Availability of land for construction of structure & Breakage of structures by natural disasters								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	29. Water Pollution Management Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	We can manage solid and liquid waste							
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: we have enough and nutritious food Strategy: our farms are protected from floods							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Community, urban centers, industries, farmers							
Implementing agency	Local Authority (Min of Local Government)							
Collaborators	MOH, Min of Environment, Min of water, Min of Agriculture							
Objectives	Pollution from all sources controlled							
Rationale	Every year every people are displaced and farm produce destroyed, resulting in poor food security.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
	
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant to effluent discharge standards (point source) Reduced pollution from non point source 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effluent analysis report River water sample analytical report 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of clear production technologies by polluting industries. Upgrading, maintenance of effluent treatment pond/infrastructure Good farm management practices 				100 million project		Industry		
					10 million	GOK/donor		
Total					110 million	Industry		
Project risks: Proposed project may not give expected results & point pollution source difficult to manage.								

Programme Title	30. Alternative Energy Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	Alternative source of fuel is available							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Communities, Schools, CBOs							
Implementing agency	Min of Energy							
Collaborators	NEEMA Min of Agric, Industries in Nyando, Forest department, NGOs							
Objectives	To encourage use of available resources for energy while reducing pressure on environment							
Rationale	The district has potential to generate harness energy from natural resources it has.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
					
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagasse used to generate electricity Harness solar power for energy Biomass used to generate energy Water (Flood) used for hydropower. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of c generation plant/technologies in industries No of solar panel No of biogas methane generating plant No of power dam 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sugar industries to invest in co generation technologies to generate electricity. Promote use of solar panel and related technology. Farmers to use animal waste biogas. Hydro power generating dams 						Industry		
TOTAL (depending on number of dams)					80,000,000	GOK NGOs GOK + dev Partners		
Project risks: Adoption of technology by community is low.								

Programme Title	31. Air Pollution Management Programme								
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected								
Priority in Strategies	We manage air pollution								
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: we have enough and nutritious food Strategy: our farms are protected from floods								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach				
Target groups	Community, Industries, Automobile								
Implementing agency	National environment management Authority NEMA Min Envi.								
Collaborators	Min of Health, Min of Trade and Industries								
Objectives	Reduce and control air pollution								
Rationale	Air Pollution affects human health and surrounding environment.								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	
.....									
Expected output					Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced air pollution levels Removal of poisonous gases/emission already in the atmosphere (global warming) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less air emission Acreage of trees planted Air pollution related diseases reduced 					
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of pollution control technologies Atmospheric carbon filter/clean development mechanism-Kyoto protocol 				Over 200 million	depends on project invested	JICA			
Total				<40 million>					
Project risks: Currently no air standards in place but being developed. Monitoring requires sophisticated technologies									

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	33. HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign Programme								
Priority in approaches	We control and mix with HIV cases								
Priority in Strategies	We are aware and protect our selves								
Linkage to Other areas	3.3 & 3.4								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach				
Target groups	Youth groups, Women groups, & Individuals								
Implementing agency	MOH								
Collaborators	DSS, NGOs, CBOs & other line ministries								
Objectives	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence								
Rationale	People in the region engage in un safe sex coupled with cultural issues.								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	
.....									
Expected output					Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of youth & women groups Strengthening and identification of CBOs. Strengthening of existing groups. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of groups formed No of CBOs identified No of groups strengthened No of commodities distributed. 					
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate HIV/AIDS Message Promotion and distribution of commodities e.g. condom and I.E.C materials. Identity, strengthen & forms group 					1,072,000	GOK			
					1,069,200	JICA			
					43,500	Community			
Total					2,184,700				
Project risks :Natural calamities e.g. rain									

Programme Title	34. VCT/PMCT Up-scaling Programme							
Priority in approaches	Control and management of HIV/AIDS cases							
Priority in Strategies	Accessibility to VCT centers							
Linkage to Other areas	3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Youths, Women and Individuals							
Implementing agency	Min of Health							
Collaborators	CDC, Community							
Objectives	Up scaling of VCT and PMCT uptake service							
Rationale	Few VCT and PMCT centers							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of VCT, PMCT centers Settle many people will know their status Control and prevention of HIV/AIDS Improved access to ARVs 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of centers established 60 No of persons whose status is established No of cases per year No of people up taking ARVs 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost	Ksh	Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of VCT/PMCT centers Advocacy and awareness of HIV/AIDS/VCT Provision and promotion of condoms Provision of ARVs 						20,000,000	Donor/GOK	
						1,200,000	Donor/GOK	
						2,600,000	Donor/GOK	
							Donor/GOK	
					Total	23,800,000		
Project risks: Funding and Political will								

Programme Title	35. Integrated HBC Programme							
Priority in approaches	Control and management of HIV/AIDS							
Priority in Strategies	Quality HBC facility							
Linkage to Other areas	2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	PLWHA, Care Givers, CHW's							
Implementing agency	MOH							
Collaborators	NGO's, CBO's and other Government Ministries							
Objectives	Prolong life, reduce stigma							
Rationale	There are many deaths due to HIV/AIDS leaving many orphans							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increment in life expectancy Reduced mortality Improved nutritional and therapeutical management 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of CHW's trained No of care givers No of support groups Nutrition status. 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost	Ksh	Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of care givers Awareness campaign Scaling up of VCT & PMTCT Provision of nutritional support 							GOK/donor	
							GOK/Donor	
							GOK/FCS Self	
							Donor	
					Total	989,800	GOK/Donor	
Project risks: Funding (sustainability) and Natural calamities								

Programme Title	36. School Materials Procurement/Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We get quality education							
Priority in Strategies	We get a good formal education							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Interested pupil							
Implementing agency	Min of Education							
Collaborators								
Objectives	Improved learning environment							
Rationale	To improve learning achievement & skills.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils are motivated to attend class Parents encourage their children to attend school. Child labour reduction 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrolment increases Mean score improves Library rooms built Class rooms built 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of learning facility Improve learning culture and establish libraries Create awareness on importance of education among parents and pupils 						GOK Parents Stake holders		
Total					300,000,000			
Project risks: Natural calamities like wind and floods.								

Programme Title	37. Functional Literacy for Adults and Youths.							
Priority in approaches	We get quality education							
Priority in Strategies	We can get good non formal education							
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: our environment is protected							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Adults and youths, literate and illiterate							
Implementing agency	Department of adult education							
Collaborators	MOEST /CBO/ FBO's							
Objectives	To enhance participation in development by all							
Rationale	Ignorance and illiteracy slows down development a Programme for education for all would expand venue for attaining education other than formal system.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest groups are mobilized Participants gain knowledge and skills. Community members become easier to train 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of participants No accessing 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign to popularize the Programme Facilitation for literacy Promote reading culture by availing reading materials. 					500,000 <250,000> 600,000 <300,000> 1,500,000 <1,050,000	Development partners		
Total					2,600,000 <1,600,000>			
Project risks: Lack of resources.								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	38. Rural Access Road Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	Infrastructure is improved							
Priority in Strategies	We have more access roads and foot bridges							
Linkage to Other areas	Approaches: our environment is protected							
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L. Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Community plus any other Road user							
Implementing agency	Ministry of roads and public works							
Collaborators	Local government, district roads committee							
Objectives	Provision and maintenance of roads in the district							
Rationale	Deforestation effects Flooding, gullies, unreliable rainfall, pollution							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bush cleared Shaping of roads by grading Opening of drainage and installation of various sizes of culverts in the required positions of the road. Spot gravelling of the murrum by graders by hand 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilometers of cleared roads Areas of road graded Lines of culverts installed Kilometers of the road gravelling Area Km of road spread murrum 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost	Ksh	Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bush clearing 700 km. <Target: 200km> Grading 700km <Target: 200km> Drainage/culverts depends on spots 1 line if we can install 200 cubic meters Spot gravelling @ 60/- per cubic meters km Spreading murrum by grades. 					2.8 million <800,000>		GOK	
					25.2 million <7,200,000>		GOK	
					150,000		GOK	
					<->			
					3 million <857,000>		GOK	
					1.4million <400,000>		GOK	
					25 million <7,143,000>		GOK	
					15 million		GOK	
					<->			
					72,550,000			
					<16,400,000>			
Project risks: Natural calamities e.g. flooding, Terrain of the district not conducive for road construction e.g. Andingo Opanga road / Sango road, Katuk Odeyo, Polo Piach roads.								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	39. Squatter Settlement Programme							
Priority in approaches	Infrastructure is improved							
Priority in Strategies	Squatters are settled							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Urban centers Population							
Implementing agency	Min of Lands and housing							
Collaborators	Local Authority, Min of works, Min of planning,							
Objectives	Squatters settled permanently							
Rationale	Town planning and development is possible							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squatters are settled Settled land/area identified Housing and related infrastructure and facilities provided 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No squatters or No reduced Land acquired/title deeds No of housing facilities, schools, Hospitals etc. 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost	Ksh	Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot allocation Land demarcation Land development for housing and related infrastructure 					800m per project		Min of Loc Gov Min of lands Adjudication Dept GOK	
					<100,000,000>			
Project risks: Settlement disputed								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	40. Town Planning Programme							
Priority in approaches	Infrastructure is improved							
Priority in Strategies	We have good housing							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Urban centers Population							
Implementing agency	Min of Lands and housing							
Collaborators	Min of water, Min of Health, NEEMA, min of trade, min of works, local authority, min of planning and dev.							
Objectives	To have good housing with supporting infrastructure							
Rationale	Without proper town planning the objective will not be achieved.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled Physical development structures Good housing facilities Improved infrastructure access roads, sewage and drainage lines, and water supply line, waste management facilities. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development plans for towns and town councils. No of standard houses. No access roads, sewer and drainage lines and fills etc. 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost Ksh		Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development town plans Construction of proper / standard houses, building plans produced by individuals. Developing town plans. 							Local authority GOK GOK Individuals	
Total					202,000,000			
Project risks: Land tenure and ownership, Poverty, not all can afford a given type of house.								

Programme Title	41. Rural Planning Programme							
Priority in approaches	Infrastructure is improved							
Priority in Strategies	Wee have good housing							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Nyando	L.Nyakach	Miwani	Muhoroni	U.Nyakach			
Target groups	Communities away from urban centers							
Implementing agency	Min of lands and Housing							
Collaborators	Min of Local Government, Min Planning and development., NGOs							
Objectives	To have good housing and related facilities							
Rationale	The poor can also afford and live in good houses.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved housing Social amenities within reach Proper infrastructure 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of houses with Iron sheet light No school, Hospitals No of Toilets, Bore holes water tank, access road waste management. 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost Ksh		Expected source	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing upgrading Build hospitals, Schools construct toilets, boreholes, water, tanks, water harvesting facilities. 							GOK and dev. partners	
Total					5 million (Project specific)			
Project risks: Community ownership could bring problems								

CHAPTER 2 HOMA BAY DISTRICT

Programme Title	1. Crop Management and Development Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	We are using proper crop and husbandry practices							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	CIG's, WG's, youth groups and interested individuals							
Implementing agency	Ministry of agriculture							
Collaborators	Ministry of livestock & fisheries, NGO's (CARE, AEEP, C-MAD) ICIPE, KAPP, KARI							
Objectives	Agricultural production of the district increases in net basis							
Rationale	The area is endowed with relatively good rainfall and that two cropping seasons are possible in most parts. However farms still rely on local seed varieties without inputs and therefore the yield of the crops remain low. With population increase, improvement of crop productivity is an urgent issue in the area							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest groups are established Women groups and youth groups FORMED Farmers find appropriate technology and adopt them Pre-harvest and Post-harvest loses are reduced Farm produce are value added 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CIG's formed Number of groups formed Technologies adopted & number of farmers adopting Percentage of loss reduction. Commodities value added 					
Major activities corresponding to the expected output			Total cost Ksh			Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and organize CIG's, WG's, Youth Groups Disseminate improved farming skills Disseminate pre- & post harvest handling & storage facilities skills Promote value addition and preservation 			Kshs.2,640,000 <5,280,000>			GOK/Donors		
			Kshs.3,660,000 <7,320,000>			GOK/Donors		
			Kshs. 3,660,000 <7,320,000>			GOK/Donors		
			Kshs. 2,640,000 <5,280,000>			GOK/Donors		
Total			Kshs.12,600,000 <25,200,000>					
Project risks: Poor weather conditions, late release of funds, and low adoption rate								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	2. Land Management Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	Our soil is fertile							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Groups and individual farmers							
Implementing agency	Ministry Of Agriculture							
Collaborators	Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development & NGO's (CAMAD, AEP.) KARI, ICIPE, Ministry of water & Irrigation. Social services							
Objectives	Higher yield achieved in the district							
Rationale	The district is endowed with relatively good rainfall, which can support two cropping seasons. However farmers still carry out farming practices without adequate soil conservation measures and fertility improvement measures							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups and individual farmers sensitized and identified Farmers find appropriate soil conservation and soil Fertility improvement technologies and adopt them Soil fertility losses reduced 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of groups and farmers identified Technologies adopted and the number of farms adopting Soil conservation structures established Number of farmers using manures and fertilizer 					
Major activities corresponding to expected output			Total cost Ksh			Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize, Identify and organize groups and individual farmers Disseminate soil and water conservation skills Disseminate soil fertility improvement skills 			Kshs. 637,500 <1,275,000>			GOK and Donors		
			Kshs.825,000 <1,650,000>			GOK and Donors		
			Kshs.825,000 <1,650,000>			GOK and Donors		
Total			Kshs.2,287,500 <4,575,000>					
Project risks Land tenure system, Communal grazing and high costs of farm inputs								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	3. Appropriate Agro-Technology Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	We have proper and adequate farming implements We put more land under cultivation We practice proper post harvesting handling and storage							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	WG's, Youth Groups, CIG's, Schools, Individual Farmers							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agriculture							
Collaborators	AEP, CARE (K), CMAD, PLAN (K), ADP, MLED							
Objectives	Improved farming practices and reduce post harvest losses							
Rationale	Highland potential unexploited, use of inappropriate farming technologies, untimely farming operations and high post-harvest losses resulting into food insecurity.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest groups established Appropriate farming technologies identified and adopted Reduced post harvest losses Appropriate implements/tools for demonstration/ teaching acquired Post harvest storage facilities/Handling 				Development Indicators				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 144 groups formed 3 Technologies adopted (CA, PP, ADP) 288 Demos/trainings carried (to 5760 farmers) 18 ploughs, 18 ridgers, 18 sub-soilers, 18 jab planters 18 silos (metallic) 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and organize CIG's Disseminate appropriate farming skills Disseminate post harvest handling and storage skills Acquisition of appropriate farm tools/implements for demo/trainings Acquisition of post harvest handling demo facilities 				96,000 <192,000>		G.O.K		
				446,400 <892,800>		G.O.K, KARI, ICIPE,		
				446,400 <892,800>		AEP		
				198,000 <396,000>		G.O.K, KARI, AEP		
				144,000 <288,000>		G.O.K		
Total				1,330,800 <2,661,600>				
Project risks; Inadequate funds, unfavourable weather conditions, low staff levels and low Adoption								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	4. Small Scale Irrigation and Drainage Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	We have enough water for farming							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	WG's, Youth Groups, CIG's, Individual Farmers							
Implementing agency	Ministry of water and irrigation							
Collaborators	MOA, NIB, AEP, CARE, PLAN K, C-MAD							
Objectives	Increased agricultural productivity through support of irrigation and drainage.							
Rationale	High unexploited arable land, Erratic rainfall, (lower region), Water logging (medium and high altitudes) leading to low food production							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest groups established Demonstration plots established (1 acre each) for irrigation Acquisition of pumps, pipes and fittings reduced post harvest losses Demonstration plot for in filled drainage 				Development Indicators				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 144 groups formed 144 demo plots 6 sets Demo plot for in filled drainage 				
Major activities corresponding to the expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and organize the groups Topo-surveys Designs Implementation Dissemination skills 				80,000 <160,000>		Ministry of water and irrigation, NIB, NGO's to be identified		
				175,000 <350,000>				
				57,000 <114,000>				
				708,000 <1,416,000>				
				475,000 <950,000>				
Total				1,495,000 <2,990,000>				
Project risks Floods along the river basins								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	5. Livestock Management and Development Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	We have no livestock pest and disease We practice Bee, poultry and small animals keeping We have more livestock production							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	WG's, Youth Groups, CIG's and individual farmers							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Livestock and fisheries							
Collaborators	MOA, PLAN-K,C-MAD,ICIPE,KARI							
Objectives	Increase of livestock and their products in the districts							
Rationale	The district has a high potential for livestock production. However farmers are relying on traditional methods of keeping livestock resulting in low productivity. As population increases improvement of livestock productivity is an urgent issue in the district							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest groups established Groups trained in animal husbandry Milk, Meat, Eggs, Honey, (animal products) increased Products are value added 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups established Number of groups trained Quantity of animal products increase Products value added 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost	Kshs	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and organize CIG's Training of groups and individuals Promote product value addition 				384,000	<768,000>	G.O.K /Donors		
				960,000	<1,920,000>	G.O.K / Donors		
				384,000	<768,000>	G.O.K / Donors		
				Total	1,728,000	<3,456,000>		
Project risks	Climatic conditions Untimely released funds low Staff Level low adoption							

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	6. Farm Inputs Research and Supply Programme							
Priority in approaches	We Have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	We use clean/certified planting material							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	CIG's, Individual farmers							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Agriculture							
Collaborators	KARI, Stockiest, Agro vet, Individual nurseries, NGO's							
Objectives	To avail clean certified planting materials to farmers							
Rationale	Few farmers are using certified seeds							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited nursery established (fruit tree) Farmers plant certified seeds Farmers use fertilizer and manure Demonstration Field days 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number established Number of farmers Number of farmers Number of demos Number of field days 				
Major activities corresponding to expected ououtput				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and training nursery owners Farmers trained on use of certified seeds and fertilizers Demonstration plots established Field days held 				30,000	<120,000>	G.O.K		
				40,000	<160,000>	G.O.K		
				60,000	<240,000>	G.O.K and NGO's		
				120,000	<480,000>	G.O.K and NGO's		
				Total	250,000	<1,000,000>		
Project risks	Weather and cultural barriers							

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	7. Orphan Support Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have enough food							
Priority in Strategies	Less dependants							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Widows groups, Women groups, CBO's							
Implementing agency	Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs							
Collaborators	P.A, CACC, NACC, Children's department, MOA, NGO's, MOE social services							
Objectives	Increased food availability							
Rationale	The number of orphans is high and most of them are dependant on the surviving relatives who are also old sick and poor.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Common interest groups Increased access to nutrition and proper diet by orphans Increased OVC accessing immunization and health care Increased access to education by OVC's and reduced drop out rate Strengthening of existing and establishment of new C.C.I's and day care centres Care givers trained on IGA's 				Development Indicators			
Major activities corresponding to expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and formation of interest groups Improved crop and Animal husbandry by caregivers through training Improved delivery of immunization and PHC Provision of uniforms, levies, and school fees for OVC's CCI's to be trained on IGA's and livelihood support Caregivers identification and training on IGA's 				Total cost Ksh (P.A)		Expected source	
					20,000		G.O.K	
					72,000			
					Free		G.O.K	
					21,000 per child		G.O.K	
					80,000 per CCI		GOK, CDF	
					24 x 80,000 = 1.92m		NGO's	
					16,000@Kshs.20			
					=320,000		NGO's	
	Total				2,433,000			
Project risks: Intermittent funding, Deaths of care-givers, Misappropriation of funds								

Programme Title	8. Mother and Child Health Programme							
Priority in approaches	We are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	We are conversant with diseases prevention and control, immunization coverage is high							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Under fives, Antenatal mothers							
Implementing agency	MOH							
Collaborators	NERESA, AMREF MAANISHA, PLAN K, KENYA ACOM, KEMRI, CDC, ROTARY, CRS, ADHIA NYANZA AMREF (K)							
Objectives	To reduce immunizable diseases, to raise percentage of immunization coverage and default follow-ups.							
Rationale	Fully immunized coverage is at 59%, Health seeking behaviour of mothers is minimal(Majority deliver at home). Early pregnancy and abortion.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of ANC attending clinics. No of deliveries captured by Health facility increasing Reduction in cases of immunizable diseases. Reduction in infant mortality rate. Reduction in maternal deaths. Emergency (EOC) put in place. 				Development Indicators			
Major activities corresponding to expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization and sensitization Health education. Immunization. Conducting mobile outreach. Growth monitoring PMCTC Follow ups, defaulters tracing Training of crops and health workers. 				Total cost Ksh		Expected source	
					Organizing approx. 24 million		GOK	
					<48 million>		FBOs	
							NGOs	
Project risks: Intermittent funding.								

< >: Revision by the Study Team

Programme Title	9. Water Supply And Sanitation Programme							
Priority in approaches	We are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	WE HAVE ENOUGH CLEAN water							
Linkage to Other areas	We are in good sanitary condition							
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Villagers, Households, Individuals, Organized groups.							
Implementing agency	Min of Water and Irrigation							
Collaborators	MOH, NGO's, CBO's, CDF							
Objectives	Reduce/eliminate water and sanitation related diseases..							
Rationale	High prevalence of Diarrhea diseases, which is currently ranked 2 nd in the district. High morbidity rates among the under 5 years.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized beneficiaries Availability of clean water within 2 km water fetch distance Improved hygienic living conditions. Improved hygiene behaviour.. Long life of the pumping, facilities installed, developed. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of groups organized No of water points increased/developed No of pit latrines constructed. Data on reduction of diarrhoeal diseases. No of functional water facilities after disease intervals. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Source Expected		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification, Mobilization and organization of villages, groups and individuals to undertake water and sanitation activities. Sink Bore holes, construct water pans, roof catchments, protect springs (120 technologies pts 1.5M) Construction of pit Latrines at home stead levels. Training of PHASE/PHAST Training of water point artisans /Attendants 				6.0M		GOK/Donors / CDF		
				138.0m		GOK/Donors / CDF		
				38.4M				
				7.8M				
				3.9M				
Total				194.1M				
Project risks: Dry boreholes, currency devaluation, Political shift (Government Policy) and Weather condition.								

Programme Title	10. Nutrition And Health Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	We are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	We take Nutritious and Balanced Food							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	PLWHA, OVCs, Pregnant mothers, Under five, The elderly.							
Implementing agency	MOH, MOA							
Collaborators	AMREF MAANISHA, Mild may Int. CRS, CACC, CARE K, AMREF K							
Objectives	Improve nutritional status of the Vulnerable Under fives PLWHAs							
Rationale	Poverty level high, Nutritional cases among the under fives, Increase in number of dependants.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy persons (Vulnerable) Availability of nutritious and balanced food. Increased number of infants exclusively breast feed for 5 months. Nutritious corner established in every health facility. Growth monitoring among the under five carried out at the community. Support of CBO's, FBO's implementing nutritious projects. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of OVCs and PLWHAs Supported Records of growth monitoring and Health facility 				
Major activities corresponding to the expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth monitoring by CHWs Training of growth monitoring promoters. Establishment of nutrition demonstration sites within the community. Putting up a nutritious corner at every health facility. Mobilization of targeted communities. Advocacy campaigns for behaviour change 				Organizing approx. 24 million		CBO FBO GOK NGO		
Total				<16 million>				
Project risks: Adverse weather patterns, hostile communities and no external funding support.								

< >: Revision by the Study Team

Programme Title	11. Endemic Disease Control Programme								
Priority in approaches	We Are Healthy								
Priority in Strategies	Endemic Diseases are controlled								
Linkage to Other areas									
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama			
Target groups	CBOs, CHW								
Implementing agency	MOH								
Collaborators	NGOs, PLAN-K, APHIA Nyanza, CARE, PSI								
Objectives	To reduce prevalence of Endemic Diseases.								
Rationale	To reduce Child and maternal morbidity cases due to endemic diseases.								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015 (MDG)	
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of morbidity cases among 5s Reduction on infant mortality cases Reduction of malaria in pregnancy Increase No of VHC. 				Development Indicators				
Major activities corresponding to the expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation and training of VHC Training of CORPS IPT (Intermittent Preventive Treatment at ANC) Distribution of LLITN at the health facility (Under 5 & Pregnant mothers). Promoting safe water system at household levels and schools. Out reach services Health days 				Total cost		Kshs		Expected source
					13.3 m		20.65 m		GOK
					10.5 m		43.4 m		NGO
					50.4 m		11.55 m		FBO
					5.95 m				
	Total				155,750,000		<233,625,000>		
Project risks: Intermittent and lack of funding									

< >: Revision by the Study Team

Programme Title	12. HIV/AIDS Control Programme								
Priority in approaches	We Are Healthy								
Priority in Strategies	HIV/AIDS Controlled								
Linkage to Other areas									
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama			
	©	©	©	©					
Target groups	Youths, PLWHA, OVCs, CBOs, FBOs.								
Implementing agency	Ministry of Health,								
	MOH, NACC, NASCOP.								
Objectives	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence								
Rationale	High prevalent rate in H/Bay, Increased number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015	
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence Increased number of patients accessing ARVs Increased number of persons going for VCT. Increased number of VCT sites. Reduced number of OVC due to AIDS related deaths. Increased number of health workers & Corps trained on HIV/AIDS intervention. Increased number of orphans and widows accessing support. 				Development Indicators				
Major activities corresponding expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of Health workers and corps on ARV's, VCT's and HBC's Increased advocacy Setting up VCT sites Opening up more ARVs centre. Support FBOs, CBOs to support orphans and widows. Intensifying condom use and advocacy 				Total cost		Ksh		Expected source
					2.6m <3.9 m>		1.8m <2.7m>		GOK/CDF
					5.2m <7.8m>		3.3m <4.95m>		NGOs/FBOs
					4.3m <6.45m>		2.1m <3.15m>		
	Total				19.3 m per year		<28.95 m per year>		
Project risks: Culture and Lack of funding, intermittent funding.									

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	13. Medical Care Strengthening Programme							
Priority in approaches	We Are Healthy							
Priority in Strategies	We Access Proper Medical Care							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	EXISTING HEALTH FACILITY							
Implementing agency	MOH							
Collaborators	POPW, NGOs, FCI, APHIA Nyanza , Essential Health							
Objectives	To fully equip health facility to give proper medical care							
Rationale	In adequate equipment health facility, People walking longer distance, Mortality are due to poor referral.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully equipped health facility. Easy access to facility Redeemed mortality rate due to improved referral 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of health facility equipped. No of new facilities constructed. Mortality rate. 				
Major activities corresponding to the number under expected out come				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping the existing health facility Building new health facility (6 per div) Training on emergency obstetric care. Life saving skills & IMCI 				4.5M		GOK/CDF		
				6.0M		NGO/FBO		
				1.5M		CDF		
Total				12.0M per year				
Project risks: Lack of intermittent funding								

Programme Title	14. Rural Credit Facility							
Priority in approaches	We get good income							
Priority in Strategies	We have access to micro finance							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Youths, Churches, Women groups, CIGs, Coops							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Coop							
Collaborators	Social services, NGOs GOK							
Objectives	Enrolment through Saving Mobilization							
Rationale	Individual within the target groups have varied income that needs pulling together for proper financial management to realize gain in one way or the other.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015 (MDG)
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups mobilization and SACCO formation Trainings Savings realized among members 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of groups formed/registered Members trained and sessions held. Total amount of money saved 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group mobilization Trainings, tours, sensitization Savings, deposits, monitoring 				150,000		GOK		
				200,000		GOK		
				100,000 <2,000,000>		GOK		
Total				450,000 <2,350,000>				
Project risks: Dishonesty among officials managing funds.								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	15. Local Entrepreneur Development Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have business activities							
Priority in Strategies	We have access to micro finance We have business activities.							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Common interest group, CBOs and individual entrepreneurs							
Implementing agency	Min of trade and industries							
Collaborators	Min of labour, enterprise dev dept., Kenya Women finance, Catholic diocese of Homa bay (AEP) animal draft power.							
Objectives	To increase income through enterprise development							
Rationale	The district is endowed with business opportunities that have not been fully exploited. The local still depend on employment, which is scarce. With the support of financial institutions, local entrepreneurs should be able to prosper and further create employment.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of local enterprise Increased number of employment opportunities Increased income from the business 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of local entrepreneurs No of people employed in the Local business Business turnover. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and registration of up coming entrepreneurs Training needs assessment Training entrepreneurs on business skills. Monitoring and evaluation (M &E). 				50,000 <150,000>		GOK		
				150,000 <450,000>		GOK		
				150,000 <450,000>		GOK		
				50,000 <150,000>				
Total				400,000 <1,200,000>				
Project risks: Change of Government policy with regards to funding, Lack of security & cultural factors								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	16. Market center Improvement Establishment							
Priority in approaches	We have Business activities							
Priority in Strategies	We have enough market center that is planned Markets are well distributed Markets have sufficient public utilities							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Community Business People.							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Local Government							
Collaborators	Ministry of Trade, Enterprise, development departments and Ministry of planning							
Objectives	Well distributed and improved market centres							
Rationale	The district has potential in trade, crops, livestock and fisheries, However, Traders are un able to maximize.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New market establishment Improved public activities in markets Improved infrastructure 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of market centres No of utilities Access roads opened, electricity in market centres. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey the area to determine potential for market centre. Establishment of market centres Improvement of Physical infrastructure. 				50,000 <100,000>		GOK		
				250,000 <500,000>		GOK		
				500,000 <1,000,000>		GOK		
Total				800,000 <1,600,000>				
Project risks:								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	17. Sustainable Fishery Management								
Priority in approaches	We get good income								
Priority in Strategies	Catch and Sell fish at Good price								
Linkage to Other areas									
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama			
Target groups	Beach Fishermen cooperative each management unit								
Implementing agency	Fisheries department								
Collaborators	Coop and NGOs.								
Objectives	Fish catches in District Increases in net basis.								
Rationale	The two divisions are bordering the waters of lake Victoria								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015	
Expected output				Development Indicators					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen BMUs & Cooperative societies. Training of right fishing methods and gears. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of sensitization meetings No of trainings held and sizes of fish landed 						
Major activities corresponding to expected outputs			Total cost Ksh			Expected source			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent sensitization meetings Study tour to other BMU's Fish fair/demo on right fishing gear methods. 			50,000 <250,000>			GOK & NGOs			
			40,000 <200,000>			GOK & NGOs			
			50,000 <250,000>			GOK & NGOs			
Total			140,000 <700,000>						
Project risks: Unfavourable weather conditions and water hyacinth.									

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	18. Income Generating Activity Promotion Programme								
Priority in approaches	IGA promotion								
Priority in Strategies	We can grow high value crops.								
Linkage to Other areas									
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama			
Target groups	CIGs Women groups, Individuals								
Implementing agency	MOA								
Collaborators	NGOs (Animal Draft Power) Financial institutions, KARI, ICIPE, cooperatives and trade departments DSDO								
Objectives	To provide horticultural products for local consumption and sale. To create employment to the youths through increased production and income.								
Rationale	The district is endowed with rich Agriculture soil and water conducive for Agriculture production. The district imports 70% of horticulture produce from neighbouring districts. This needs not be.								
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015	
Expected output				Development Indicators					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased acreage under horticulture productivity. Improved livelihood Self-sufficiency in horticultural supplies within the district. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of acreage under horticulture production Income levels Reduced external sourcing 						
Major activities corresponding to expected output			Total cost Ksh			Expected source			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and mobilization of common interest groups. Training of potential and practicing horticulture farmers. Market linkages and value addition M&E 			50,000 <100,000>			GOK			
			250,000 <500,000>						
			200,000 <400,000>			GOK			
			50,000 <100,000>			GOK			
Total			550,000 <1,100,000>			GOK			
Project risks: Unpredictable weather, price fluctuation and attitude									

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	19. Sugarcane Cottage Industry Promotion Programme							
Priority in approaches	We get good income							
Priority in Strategies	We sell sugar cane at good price							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Common interest groups and individual farmers							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	Sony Sugar Co. Individual Jaggery, KESREF							
Objectives	Increased income generation from sugarcane in the district							
Rationale	There is un-utilized potential for sugarcane production in the district. Yet there is high poverty level prevalence.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common interest group established Individual farmers Increased sugarcane hectareage (Ha) Improved production technology Increased jaggery production units Value addition on sugarcane produce. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of CIGs formed. No of farmers targeted achieved. No of farmers practicing good husbandry practices. No of Jaggeries acquired. Types of products produced. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected outcome				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization and CIG formation Farmers training and staff training. Demonstration Value addition, motorized 10 crushers Value addition other equipment 				170,000 <340,000>		GOK		
				800,000 <1,600,000>		GOK		
				200,000 <400,000>		GOK		
				800,000 <1,600,000>				
				200,000 <400,000>				
Total				2,170,000 <4,340,000>				
Project risks: Competition from multinational sugar companies and climatic changes e.g. drought								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	20. Cotton Revitalization Programme							
Priority in approaches	We get good income							
Priority in Strategies	We produce more cotton							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	CIGs, Coop societies, Individuals, Groups							
Implementing agency	MOA							
Collaborators	Min of Coop, Min of Social Services, Agro Chemicals ginneries.							
Objectives	Increase income from cotton in the district.							
Rationale	Favourable climate and soil not exposed and high potential 2500ha only use 1000ha utilized yet poverty level is still high.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIGs are established Individual targets Increased cotton hectareage. Increased cotton yield Farmers adopt good cotton husbandry practices Cotton produce value added Reduced poverty level. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of CIGs formed. No of farmers trained No of Ha achieved No of Kshs. No of adopting farmers Value added standards of living e.g. schools enrolment, health & nutrition 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization and cotton campaigns Farmers trainings Demonstrations Value addition. 				164,820 <329,640>		GOK		
				517,640 <1,035,280>		GOK		
				166,400 <332,800>		GOK		
				1,780,000 <3,560,000>				
Total				2,628,860 <5,257,720>				
Project risks: Changes in market prices, importation of second hand cloths								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	21. Polytechnic And Vocational Support Programme							
Priority in approaches	We get good education							
Priority in Strategies	We acquire appropriate skills							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	School leavers							
Implementing agency	Ministry of state for youth affairs							
Collaborators	MOE, CDF, LATF, CDTF, MSRT, NGOs							
Objectives	Increased skilled manpower for self employment							
Rationale	Un employed and untrained school leavers are high in number, To reduce poverty and dependency syndrome.							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More vocational centres and polytechnics • High number of trained youths. • Improved production locally made products 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 vocational centers /YP well spread. • No of trained youths. • Availability of cheap and quality locally made products. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of vocational training centres. Polytechnics. • Provision of training and trainers equipment. • Jua-kali shades. 				56.7m		CDF		
				54 m		GOK		
				12m		DONOR		
				Total		122.7m		
Project risks: Attitude of the youths towards Jua-Kali artisans								

Programme Title	22. OVC's FE Support Programme (Bursary ETC)							
Priority in approaches	We get good education							
Priority in Strategies	We can get good formal education							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	OVC's							
Implementing agency	MOE							
Collaborators	MOH, CACC, religious Organs, NGO's							
Objectives	Increased number of OVCs accessing education							
Rationale	High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS resulting in increased OVCs							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced drop out rates of OVC's from schools 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of enrolled OVC to the Education institutions. 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of fees and purchase of school uniforms for OVCs. • Care givers of OVCs to start IGAs 				Uniforms @ 1000/- Fee 21,000 @ 5000/-		GOK, CACC, AMREF, PLAN (k)		
				Total <Ksh27,000 x 300 OVCs>		<8,100,000>		
Project risks: Irresponsible care givers								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	23. Functional Adult Literacy						
Priority in approaches	We get good education						
Priority in Strategies	All adults be able to read and write						
Linkage to Other areas							
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama	
Target groups	Illiterate adults and out of school youths.						
Implementing agency	Department of adults education Ministry of gender, Culture and social services						
Collaborators	Line department and the NGOs						
Objectives	Provide literacy skills to adults and out of school youths.						
Rationale	A good percentage of residents are still illiterate such that those who had acquired some skill relapse into illiteracy hence un able to take part in socio economic development.						
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014 Yr2015)
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced illiteracy level among adults. Establish community learning resource centre. Establish non-formal education. NFE centre equipped 			Development Indicators			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased enrolment No of adults in educational centres No of learners able to read and write. No of resource centre established Changed reading habits Register 12 NFE centres operational and learners' ability to use the skills acquired. 			
Major activities corresponding to expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of teachers Mobilization of learners Establishing and equipping communities learning resource centre Equipping the NFE centres. 			Total cost	Ksh	Expected source	
						GOK, CDFCDTF GOK, LATF, CDF, DONOR, JICA, CDF, GOK, DONOR, JICA, JICA	
	Total			8,600,000	<35,000,000>		
Project risks: Weather conditions, poverty and attitude towards adult education							

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	24. Community Based afforestation Programme						
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected						
Priority in Strategies	Afforestation						
Linkage to Other areas							
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama	
Target groups	Common interest groups, institutions, Schools, Churches, F.B.O, Women groups, Youth groups, NGO's, self-help groups, individuals						
Implementing agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources						
Collaborators	MOA, MOH, MOE, MOW, MLG, JICA, Moringa R Agency, AEP, CARE, ICIPE, PLAN-K, C-MAD, SONANET						
Objectives	Proper environment protection and sustainability Increased sale through sale of forest products Mainstreaming afforestation in policy and daily life						
Rationale	Due to increased population there is increased demand for forest products. MOST parts of the district suffer from serious environmental degradation.						
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014 Yr 2015
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough seeds/seedlings for planting in the district Protected and sustainable environment 			Development Indicators			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of tree nurseries established & functional Amount of seeds planted No of seeds released for planting Number of trees surviving Level of Forest coverage 			
Major activities corresponding to expected outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of 2 tree nurseries per division Training on Nursery Management Practice Training on seed collection, marketing and management Promote establishment of on farm/group nurseries Conduct community awareness on afforestation/agro forestry Procurement of seeds and nursery tools Promote value addition on forest products(Neem,Moringa) 			Total Cost	Kshs	Expected source	
				1,800,000	<3,600,000>	GOK , Partner	
				240,000	<480,000>	GOK , Partner	
				180,000	<360,000>	GOK , Partner	
				100,000	<200,000>	GOK , Partner	
				100,000	<200,000>	GOK , Partner	
				300,000	<600,000>	GOK , Partner	
				120,000	<240,000>	GOK , Partner	
	Total			2,840,000	<5,680,000>		
Project risks: Inadequate funding, adverse weather conditions/water availability, diseases and pests							

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	25. River Protection Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	Our Rivers are protected							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	CIG's (institutions), Community Forest association (Individuals)							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources							
Collaborators	MOA, Provincial Administration, M.O.W, CBO's, C-MAD, PLAN-K, MORINGA R.AGENCY, JICA							
Objectives	Ensure continuous supply of water and water pollution control							
Rationale	Inadequate River bank Protection & encroachment on our rivers							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected and properly managed river basins Reduced level of pollution and water borne diseases 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of protected rivers Reduction in water borne diseases/incidences Green river banks with adequate forest cover 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation on importance of riverbank protection Demarcation of river catchments River bank afforestation Establishment of 12 tree nurseries for seedlings 				100,000 <200,000>		GOK, Partner		
				50,000 <100,000>		GOK, Partner		
				200,000 <400,000>		GOK, Partner		
				600,000 <1,200,000>		GOK, Partner		
Total				950,000 <1,900,000>				
Project risks: Floods, availability of funds & timeliness of implementation								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	26. Solid Waste Management							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	Waste is properly disposed							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Town/Trading center, Homesteads							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Health							
Collaborators	Homa bay municipal council/County councils/CBO's/NEMA/Individuals							
Objectives	To enhance safe solid waste management and hence clean and sighty environment							
Rationale	Solid waste causes increase in insects and rodents that cause diseases Increase in animal death after eating polythene Increase in fire and other accidents							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr2015
.....								
Expected output					Development Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well organized solid waste management strategy Well segregated waste to eased reuse, recycle and reduction Absence of solid waste scattered all over the environment Knowledgeable solid waste managers Designated solid waste disposal sites 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of formed/organized Different receptacles for different waste Sighty / aesthetic environment Number of trained managers reports Number of disposable sites in use 				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of groups and organization of the groups Identification of types of wastes generated/production pattern Purchase of storage and transportation equipment Training on solid waste management Acquisition, construction of final disposal sites (6 sites and 6 incinerators) 				1,800,000		GOK, Donor, LATF, CDF		
				3,000,000		GOK, Donor, LATF, CDF		
				30,000,000		GOK, Donor, LATF, CDF		
				18,000,000				
				6,000,000				
Total				58,800,000				
Project risks: Resistance by the people on disposal sites, delay in financing and currency devaluation								

Programme Title	27. Homa Bay Sewerage Improvement Programme							
Priority in approaches	Our environment is protected							
Priority in Strategies	Environmental Pollution is Controlled							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Homa Bay Municipal Residents							
Implementing agency	LVSWSB/Homa bay Municipality							
Collaborators	MOH, UN-HABITAT, CBO's, other NGO's/Donors, NEMA							
Objectives	To reduce pollution to Lake Victoria and enhance the Health of the people in Homa-Bay Town							
Rationale	High prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases, 75% of the Town is not Sewered Lack of storm water management, Growth of water hyacinth in lake Victoria							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All area of the town to be sewerred and total length of sewer line Ensured system to handle extra load Determination of effluents discharged to be in conformity with WHO Standards Knowledge operators/personnel/Technicians To take care of areas not served but served by pit latrines/septic tanks/cesspools 				Development Indicators			
Major activities corresponding to expected output					Total cost Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of areas to be sewerred Design of the works (Lines/T-works) Supply of laboratory equipment/reagents Capacity building of operator/community Purchase of exhauster 					2,500,000	GOK, CDF, Donors		
					3,500,000	GOK, CDF, Donors		
					10,000,000	GOK, CDF, Donors		
					3,000,000	GOK, CDF, Donors		
					10,000,000	GOK, CDF, Donors		
					Total	29,000,000		
Project risks: Devaluation of currency, weather, uncertainties in the water reform, poor town planning								

Programme Title	28. Rural Electrification Programme							
Priority in approaches	We have proper infrastructure							
Priority in Strategies	Rural Electrification							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	All market trading centers and homes							
Implementing agency	Ministry of energy (GOK)							
Collaborators	CDF, LATF, Ministry of roads and Public Works							
Objectives	Improved income generating activities (e.g. Small cottage Industries)							
Rationale	The District is the poorest in the country and hence this will enhance poverty reduction							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed electricity in market centers and homes 				Development Indicators			
Major activities corresponding to the number under expected outcome					Total cost Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply power to targeted centres/homes <Target: 5% of total population> Sensitizing Community (Beneficiary) 					260,000,000	GOK, CDF, LATF, DONORS		
					<13,000,000>			
					150,000			
					<7,500>			
					Total	260,150,000		
					<13,007,500>			
Project risks: Low community participation, weather and policy change (politics)								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	29. Community Based Road Networks							
Priority in approaches	We have proper infrastructure							
Priority in Strategies	We have good road network							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Community/Institutions							
Implementing agency	Ministry of Roads and Public Works							
Collaborators	CDF, LATF, SIDA (Roads 2000 Programme)							
Objectives	Enhance accessibility for development							
Rationale	The district has very poor road network making it poor. We need roads to spur development							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
• Improved good maintained road network				• Accessibility & Kilometers covered				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh (P.A)		Expected source		
• Upgrading the existing roads to all weather roads 528km @ Kshs.500, 000 per km <Target: 264km@Ksh500,000>				264,000,000 <132,000,000>		GOK, CDF, LATF, DONORS GOK, CDF, LATF, DONORS		
• Constructing new roads (Murrum roads) 200km <Target: 100km@Ksh500,000>				100,000,000 <50,000,000>				
Total				364,000,000 <182,000,000>				
Project risks: Weather and political interference								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	30. Trunk Roads Improvement							
Priority in approaches	We have proper Infrastructure							
Priority in Strategies	Our roads are properly maintained							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Community/Institutions							
Implementing agency	Roads and Public Works							
Collaborators	Donors (SIDA,JICA)							
Objectives	Enhance accessibility for development							
Rationale	Poorly maintained trunk roads							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
Expected output				Development Indicators				
• Improved good maintained trunk roads (in Kms)				• Accessibility & Number of Kms covered				
Major activities corresponding to expected output				Total cost Ksh		Expected source		
• Improvement (tarmac and paved) 121km <121km@Ksh500,000>				145,000,000 <60,500,00>		GOK, DONORS GOK, DONORS		
• Maintaining the trunk roads - 528km <Target: 264km@Ksh500,000>				264,000,000 <132,000,000>				
Total				409,000,000 <192,500,000>				
Project risks: Weather and political influence								

< >: Revised by the Study Team

Programme Title	31. Community Policing Programme							
Priority in approaches	Good security for all							
Priority in Strategies	Form vigilante groups & Establishment of police post within centres							
Linkage to Other areas								
Priority Division(s)	Rangwe	Asego	Riana	Ndhiwa	Nyarongi	Kobama		
Target groups	Businessmen, schools and the community							
Implementing agency	Office of the President							
Collaborators	Ministry of internal affairs							
Objectives	To provide security for all							
Rationale	There is an increased number of robbery and theft cases hence the need for community policing							
Project Implementation	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015
.....								
Expected output				Development Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well established and trained community policing committees Good coordination between the community and security personnel (sector) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of C.P.C's Reduced rate of criminal activities 				
Major activities corresponding to expected outcome				Total cost	Ksh	Expected source		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building of extra Police Post.3 divisions @ 3,000,000 Capacity building (building) 6 divisions 					9,000,000	GOK, CDF, LATF		
					1,000,000	GOK, CDF, LATF		
				Total	10,000,000			
Project risks: General fear of exposing as a members of community policing committee and lack of trust								